

PRIORITIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCES

Sintea (Anghel) Lucica*

Affiliatio: Institute of National Economy, National Institute of Economic Research "Costin C. Kitirescu", Doctoral School of Economic Sciences - SCOSAAR- Romanian Academy
& Senior Advisor to the Government of Romania

Correspondence

Abstract— From the point of view of the entity, the person and the people, own funds are insufficient to cover the needs. In this sense, we are never responsible for consumption decisions, because we have material resources, finance, technology, and more information to implement in each entity, we program, design, implement procedures to improve product value. conditions of efficiency, economy and efficiency that satisfy the level of the entity and the people.

To find the best performance method to manage the available funds, you need to go to the new, innovative, give it a final word or try to educate people on how to guide the performance.

Index Terms— statistical indicators, economy, finance, measures.

Jel Codes: A13, B 41, B55, C15

I. INTRODUCTION

The final goal of the activities of public institutions through public policies and their objectives is to improve the living conditions of citizens, the economic and financial sustainability of the population and all entities, the increase of the social well-being of the population, maintaining the climate at parameters accepted by the specialists in the field, the use of technologies that do not disrupt economic and social life in the long term.

The efforts made by public institutions are reflected through the lens of the well-being of the population, the framework of culture, civilization, education, health through the use of resources in conditions of efficiency and effectiveness.

Improving the objectives of all institutions is a vital necessity to meet the needs of the community and to defend the country's integrity and economic, social and political stability in a climate of international relations with bilateral advantages..

CONTENT

Public institutes organized at the central and local level must bear in mind that resources are not always renewable, or their replacement involves new costs, therefore it is very important that in the decisions that are made, human resources are used through the development of skills for each level of culture and education.

Social aid measures must be largely replaced with measures to ensure activities for the community. In this sense, the institutions should be receptive to the proposals and requests of the population for the activities they want to undertake.

Through centralized proposals at the level of central and local level institutions, it is necessary to draw up projects in which people without jobs are encouraged in activities that they can carry

out with good knowledge and responsibility.

The institutions must intervene by all means to promote the initiatives, praising and showing the advantages obtained by those who are trained in the activities. Through the involvement techniques of public institutions, the civic spirit increases, the responsibility for the environment increases, there is competition between work teams, together with the competition, the study to be better and demonstrate the important role they have in society develops.

Institutions often pose the problem of money, but it is not always the financial sources that start actions and projects.

Training in activities is like the oil that lubricates the engines and makes them work better, for a long period of time, without getting tired, without breaking down. Many times the oil alleviates and covers part of the unevenness. In the same way with people, training, communication and encouragement is the method to improve the state of mind of the population, to motivate them, to keep them busy with activities and with continuous concern for education.

The role of public institutions is not limited to the formation and management of the budget. The staff of public institutions must have a broad vision, a continuous training to understand first of all the human being, the needs of the citizens.

The staff of public institutions is the intermediary between needs and resources. That's why in schools, especially in universities, several disciplines are included, including communication, psychology, political science, in addition to the basic disciplines specific to the fields in which the professional student prepares.

Within the entities, management is seen from different sides. The entrepreneur is interested in the microeconomic level, the prosperity of the company and the wealth of his family, the economy of resources, the efficiency of consumption in order to increase his profit.

At the level of the institutions, the vision of the staff must have a macroeconomic character. Every person from whatever barricade they are in must see the heritage as a household, in which the family members are involved, the involvement starts by ensuring education, culture, ensuring the raw material to put the resources to work.

Education is the primary form for the progress of a nation.

Education is that state of a person that does not stop. Education starts from the first years of life in the family, it continues with the forms of school, high school, university education, but it does not stop, because the needs of the population, the aspirations are higher and higher. As well as education, it can never be said that the process is completed. Stopping from education is like stopping time, but you grow old too soon, as we say in accounting, fixed assets are morally depreciated, no, they still face the current situation.

Education, on the other hand, requires money. This money must be characterized as a necessary investment. The more you invest in education, the more personal and national income increases, influenced by the way of thinking, by developing skills, by developing imagination, initiatives to use resources rationally.

Unfortunately, in schools and high schools, there is no longer practice, activities in laboratories, activities in farms, industry, including through such patriotic work, until 1990. These

are combated in an exaggerated manner as abuse of children and young people at work. But no, those activities were done in the presence of teachers, tutors, it represented the contact with the theoretical part and the practical part. Without practice, the information is not fully understood, without practice, the sensory systems and the curiosity to see more, to study that good object, which you take in your hand, are not used.

It has become a concern to have young people who have finished high school, graduates and a concern about school dropout.

But when we talk about school dropout, we have to see what the causes are.

Isn't it wrong in some measures that are taken at the central and local level by institutions?

Providing food resources for those who attend school is a measure to improve school dropout, but it is not a solution.

From this point of view, we have to see what is the real motivation for dropping out of school, that is, giving up education.

In the first place, I put the attractiveness of children and young people to the education system, and last but not least, the involvement of parents to support children to go to education.

