

THE LASTING DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMANIAN AND THE RELATION SERVICES-ECONOMIC GROWTH-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

Within the lasting economic development, the essential role of verifying and promoting the general objectives of society is enforced by the sector of services which settles the balance between the activities specific to these services and those specific to this type of development.

The growth of services from their recognized values to those corresponding to the international standards, deals with the beginning and promotion of certain activities that should include on the one hand the participation in the education process and thus reaching an outlook in accordance with this type of development and, on the other hand the improvement of the lasting development. This kind of improvement needs time and space in order to maintain the relation environment-economy which involves the achievement of a balance between the positive and negative effects resulting from services.

The economic growth, as a characteristic of our era, is considered not only a dynamic process but also structural one being deeply influenced by the basic components of the national economy.

A national strategy of lasting economic-social development should consider the services as a priority sector, able to develop and redress the Romanian economy in the context of its integration in the European Union.

Key words: service, economic growth, economic development

JEL Classification: L80, O49

1. THE SERVICES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The economic growth is always accompanied by a modernization process of the structures. Describing this complex process of combining growth with the change of the structure has to start from the regulations the state policy has.

Simultaneously, the economic structure modernization represents a modification of the quantity aspects like group proportions, branches and sectors, dimensional modifications, dynamic, and quality movements that stand from the passing from the production diversity step to the specialization one, the creation of an own national economy profile, to the acquiring of a dynamic balance in the developing of different branches and sectors of activity and, as well as passing towards an efficient economic structure at a certain moment.

The interactions and interdependencies between the branches of the national economy, between different activities and sectors, along with the economic growth, are increasing. Also, their complexity deepens, changing from the simple exchange of materials to cooperation links in production, to measures of development and extension of the technical progress.

In this context the factors that influence the process of economic growth can be outlined and the major types can be seen in figure 1:

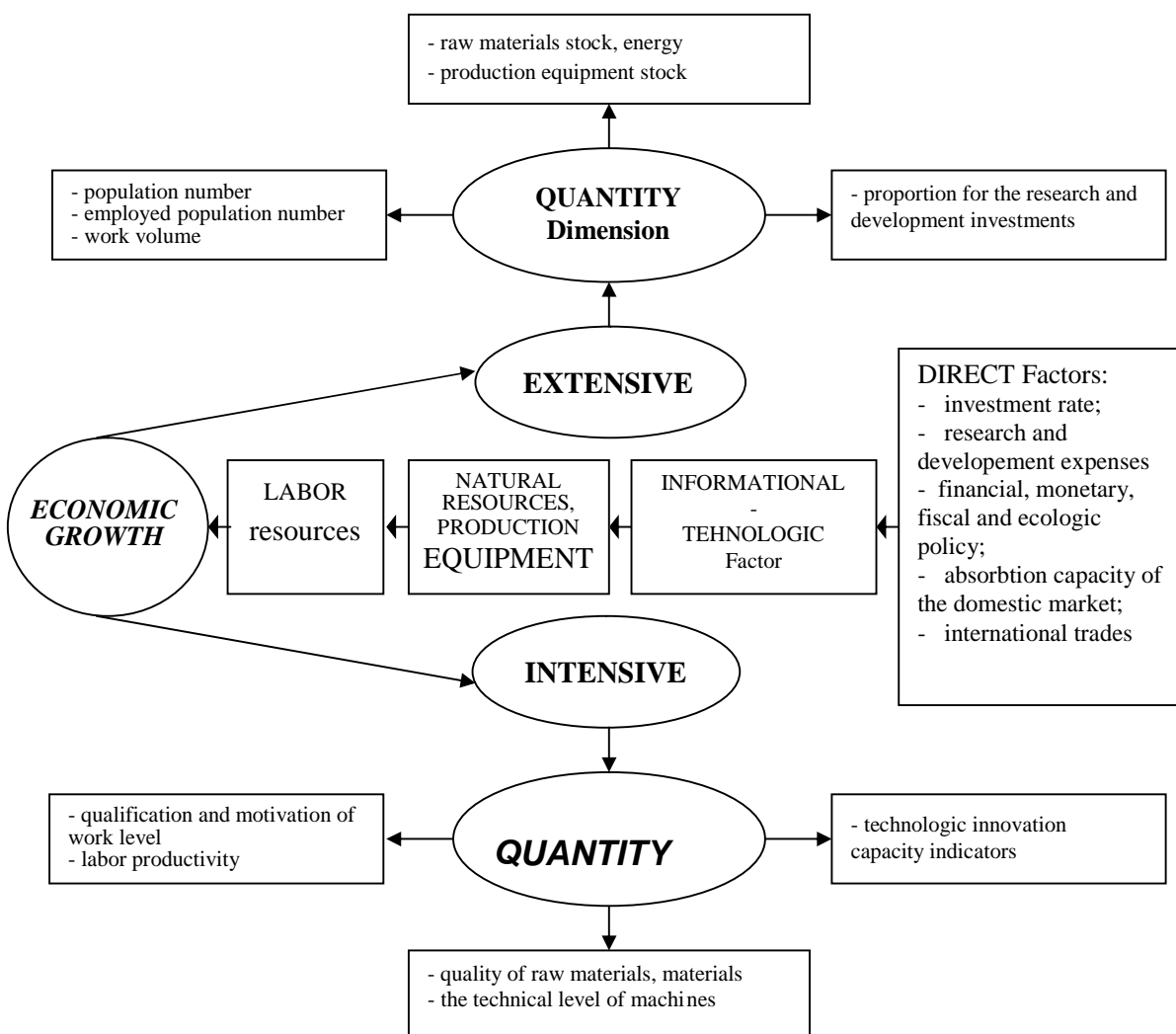


Figure no. 1 - Economic growth types and factors

The interest for studying complex relations that are established in the economic dimensions of the economic growth process, considering the rapid technical progress determined by the strong technical-scientific revolution of our days, has increased during the years.

The increase of services role in economic and social on a global scale, especially for developed countries, was interpreted by sociologists as a replacement of the „primary and secondary civilization” with „the third civilization”, the society in which the services prevail taking, step by step, the position in which the industry and agriculture prevail.

The work of the XVII-th century classic economists include the conceptual handling of the services, while, only in the XIX-th century the first attempts of analyzing the role of the services within the economy are noticed.

The global structural movements from one year to another, concerning the services sector have outlined deep changes in the theories and models of economic growth and development, the current relation established is presented as follows:

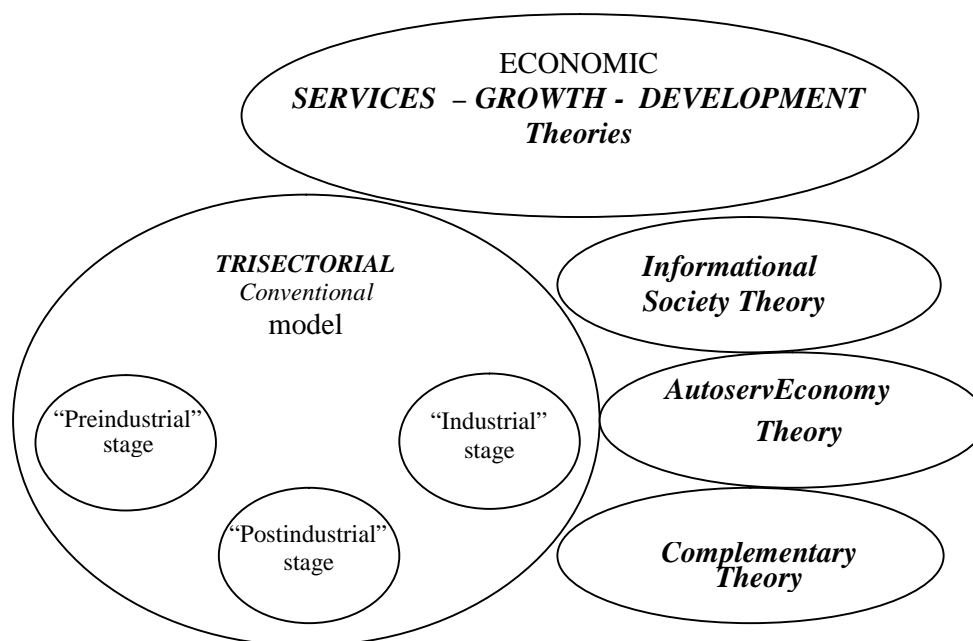


Figure no. 2 - Services -economic growth –development theories

The specialists' opinions concerning the role of services in the economic development were based on the thesis and theories described in time, some of them giving the third sector a primordial role, of a "nucleus" for economic growth, others considering it as a buffer in its way.

2. THE INTERMINGLING SERVICES-ECONOMIC GROWTH-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Being a complex concept, multidimensional, *lasting development* comes in with the globalization processes, economic growth and development, they interact conditioning themselves.

Their interviewing is considered nowadays a success route in placing services on a higher step that can underline their important role in the economic processes that run on a international scale.

It can be considered that this lasting development aspect presumes a satisf action of the present needs without compromising the future generation's possibility to satisfy their own needs. The purpose of the lasting development can be settled with minimum demands, like:

- ❖ reevaluation the economic growth considering a more equi table distribution of resources and the focus on the quality aspect of production and services;
- ❖ abolish poverty and the conditions for meeting basic needs for work, food, water, energy, health, dwelling;
- ❖ insuring the growth of the population at an acceptable level by reducing the uncontrolled demographic growth;
- ❖ preservation and increase of natural reserves, by maintaining the ecosystem's diversity, supervision of the economic development within the environment;
- ❖ orientation of technique and technology and controlling their resources;
- ❖ decentralization of government forms by increasing the degree of participation in the decisions and joining the decisions concerning environment and economy.

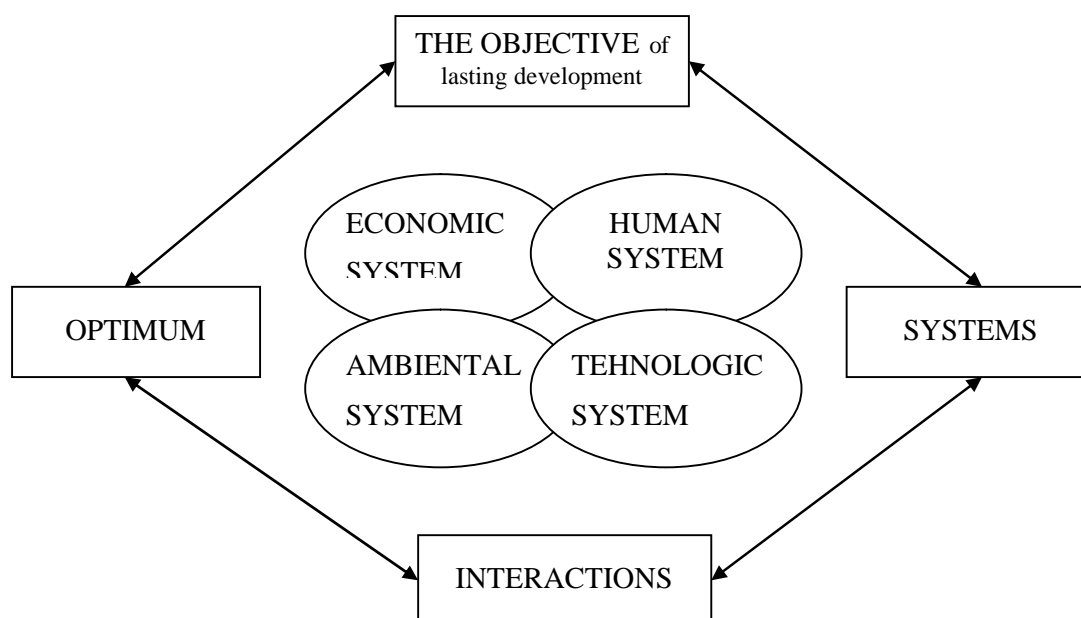


Figure no. 3 - The optimum of system interaction as objective to the lasting development

The environmental issues cannot be divided from those of the lasting economic growth and development, of the living development and the quality of life.

