

DOI: 10.7251/EMC1902248R

Datum prijema rada: 26. septembar 2019.

Datum prihvatanja rada: 12. decembar 2019.

UDK: 342.25+352.07]:330.341.46

Časopis za ekonomiju i tržišne komunikacije

Godina IX • broj II

str. 248-263

ORIGINALNI NAUČNI RAD / ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC PAPER

THE ESSENCE AND IMPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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Abstract: *Local development planning (i.e. development planning of municipalities and cities) in all countries has always played an important social role. For this reason, in the last couple of decades, this area is regulated by adequate national laws, which differ in many ways due to insufficiently developed scientifically based local development theory. According to this, in the presently constituted first vision of the theory, two local planning systems were identified. The first system with a long tradition is called a partial system since the state with its development interests is exclusively responsible for all local and overall social development in a certain country. The second, new system, is called an integrated system and in it, both state and the most influential social forces, which have fought hard for such a role, participate together as partners. The integrated system has numerous advantages when compared to the partial system of local planning and is therefore, especially in developed countries, the reason for switching from partial to integrated system.*

This scientific paper has been created to support this, especially because of the insufficiently developed local planning theory, with the goal to contribute to the development of the local integrated development systems and the projection of its general implications on the local government, its nation state as well as the international community. In this paper, adequate research methods, primarily integrated, were used and the obtained results imply that when using this system, positive fundamental social changes are caused, which, especially in the less developed countries, facilitate faster and more efficient catching up with the developed countries.

Key words: *local development, integrated planning, planned partnership, planned implications, trends, effects.*

The JEL classification: R11, R58.

INTRODUCTION

When compared to the other areas of social studies, the local and overall social development study developed significantly slower, mostly because of the traditional state monopoly over that field. That is the reason why the local planning system which is more and more ineffective in use, in the newly constituted theory is called partial (state – with narrow interests). On the other hand, with the influence of science and consequently increased level of highly educated population mostly in developed countries, those countries have started to apply the so-called integrated local planning system, which is vital and more efficient than the previously mentioned partial system. Its comparative advantages are based on the fact that it uses the integrated principles and that planning is done by competent state authorities together with a high number of social (democratic) forces (scientific, educational, political, economic, ecological, security etc.) as their partners.

When speaking of integrated local planning system, which is surpassing the partial system and will most likely eliminate it, it must be emphasized that, as a new system, it is not theoretically and practically developed enough. This mainly refers to the insufficiently defined intergrativeness of this system, its structure which is insufficiently elaborated (principles, methods, models, computerization and so on), and the underresearched implications of its use on the local and overall society both in a nation state and on the international level. In the current state, especially in developed countries, the term integrated is used more and more in local and overall development planning systems however, it is not completely clear what kind of integrativeness is discussed¹. That is the reason why we decided to write this theoretical scientific paper with the main goal of filling all the theoretical “gaps”, and as such enable the integrated local and overall social planning theory to become scientific and efficiently used. In this paper, we try, for the first time, to identify the influence of such local and overall social planning on the local social community, national state as well as the overall international community.

In favor of the necessity for this scientific paper speaks the range of chosen and used bibliographic works in this field, and some additional facts must be mentioned. When compared to the other fields of social studies, the published literature in the field of local and global social planning is modest. That is, as previously mentioned in this paper, the consequence of the long use of partial planning system and

¹ The term „integrated“ in social planning appeared at the beginning of XX century. However, the authors who used it did not explain in details what that term actually comprises.

the monopoly of the state, which is why the constitution of a scientifically based overall social planning theory was delayed. The proof of this is the low number of published scientific books and a slightly larger number of published scientific articles in this field². Choosing the appropriate literature that should be consulted during the preparation of this scientific paper was a significant obstacle. Additional obstacle was the author's request that literature should scientifically deal with the most important segments of integrated local planning theory comprising of principles, technology, planners and implications of that planning since those segments are the subject of the research in this scientific paper. Therefore, according to the author's main request, a small number of published scientific works in this field was chosen and consulted and their range relative to the goals of this paper was rated – this will be further elaborated in this paper.

