

## RESILIENCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*The Romanian Government through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan proposes a series of investment projects such as Digitalization of health, tax reform, including customs, with the help of computerization, equipping schools with equipment necessary for virtual education, creating a government cloud and interconnected IT systems in administration also publishes the expansion of broadband and 5G coverage. Our research aims to identify the main aspects of resilience in public administration after the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the main courses of action that should be taken for sustainable development. Our findings give us the opportunity to highlight, beyond the action, the expected risks, and benefits.*

**KEYWORDS:** *resilience, public administration.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Though public administration practitioners and academics are increasingly using the term "resilience" to describe their work, there is still no comprehensive public resilience research agenda in place or being executed. It is the goal of these studies to clarify how the lessons learned and possible contributions from socio-ecological resilience research might be used to inform resilience studies in the public sector. It has been discovered that the key components of the resilience paradigm and its policy prescriptions are at odds with the findings of public administration research. These key shortcomings include deterministic system models, simplified policy and policy accounts, and a lack of systematic and generalizable empirical studies in the field of socio-ecological resilience thinking. This paper proposes that public administration resilience studies investigate multiple and competing models for how resilience can be generated; analyze the trade-offs between resilience and other values of public administration; avoid the use of theoretical resistance models of systems; and apply the notion of resilience to other areas other than crisis management to avoid these shortcomings (Duit, 2016).

Research into the relationship between resilience and sustainability shows that the ecological concept of resilience has a greater influence on the development economy (Burlacu et al., 2021). Environmentalists use resilience in two ways: to describe the pace at which a system returns to equilibrium following a disturbance, and to describe the magnitude of the disturbance required to knock a system out of its stability range. Based on its current state and disruption regime, this may be taken to mean the conditional likelihood that a system that is stable in one region will become unstable in another. Since the 1990s, the notion of sustainable economic growth has been widely

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acknowledged to have a role to play. Many people believe that resilience is preferable to other approaches to long-term sustainability in both social and ecological systems, as proposed by Levin et al. To put it another way, there existed a research network based on the notion (Alliance for Resilience) (Perrings, 2006).

Our environment is becoming increasingly complicated and interrelated, according to current thinking (Popescu et al. 2021). Many people are concerned about the ability of governments to deal with disturbances in this environment (Bodislav et al., 2020). Although the notion of resilience has the potential to be a credible approach, its potential contribution in light of the rising complexity in the context of governance has not been extensively researched. Milley and Jiwani's 2014 research focused on filling this knowledge gap in the field of public administration. A theoretical viewpoint on resilience is presented in this paper, which is based on core elements from an ecological model derived from the theory of complex adaptive systems (TAS). In this chapter, the New Political Government of Canada is examined through this lens. The New Political Government of Canada is a collection of reforms that have allowed ministers and political staff to strengthen their influence and direction over public administration. When it comes to gaining greater political influence, there is a certain type of response to growing complexity that must be considered. Several weaknesses are identified in this new governance strategy, according to the findings, which have the potential to reduce governance and adaptation capacity in and society, and to bring about a "regime change" in the functioning and integrity of public administration, which could destabilize the system of public governance as a whole and make it more vulnerable (Milley & Jiwani, 2014).

