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Territorial governance, a prerequisite condition for the development of emerging territorial systems. Case study - the Ploiesti city

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Abstract: Emerging territorial systems are territorial realities with a spectacular dynamic essential in defining a certain type of territorial development, which aims to achieve social, economic and cultural facilities. Changing attitudes and developing a governance culture is indicated as an essential condition to improve the capacity of emerging territorial systems to pursue territorial and social development. The study aims to highlight the fact that governance is a prerequisite for territorial and social development, specific to the emerging territorial system of cities. In this sense, we proposed the analysis of the demographic evolution, as well as the turnover in relation to the value of the population, in emerging territorial structures of the city of Ploiești, in the period 2000 - 2020, in order to observe the fact that the dynamics of the indicators highlight the need for governance in the systems emerging territorial cities. Based on statistical support, obtained from the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the Center for Integrated Analysis and Territorial Management, we created graphic models that provided us with the demographic evolution, as well as the evolution of turnover dynamics in relation to the number residents. The results show increases in indicators of different intensities, which reflect the lack of a unitary administrative system of the emerging territorial system of the city of Ploiești, generated by the decisions of local administrations. Territorial governance thus becomes the necessary condition through which territorial development is pursued, to achieve social, economic and cultural facilities, characteristic of the emerging territorial system.

1. Introduction

In the 2000s, the related concept of territorial governance began to appear more and more often in the specialized literature, to denote different institutional models of territorial organization, i.e. the formation of a territorial control apparatus in the form of levels of government, governmental fiscal mechanisms, systems electoral etc. (Loughlin, 2007). If the idea of government refers to the existence of a top-down and constraining hierarchy, that of governance refers to more flexible forms of power, with a coordination of actors, social groups and institutions to achieve common goals (Le Galés, 2014). Due to societal changes and decentralization processes, stakeholders are driven to experience new forms of public action and participation in decisions. There is a shift from a hierarchical organization, based on public institutions, to more resistant relationships (Kooiman, 2000) that integrate the public-private partnership (Wettenhall, 2003), parties with very different interests (Pierre, 2000) and call on more territorial levels (Hooghe and Marks, 2001). The concept of territorial governance makes it possible to include in territorial decision-making processes the existence of these multiple actors and relationships, the importance of networks, the emergence of conflicts and

negotiations, development translated into objectives and actions (Bertrand et al., 2001; Leloup et al., 2005). Due to societal changes and decentralization processes, stakeholders are led to experience new forms of public action and participation in decisions. There is a shift from a hierarchical organization, based on public institutions, to more resistant relationships (Kooiman, 2000) that integrate the public-private partnership (Wettenhall, 2003), parties with very different interests (Pierre 2000) and call on more territorial levels (Hooghe and Marks, 2001).

Territorial governance can be defined as a dynamic process of coordination between public and private actors with multiple identities and asymmetric resources, united around territorial issues, pursuing a few simple objectives (Torre and Chia, 2017):

- to contribute to the development or promote the implementation of territorial development projects;
- facilitate coordination between heterogeneous actors within the territories;
- prevent certain actors from leaving the territory;
- to decide on the ways of development.

Ianoș, 2000 defines territorial systems as entities with highly variable characteristics, which can be identified both at the micro-territorial, meso- and macro-territorial level. They are characterized by the fact that it behaves as an optimally open thermodynamic and information system and has a dissipative structure: - it cannot be conceived outside the flows of matter, energy and information, on the one hand, and on the other hand, it presents structures through which it loses significant amounts of these. At the same time, a territorial system has a very high resistance to change: - not every intervention or set of interventions lead to a fundamental change of it or a part of it (Ianoș 2000, Ianoș and Humeanu, 2000). Ianoș states that the territorial system is essential in defining a certain type of territorial development, which aims to achieve social, economic and cultural facilities. The territorial system results from the interrelationships that are established between the natural environment and other artificial environments, respectively the economic environments, built, socially and psychologically, having a physiognomy and functionality closely dependent on the intensity and the forms that the relationships between them take (Ianoș, 2000).

In the illustrated explanatory dictionary of the Romanian language, we find definitions of emergence from four domains (Dima et al., 2007):

- physics: output of light, crepuscular rays, of a body, etc. from an environment, after having crossed it;
- biology: emergence of a new organ or new, higher-order properties;
- hydrology: exit of underground water to the surface in the form of a spring;
- philosophy: form of conceptual change seen as an effective birth of something new, something that did not exist in this way until then.

All these definitions present emergence as something new, which did not exist until now, but which takes on certain characteristics of a similar, older element. In the given situation, there are also rural settlements, which start to "wear" properties of the cities, near which they are located, where economic activities that have been relocated from the city level are manifested. Emerging territorial systems are formed, characterized by high functional complexity, where economic processes are dynamic and in direct relation to the polarizing center. An emerging territorial system represents a new quality, distinguished by the dynamics and characteristics of economic processes (Peptenatu et al., 2013). A major characteristic of the evolution of emerging territorial systems is the strengthening of horizontal relations between them and the polarizing city, in our case the city of Ploiești. Changing attitudes and developing a governance culture is indicated as a prerequisite to improve the capacity of emerging territorial systems to pursue territorial and social development. In the case of governance, a local administration strives to directly provide solutions to problems, while governance emphasizes a coordinated effort by a multitude of actors (both public and private) to meet the needs of society, of emerging territorial systems of cities. Emerging territorial systems are territorial realities with a spectacular dynamic essential in defining a certain type of

territorial development, which aims to achieve social, economic and cultural facilities. The lack of administrative systems, which can manage the emerging structures in a unified manner, makes the decision-making impulses to be different, inconsistent and contradictory (Peptenatu et al., 2010), reflecting the dynamics of local development.

The study aims to highlight the fact that governance is a prerequisite for territorial and social development, specific to the emerging territorial system of cities. In this sense, we proposed the analysis of the demographic evolution, as well as the turnover in relation to the value of the population, in emerging territorial structures of the city of Ploiești, in the period 2000 - 2020, in order to observe that the dynamics of the processes favour the need for governance in the territorial systems emerging cities.

The research was influenced by the fact that, until now, I have not encountered, in the specialized literature, topics that address this aspect and at the same time the direct observation of the changes, with diverse dynamics, made in the emerging territorial structures of the city of Ploiești.

2. Materials and Methods

The results of the research were obtained by creating two databases: A database with demographic data provided by the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and a database with a relevant economic indicator, turnover, within the project UB 1365 "Spatial projection of the economic pressure on the ecosystem forester", from the Research Center for Integrated Analysis and Territorial Management (CAIMT). In order to obtain the database with the indicator of turnover relative to the number of inhabitants, it was necessary to aggregate the two databases. Graphical models were created using the EXCEL program, which provided us with the demographic evolution as well as the turnover in relation to the number of inhabitants. The analysis of the two indicators in the emerging territorial system was carried out by referring to the territorial context, in order to identify how the distance to the polarizing center has influence on the type of evolution.

For the analysis of the spatial perspective of the two indicators, maps were made using the open source software QGIS 3.4.

