

ATTITUDE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROMINENCE AND INHABITANTS CONCERNING RENEWABLE ENERGY ISSUES IN NORTHEAST HUNGARY

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One of today's key issues is the adaption of renewable energies; and the establishment and operation of social and technical systems, which have small impact on the environment. People must aim to solve this problem, during the organization of the everyday life of the settlements. In this research, we surveyed the attitude of the inhabitants in some settlements of two northeast Hungarian county. By the analysis of these data, we displayed the main elements of the social knowledge: the sources, the values and the truth level of informations. The questionnaire analysis was supplemented by interviews. In the framework of this phase, we had discussions with those stakeholders, who are interested in the urban development of 12 municipalities; about the function of renewable energies in the operation of settlements. In the third phase of the research, we analyzed foreign and domestic case studies, based on the literature, self-collected data and interviews. The most important conclusion is that the main factors of applying of the energy saving strategies are significantly influenced by the level of knowledge of the settlements' leaders, which is deeper and more personal as the everyday information of inhabitants and the social structure of the local community, the costs of the developments, and the geographical location of the settlements.

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THE INFLUENCE OF COLLABORATIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ON THE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN THE CASE OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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Communities all over world have to respond to unexpected events, such as environmental emergencies (flooding, fire, hurricane), major accidents (accidents involving large number of victims) or terrorist attacks. Even though there is a high probability for some events to occur, some communities are still unprepared or have an unorganized and delayed response. The traditional models of public administration do not match the rapid and unexpected changes that happen at the community level, neither the diversity of needs and demands of the citizens. The paper aims to shed light on the influence of administrative capacity and governance model on the community resilience to unexpected events. In particular, the paper explores the influence of collaborative management upon the resilience of communities in the case of emergency situations. The paper is based on a research conducted between September and November 2016 at national level on a sample of 277 City Halls and 69 Inspectorates for Emergency Situations from Romania. We found that those public institutions that embrace collaborative emergency management make communities more resilient to emergency situations. The representatives of Inspectorates for Emergency Situations perceived that a mayor concerned with the well administration of the settlement and the good cooperation with other institutions were the most important factors for a community to go through an unexpected events. In addition, those communities where social capital was stronger were more resilient. The findings support the recommendation that developing the social infrastructure and the collaboration between public institutions are important factors that make communities resilient to emergency situations.