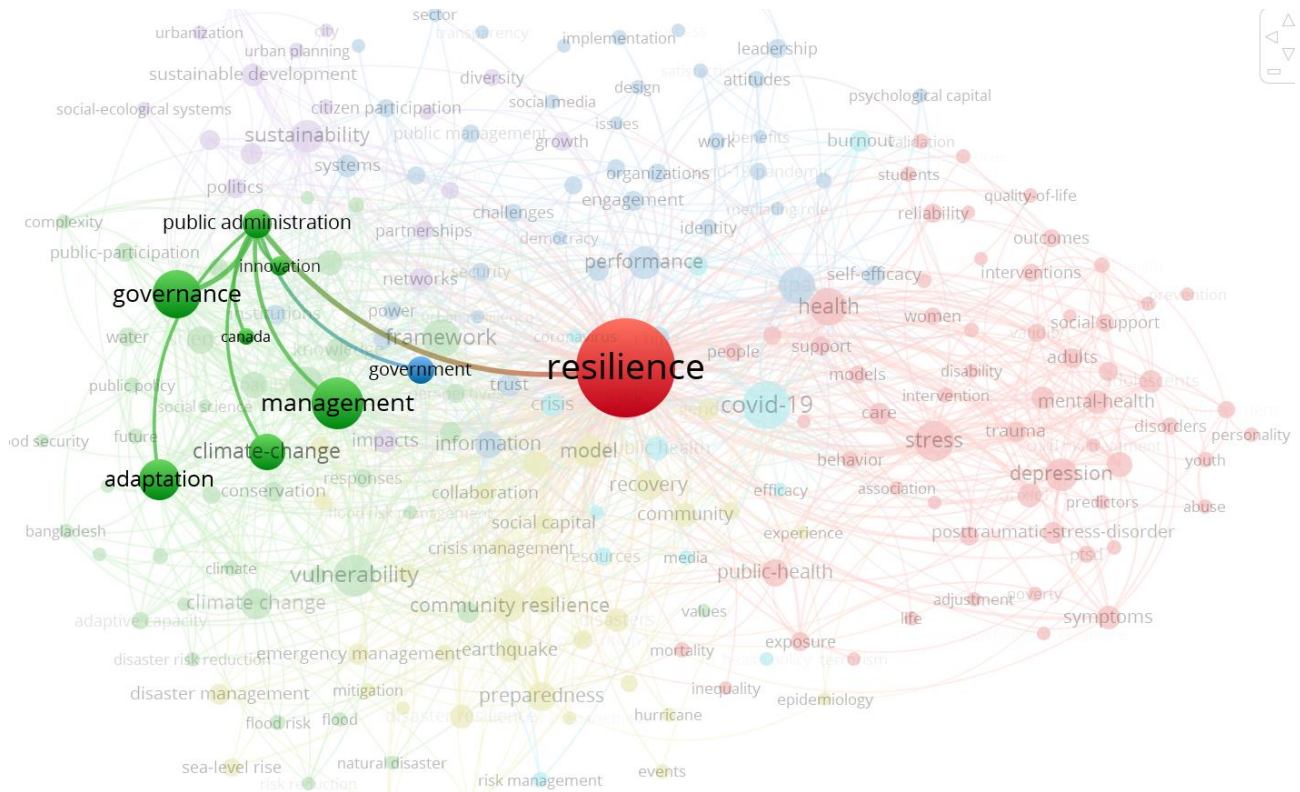
One of the most essential responsibilities in the social sciences is to investigate the quality of public policy and administration, which can be characterized in a variety of ways, from "efficiency" to "stability," according to certain authors. There are, nevertheless, substantial gaps in this field of inquiry, both substantive and methodological, despite a burgeoning literature on the subject. There are several challenges researchers face when trying to study the effectiveness and quality of state policy and institutions, as documented by Vilisov and his collaborators in their 2020 study. These challenges range from a terminological mess to bias in scientific constructions that are highly context dependent. Considering these issues, academics argue that it is necessary to recast the problem of evaluating state policy and the operation of state institutions as a question of socio-economic and political resilience and stability. It is via this reinterpretation of modern policy processes that provisions are developed that set the groundwork for a conceptual model for measuring public policy and administration stability. Other methods to "excellent" governance tend to overlook the dynamics of social sentiment, which the suggested model aims to address. What they argue for is a shift from looking at government actions to the state system, which is described as part of social order for political process actors. Social order encompasses not only government institutions, norms, and initiatives, but also the steady informal practices of government institutions, local self-governance, and the societal standards that regulate human interaction as well (Vilisov et al, 2020).

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

Comprehensive studies of primary materials and reviews of relevant literature constitute the main research approaches. These are compounded by a review of information technology tools in the literature. It was determined that the primary approach of investigation was document analysis. Visual representation analysis was chosen as a field of study for the VOS viewer because these databases contain a high number of bibliographic references that may be used to emphasize the relationships between concepts and ideas.