3. Results

3.1. Demographic evolution analysis

One of the specificities of emerging processes in territorial systems is the type of demographic evolution, the population being the most dynamic element, with a determining role in the development of any human settlement, implicit in emerging territorial systems. The analysis of the demographic evolution in the administrative units of the emerging territorial system of the city of Ploiești, shows that in most cases the indicator has an increasing tendency, not falling within the trend of the numerical evolution of the population at the county/municipality level of Ploiești, which is decreasing. Puchenii Mari (Figure 1), Tinosu (Figure 2), Filipeștii de Pădure (Figure 3) and Mănești (Figure 4) communes are in this trend of numerical population decrease. The demographic decrease in the case of Mănești (Figure 4) commune was due to the formation of a new commune - Cocorăstii Colț (Figure 5), but the negative natural balance is the main factor for Puchenii Mari (Figure 1) and Tinosu (Figure 2), communes. The economic regression of the commune of Filipești de Pădure (Figure 3) after the 1990s also favoured the migration of the young population, which is also reflected in the demographic evolution.

It should be noted, the significant demographic increases in the following territorial administrative units: Păulești (Figure 6) - 1446 inhabitants, Bucov (Figure 7) - 1442 inhabitants, Blejoi (Figure 8) - 1112 inhabitants, Tîrgșorul Vechi (Figure 9) - 2184 inhabitants, that benefit from accessibility to the municipality of Ploiești.

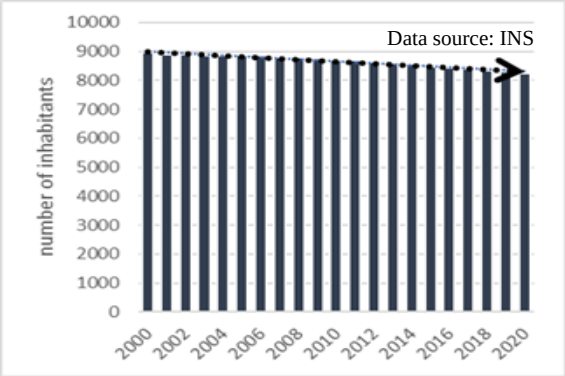


Figure 1. The numerical evolution of the population Puchenii Mari commune.

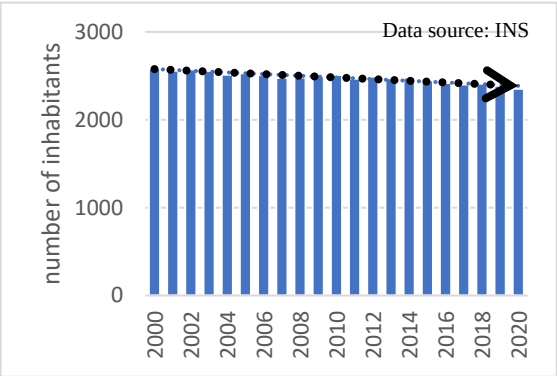


Figure 2. The numerical evolution of the population Tinosu commune.

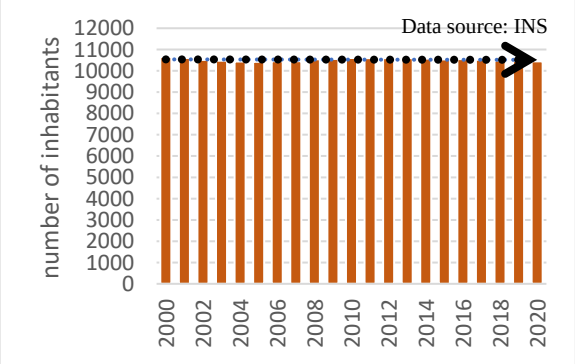


Figure 3. The numerical evolution of the population Filipeștii de Pădure commune.

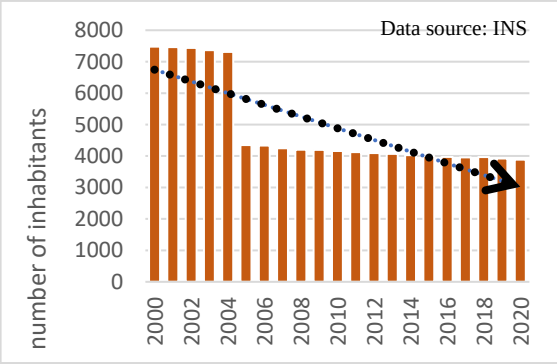


Figure 4. The numerical evolution of the population Mănești commune.

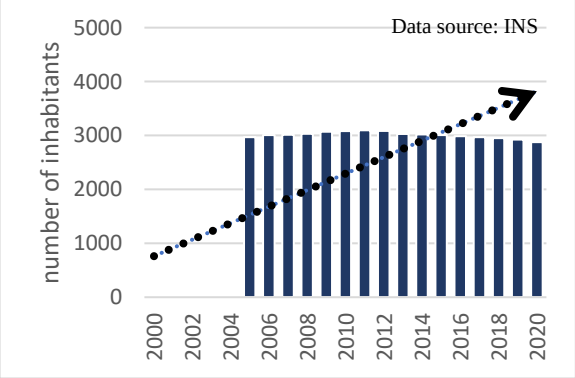


Figure 5. The numerical evolution of the population Cocorăștii Colț commune.

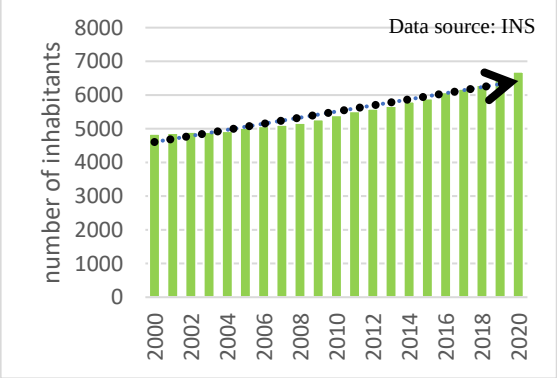


Figure 6. The numerical evolution of the population Păulești commune.

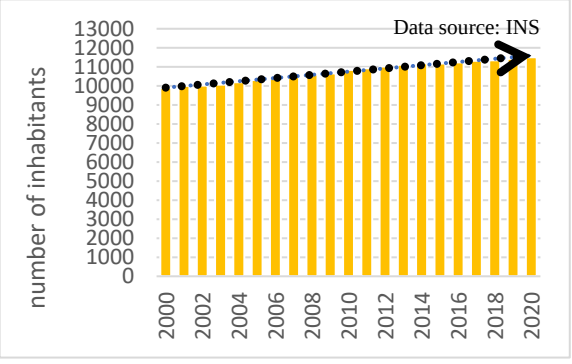


Figure 7. The numerical evolution of the population Bucov commune.