The quality of life is an essential coordination of services, practical directions in which it acts being presented under the shape of:

- life conditions which are desired to be maintained or improved by assuring a minimum salary and an adequate legislation;
- working conditions for which it is followed the assurance of a work place for each individual based on the professional training and the possibilities of the society;
- supporting health, educational and spiritual needs through the existence of personalized means of health care, education, culture and spending free time;
- achieving consumer goods and spiritual needs through import;
- protecting detrimental social groups, especially children coming from disorganized families, handicapped children, old people with very small pensions, youngsters at the beginning of life, marriage, students, unemployed, etc.

Through sustained, continuous and simultaneous augmentation of the quality of all spheres that compose life: healthy moods of the individual, the natural environment, work, family life, participating in the social life, etc; a sustained growth of the quality of life occurs.

In the lasting development, the essential role to observe and promote general goals of the society belongs the service sector, which can fundament the balance between the specific activities and those to the specific development type.

The growth of services from their beginning values to those corresponding to the international standards, deals with the beginning and promotion of certain activities that should include on the one hand the participation in the education process and thus reaching a mentality in accordance with this type of development and, on the other hand the improvement of the lasting development. This kind of improvement needs time and space in order to maintain the relation

environment- economy which involves the achievement of a balance between the positive and negative effects resulting from services.

The necessity for effort coordination at a regional as well as national level for the achievement of grand projects in the service area is correlated with the process of liberalization of transparent commerce, which presumes the coordination of all the projects with spatial implication and the solutions of possible conflicts that appear in the context of profound transformation.

By applying lasting development of the services launchings ever since the projection stages with the purpose of harmonizing the environment, local community, or other branches of the economy, continuing in the development stage of service based activities.

Project development stages can and must be followed through and stimulated by the authorized organizations. They have the quality to set strategies concerning the solving of deficiencies which appear through the unrolling of the projects.

Applying the service development criteria in the context of lasting development is accompanied by the appearance of specific aspects of program conceiving which approaches in an explicit way the space problems of the local community. In this way it is mentioned, the unrolling of a gradual measures appliance which impose on the line of potential protection and the prevention of its degradation, the scientific and rational exploration of the resources involved in their unrolling.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The tertiary sector of services in Romania became decisive in the posthbelic period, the service market having a more important role, incorporating extremely different, heterogeneous activities under the content aspect, with distinctive effective forms, which widened and diversified the means of creating the social product, this way becoming an important component of the reproduction mechanism.

Like each sector of activities, the Romanian service sector has developed from incipient forms of achieving the basic activities, until the current structures, which characterize through a maximum use for individuals and society.

The services have increased in the modern Romanian economy, along with the technological boom of the society, the environment protection or the enhanced spread of the urbanization: self management, water and energy distribution, transportation, communication, those concerning the growth of individual free time (cleaners, modern means of commerce, maintenance of house hold items), as well as services concerning the spending of free time (tourism, culture, sport).

The strategies for modernization of the economic structure and the economic growth policy are linked through interdependent relations. As a consequence of enhancing these relations, the economic structure modernization is a main factor for the economic growth. At the same time, this process of growth triggers important structural movements.

Choosing an economic growth model involves an attentive analysis of the modernization possibilities of the economic structure. This analysis is followed by choosing some variables that meet the conditions and restrictions resulted from the chosen model, considered appropriate according to the existing conditions.

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