As far as the principles and integrated local planning technology in the sense of defining structures of local plans (long-term, middle-term and short-term) and the process of their creation, the authors of the consulted scientific literature discuss it, but in an expert, not in a scientific way. Because of that, their articles are heterogeneous and without a general answer concerning the structure of these plans. The same applies for the offered educational logistics of the main plan makers and their expert associates (Vukonjanski, I, 2019: 184-204). Similar applies for the treatment of areas of main integrated local plan makers since the consulted articles in that field, imply that the partner relationship between the state authorities and recruited social (democratic) forces is not described in detail concerning the making and critical rating of those plans by the public. According to all this, in consulted articles, the cohesion of those partners and the development of their partnership was not emphasized and described in detail.

Finally, when considering the implications of integrated local development and its spreading into the state and social partnership in all the fields of social politics and practice (science, education, economy, ecology, culture and security) the chosen authors in their works emphasize this but without significant synthesis on how the state and social partnership will influence the future life of mankind on the local, national and international level.

However, we should mention a number of scientifically based works where the authors analyzed three main local planning factors in detail (technological, performative and implicational side of this planning).

² Low number of the published monographic scientific articles in the field of social planning is the consequence of the long lasting traditional, monopoly role of the state in that planning.

All this implies that in the used scientific literature the mentioned basic integrated local planning factors were not theoretically analyzed in detail and because of that in this scientific paper, we want this important theoretical gap to be filled for the sake of effective future politics and practice in development of local governments and more (state and the whole international community). At the same time, this opens a problem of redefining the treatment of the current globalization, new relations among countries, constituting new general integrated philosophy and similar things. Important philosophers, political scientists, sociologists etc. should consider these factors.

THE APPLIED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this scientific paper, based on the recommendation of the modern scientific research methodology, the adequate internal research project was created, which in practice allowed the collection of relevant theoretical data. By their interpretation, certain research results were obtained and they allow for better understanding of the local and global integrated system and in such way social practices in this field shall be improved. This research project had the following structure (Radovanović, T, 2019: 49-56):

- The research problem in this paper was based on the formulation of the basic question which should be answered during the research and the question was: What is the essence of integrated local and overall social planning and what are the general implications of its use? The research problem formulated this way was the basis for defining all other factors in this research project;
- The subject of this research was the intention to research the essence of integrated local planning in more detail and to identify the influence of such planning on the future movement of the society in the local, national and international social community;
- The goals of this research were to broaden the scientific knowledge in the field of the new integrated local planning system, then to research the implications of such an improved planning system and thus improve the practical effectiveness of the most important kind of the social planning;
- Hypotheses in this research were considered as guidelines for solving the given research problem. In this context, the main hypothesis in this research is the following: While on purpose broadening the theory of integrated planning, the components of the integrativeness will be identified in detail and that shall be the basis used to determine the influence of such planning on further development of local, national and international social community;
- Scientific methods used in this research paper are comprised of a dialectical

method as general, study method as a distinctive and integral method as an individual method. Based on this, adequate techniques were defined for the collection of important research data, which were then interpreted by using logical procedures of induction and deduction.

In such way, necessary theoretical material was collected for creation of this scientific paper and the material was used in its following parts:

- Introductory, central, part which deals with the structure and fundamentals of the integrated social planning, where using the appropriate argumentation, the new planning system was analyzed in more detail together with the general social implications which will be caused by its use;
- In the second part, the urgency of using this integrated local planning system was dealt with, where it is suggested that the results of this research should be used by developed countries to improve this planning system while the less developed countries should start using this planning system as soon as possible to catch up with the developed countries in the most effective way;
- The next part of this paper refers to the identification and discussion of the collected new scientific knowledges and the declaration of their practical use;
- In the final part of this paper, the general findings of this research were described (definitions and statements), with the possible solutions to this research problem and verification of the given research hypotheses.

The list of the used scientific literature in this research is displayed at the end, and the list is modest in quantity due to the fact that the theory of local planning has just been constituted.

THE PROFILE OF THE INTEGRATED LOCAL PLANNING

Starting from the given research problem and defined goals of this research as well as from the theoretical range of the consulted scientific literature, the first thing that should be done is to determine the essence of integrated local planning, and then to identify and explain the basic social implications of such planning. All this must be done to try to complete the just constituted theory of this planning and in such a way raise the practical effectiveness in this field.