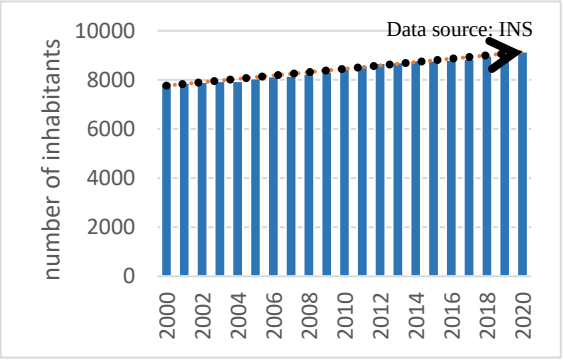


Figure 8. The numerical evolution of the population Blejoi commune.

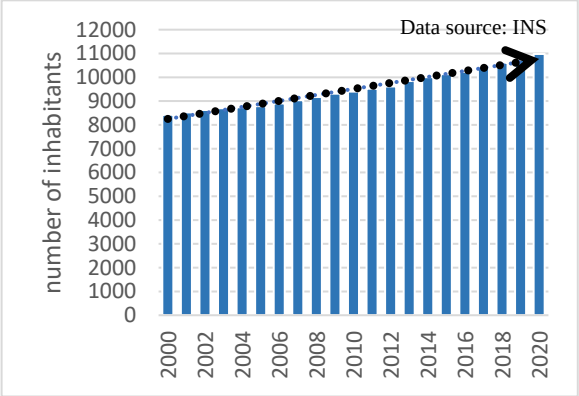


Figure 9. The numerical evolution of the population Tîrgșorul Vechi commune.

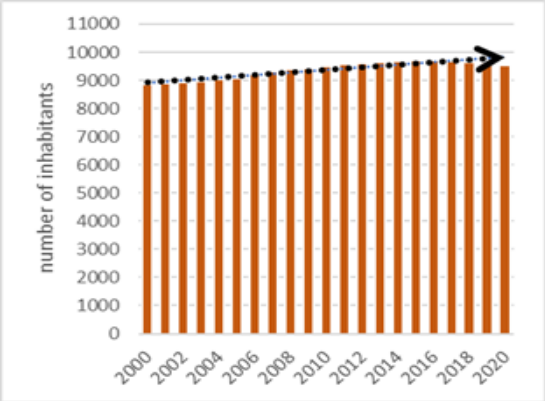


Figure 10. The numerical evolution of the population Barcănești commune.

Most administrative units have an oscillatory numerical evolution during the period under study, influenced by demographic factors such as in the case of Bărcănești (Figure 10), Berceni (Figure 11), Valea Călugărească (Figure 12), economic regression of Brazi communes (Figure 13) and Florești (Figure 14), but also the attraction of economic investments characteristic of the communes of Ariceștii Rahtivani (Figure 15), Filipeștii de Tîrg (Figure 16).

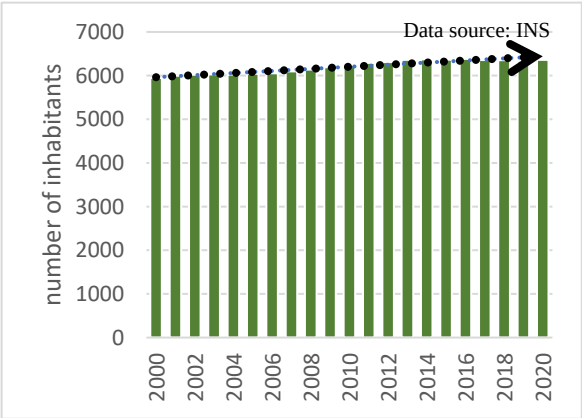


Figure 11. The numerical evolution of the population Berceni commune.

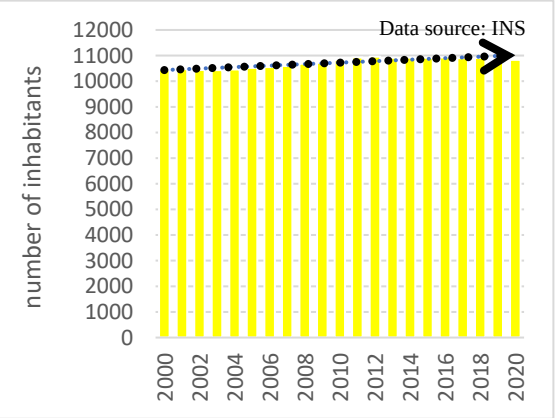


Figure 12. The numerical evolution of the population Valea Călugărească commune.

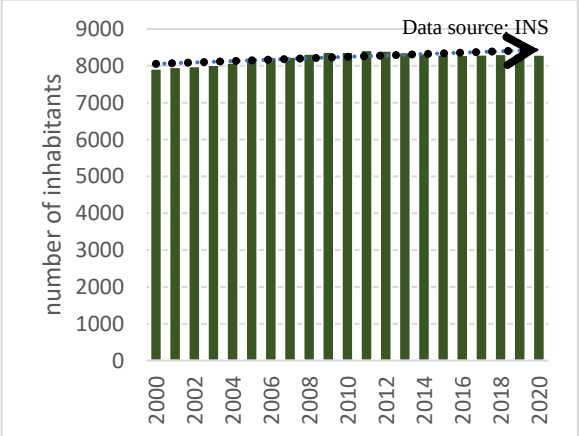


Figure 13. The numerical evolution of the population Brazi commune.

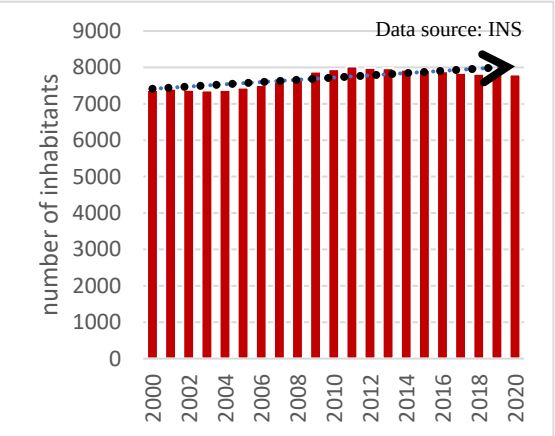


Figure 14. The numerical evolution of the population Florești commune.

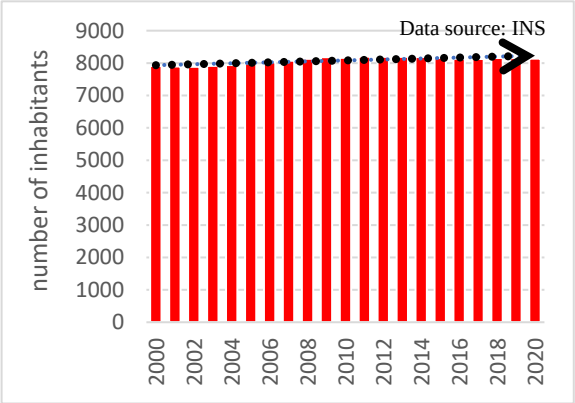


Figure 15. The numerical evolution of the population Ariceștii Rahtivani commune.