The attractiveness is determined by the form of the lessons, the component of the lessons, the didactic materials, the quality, the integrity, the responsibility of the teaching staff. Education means that the student leaves school with enough knowledge to pass the class with good results.

But school dropout also depends on the quality of education supported with human, material and financial resources.

The lack of practical activities, the lack of laboratories, the lack of motivation, of children's interest, causes them to drop out, because they get bored, they want something else.

That's why I believe that the child should be seen first and foremost as the craftsman, the specialist of tomorrow.

The theoretical part without examples, without practice is not convincing, it is not stimulating and it is not a method to bring children closer to the world of science.

Children have access to information, to advanced technology, they want education to be more practical, combining theory with practice. Children practice after class and come to school eager to learn new things, but for this the policies of the ministries of education must include professional practice in the curriculum.

So if we think that school dropout is primarily due to poverty, it is a wrong view, because students come to school if there is motivation, and motivation is when we hear what the child wants to be when he grows up. Along the way, motivations are lost in children and young people, although it should be the other way around, the older they get, the closer they are to the age of adulthood when they have to put into practice what they have learned and what skills. they developed during the years of education. This is also the reason why there is high unemployment, there is an active population but not integrated into jobs. These situations become more pressing on the budgets of states that try to ensure a minimum standard of living from budgetary resources.

Social assistance is not an incentive for citizens, but rather a stagnation and disincentive for policy makers. distrust.

Lack of jobs, lack of education lead to the waste of non-renewable resources and the capture of young people by other concerns that can be turned into dangerous vices for them and those around them.

The concern of public institutions is to identify the problems faced by the citizens, the causes, the impact of the problems on the citizens, on the economy in the medium and long term, identifying the ways to remove the problems through public policies at the central and local level.

Citizen consultation is a means of their trust in the public policies of public administrations.

Central and local level public institutions must come up with public and fiscal policies to encourage investments, to encourage the economy, to provide a framework for the development of local entrepreneurs for socio-economic development at the local level and to mitigate the migration of the population leaving towns with low population and lands not fought.

A locality with domestic investments, with an employed population is a rich locality in full development and producing financial resources. At the same time, a locality where institutions leave their mark on the development of initiatives is gratifying for citizens because there is a saving of time and money for the population that travels to work.

The demographic aging process in localities is due on the one hand to the uncertainty of young people regarding economic stability, the reduction of the birth rate and the degree of satisfaction of social, cultural, educational and professional needs.

Public institutions must adapt public policies in order to achieve the real objectives of strategic development, to increase the quality of initiatives, to ensure the framework of sustainable socio-economic development for citizens.

Public institutions must approach techniques for adapting public policies, improve the competences of the staff in the institutions, invest in infrastructure and ensure easier communication between citizens and administrative staff.

When developing public policies, it is necessary to evaluate the impact on economic and social development in order to improve the performance of services provided by public institutions, by economic operators and adapted to the level of the area.

When we talk about impact assessment, we are thinking about the necessary costs for investments, the way to ensure financial resources, borrowing and repayment capacity, the period of creating added value after investments. It is necessary to quantify the savings resulting from the use of the labor force in the locality and the increase in income concomitant with the costs of the investments in order to alleviate the treasury gap determined by the decisions taken by the management of the institutions.

Deficiencies in the management of public institutions are due to the insufficient transparency of public policies at the institution level, technical and economic documentation that does not contain a minimum of information and conditions for accepting offers, no contractual clauses are established to protect public institutions and especially the beneficiaries real, respective citizens.

The more transparency there is in public institutions, the more involvement there is of natural and legal persons in making decisions at the level of public administration.

Also, the legislative framework of the central administration correlated with the local legislative

framework can lead to the non-achieving of the objectives, blockages and losses of financial resources due to the started investments.

When we talk about impact, we look both from the point of view of the positive contribution to the socio-economic development of the region and the risks encountered through non-performing administrative management and actions not undertaken and the lack of resources necessary to fulfill the objectives

Risk identification is necessary in any action.

To ensure continuity in actions, it is necessary to group the risks according to their magnitude.

In order to avoid risks, it is necessary to emphasize, in addition to the import of modern technologies, the improvement of employees in similar institutions from other countries, in order to take over good practices.

The practice of concluding management contracts has proven to be a source of enrichment for large economic operators who draw significant proportions from the institutions' budgets for each investment, often representing only a draw from budgetary sources, from the internal resources of countries, without justifying those expenses with the so-called management and know-how with the future benefits. The perfected staff will apply the knowledge in any project and will be able to respond immediately to the danger with actions to mitigate and block the risk.

All institutions, regardless of level, must collaborate with each other for the safety of citizens, actions against crime, reduction of acts of violence, human trafficking.

Improving the legislative framework and judicial reform are the wishes of citizens who expect more involvement from national, European and international institutions.

The citizens want the central institutions to provide them with social and salary policies that allow them to perform personally, measures to combat poverty through measures to employ the active labor force through laws correlated with the need and benefits of a responsible and balanced social behavior, which to contribute to sustainable development.

