Comparative Analysis in Public Administration between Romania and EU Countries

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Abstract: In the majority of European Union countries substantiation government is the constitutional rules specific to those countries. Following the entry into force of the European agreement according to which Romania became associated with the European Community and its Member States of the European Union has started a process through legislation, institutions and economy have become compatible with those of the European Community area. Romania's transformation into a democratic state meant the transition to an economy based on free enterprise, the spirit of competition and therefore the public administration reform was necessary to adapt to new requirements of the market economy. At the level of EU countries there are a number of laws governing local and regional government. Both at European level and in our country, in order to conduct business in an efficient public administration in terms of services offered and the administrative system is needed to implement a public management that is based on efficiency and performance activities conducted. The totality trends in management in public administration, applied globally, must underpin the achievement of new objectives in the management of public administration in Romania. In this work are presented the main features of government from European Union countries and provides a comparative analysis of public administration between Romania and European Union countries. Public institutions adapting to a market economy requires major changes in the management of activities. The success of these issues requires an efficient public management. Adapting specific global public administration to public administration in Romania is of great importance, a priority and a challenge for all public managers.

Keywords: Public administration, public management.

1. Considerations on public administration

The public administration has as object the realization of the political values expressing the general interests of the organized society in the state

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and which are formulated in the law by the bodies of the legislative power, as well as the execution of the court decisions, given by the law.

The administrative structure of the state and the constitutional regime influence the structure and investment of the Government as well as the activity of the local administration. In addition, the same administrative system can be analyzed from several points of view, acquiring new accents and meanings (from unitary character to confederation). The analysis aims at delimiting the features of the unitary state by the federal state, the awareness of the role of local governments and of the European institutions (Apostol Tofan, 2006) regulated by the Constitution.

Improvement of public administration standards and the implementation of reforms in all its fields have been essential requirements for Romania's accession and integration into the European Union. Public sector administration needs to adapt to the ongoing changes in the economic and social environment, as the decisions of both foreign and domestic investors are increasingly influenced by the quality, efficiency and credibility of public administration. It can be said that in all the European Union states, public administration has become an essential factor that determines the competitive advantage of a nation.

The notion of public administration has been extensively analyzed in the literature. The delimitation of the content and scope of the concept of administration has both theoretical and practical importance, assuming the operation of explaining the legal regulations in force, by referring to what we could call the constants of the doctrine in a democratic system (Iorgovan, 2005).

When referring to the concept of administration, two aspects must be taken into account:
- Functional meaning, on the basis of which public administration can be defined as the activity of organizing execution and enforcement of laws, aiming at satisfying the public interest by ensuring the proper functioning of public services –
- The organic meaning - when referring to all the public authorities, through which, in the regime of public power, the laws and the public services are carried.

2. Particularities of organization in institutions Public in Romania

From a public management perspective, institutions and public authorities are a subsystem of the global social system and function to contribute to the satisfaction of general and specific public interests
The organizational system, as a component of the management system, can be approached from the general to the particular, ie the macro level, in which case a organizational system of the public sector, at a micro level, or of an institution or public authorities Distinct.

The organizational system of the public sector brings together all the organizational components identified in each of the distinct sectors of the public sector in a country, namely: administration, health, education, culture and art, sports, economy, transport, tourism, Within them, contributes to increasing the degree of satisfaction of general and specific public interests in terms of economic efficiency.

The organizational system of an institution and / or public authorities brings together all the organizational elements by means of which they carry out their activity and the socio-economic mission, also contributing to increasing the degree of satisfaction of the public interests of other institutions or public authorities And citizens. Any system implies the existence of several interacting parts that contribute to the unity and functionality of the whole. Therefore, the organizational system brings together a number of distinct elements with a decisive role in the processes of achieving the objectives of public management.

2.1. Organization in public administration

Organization in a public institution consists of a set of work processes that delimit the components of the organizational system, their tasks, the tasks, the competencies and the responsibilities of the civil servants in organizational relations with the other components inside and outside the institution / authority Public in the process of achieving the general and specific public interests.

From this definition there are two perspectives to approach the notion of organization in a public institution:

1. the organization as a set of clearly defined and / or combined physical and intellectual processes of work, the social-economic mission and the degree of satisfaction of public interests;
2. Organizing as an ensemble of civil servants, organizational subdivisions and relations between them, determined and delineated in such a way as to ensure the organizational prerequisites suitable for the realization of the social-economic mission of the public institution and implicitly to increase the degree of satisfaction of the public interests.
Following these two approaches, it will insist on both the separate treatment and the binding interdependencies that must always exist between the elements involved by each. If it is theoretically possible to make such a separation, in practice in public institutions and authorities, they can only be dealt with together.

Through the procedural organization, a clear delimitation of the areas of activity in an institution or public authority can be established and the way of their integration into the processes of accomplishing the object of activity and the objectives of the public management.

Organization is a means of achieving the objectives of a public institution and not an end in itself, as it is often perceived in the public sector in Romania.

Therefore, the question arises as to how best to determine and delineate physical and intellectual work processes so that public management objectives are met to the expectations of institutional clients and citizens.