Concerning the essence of integrated local planning which is being introduced into the developed countries without scientific basis, the first thing that should be done is to explain the term “integrated” used for this kind of planning, then to identify the representative structures of the basic types of those plans (long-

term, middle-term and short-term) and after that explain the character of the partnership between the state and social forces in such a planning system³. When explaining the essence of integrated local planning some other factors can be analyzed as well; however the three already listed factors are the most important. They are characterized by the following (Mersal, A, 2016: 56-59):

- In integrated local planning, as scientifically based and the most effective, the term “integrated” is used and this term has several complementary meanings (Radovanović, T, 2019:36-45). The first meaning has internal character and it includes planned relationships and relations among all the factors in a local community (Wigley, M & Petruney, T., 2015: 36-39). The other meaning includes externally planned connection between the factors of local community and its environment (other local communities, its state and relevant international community). Finally, the third meaning of this term includes the fact that the parties responsible for planning are the adequate state authorities and different complementary social organizations (scientific and educational, political parties, different associations etc.), while the other segments of the society can criticize the prepared local plans and give suggestions on how they can be improved. For the given reasons, the parties responsible for planning with the local organizations and population in certain aspects can participate in the preparation and evaluation of finished local plans and this has the full integrative character (Arimavciute, M, 2011:124-127);
- In order to be successful, the integrated local planning should be based on the appropriate scientific theory. This is especially important for projecting the structures of basic local plans (long-term, middle-term, short-term). However, due to the late creation of this theory, the initiated local planning in developed countries was based on the recommendations given by UNCTAD, then European Commission, The World Bank and other international organizations that did not have the necessary scientific base for development planning. That is the reason why the applied plan structures are different in many ways which in turn reduces their quality. The necessary structures of all basic integrated local plans, according to the results of the previous scientific works in this field, will be described briefly. The basic structure of the long-term (strategic) local development plan (for the period from 10 to 15 years) should be comprised of the following segments: the general profile of the community, the reached development potential, the vision and the mission of the development, the goals and directions of integrated development,

³ The obstacles in interpreting the essence of the integrated local planning in this paper are due to the fact that the scientific works published so far dealt with this topic superficially.

the integrated development projects, the effects of the projected development as well as the management of the development realization (Molebatsi, C, 2012:11-13). The structure of the middle-term local development plan (from 3 to 4 years) should contain the following segments: the frames and sources of planning, the selection of the development projects for comparison, the comparison of the chosen projects, the final selection of projects, the preparation of the project documentation, the effects of the project realization, the financiers of the development projects, the management of the project realization (Rasoolimanesh, S, 2016:290). Finally, the structure of short-term (one year) plans should be comprised of: the order of project implementation, the activities of project implementation, the activities in project implementation, the activities in project evaluation, and the management of project realization. All this can be computerized and appropriate software can be used; in such a way special tool for collecting and usage of relevant information for creation of local plans is obtained;

- The partnership between the state and society in integrated local planning, which was recently introduced into the developed countries, is theoretically complex. It is the consequence of the large social force comprised of a society with the high level of education that pressures the state and in such a way actively participates in the management of the society, which then leads to the decentralization of the public policy and practices in a certain country. This especially applies to the field of local and overall social development planning as the most important segment in the management of the society and it is consequently spread onto the complete society and in such way it becomes democratic and efficient. This partnership, as far as the integrated local development is concerned, is related to official and organizational participation of the most powerful and most competent social forces of the state in designing of all integrated local development plans as well as their realization. Such a new reality has huge (even epochal) consequences on each country and on the whole world (Frank, D, 2011: 135-138).
- It can be concluded that the creation of state and social partnership in integrated local planning represents the key cause for the democratic management of the society in local governments and in the whole country, which leads to the decentralization in the management in such a country and regulating the relations in the world as whole. However, it is a long process which is spreading and its spreading depends on the educational level of population in a certain country. This process is not strictly time determined and it can happen slowly or quickly depending on the strength of the democratic forces in each country (Green, L.N, 2016: 13-16);

Noticeable implications of the use of integrated local planning in any country can be numerous and complementary. They can influence the following: how the country is being run, the development of science, educational dynamics, national economy, environmental protection, social care, development of culture and security⁴. All these things need to be described further:

- When using the integrated local and overall social development, due to the mentioned partnership between the state and society, the process of decentralization will obviously be accelerated in the certain countries and the people responsible for that will be the most competent representatives of the country and society, so the running of the society will approach the Plato's concept of the state and the experience of the Nordic countries in this field according to which the country should be run by the cleverest individuals, and that can enable the general partnership between the state and the society in the integrated local and overall social development. The summary of the results of such social changes can facilitate the new epoch in the development of mankind and it should be dealt with by the famous philosophers, political scientists and sociologists (Hamdouch, A, 2016: 21-22);
- In such an expected reality, the most important role will have the further development of science. With its content, it should lead to the adequate development of integrated local and overall social development theory in all fields (planning etc.). Particularly, social science should gain new knowledge and in such a way as to create a foundation for further integrated and overall social planning from the aspect of further decentralization in running of the country and partnership between the country and society in this process while pointing out the fundamental influence of education in the society (local, national and international) (Harrison, P, 2001: 178-180);
- According to this, further development of the educational level in a certain society has an important role in further decentralization and democratization of the public policy partner leadership in each country, which should be expected in the integrated local and overall social development as well. It should be emphasized that the level of education in each social community is directly related to its democratic power which is implicitly shown in the partnership between the state and social forces in running of a certain country (Bassand, M, 2001: 7-8). This key social rule should always be taken into consideration by leading state and social forces in each country and they should insist on the higher level of education of their population (Hanson, R, 2017: 8-10);

⁴ Due to not enough described essence of integrated local planning, in the literature written so far, the implications of such a planning were not mentioned in details.

The use of such an integrated local and overall social planning system will, in the future, have the positive impact on all the aspects of work and social development, especially economy, ecology, standard of living, culture, life safety etc. (Mehanović & Palić, 2019:302) and in regards to that the following need to be added:

- Such an expected future development of countries in the world will influence the development of their national economy. It will be represented in the constructive relation between national economy and unstoppable breach of international business and overall globalization in each country. Such a construct is related to the usage of the positive characteristics of international business (growth of gross domestic product and the level of employment), and on the other hand it is related to the diminishing of its negative characteristics (inclination to use natural resources recklessly, to suppress national business and similar). Such a future development of national economy should be followed by adequate international trade, whose further development will lead to organized general trade freedom which represses accompanying barriers (customs, protectionist and others) (Hirt, S, Stanilov, K, 2009: 11-14);
- Similar should be expected in the further development of ecology, which must ensure sustainability and survival, so it should improve the protection of all social communities from the polluters of soil, air and water that are causing negative consequences on local, national and international social community as a whole. Most certainly, all these dangers harm the countries and the world as a whole and there is no alternative but to fight together and to protect the healthy environment and work space in each country and in the whole world;
- With such expected changes in the world, nation states and international community must work together to take care of narrowing the huge international differences in the standard of life and protection of the most vulnerable members of the society in certain national communities (UN Habitat, 2009: 117-120). This is important not only for humane reasons but because it also facilitates the economic and social growth of each nation state. It is clear that the further development of the whole social protection will be the constant process which will be changed and improved constantly;
- Further development of the entire culture, which will be caused by the expected decentralization of countries and their integrated planning and development, will be comprehensive and complex. It will be moved in the direction of multiculturalism which will affirm collective general culture in all fields as the combination of the most valuable examples of national cultures. It means introduction of national and international care of the whole culture as the heritage of the former life and artistic expression and creation of certain parts and mankind as a whole (Kourliours, E, 2013: 4-7);

- Considering the previously mentioned expectations in partner leadership of the national communities by both state authorities and democratic forces, in the field of their security there will be major changes. Although since The Peace of Westphalia (1648) the security focus was mainly on the country, there were some noticeable attempts to transfer the focus to the individuals and their prosperity. A proof of this is the Report of UN Development Program from 1994 where the concept of human security is presented and the central place is given to the care of every single individual (UNDP, 1994). On the other hand, in the given conditions there are scientists who think that the country is a guarantee of safety of its people and that this fact should not be changed (Buzan, B, 2000). Such attitudes and many challenges in the present leadership of countries, certainly hinder the use of the previously mentioned concept of the UN about human security. However, the expected use of the scientifically based system of integrated local and overall social development eliminates all obstacles in affirming the concept of human security which will make the lives of future generations safer and of better quality.