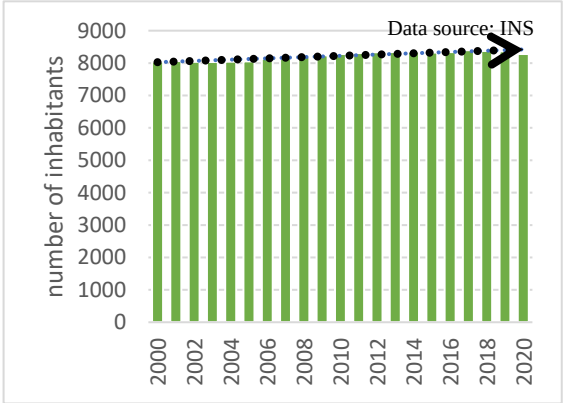
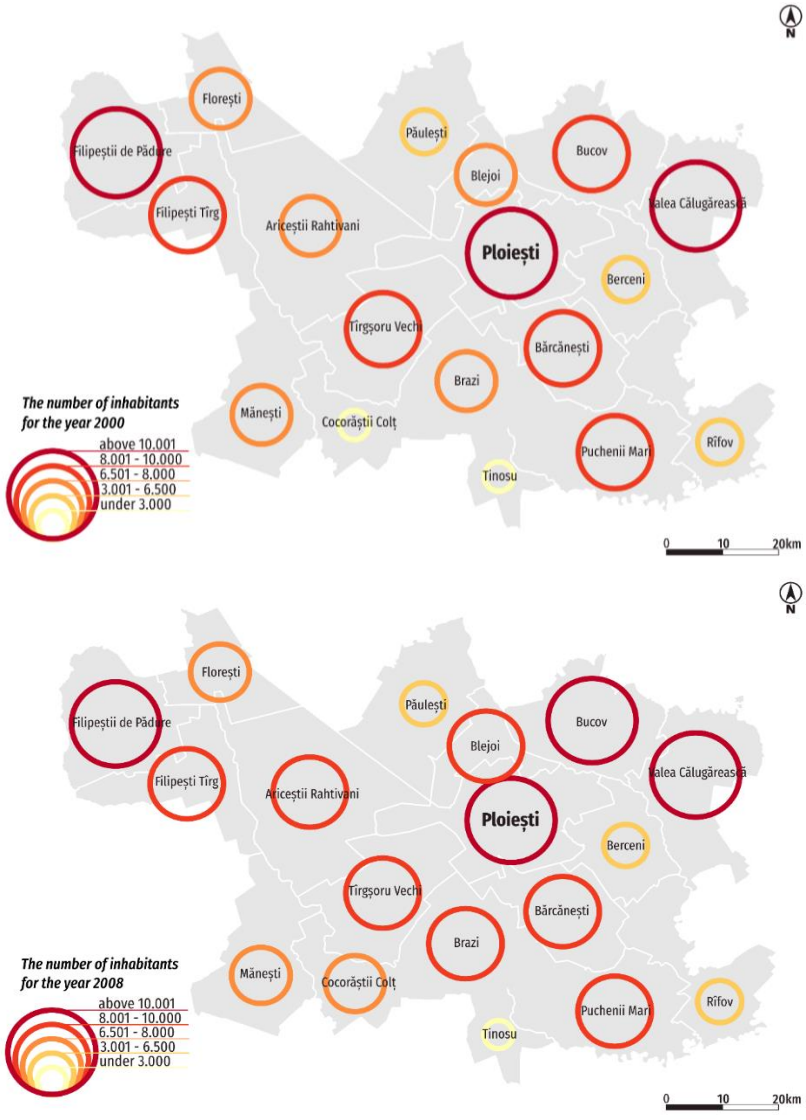


Figure 16. The numerical evolution of the population Filipeștii de Tîrg commune.

3.2 Spatial perspective of demographic evolution

The analysis of the spatial distribution of the demographic evolution (Figure 17) shows that in the year 2000, the only administrative units with a population of over 10,001 inhabitants are Filipeștii de Pădure and Valea Călugărească, and Tinosu commune with under 3,000 inhabitants.



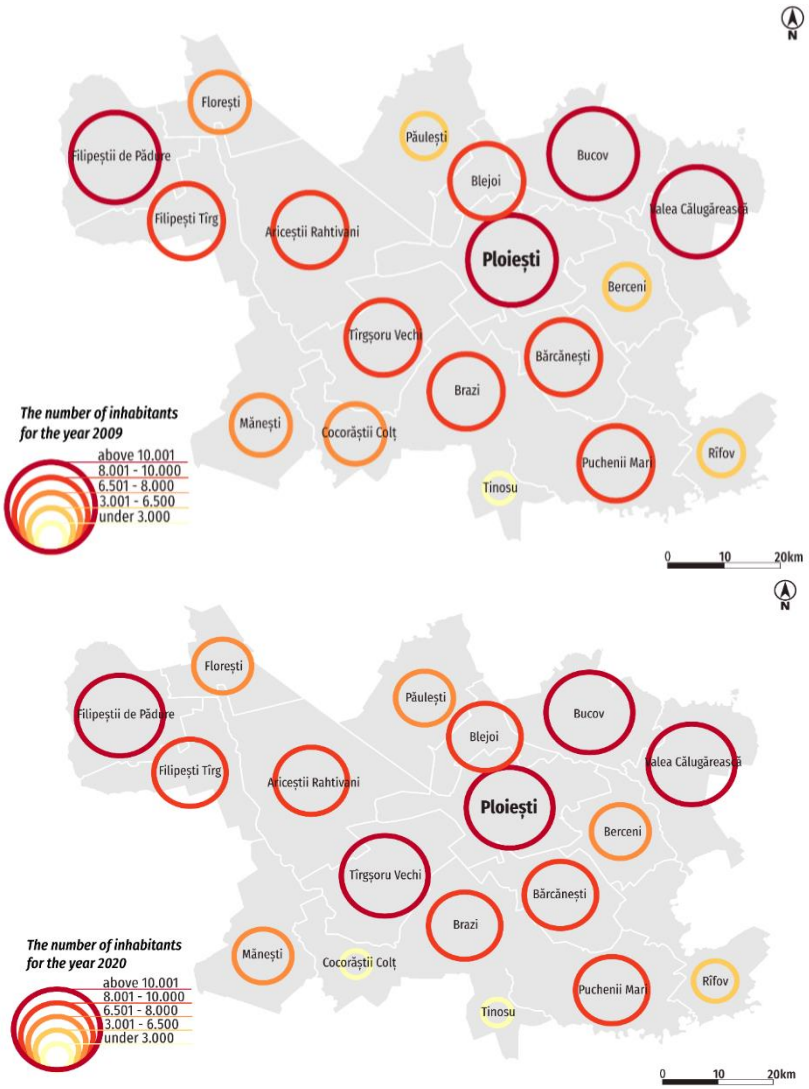


Figure 17. The spatial distribution of the demographic evolution in the emerging territorial system of the city of Ploiești, from 2000, 2008, 2009 and 2020. source: INS

In 2008, most administrative units have a population between 8,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, and the commune of Bucov is added to those with more than 10,001 inhabitants. The impact of the economic crisis is not felt on the spatial distribution of the demographic evolution at the level of 2009.