Logically following this approach, it is found that the system of objectives in the public institution is the permanent element of reporting the content of physical and intellectual work processes in an institution or public authority.

Achieving each objective of the system of objectives of an institution or public authority involves a set of necessary activities.

They are homogeneous, complementary, specific, and have a clearly defined goal through objectives.

The main areas of activity identified in an institution / / public authority are:
1. research and development;
2. commercial;
3. the realization and the provision of the public service;
4. human resources;
5. financial-accounting.

2.2. Organizational structure in public institutions and authorities

Organizational structure means the internal configuration of an institution or public authorities made up of people, organizational subdivisions and relationships, so determined as to provide the organizational prerequisites appropriate to the achievement of the objectives of public management (Androniceanu, 2005).

In any institution or public authority, the organizational structure brings together two segments that are in permanent interdependence: the

The management structure brings together all public officials, departments and internal organizational relationships established and placed in the organizational structure in such a way as to ensure the necessary conditions for conducting the management and execution processes through which the degree of satisfaction of the public interest increases.

The execution structure is made up of all civil servants, internal and external organizational compartments and relationships established with the purpose of realizing and providing public services (Albu, 2007) specific to the type of institution / public authority.

There are two components of the organizational structure the following primary components:

- post;
- public function;
- political function;
- the compartment;
- organizational relationships;
- administrative relations;
- hierarchical weight;
- Hierarchical level.

Item is the basic structural component of all the objectives, tasks, competences and responsibilities assigned at certain times to each civil.

The objectives of the job are the goals determined in time and even quantified by the job holder. These objectives are found in the pyramid system of objectives of the institution / authority as the objectives of civil servants and holders of public executive and executive positions, who are either civil servants or political representatives.

The job objectives that become individual objectives of the post holder can be achieved by the other components of the job structure, namely: tasks, competencies, responsibilities.

The public function as a concept can be approached from two perspectives: legislative and managerial. Although the two are not eliminated, on the contrary they are as perfectly compatible content; there are a number of differences in the perception of the concept by lawyers and by public management specialists.

From the point of view of specialists in administrative law, the public function is the whole of the duties and responsibilities established by the
public authority or institution under the law in order to achieve its competencies.

The principles underlying the exercise of public functions are:
- ensuring that all civil service activities are timely, effective, free of prejudice, corruption, abuse of power and political pressures;
- the selection of civil servants exclusively according to the competence criterion;
- equal opportunities for entry and promotion in civil servants;
- The stability of civil servants.

3. Public administration in the European Union

Federal and unitary states are organized on the principles of local autonomy and decentralization.

The states of the European Union are grouped from the point of view of the state structure, in three categories:
1) Federal states: Austria and Germany
2) Regional States: Belgium, Italy, Spain
3) United States: France, England, Ireland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Luxembourg, Finland.

Public administration is an important aspect in all countries and at all levels of organizing state structures and local communities (Alexandrescu, 2007).

The basis of the European model of public administration is a certain conception of relations between administration and politics, a certain approximation of political power based on elective and pluralist democracy and the principle of separation of powers (Lazăr, 2007).

The Western model of public administration is based on subordination of administration to political power and separation of administration policy.

Ensuring that administration is subordinated to politics in Western regimes is done by several means such as:
- Existence of authorities linking political power and administration
- The existence of ministerial cabinets, whose role is political, but which always contain members of the high administration
- The existence of civil servants within the political assemblies, which leads to the transmission of political orders to the authorities of the public administration charged with executing them.

European administrative systems, in fulfilling their tasks in the context of law enforcement and enforcement of the law (Manda, 2005), are...
characterized by the existence of two types of structures from a territorial point of view:

1. Central government (government)
2. Local government (government)

Central tasks are conferred on either ministries or specialized administrative bodies.

Local tasks are met, both by subordinate institutions hierarchically to central or specialized bodies, and by autonomous decentralized bodies.

Two conditions are required to implement local structures:

1. Administrative actions that are exercised on the whole territory must be homogeneous, in order not to endanger, national unity; At the same time, the existence of its own aspirations, characteristic of certain territories, is not unknown to the administration, it must adapt to the diversity of the structures it coordinates;
2. Decentralization of territorial administrations, based on the diverse nature of their claims. As a rule, local organs do not absolutely choose either for unity or for diversity. They strive to combine in different proportions the two extreme principles taken into account by any administrative system.

The European Union has a single institutional framework that ensures consistency and continuity of action in order to achieve the proposed objectives, preserving and developing community wealth. The Union respects the national identity of the Member States whose governing systems are founded on democratic principles. The EU's administrative system is made up of a complex of supranational institutions that seeks to promote concerted action at governmental level in the member states, while at the same time mitigating the political and economic sovereignty of those states.

In federal states the decision-making power has been transferred to the local authorities. In centralized states, administrative structures have been reconsidered, because excessive centralization and absolute autonomy lead to a lack of communication between national and local decision-makers.

4. Conclusions

Organization in a public institution consists of a set of work processes that delimit the components of the organizational system, their attributions, tasks, competences and responsibilities of civil servants in organizational relations with the other components inside and outside the...
institution / authority Public in the process of achieving the general and specific public interests.

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