Previously described essence of the integrated local planning with all its accompanying implications indicates that this planning system is based on participation of reinforced democratic forces and it is caused by the increased level of education of people in the leading the whole social policy, while in the previous period it was done autonomously by the state. It is the first and the most important victory of the democratic forces which influences all other areas of life and the development of all countries and at the same time causes the decentralization of authorities in each nation state. It is the epochal change in the further development of each national country and mankind as a whole. That is the reason why in this paper, in the form of short concept, we described the expected outline of the changes in the most important areas of life and development of each country. It is clear that this description should point out the huge changes that will be caused by the partnership between the state and democratic forces in the decentralized leadership of each country – and it has the epochal character which should be explored in further detail by the leading philosophers, political scientists and sociologists (Matarrita, D, Brannan, M, 2012: 8-11).

THE URGENCY OF APPLYING INTEGRATED PLANNING

The new theory of integrated local planning which relies on the adequate social science and partnership between the state and society represents the revolutionary change not only in planning but also in all other areas of leading a certain

country. This planning system is definitely more efficient than the one used so far that is referred to as partial (elitist and of narrow interest) which is purely state planning. Recently, because of reinforced democratic forces, it has been applied in the developed countries while in other countries there are still forms of the partial local planning. Since the new scientifically based theory of integrated local planning has just been constituted, in this paper we try to contribute to its full shaping and we think that all the countries should organize themselves and start using this new system. In application of this system huge differences can be seen between developed and underdeveloped countries.

As far as developed countries are concerned, they should, taking into the consideration the requirements of the new local planning theory, adequately innovate their law regulation in the planning area, then adjust their regulation in the area of planning improvement of adequate individuals from local governments and their plans for local development should be done by adequate expert organizations in that area – which means the following:

- Innovation of law regulation in the area of local planning means that it should be adjusted to the requirements of newly formed integrated local planning theory especially when using the projected structures of the basic local development plans (long-term, middle-term and staffing) and the accompanying computerization and the usage of the appropriate software for relevant planning information. In such a way, according to this theory, the appropriate law regulation will be provided for all kinds of plans and their structure
- Improvement of the law regulation for the planned training of people from the local governments regarding their expert education from the area of integrated local planning theory with the accompanying computerization and the usage of the appropriate software for relevant planning information. In such a way, those educated people become internal associates in the design of all integrated development of the local government basic plans. After that, there should be an obligation for the previously mentioned people to innovate their knowledge and skills periodically considering the theoretical and legal changes in that area of planning;
- According to the integrated local planning theory, the design of those plans should be done by expert teams formed by the hired external expert organizations in this area and the selected and educated internal planners. External experts should have the role of leaders in the plan design in methodological and integrated sense while internal planners should cooperate in development of specific projects in the economic, communal and social sense. In such way, necessary expert conditions for designing basic quality local development plans are met.

On the other hand, when taking into consideration the underdeveloped countries, their law regulation in the area of local planning is much weaker when compared to the same regulation in the developed countries. That is the reason why, for their accelerated switching to integrated local planning, it is necessary to urgently create the adequate program of implementing the integrated local development in those countries (especially African and others as well). Such implementation should be done by competent expert organizations experienced in the matter⁵. The program should consist of projecting of the law regulations for integrated local planning, the design of action plan for the use of such regulation, i.e. the necessary education of leading experts in those countries for the successful performance of such a huge endeavor – and it includes the following:

- Projecting the law regulation for integrated local planning should be based on the theory of this planning which means the revision of the existing (if there is any) or the preparation of the new law regulation – especially in the area of social planning and expert training of the employees in the local governments;
- Based on this, the action plan for the use of this regulation should be prepared and the leaders and the manner of use of this regulation should be mentioned in such a way that the system of local planning will be successfully introduced in a specific country;
- Finally, according to all this, for the leading experts from a specific country, education about the mentioned topics should be organized so that they can become the emissaries of the practical introduction of the integrated local development in a specific country.

It is clear that all these activities in developed and underdeveloped countries should be organized urgently, since they have strong influence onto the dynamic and quality of the further local government development as well as the development of the countries to which those governments belong.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

After interpretation of the whole research, based on the methods of induction and deduction, it is possible to gain new scientific knowledge in the area of local and

⁵ Such organizations that work internationally have recently appeared in some countries. One of them is, for example, College of Economics and Administration from Belgrade, Serbia (www.rafin.edu.rs; office@rafin.edu.rs), which is state accredited for such work and gathers the well known authors in the area of integrated local planning and provides services to the interested countries for implementing integrated local planning based on its own scientific publications in this area (now based on the publication „Integrated local planning“). Similar applies to the other organizations that deal with this.

overall social development planning. This newly gained knowledge includes the following discoveries: local and overall social development planning in each country directly depends on the level of education of the population; partial (state) system of development is more suitable for underdeveloped countries while the integrated system is suitable for developed countries; the integrated system of development is clearly more effective and has future potential, while the partial system is ineffective and will not be used any more in the future; head-on use of the integrated local and overall social development planning in the world will consequently introduce a partnership between state and society in all aspects of the country leadership and bring huge and positive changes to the country (Radovanović, T., 2019: 22-27).