3.3 Analysis of turnover evolution in relation to the number of inhabitants.

The analysis of the indicator highlights an oscillatory evolution over the entire period under study, in all administrative units of the emerging territorial system of the city of Ploiești. In 2000, the analysis of the indicator shows that the highest values were recorded in Florești commune (Figure 18) 12.956 lei/inhabitant (due to diversified industrial activities), Blejoi commune (Figure 19) 8,600 lei/inhabitant, Păulești commune (Figure 20) – 5.945 lei/inhabitant, Berceni commune (Figure 21) – 5.149 lei/inhabitant, Brazi commune (Figure 22), and the lowest values are recorded in Ariceștii Rahtivani commune (Figure 23) – 529 lei/inhabitant, Mănești (Figure 24) – 139 lei/inhabitant. In the period 2000 - 2008, in all administrative units, the analysis of values shows an upward trend, the biggest increases in 2008 are in the commune of Ariceștii Rahtivani (Figure 23) – 188.383 lei/inhabitant (emergence of the industrial park), Blejoi (Figure 19) – 92.150 lei/inhabitant, Filipeștii de Pădure commune (Figure 25) – 88.543 lei/inhabitant (attracting investments, as a result of the status of disadvantaged area), Păulești commune (Figure 20) – 74.137 lei/inhabitant.

In the context of the economic crisis, the values of the indicator in 2009 decrease in the administrative units of the emerging territorial system of the city of Ploiești, with the exception of the commune of Ariceștii Rahtivani (Figure 23) with an increase in the value of the indicator of 14.424 lei/inhabitant and the commune of Valea Călugărească (Figure 26) of 287 lei/inhabitant. The analysis of the indicator values shows that the Florești commune (Figure 18) was the most affected with a decrease of 52.615 lei/inhabitant, a trend that is maintained until the end of the study period.

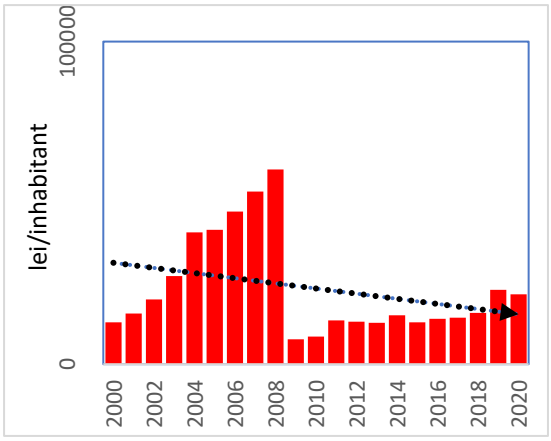


Figure 18. The evolution of turnover on head of the Florești commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

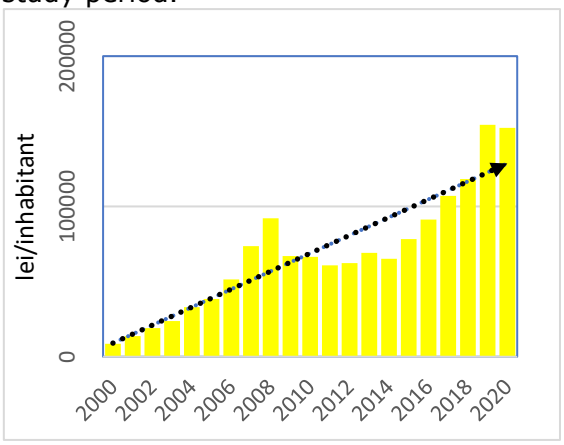


Figure 19. The evolution of turnover on head of the Blejoi commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

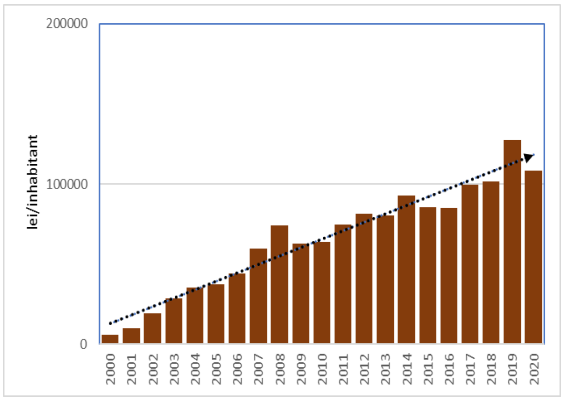


Figure 20. The evolution of turnover on head of the Păulești commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

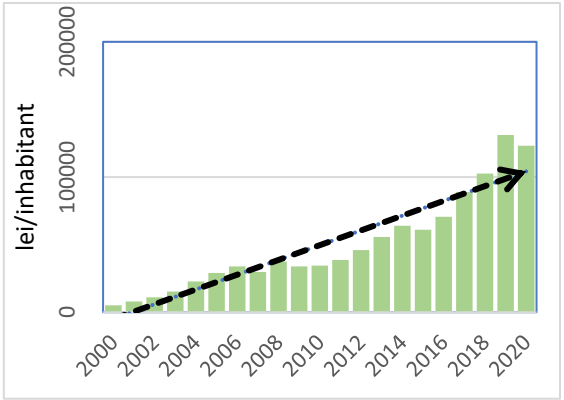


Figure 21. The evolution of turnover on head of the Berceni commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

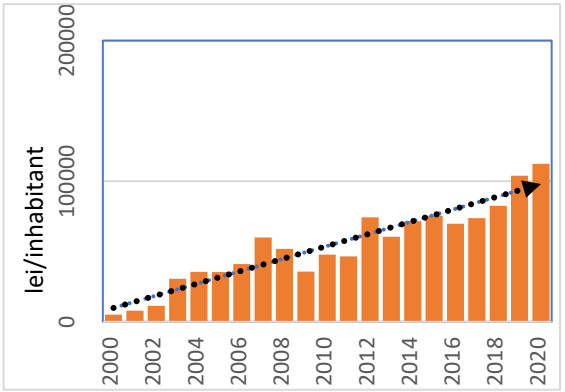


Figure 22. The evolution of turnover on head of the Brazi commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

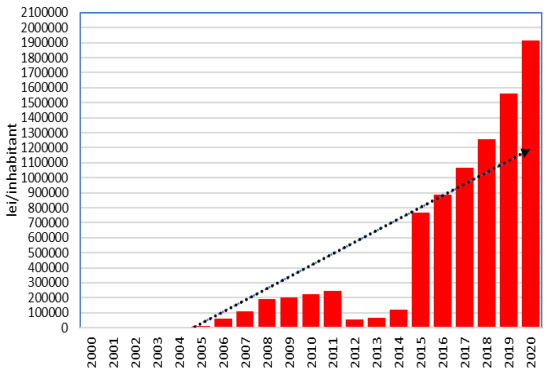


Figure 23. The evolution of turnover on head of the Ariceștii Rahtivani commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

