

CITY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ENGINE

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Abstract

The present research aims to establish and outline the involvement of local government and citizens in sustainable development. In other words, in this paper will highlight that good local government collaboration with citizens leads to support economic and sustainable city. The phrase "city motor development" is very common in the development strategies of each city, but we meet frequently and lips each represented locally. Importance of the work is given by observing citizen involvement in local development projects, but also re-elected their views on problems and potential solutions, both short and long term sustainability. Mention that this scientific approach, without intending to limit the approach as a process of local development, I look at two related areas of analysis: economic and administrative.

Key words: *sustainable development, public administration, local development, citizen, public decision*

JEL classification: *H83, Q01*

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is not a doctrine or a theory, but no synthesis between economy and ecology. A pragmatic approach to sustainable development requires the use of economic instruments to manage natural resources effectively. Sustainable development is not¹ new. In fact, sustainable development is a new term for an old² idea. Sustainable development is understood as a new growth, radically opposed to the economy dominated the nineteenth century - century and twentieth century.

Content of sustainable development has crystallized over time, various personalities, including scientists, but and politicians were permanently concerned in this concept, and are still concerned. Proof are over 500³ definitions, which it received from the '80s to the present, at various scientific meetings on the subject.

Although the term sustainable development as such was discussed much later, one of American presidents, Thomas Jefferson said in 1789: "Therefore, I can say that the earth belongs to each generation during its existence, it deserves full and full, no generation can not exceed debt can be paid during their lives.

¹ Ionian Holban (ONCIOIU) Business, Ethics and the Environment: Imagining a Sustainable Future, *amphitheater Economic Review*, no. 27/2010, p 254.

² Corina-Maria NE, Anca GHEORGHIU, Anda GHEORGHIU, A Theoretical Approach for Dynamic Modelling of Sustainable Development, *Recent Researches in Energy & Environment*, 2011, pp. 261-265.

³ Cecilia Gabriela STĂNCIULESCU, Ana- Maria CART, Commercial business implications of the monastic settlements as a way to support sustainable development in religious tourism in Romania *Economic Review Amphitheater*, no. 27/2010, pp. 132-147.

"The definition used is that published in the Brundtland Commission report⁴ that is" sustainable development is aimed at the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Robert Gilman, in the second phase of his life in the 1970s said that "the stars might expect, but the planet could not." He turned to study global sustainability. Thus, in 1979 founded the Institute *Context*, one of the first NGOs that focused directly on sustainability, is on dimensions of community development (human, built, economic) in the context of major global trends (population, resource use, technological change). In his view, "sustainability refers to the ability of a society, ecosystem, or any such existing system operate continuously in an indefinite future, without reaching key resource depletion.

"According to Solow⁵ resources is a cake to be shared between generations (cake-eating). If our successors will have the same economic behavior means that we do something reasonable. If we leave a smaller stock, they will have to compensate with a higher stock of scientific⁶ knowledge.

After JK Lynam and RW Herdt, "sustainability is the ability of a system to maintain output at a level approximately equal to or greater than the historical⁷ average.

"According to William D. Ruckelshaus:" Sustainability is the emergency doctrine that development and economic progress to be made and maintained over time, within the limits set by ecology in the sense larger - the interdependence of human beings and their jobs, the biosphere and the laws of physics and chemistry which govern ... It follows that environmental protection and economic development are indeed antagonistic processes.⁸ "Many people find it better such problems are treated by means of a more collaborative and holistic approach, since such issues are confusing, multidisciplinary multi organisationale with multiple stakes and multisectoral in nature.⁹"

Word *sustainable* (support) is rooted in Latin, meaning " the curb / hold "or" support from below". A community must be supported from below by the current and future residents. Some places, by combining specific physical characteristics, cultures and spiritual, inspiring people to care for their community. These are the places where sustainability has the best chance of living¹⁰ (maintenance)."One of the most authorized voices, Japan Saburo Okita says: "The environment is the basic factor for continued human survival and prosperity of mankind in the long term is unthinkable if we are not able to ensure future generations can enjoy the full benefits of nature. At the same time the development is needed to tackle poverty in developing countries and to empower people everywhere to live in a civilized environment friendly. So environmental protection and economic development concerns must be¹¹ contemporary."