These four new scientific discoveries need a short discussion:

- Planning of local and overall social development definitely depends on the level of education of population since in the underdeveloped countries with the modest education it is convenient to use purely state system while in the developed countries it is convenient to use the partnership between state and social system;
- Due to the differences in the level of education, partial (state) system is convenient for less educated societies while integrated (state-democratic) system is convenient for the societies with higher levels of education;
- Based on the expectation that the level of education around the world will rise and because of its high efficiency, integrated social development system has a future perspective while the partial system, because of its failing efficiency, must be eliminated soon;
- Finally, the partnership between state and social (democratic) forces in an integrated social planning system will logically spread onto all the areas and aspects of leadership in each country which will eventually cause many huge positive changes in certain countries and around the world.

This and similar scientific knowledge contribute to the completion of the local and overall social development planning theory and in such a way it will become scientific and efficient. The only obstacle is the positive verification of this knowledge by the relevant scientific public and social practice itself – which is highly expected by the authors of this paper.

CONCLUSION

The description of theoretical and practical discussions of the new integrated local planning in this paper make it possible to write a conclusion based on the short mentioning of the most important discoveries concerning this theory.

In the introduction, it was stated that around the world the theory of local planning, as the basic part of the social planning, was constituted very late. The delay was caused by the wish of each country to maintain its monopoly in this area and refuse changes. However, especially in the developed countries, due to the higher level of education, in recent years, the democratic forces are reinforced so they are able to fight for their partner participation together with the state in local planning and consequently in the leading of those countries. That was the reason for constituting the scientifically based integrated local planning, as a system which is indisputably more efficient than long lasting traditional (elitist and narrow interested) partial planning system. All this caused heterogeneous changes in theory and practice of this planning, so we decided to write this paper with the goal to improve all this based on its results.

For the needs of this paper, the adequate research project was created and applied where the starting point was to define the problem of this research by asking the question: what is the essence of integrated local and overall social planning and what are the general implications of its use? In such a context all other research factors were determined (subject, goals, hypotheses and methods), and they were the leading points in realizing this theoretical research.

According to that, in the introduction, the range of consulted scientific literature was mentioned, and it was concluded that the literature showed the recommendations given by the international organizations how to prepare local development plans while the smaller part of literature mentioned scientific reinforcement of this theory. Based on that fact, the subject of this paper is the essence of this planning and its accompanying and general implications.

By analyzing the essence of integrated local planning in this paper, we defined the term *integrativeness* of such planning, modeling of all basic types and internal structure of those plans, as well as provided the explanation that the partnership between state and democratic forces in designing the plans, their implementation and their evaluation is necessary. All this is concluded with an important recommendation that in this planning system, an adequate model for collecting information (register and software) should be used because the preparation is easier and the quality of such plans is better.

According to the observed essence of the planning system in this paper, and especially due to implied consequences of a partnership between state and democratic forces, the adequate implications of such local and overall social develop-

ment were projected. It is concluded that the mentioned partnership started in the integrated local planning consequently very quickly enters all areas of social leadership and it causes decentralization of the country and general and epochal positive changes in the further development of each country and the whole mankind. Such implications, caused by the use of the integrated local and overall social planning, represent tectonic changes that should be dealt by philosophers and certain segments of social sciences.

Considering the positive importance of the partnership between state and democratic forces in the running of each country, in this paper, the adequate programs are suggested for innovation of the already started integrated local planning in developed countries and for the accelerated implementation of this planning system in other countries which do not have experience with it.

After the research, the important new scientific knowledge considering the essence of integrated local planning was identified in this paper; the knowledge about the partnership between state and democratic forces in running the country as well as knowledge about revolutionary positive changes caused by all these things. Additionally, in this paper expert models of local development basic plans were created together with the accompanying tools (register and software) for collecting the information.

According to all this, it can be concluded that the given problem in this research was successfully solved and that the given hypotheses were verified by that.

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