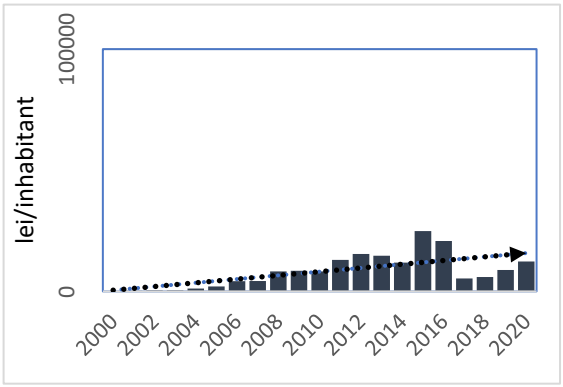


Figure 24. The evolution of turnover on head of the Mănești commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

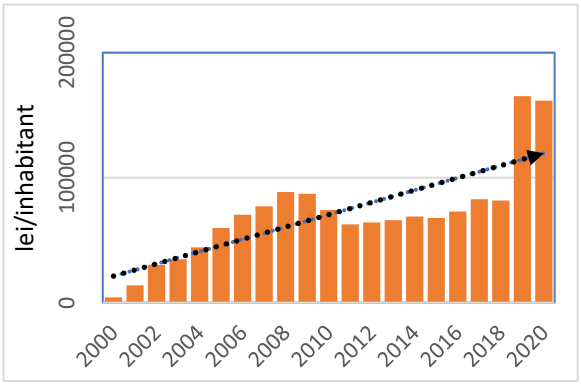


Figure 25. The evolution of turnover on head of the Filipeștii de Pădure commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

In the period 2010 - 2020, in all administrative units, the analysis of the values shows an oscillatory evolution of the indicator with different intensities, except for the communes: Filipeștii de Tîrg (Figure 27), Valea Călugărească (Figure 26) and Tinosu (Figure 28), which have an upward trend in the indicator values. In 2020, the highest values of the indicator are in the communes: Ariceștii Rahtivani (Figure 23) - 1206668 lei/inhabitant, Berceni (Figure 21) - 715978 lei/inhabitant, Filipeștii de Pădure (Figure 25) - 477926 lei/ inhabitant, Blejoi (Figure 19) - 463909 lei/inhabitant, Bucov (Figure 29) - 439808 lei/inhabitant. The analysis of the indicator values shows that significant increases are determined by the attraction of investments and not favoured by the accessibility to the Ploiești municipality.

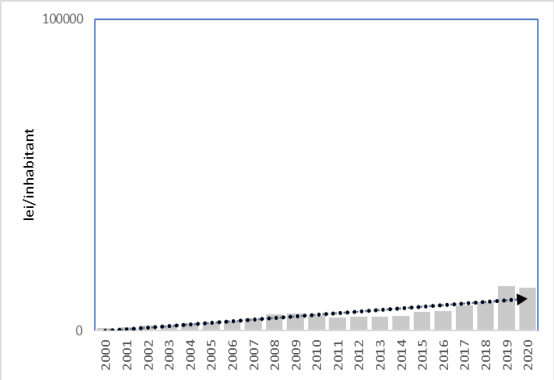


Figure 26. The evolution of turnover on head of the Valea Călugărească commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

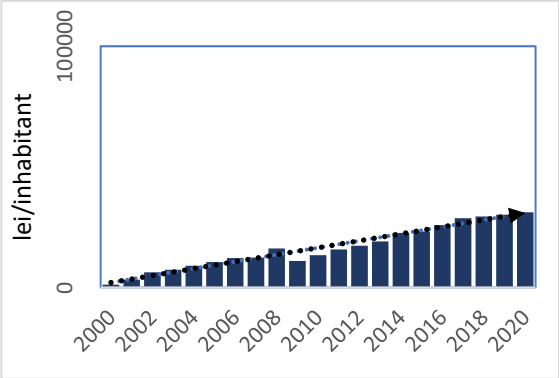


Figure 27. The evolution of turnover on head of the Filipeștii de Tîrg commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

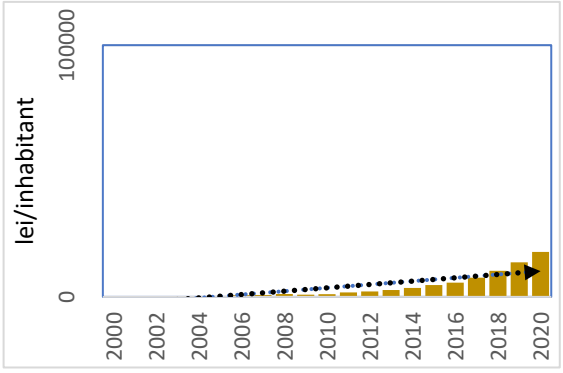


Figure 28. The evolution of turnover on head of the Tinosu commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

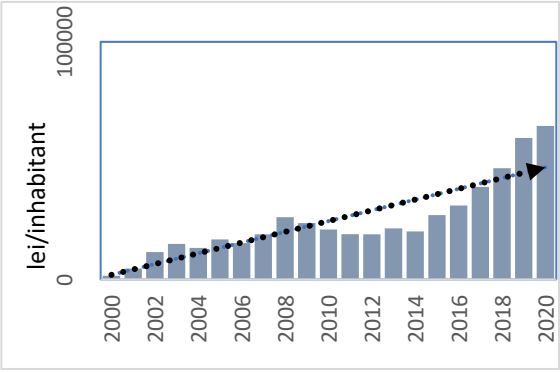


Figure 29. The evolution of turnover on head of the Bucov commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

The analysis of the indicator values shows that significant increases are determined by the attraction of investments and not favoured by the accessibility to the Ploiești municipality. The same highlighted aspect can be seen in the evolution of turnover per capita in the commune Puchenii Mari (Figure 30), Bărcănești (Figure 31), Cocorăștii Colț(Figure 32), Bărcănești (Figure 33)

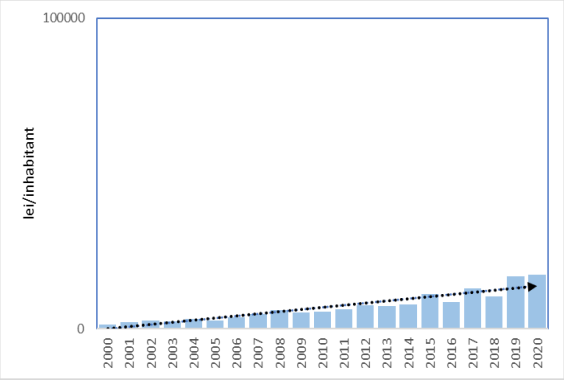


Figure 30 The evolution of turnover on head of the Puchenii Mari commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

