

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-428-3-42>

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN RECONSTRUCTION

**Gavriș A.-E.**

*Sociology PhD,  
Lecturer at the Department  
of Sociology and Social Work  
University of Oradea  
Oradea, Romania*

Public administration – part of the executive power in a state like Ukraine is a significant importance in organizing the execution and concrete execution of the laws for a good progress and management of public affairs.

The heterogeneity of the population, grafted on ethnic, religious, cultural orientations and last but not least determined by historical and geopolitical realities have determined, even in peacetime, together with the other state elements, territory and political power, one country – Ukraine – a complexity of the governance act, which however, managed to create a functional mechanism adapted to the numerous ways of administering public affairs and given to state policy, so that the administrative structure being a binding element, the administrative homogeneity being in antithesis with the geopolitical heterogeneity of the state [1].

As a form of government, Ukraine's look alike Romania's, mean politically organized as a semi-presidential regime, but differentiating it in terms of the executive power, more precisely the administrative system, which is a non-unitary one, with several forms of public affairs management coexisting, given by relations of subordination, coordination and administrative collaboration, but also administrative and territorial autonomy, "in addition, the local organization reflects the political regime, transposing the spirit and institutions on the local level" [2] *apud* [3].

The existing armed conflict has changed the public administration functioning, being a state of war, but we wonder with concern *When will it stop?* and especially *How will a viable administration be functional again?* and *What kind of administration?*

We tend to appreciate that in the first phase, of reorganization and reconstruction – that it should be acted upon through a centralized administrative system at most adjusted by the element of administrative deconcentration (*Venice Commission* – vis-à-vis the 2003 Romanian Constitution revision – stating that deconcentration depends on the

existence of territorial units in which the state is present through its services [4] *apud* [3, p. 213]), it will be seconded as soon as the local communities would consolidate, by a decentralized administrative system, being much more flexible and because it would respond much more faithfully to specific needs.

Of course, can be considered *ab initio* the much more democratic variants, respectively of decentralization and administrative autonomy and deliberative and executive authorities, decentralization constituting "a means whereby is facilitated approaching the level at which the decision is made to the one at which it follows bears its consequences" [5, p. 32] *apud* [3, p. 217], local autonomy prevailing by "the autonomous authorities legal ability to decide, independently and under their own responsibility, within the limits of the law, on the territorial collectivities problems in which they operate" [3, p. 221].

When the administrative system is stabilized and functioning, the state can approach the proposed public policies, as a practical implementation of commitments regarding the well-being members' society [6]; what limits us, however, to pronounce in favor of a type/types of administrative regime is precisely a factor/phenomenon that can make it vulnerable, namely corruption, synthetically expressed as "misappropriation of public office for private purposes" [7, p. 22].

According to the distinguished professor Rațiu "all the crimes that also violate the professional ethics rules in public administration (central or local) can be included in the scope of public crimes and a state of distrust is created about them" [7, p. 31].

Therefore, we appreciate that the difference for administrative system option for the Reconstruction of Ukraine will substantially made by criminal and sanctioning state policy.

### **Bibliography:**

1. Săgeată D.-R., Săgeată M. Political-administrative region models in Central and Eastern Europe, Alexandru Ion Cuza Publishing House, Iași, 2007.
2. Alexandru I. (coord.), Negoită Al, Santai I., Brezoianu D., Vida I., Ivan S., Popescu Slăniceanu I. Administrative Law, Omnia Uni S.A.S.T. Publishing House, Brașov, 1999.
3. Vedinaș V. Administrative Law, 12<sup>th</sup> Ed., revised and updated, Universul Juridic Publishing House, București, 2020, p. 209.

4. Carp R. Strategies and proposals for public administration reform in the perspective of European integration *in* Romanian Public Law Magazine no. 2/2006, p. 114 and footnote 39.

5. Vrabie G., Bălan M. Political-state organization of Romania, European Institute, Iași, 2004, p. 32.

6. Trandafira A. Public policies – between the state, collective action and the market *in* Bondar F. Public policies and public administration, Polirom Publishing House, Iași, 2007.

7. Rațiu I. S. Ethics and corruption, Academy of Economic Studies, București, 1999.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-428-3-43>

## THE STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN EDUCATION AREA

### DIRECȚII STRATEGICE ALE SPAȚIULUI EDUCAȚIONAL EUROPEAN

**Garbatovschi Valeria**

*PhD student*

*State University of Moldova  
Chisinau, Republic of Moldova*

**Garbatovschi Valeria**

*Student la PhD*

*Universitatea de Stat din Moldova  
Chișinău, Republica Moldova*

Spațiul European al Educației (SEE) reprezintă o inițiativă care încurajează colaborarea între statele membre ale Uniunii Europene pentru a construi sisteme de educație și formare mai reziliente și mai favorabile incluziunii. Acesta are la bază următoarele principii:

➤ **Fundamentul Educației:** Educația este esențială pentru dezvoltarea personală, inserția profesională și cetățenia activă.

➤ **Accesul la programe de educație și formare de calitate** pe tot parcursul vieții este un drept al tuturor cetățenilor, conform Pilonului European al Drepturilor Sociale.

➤ **Obiective:** SEE se concentrează pe îmbunătățirea calității și echității în educație și formare, dezvoltarea competențelor digitale și ecologice, precum și promovarea educației și formării profesionale.