CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS ON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

ANALIZA SITUAȚIEI CURENTE PRIVIND DEZVOLTAREA LOCALĂ

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Abstract: *Local communities have access to many sources of financing investment in infrastructure and services, from European funds, Romanian government programs or funding from credit institutions repayable. To respond quickly, but also sustainable to the real needs of communities, local authorities need to develop its capacity for strategic planning, prioritize the development that are correlated with actual capacity allocation of the resources required.*

Key words: *local community, local development, strategy, European funds*

INTRODUCTION

A local development approach involves, first, a diagnosis that is placed on the surrounding community, is anticipated difficulties, and evaluate opportunities. In light of these issues may deal to a defensive development (supporting local actors approaches existing business support point) or offensive (making a global development project, in partnership with different actors).

Improving the quality of life and develop the country is the main objective of action of the Romanian Government and public administration.

The achievement of the developt states of the European Union depends directly on the progress of each local community, especially rural ones.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to achieve the paper we used bibliographic material, studies, articles in specialized literature, discussions with the teaching staff from the USAMVB Timisoara and local council members Sânmihaiu Roman played a major role.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The processes of local development considering economic development and also the markets in the long run. This vision must include environmental protection, transfer of production to services, social dimension and the human resources and development planning.

Since a settlement is not a closed system and the overall objectives are based on the application of leading management development and / or regeneration, policies, strategic urban planning, and implementation of programs and projects will comply with the following principles:

- sustainable development in the long run to make major changes in culture and attitude in the use of resources by the population and economic operators;

- strengthening institutional capacity through efficient management, and restructuring of public services with current financial resources, sustainable development objectives, and requirements of the community;

- the network for the exchange of information between locations on the use of best practices (in urban or project management);

- developing partnerships between through **public-private partnership**;

- implementation of projects and programs that the private sector can not finance;

- integration of policies horizontally to achieve simultaneous synergy between sectors, and vertically, to correlate and integrate development of the sector policies with development policies of the capital / region;

- management of resources, which involves the integration of energy, material, financial and human resources and integration of energy and materials in a natural cycle;

- the use of market mechanisms to achieve sustainability, namely the issue of regulations on eco-taxes and public utilities market, investments criteria

for environmental evaluation, taking into account environmental issues in the local budget;
- the sustainable architectonic design will comply with regulations on construction materials, design of a building ,density of buildings in an area, spatial orientation of buildings, "green zones" around the buildings, microclimate and energy efficiency;
- implementation of a program or project without affecting the culture of a community;
- ban multiplication of public services if they do not serve a local need;
- analysis of the technical execution capacity;
- evaluating the efficiency of using financial and human resources;
- evaluate the financial viability of a program or project estimated revenues;
- implement a program or project in partnership with the private sector;

The private sector should not be a threat to the public sector, given that the first company offering goods and services that people need necessarily to pay if it wants to use them, and the second one providing public services in order to support all those who need them, regardless of social class of origin.

While public sector provides public services to the needs of society, public services created by the decisions taken in democratic processes, processes in which public opinion matters, and not in line with market demand, the private sector just it distinguish through it.

About the relationship between public administration, and public service and citizen, it is necessary to comply with certain requirements embodied in:
a) Transparency: refers to the fact that the administration must provide citizens and such information that it needs to pursue business openly and honestly. Representative for this requirement are the following documents: Law no. 52/2003 on decisional transparency in public administration and Law. 544/2001 on free access to public information, acts that constitute the legal reference in this field;
b) Participation of citizens, by highly effective means through which government can improve its work if the results are not exactly as expected;
c) Meeting the demands of its citizens is, actually, the administration objective when setting up a public service and the reason why it was established and functioning;

CONCLUSSIONS

Results of the trends of public services, the local authorities were given new responsibilities in areas such as:

- Collection of local taxes;
- Supporting children's rights protection system;
- Support system for protecting persons with disabilities;
- Social assistance;
- Services of public utilities;
- Community emergency services;
- Computerized record services person;
- Community police services.

Thus, we saw a continuous transfer of new atributions to the local authorities and a comprehensive regulatory process.

The main objective of local economic development is to remove obstacles to economic development and improving the mechanisms for efficient functioning. Other objectives relate to direct effort to provide assistance to existing business sector, encouraging the opening of new business by identifying new needs of the people, attract investment and raise local infrastructure development.

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