

THE ECONOMIC EVOLUTION UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE PUBLIC MANAGEMENT DECISION PROCESS

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Abstract: The paper debate some aspects of the public management processes in the context of the present political situation determinate by the economical evolution in Romania. It starts from the public choice in economic theory as a modern economic tool to study problems that are traditionally in the province of political and management sciences. There are debated some behavior of politicians and government officials and their effects in the economic field and then there are debated some management processes in the context of the public sector particularities and dynamics.

From the perspective of its paper, the economy may have two meanings. On the one hand, it defines the human activities carried out in the system of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services, linked through information flows and connections which are mutually conditioned. On the other hand, it may be considered as the science of managing some limited resources and means with alternative usages, with a view to meeting certain essential needs of the members of the society, both individual and collective or social needs. Irrespective of the meaning considered, the outcomes largely depend on the quality of management and on the level of professional training of the human resources. Therefore, as from the second half of the XXth century, a particular emphasis was placed on the improvement of the managerial skills, a highly complex permanent process in which creative prospective thinking is the dominant element. Since the main and the most important function or feature of the management process (the management) no longer surprises anyone, why so theoreticians and practitioners allow such ample space for prospective explorations. In our opinion, especially in times of transition from one stage of development to the next, and more particularly from one type of society to another, the authorities must intervene and take action if the individual initiative proves to be unsuccessful. Moreover, the national currency cannot be regarded as a mere "lubricant" of changes, but as a research field, in which jobs, interest and money play a crucial part. More precisely, in certain circumstances, the economic policy or the plan drawn up by the authorities (both legislative and executive) in the area is estimating the increase or, on the contrary, the reduction of the supply, thus putting into motion two mechanisms: the fiscal policy (the measures aimed at increasing or reducing the interest rates, the taxes and the budget expenditure) initiated by the Government and approved by the Parliament, and the monetary policy (the measures aimed at stabilizing the interest rate and the monetary mass, respectively the money stock, for a defined period of time, emanating from and closely monitored by the National Bank of Romania).

The evolution of the relation between the State and the economy reveals a variety of shapes, as well as a corresponding dynamics. Under the action of certain internal and external factors on the economic mechanism, two complementary trends may be distinguished. On the one side, **the progressive change of the State's attitude towards social problems** (poverty, inequality of opportunities), respectively from a passive attitude to a protectionist one, induced by the growth of competition as a consequence of the discoveries and findings made in science and technology. As expected, the growing inequalities determined the poor to require **a stronger and more direct involvement of the State in the correction of the obvious non-functionalities** of the market distribution, thus contributing to the changing of mentalities, behaviors and cultural patterns. On the other hand, **preserving a non-productive attitude of the State**, with a strong impact on the world economic mechanism, composed of two distinctive sectors or components, the private and the public. During the second half of the XXth century, there was an **expansion of the public sector** within the economic mechanism, and the **economy started to rely more and more on information**, turned into a renewable and self-regenerating resource. It is justified by two indicators, namely the weight of the public expenditure in the gross domestic product (GDP) and the weight of the production of the public sector in the gross domestic product. At present, in most of the developed countries, the public sector holds 40% ~ 50% of the social-economic activity, while the number of those working in the service sector is much higher than that of the good producers. In Romania, most of the employees are still engaged in agricultural activities and the government policies have to determine the increase of the public sector services.