When it comes to constructing and analyzing bibliometric networks, the program's creators describe it as "a software tool," according to the makers. In addition to groups of researchers, individual researchers can be included in bibliometric networks, which is an important distinction to remember. Co-quotation and author connections can be utilized to create networks of quotations and bibliographic activity that are founded on mutual understanding. Because the program would be used

to develop and visualize co-emergence networks of relevant issues extracted from a corpus of scientific literature, text mining capabilities were taken into consideration when selecting a software solution. After doing documentary research, we discovered a number of characteristics that lead us to the conclusion that global digitization has the potential to have substantial consequences for the economy and society.



**Figure 1. The relationship between resilience and public administration in the literature**  
*Source: VOSviewer with Web of Science data*

Our first look at Figure 1 shows us that the interaction between digital globalization, economics, and social life has established a distinctive place that necessitates a closer examination of this connection. It is possible that this gap in the literature will lead to fascinating future research topics for us to investigate.

### 3. FINDINGS

In light of recent studies, public administrations should adapt to today's society's ongoing changes in order to maintain the well-being of individuals. As a result, public institutions should strengthen their ability to deal with the unexpected, including different types of shocks, as a result of the research. Against this backdrop, the current research seeks to investigate the concept of institutional resilience, with the goal of identifying the most essential elements that contribute to institutional resilience. In their research, the primary goal was to offer a conceptual framework, which was developed through a meta-analysis of current resilience studies, that could be used to define and measure capacity elements that could influence the institutional resilience of public administration. They are confident that the framework will be employed in future studies and that it will be applied to public institutions at various administrative levels to determine how well they are prepared for future shocks and to uncover new ways to improve their resilience. From a methodological standpoint, an exploratory study was carried out by analyzing the literature in this subject in order to identify the most important aspects that could affect and increase institutional resilience in order to develop recommendations.

Researchers have developed a conceptual framework that contains the primary capacity determinants of institutional resilience, as well as a collection of quantitative and qualitative indicators that describe these characteristics as a result of their findings (Profiroiu & Nastaca, 2021).

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

According to a review of the literature, the term "resilience" is often used in public policy discussions in Australia, particularly in relation to climate change. These conversations take place in a wide range of circumstances, including drought policy, mental ability in the Australian Defense Forces, and disputes regarding the performance of the Australian economy during the global financial crisis, among others. Using an analysis of the academic literature in both the natural and social sciences, Reid and Botterill's article gives an overview of the use of the term "resilience" in academic literature. The most important finding of this study is that the phrase is extremely ambiguous, that it is employed for different reasons in different settings, and that the terms of the term are sometimes diametrically opposed to one another. Because of the malleability of the phrase, it may be politically problematic if it were to be used in a political argument if it were not properly defined in each individual instance. Using the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism (MRR), Romania's government believes that the modernization of the country with the assistance of the MRR represents a historic opportunity, a national project that will bring about the reforms necessary for the true development of a European state in the green and digital age. Romania's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) would have been designed to achieve the best possible balance between the priorities of the European Union and the development needs of the country, in the context of the country's recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, which had a significant negative impact on the country. It had an impact on the entire European Union as well as the rest of the world.

Romanian policy therefore aims to build a more resilient country from the ground up. An interconnected approach is used to address the coherence of local reforms and investments (water sector, integrated waste management), which together will improve the living standards of local communities and the integration of disadvantaged populations and communities. Expansions of existing sewer and water systems can help ensure that those most in need have better access to these essential services. The Wave of Renewal prioritizes and guarantees certain financing schemes based on household income, with a focus on the poorest and lowest-income households. Reduced early school dropout rates and improved educational resources, including online learning, for underserved students are two of the many goals of education reform. Integrated community centers in rural or underserved metropolitan regions can provide additional health-related services in addition to those already available through other means. Urban planning and public service infrastructure investments both address issues of accessibility and gender equality.

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