

GENERAL ASPECTS REGARDING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

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Abstract: *The public sector aims general interest and services must comply with the principle of equality of all citizens before these benefits. Today the term "public" is no longer used to make the separation of everything that is private but is used to define those activities aimed at the public interest. Public services are intended for all social categories of consumers (regardless of their personal income) and improving some aspect of community life in the public interest.*

Keywords: *public sector, public service, public administration*

INTRODUCTION

Public services, broadly represent all the people and things created to meet the needs of the public by a local "public", subject to its authority and control [1]. It follows that public services are defined as activities useful for meeting social needs, they having a structure in the sense of organization, social organization, and an administration institute, hospital, school, society etc. In a more concise definition of public service is an organizational structure with or without legal personality, established under the law of the State, shared time; or county, or by individuals, endowed with equipment or money proper carrying on an activity or a complex of homogeneous activities, contained in the Act establishing, in order to meet continuously and permanently, some general interests of the community. [4] "

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of public services under state administration are:

- The division of labor in society that pact, the individual's needs are met socially, because nobody produces everything necessary for consumption;
- Meeting the social needs of individuals are presented both as public (public service establishment) and as private (private providers);
- Public authorities can make use of the collective strength to ensure satisfactory implementation of economic life (eg price regulation);
- Organization of public services does not exclude private activity with the same purpose (eg, public schools and private schools).

For services rendered by government organizations, they have a number of specific features, determined by the nature and mode of financing activity [5], [6].

Table 1

Variations in the services provided by different bodies

| Criterion | Public administration | Public institutions | RA`s Public Institutions |
|------------------|---|---|--|
| Activity | - adoption issuance of administrative | - non-productive activity | - primarily economic activity |
| | - operates, usually for free | - operates, usually for free | - operating normally surcharge |
| | - is prevalent issuance of administrative | - issuing administrative documents is reduced | - issuing administrative documents is even smaller |
| Funded | - funds are provided from state budget | - funds are provided from state budget | - revenues from its own activities |

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There are several views on public service classification, formulated over time by Olteanu V (1994), Grigorescu C and St. Michael (1992). Of these classifications on the "TIP classification. Industries and economic activities (ISIC) "refers to [2], [3]:

- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal classic;

- Hotels and restaurant;
- Transport, storage and communication;
- Real estate, renting and business services;
- Public administration and defense;
- Social security and compulsory;
- Education, health and social assistance;
- Other collective activities;
- Administrative using domestic personnel;
- Extra-territorial organizations.

Another classification is found in "quality management and quality system elements, the second guide services", namely [5]:

1. Artistic cultural services: Accommodation (hotels, motels, lodges etc.); (Restaurants, buffets, bakeries, inns, etc.); Travel (trips, vacations etc.); Theater, cinema, music; Broadcasting; TV, agreement.

2. communication services: Air transport (including services provided at airports and airlines); Road transport; Railway transport; Maritime and river transport; Transport cable; telecommunications; Postal services; Information services (including cable TV).

3. Medical services: medical care (hospitals, ambulances, medical laboratories, etc. - doctors, opticians, nurses);

4. Maintenance and repair services: electrical, mechanical, heating - air conditioning, automotive, construction, electronic computers.

5. Public service used: Sanitation and waste management; Water supply, gas or heat; Distribution of electricity; Maintenance of green areas; Fire; Police; Public services (financial administration, local security etc)

6. Commercial Services: Sales (wholesale and retail) of products; Storage of goods; Marketing; Packaging - conditioning product.

7. Financial services: Services rendered by banks; Services rendered by insurance companies; Services of bookmakers; Property management; Sale / purchase of real estate (real estate agents);

8. Professional services: architectural plans and projects; Examination of products / events; legal assistance; Guard and security; Education and training; quality management; Constructive and technological design; Consulting.

9. Administrative services: human resources management; IT services; Services rendered by government (central and local).

10. Technical services: Photo-who records audio-video; Mechanical records - climate, electrical etc; Physico-chemical analysis;

11. Scientific: scientific research; Technical and economic studies; Assist the decision making.

12. Procurement services: Contracting and tracking contracts; Managing and distributing materials supplied.

From that flow the following essential elements to characterize any public service:

- Public service is functionally organized directly authorized by an authority of local government and operate under its authority;

- Public service has always aimed at meeting a public need, respond, ie, the general interest;

- Public service is always provided by government whether it is pursued for its own or through other service providers, hence the responsibility of government to citizens for how public services are provided;

Local self-government incumbent on both the right to hold services under his authority and obligation of the administration to the functioning of public services. According to the principles and rules of the administration listed public services must [5]:

- To develop strategy and development organization of public services in the territorial-administrative unit in which it operates;

- Provide technical, human and financial resources necessary for proper functioning of public services;

- To control how public services to fulfill their obligations either directly, if direct subordination or indirectly where public service has been delegated to another legal entity through economic contract;

- To develop rules, regulations and orders for all services, irrespective of their subordination and to apply uniformly;

- To set policy fees and charges for public services under local authority so as to ensure both efficient work and the public interest.

In turn, the service provider shall [4]:

- To respect both the legislation and rules or regulations established by the administration;

- To respect the principles and functioning of public services regulile;

- To manage the scheme efficiently harness production, transport, etc., which has heritage;

- To respond promptly to complaints of beneficiaries and to remedy as quickly as defaults occurred;

- To make correct information and systematic local public administration;

- To fully respect the contractual terms if the service providers are not under the authority of the local council.

Increase global trend towards market opening public services to be increasingly regulated functioning market. In connection with this phenomenon we observe diverse indications of market regulation on public services, for example [3]:

- In the US government's role is expressed through legislation, and through agencies at the federal or local level;

- In Japan there are public companies, and private, but the state's role is decisive;

- Spain public services are considered basic services (in accordance with the constitution) and a strong trend to privatize;

- In the UK and Italy continues to be a large state sector provider of public services (water supply, heating);

- In France there are public state monopoly in this area. "Charter public services" establishes the fundamental principles of legality principle, neutrality and continuity, and that the main action of public services: the principle of transparency and accountability; the principle of participation and adaptation; the principle of trust and reliability.

Despite the differences between countries regarding market approach public services, there is common reference points:

- Continuing tendency to find a balance between economic efficiency and maintain a degree of social affordability;

- Meeting the long-term interests of the citizens, even if in certain small communities or at the individual are harmed certain interests in the short term.

CONCLUSIONS

Public service is an organizational structure with or without legal personality, established under the law of the State, shared time; or county, or by individuals, endowed with adequate equipment or money, carrying out an activity or a complex of homogeneous activities, the Act of înfișare in order to meet continuously and permanently, some general interests of the community. Public service is always provided by government whether it is pursued for its own or through other service providers, hence the responsibility of government to citizens for how public services are provided. Local self-government incumbent on both the right to hold services under his authority and obligation of the administration to the functioning of public services.

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