⁴ Rodica MINCIU, Delia POPESCU, Mihaela PĂDUREAN, Remus HORNOIU, Andreea BĂLTĂREȚU, Commercialization of holidays in the Protected Natural Areas - Sustainable Development in the form of tourism, *Amphitheater Economic Review*, no. 27/2010, p 84.

⁵ RM Solow, Exhaustible resources and intergenerational Equital, *Review of Economic Studies*, Symposium, May 1974, pp. 29-46.

⁶ Elijah Gradinaru, *Environmental protection - forecasting approach*, Economic Publishing House, Bucharest, 2000, p . 50.

⁷ JK LYMANL and RW Herdt., *Sense and Sustainability: Susrainability I* Objesctive year International *Agricultural Reasarch*, 1989.

⁸ William D. RUCKELSHAUS, Toward a Sustainable Word, *Scientific American*, September 1989.

⁹ Beth E. LACHMAN, *Critical Technologies Institute*, "Linking Sustainable Community Activities to Pollution Prevention: A Sourcebook", April 1997.

¹⁰ Muscoe MARTIN, *A Sustainable Community Proile*, from *Places*, Winter 1995.

¹¹ Okita Towards SABUKO, *The 21st Century*, AGER, Economist - RAI, Bucharest 1992, p 155.

2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOCAL CITY

Phenomenon of globalization of economy, economic crisis, accompanied by amplification of the phenomenon of relocation of businesses, institutionalize local autonomy, internal structures of large industrial groups, the emergence of information channels, they have raised interest in local development and hence for the economy.

Thus, a number of specialists in Western Europe and North America, and in recent years, specialists from Romania, have great interest in addressing it local economic¹² development. Once you did this concept was introduced and developed several new terms such as local economy, local economic development, local community, local economic development factors, initiatives, etc..

Interest that you have shown these specialists has resulted in the definition of "local economic development", and less of that of "local economy". Therefore, the design of many¹³ economists, local economic development is "a comprehensive integration of social and economic objectives for socio-economic revitalization of a community" strategy requires that "the legal representatives of the private sector to public or social cooperate in the development of human resources, technical and financial aspects of a body associated with the structures or cross-sectoral activity, private or public, aimed at creating new jobs." Many times I heard the phrase "cities are engines of growth". The purpose of local economic development is to build economic capacity of local areas to improve its economic future and quality of life for all. The concept in question, has made its presence felt in our country along with the manifestation of territorial decentralization and deconcentration phenomena of public¹⁴ services. Local economic development provides local government, private sector, non-profit sectors and local communities can work together to improve the local economy. It focuses on improving competitiveness and sustainable growth.

Local economic development is seen by scholars, and practitioners as one of the most important ways to decrease poverty. The key stakeholders of a community must work together to reach agreement and make effective decisions to make the economy grow, in fact the aim is to create income opportunities for more people, especially for the poor. It aims to create jobs, grow the local economy.

Each local authority has a range of financial resources, they come mostly from local taxes paid by businesses and individuals. So, each company benefits from local economic policies, and these taxes finance the majority of local government expenditure, therefore the services they receive pay during their activities.

Thus, local economic development is the result of collective actions of public sector local private sector and local¹⁵ community. Local development is a process which aim to identify, mobilize and coordinate use of local resources (often undervalued and not used to their full potential) to make positive changes, economic and social integrated environmental protection¹⁶ effort. Them through a series of joint actions aimed at local economic development, which involves developing services, human resource development and financial communities, increasing the number of companies paying taxes, economic development and social integration at local level, social stability local communities and improve the general environmental conditions of local communities.

¹² Marius PROFIROIU, *local strategic management* Publishing House, Bucharest, 1998.

¹³ Council for Urban Economic Development, *Local Economic Development*, 1998, p.24.

¹⁴ Alina PROFIROIU, Sorina RACOVICANU, Nicholas Taralunga, *local economic development*, Economic Bucharest, 1998, p.7.

¹⁵ Dumitru POROJAN Cristian IFTIMOAIIE, *sustainable local development in the context of globalization*, Irecson Publishing House, Bucharest, 2008, p.26.

¹⁶ Valcea County Council, *Local Development Strategy*, p.10.

Under this system, local government is the local authority which enjoys administrative autonomy and also acts to take initiatives in local economic development.

After 1992, our country has shown the need to change local attitudes and behavior so as to enable their involvement in promoting local development projects according to their major interests. The modern approach in analyzing government participation, local communities in sustainable development is a type of behavior, this is what people do in comparison to what should, in legal and institutional terms.