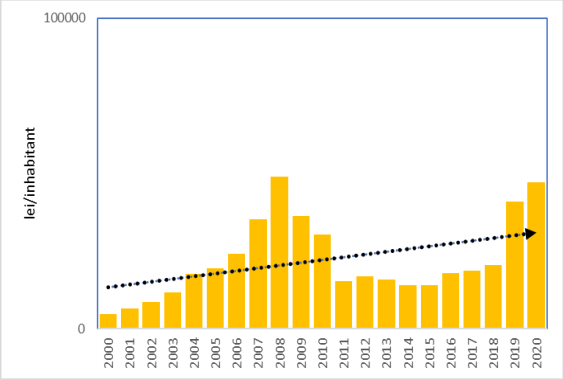


Figure 31 The evolution of turnover on head of the Bărcănești commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

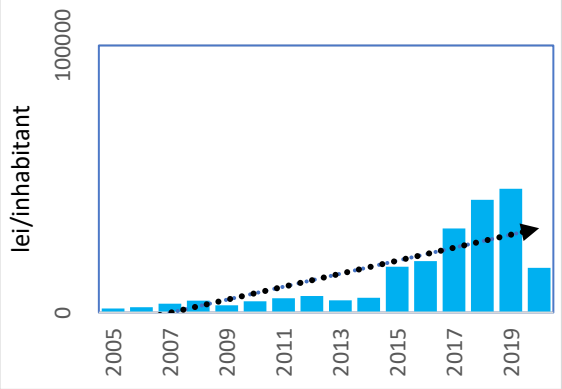


Figure 32 The evolution of turnover on head of the Cocorăștii Colț commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

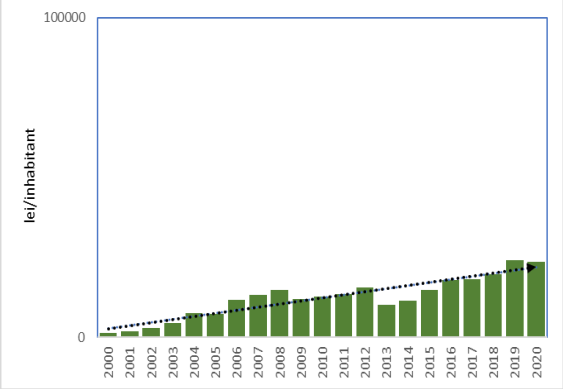
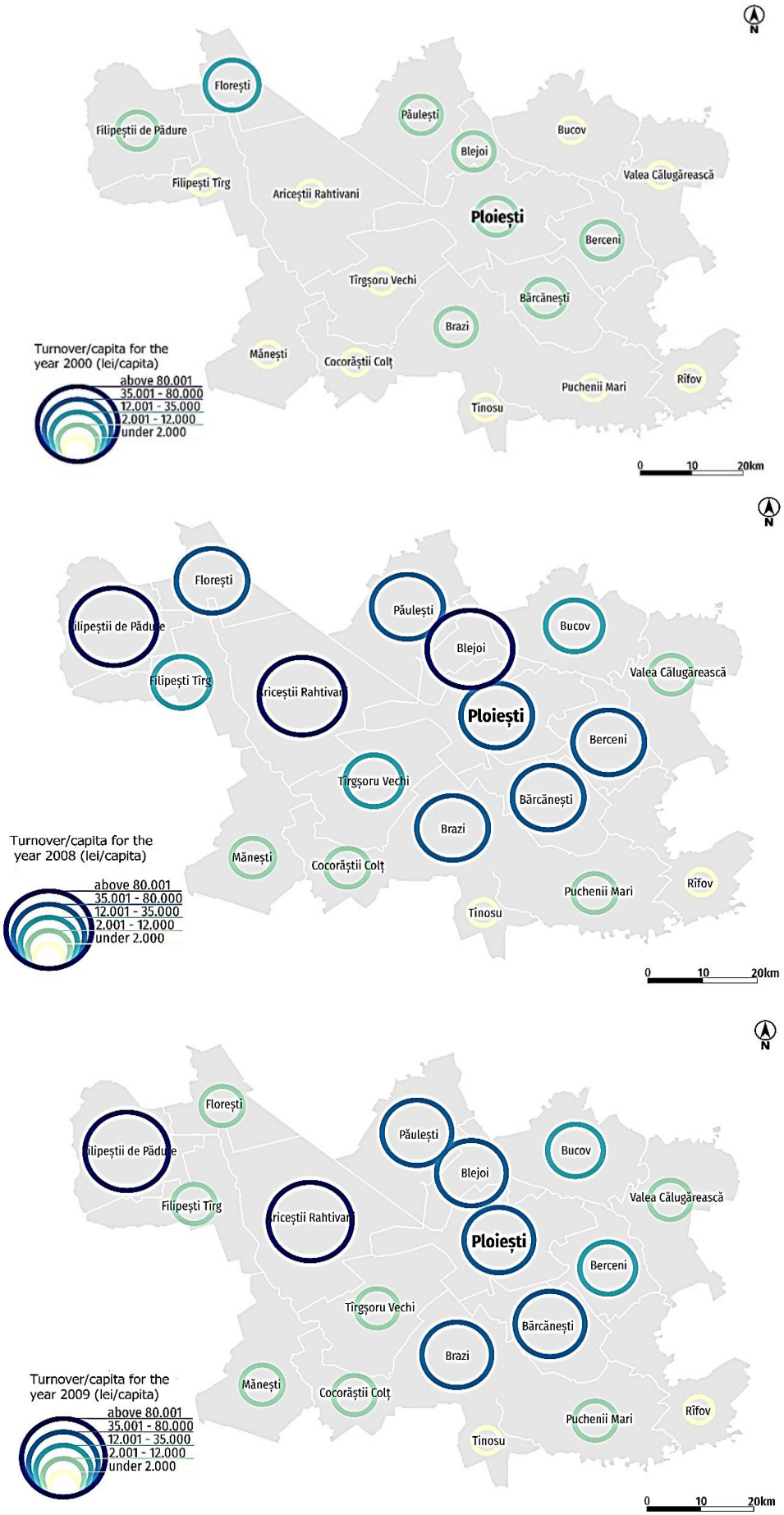


Figure 33 The evolution of turnover on head of the Târgșorul Vechi commune. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

3.4 The spatial perspective of the turnover in relation to the population

The spatial analysis of the turnover in relation to the population (Figure 34) shows that in the year 2000 most administrative units have a turnover below 2,000 lei/capita. Turnover in relation to the population between 2 001 - 12 000 lei/capita, characteristic of the administrative units Păulești, Blejoi, Brazi, Berceni, Bărcănești, Filipeștii de Pădure. The highest value of over 12,001 lei/capita is in Florești commune. In 2008, there was an increase in turnover, reaching values of over 80,001 lei/capita in the communes of Ariceștii Rahtivani, Blejoi, Filipeștii de Pădure. The only administrative units with turnover below 2,000 lei/capita remain Tinosu and Râfov.