Another objective of public institutions should be the improvement of working conditions, the provision of environmental conditions in sustainable development initiatives, as well as the improvement of the balance between staff activities with digitalization techniques.

Although initially digitization presented itself as an easing of the services provided without involving the creation of jobs, Reality proves that this is not the case.

Digitization is a phenomenon that worries the population.

Also, including through uncontrolled digitization, there are crimes, bank account thefts, poverty of citizens.

We do not consider that the technique should be stopped, but it is necessary to establish the balance between the economy of personnel and the increase in risks due to measures with effects that bring many problems in social life due to survival needs, including the increase in crime, suicides, the struggle for existence, phenomena of edicriminare, sick population due to stress for tomorrow.

Through excessive digitization, the brain atrophies, the nervous system atrophies, the

muscular and locomotor system atrophies, due to the lack of movement.

Through digitization, the problem of reducing costs at the workplace is raised, but it is not taken into account that people who work at home each consume approximately the same consumption of electricity and thermal energy, consumption of resources, but this time per family, the cumulative costs are a lot higher, and the net income of the workers is lower, in addition to the disadvantages determined by the lack of movement, worsening the health of the population, which leads to other costs both from the state and from the budget per family.

That is why, on the basis of ethics and responsibility, it is necessary that all public policies are carried out with real consultation with citizens, with specialists from all fields including medical.

We have to be very careful when introducing the technique, not to increase the risks to the human resource.

In the turbulent social life, rebellions of the population take place, leading from strikes to mass riots, and of course to the expansion of the war area, since wars start from economic needs.

Also, in the event of an incident, digitally processed information can be lost. The operations performed with calculation algorithms will not be understood when the systems are destroyed, or powers will come to impose huge taxes, taking advantage of the dependence on the systems they provide.

In this aspect, we must be careful that the level of poverty will deepen, the population will be poorer and unprepared to survive.

It is possible to return to family organizations without a professional logic and without qualified personnel. All efforts for efficient management could lead to the destruction of what was and is constructive.

Macroeconomics is based on the relationship of causation between several factors.

As there is no mathematical rule in social life, since there are several values through the dispersion of influencing factors, we must keep under control the degree of dispersion compared to the required level under the influence of all the variables that affect income and satisfaction.

We will find that the safety of the population will decrease, and the incidents will increase.

That's why, taking as an example the period of the COVID pandemic when chaotic actions were taken, with measures that acted against humanity, mortality increased precisely due to measures that did not calculate the final result, the quality of the policies taken by the governments was not evaluated, moreover it was the opportunity to increase corruption, embezzlement of public funds.

We have many examples that oblige us, both the applicants and the governments of the states, to be much more attentive to the public policies that are taken at the national, European and international level.

CONCLUSION:

The low quality of the evaluation of public policies is determined by the capacity of human resources to develop impact analyses, reduced staff and no training in the necessary fields, lack of communication, lack of transparency, lack of continuous consultation in work teams, they bring a lot of harm to the global society .

The measures to solve some problems for a short period of time can lead to tragic effects in the future, the impossibility of control. Just as it happens with the tax system, the greater the pressure on the national labor force, the more population migration occurs, entrepreneurs close, goods are undervalued and all this affects the gross domestic income, the net domestic income, the gross national income, the national income net, together with these the standard of living of the citizens and the means of ensuring the continuity of life in conditions of peace, health and education. Submit your manuscript electronically for review.

REFERENCES

- [1] 1. Iacob Silvia Elena, Iacob Constantin Ciprian, Iacob Gheorghe Sebastian, COMUNICAREA SI MOTIVAREA IN ADMINISTRATIA PUBLICA, Editura ASE, Bucuresti, 2022.
- [2] 2. Stefan Gabriel Burcea, Potcovaru Ana-Madalina, Ivan Valentina, Planificarea strategica in sectorul public, Editura Ase, Bucuresti, 2019
- [3] 3. <https://books.google.ro> > books Risk Evaluation and Management - Page 23 - Google Books Result google.ro V.T. Covello, Joshua Menkes, J.L. Mumpower · 2012 · Technology & Engineering, V.T. Covello, Joshua Menkes, J.L. Mumpower. Fischhoff, B., Lichtenstein, S., Slovic, P ... study: An assessment of 1. The Psychometric Study of Risk Perception ..<https://books.google.ro> > books Risk Evaluation and Management - Google Books Result google.ro V.T. Covello, Joshua Menkes, J.L. Mumpower · 2012 · Technology & Engineering, V.T. Covello, Joshua Menkes, J.L. Mumpower. Fischhoff, B., Lichtenstein, S., Slovic, P ... study: An assessment of 1. The Psychometric Study of Risk Perception ..
- [4] 4. https://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/files/public/14745850/ddd_raport_parlament2021.pdf
- [5] 5. <https://sgg.gov.ro/1/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Metodologia-de-management-al-riscurilor-2018.pdf>
- [6] 6. <https://www.oecd.org/gov/risk/2013-rogers-pearce-risk-comm-chapter-elsevier.pdf>
- [7] 7. http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,3746,en_2649_37421_44216500_1_1_1_37421,00.html.
..