To talk about sustainable development as a phenomenon but do not take into account certain moral principles regarding sustainable development could be a real warning. As presented in the introduction, sustainable development is a complex process that are invited to attend some of the most diverse actors: local government, small and medium businesses that sector represented by non - profit and of course we, ordinary citizens of those communities.

From research Romanian doctrine, especially that formed in the interwar period, it emerges that "public administration is all partner services" or that "public service is the means by which the authority exercises its¹⁷ activity."

In the language current notion of "public service"¹⁸ is used to designate a body, is a legal person, public or private that provides a general interest activity (meaning organic). In the material sense, public service is defined as the type of activity, not the body.

However, the Western doctrine were expressed over time three definitions that coexist today, is even taken into Community law. The classic definition is considered that the public interest activity performed only by a public figure. Definition wars started from the idea that individuals could not perform public services. Thus, it was a brake on economic development because the company will need increasingly more diverse public service, operational flexibility. The state institutions could not cope with the social and thus had to entrust some public services to people actually carrying an interest through a private company.

Service is public interest work, performed by a private person with powers government control of public¹⁹ power. "Public Service is an administrative body created by state, county or village with a defined jurisdiction and powers, with funds procured from the general assets of creative government, public dispositions made to meet regularly and continuously need character Generally, that private enterprise could not give satisfaction than intermittent and incomplete²⁰". This definition highlights the idea that providing services is an essential function in the relationship between government and citizens.

3. THE CITIZEN, BENEFICIARY OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICES

In recent years, understanding the idea that citizens should be regarded as customers become increasingly important mode thought and action of the²¹ authorities. Were also made significant progress in the improvement of access to public services, however there is a need to instil a citizen-oriented public administration in all public sector at all levels so that quality becomes a second feature²² it. Customers have

¹⁷ John MURARU, *Constitutional and political institutions*, vol II, Actami Publishing, Bucharest, 1995, p 149.

¹⁸ Anton PARLAGI, Cristian IFTIMOAIIE, *Local public services*, Publishing House, Bucharest, 2001, p 9.

¹⁹ Anton PARLAGI, Cristian IFTIMOAIIE, *Op.cit.*, p 10.

²⁰ Emil BALAN, *Administrative Law and Administrative Procedure*, University Publishing House, Bucharest 2002, p.150.

²¹ *Law 215/2001 local government*, published in MO.204/23.04.2001, with subsequent amendments

²² IANCU Alexandra, Changing the relationship between government and citizen and its role in providing public service, and local government, *Economic Review*, no.10/2011, pp.4-14.

the right to request from suppliers, services that meet their needs in a timely, accessible, quality and low prices offered kindly. This applies especially government as provider of basic public services. The fact that government has a monopoly in providing products that are often either undesirable or less desirable, difficult relationship between the administration and its customers and, in fact, requires more²³ effort.

Providing quality services at affordable prices is also a condition for good picture of the administration. Meaning good supply of services, as a condition for image citizens have of government is not properly valued. Providing services is not an isolated activity but is part of the complex relationship between the administration, society and citizens, based on different dimensions, because it is dynamic because the administration itself is a complex²⁴ organism.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The modern approach in analyzing government participation, local communities in sustainable development is a type of behavior: this is what people do in comparison to what should, in legal and institutional terms.

To talk about sustainable development as a phenomenon, but ignores certain moral principles regarding the development, could be a real warning.

Local economic development is a complex process that are invited to attend some of the most diverse actors: government local small and medium businesses that sector represented by non - profit and of course us, ordinary citizens of those communities. Citizens and their elected representatives can decide their own sustainable development of communities to which they belong according to local needs and resources.

Local government is key to a democratic political system. Its institutions provide a range of services essential for economic and social welfare of residents, use a significant proportion of public money and is, directly or indirectly, a source of jobs. Local is more than a service provider. Has an important role in representing the concerns and views outlined in the city, being closest to the citizen level. Local governments should build structures, environment able to support the active participation in economic development of each county.

Any modern urban community to assimilate and promote a strategic vision regarding its future development. Given the responsibilities of government, each local community should strive for efficient use of life without compromising future generations.

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²³ MUNTEANU Vasile, *Public Marketing*, Publishing Sedcom Libris, Iasi, 2006, p.87

²⁴ ANDRONICEANU Armenia, *Public Management*, Economic 2002, p 98

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