The effects of the economic crisis are reflected by the spatial distribution of the indicator characteristic of 2009, with decreases in values in the communes of Blejoi, Florești, Filipeștii de Tîrg, Târgșoru Vechi, Berceni. At the level of the study period, we note significant increases in all administrative units. Turnover of over 80,001 lei/capita in the communes of Ariceștii Rahtivani, Blejoi, Filipeștii de Pădure, Păulești, Brazi, Berceni. With the exception of Bărcănești and Bucov communes, the other administrative units have a turnover in relation to the population of 12,001 - 35,000 lei/capita.


Florești
Filipeștii de Pădure
Filipești Târg
Păulești
Bucov
Blejoi
Valea Călugărească
Ariceștii Rahtivani
Ploiești
Berceni
Târgșoru Vechi
Bărcănești
Brazi
Mănești
Cocorăștii Colț
Puchenii Mari
Rîfov
Tinosu
Turnover/capita for the year 2000 (lei/capita)
above 80.001
35.001 - 80.000
12.001 - 35.000
2.001 - 12.000
under 2.000
0 10 20km
N
Florești
Filipeștii de Pădure
Filipești Târg
Păulești
Bucov
Blejoi
Valea Călugărească
Ariceștii Rahtivani
Ploiești
Berceni
Târgșoru Vechi
Bărcănești
Brazi
Mănești
Cocorăștii Colț
Puchenii Mari
Rîfov
Tinosu
Turnover/capita for the year 2008 (lei/capita)
above 80.001
35.001 - 80.000
12.001 - 35.000
2.001 - 12.000
under 2.000
0 10 20km
N
Florești
Filipeștii de Pădure
Filipești Târg
Păulești
Bucov
Blejoi
Valea Călugărească
Ariceștii Rahtivani
Ploiești
Berceni
Târgșoru Vechi
Bărcănești
Brazi
Mănești
Cocorăștii Colț
Puchenii Mari
Rîfov
Tinosu
Turnover/capita for the year 2009 (lei/capita)
above 80.001
35.001 - 80.000
12.001 - 35.000
2.001 - 12.000
under 2.000
0 10 20km

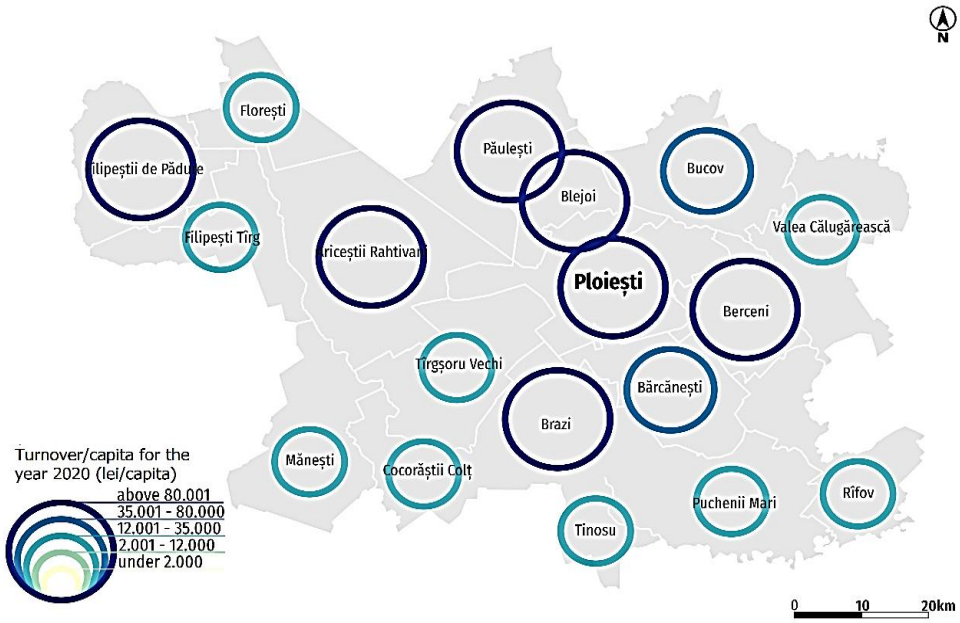


Figure 34. Spatial distribution of turnover evolution in relation to population, in the emerging territorial system of the city of Ploiești, from 2000, 2008, 2009 and 2020. Data source: INS and Project UB1365

4. Discussion

Territorial governance provides added value to the territorial approach as conceived in the framework of development policies in rural areas. In particular, the LEADER program which is an excellent theoretical example of territorial governance, but from a practical point of view it represented a challenge in the process of change in rural territorial development, a space that cannot be "removed" from the relationship with the polarizing city, especially that some administrative units being part of the "engines" of the LEADER program - the LAGs (Local Action Group). The way in which the "policy" of the Ploiesti growth pole was implemented, both at the political and technical level, did not facilitate, at the local level, the creation of stable partnerships around specific development ideas. It is noted, even the implementation of uncoordinated projects, in some cases single projects that did not respect any vision of development defined together with the local communities and did not open adequate opportunities for a perspective development and for the improvement of local socioeconomic conditions. Not all existing administrative units in the emerging territorial system are part of the Ploiesti-Prahova Growth Pole. Although the Ploiești - Prahova Intercommunity Development Association was established in 2009, there was no viable project that would favor all members of the association, and those carried out with an impact only on the city of Ploiești. The very portfolio of projects proposed in the Integrated Strategy of the Growth Pole for the period 2014-2020, we note their individualization by territorial administrative units, following the local interest.

The analysis of emerging systems is an initial approach that can be completed by complex modelling, which gave relevant results in dynamic structural analysis (Peptenatu et al., 2012; Drăghici et al., 2017; Petrișor et al., 2016; Andronache et al., 2017, 2019; Gruia et al., 2019; Simion et al., 2021).

5. Conclusions

One of the specificities of the processes emerging from the territorial systems is the type of demographic evolution, the population being the most dynamic element, with a determining role in the development of any human settlement, implicitly of the emerging territorial systems. Analyzing the numerical evolution of the population in the territorial

administrative units of the emerging system of the municipality of Ploiești, for the period 2000 - 2020, because we found that we do not have a unique pattern of demographic evolution. The results obtained show significant population increases in administrative units that have attracted large investments and that benefit from accessibility to the municipality of Ploiești. In most territorial administrative units, there are demographic increases, not falling within the trend of the numerical evolution of the population at the county/municipality level of Ploiești.

The analysis of turnover relative to the number of inhabitants shows oscillatory developments, characterized at the end of the study stage in most situations of increases in the indicator with different intensities. The results obtained show significant increases in turnover relative to the number of inhabitants in administrative units that have attracted large investments, both in those that benefit from accessibility to the municipality of Ploiești, and in administrative units that have offered facilities to investors (Filipeștii de Pădure commune). The largest increase in the number of businesses compared to the total population is registered in the commune of Ariceștii Rahtivani 1.915.539 lei/inhabitants (the largest industrial park in the country)

The results show a dynamic of indicators of different intensities, closely related to the polarizing city, reflecting the lack of a unitary administrative system of the emerging territorial system of the city of Ploiești, generated by the decisions of local administrations. Territorial governance thus becomes the necessary condition through which territorial development is pursued, to achieve social, economic and cultural facilities, characteristic of the emerging territorial system.

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