

Features and Proposals for the Organization of Public Administration in the Context of the Spread of COVID-2019

Balynin I.V.^{1,*} Atanasovska Yu. V.² Gubernatorov A.M.³

¹Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation

²International Slavic university "G.R. Derzhavin", Skopje, 1000, Republic of Macedonia

³Vladimir State University named after A.G. and N.G. Stoletovs, Vladimir, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author. Email: igorbalynin@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article presents a set of author's proposals for organizing public administration in the context of the spread of coronavirus infection. The formulated recommendations are grouped into 3 blocks: organizational (administrative and organizational), social and economic. It is important to note the special importance of their implementation in a complex, which will ultimately ensure the socio-economic development of the state. In conditions of limited resources, it seems necessary to provide support to those most in need. The authors emphasize the possibility of solving the problems associated with the spread of COVID-2019 only by consolidating the actions of the state, regions, municipalities, the business community, the population and civil society institutions.

Keywords: public administration, coronavirus, coronavirus, population, health care

1. INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus, measures to prevent its spread, social protection organization of citizens, institutions support - these are the topics that are currently being widely discussed on television, radio, the Internet, blogs and social networks. Of course, in recent years the problems of financial support modernization of health care [6] in the context of improving the social and economic process in the frame of digitalization and more active development of the information component are actively considered in the scientific literature [5]. Also, active attention was paid to the issues of increasing the public finance transparency [2, 4] and the openness of the economy [1]. Issues related to preventing the spread of coronavirus infection are in the focus of attention of various researchers around the world, touching upon various aspects. In particular, the impact on business development and research [7], tourism [8.9], consumer behavior [10-12], business education [13]. In one of the publications, the history of the emergence of coronavirus in 2020 is described in sufficient detail, its clinical signs are indicated [14].

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The aim of this research is to form a set of practical proposals for organizing state and municipal administration in the context of coronavirus infection

spread in the frame of the socio-economic development providing of any state (including the Russian Federation). It is stated that the authors' proposals can be used in the practical activities of public authorities and local governments around the world in the while encountering with both coronavirus infection and other similar situations, for one reason or another, requiring a special order of clear and deliberate actions.

Firstly, the authors consider it important to pay attention to the need for long-term thinking and the use of a strategic approach when making management decisions on emerging problems. It should be noted that any problem is a challenge, the results of overcoming which provide the respective economic subject development. What does it mean? First of all, this means that any taken decision must be considered, reasoned and proved, proportionate to the real situation.

In the context of the studied theme, it should be emphasized that a distinctive characteristic of the current situation of countries that have taken measures in response to the presence of coronavirus patients is uncertainty, which requires non-standard approaches to public administration in the new reality.

All measures being developed, according to the authors, should be systematized and summarized into 3 key groups (blocks): administrative-organizational (organizational), social and economic.

3. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

An administrative-organizational (organizational) block involves at least the following activities:

development of clear citizens' behavior requirements for the actions order of state and local authorities, state and municipal institutions, for big business, small and medium-sized businesses, and self-employed. Each economic entity in the state must clearly and categorically understand their rights and obligations, especially if they have undergone any changes as part of the measures taken to prevent coronavirus infection spread (organizational (administrative and organizational) block of taken measures).

in the context of the use of IT technologies expansion, providing the availability and high level of Internet connection, checking the quality (and, if it is low, solving the corresponding problems) of the servers work of state authorities and local governments official sites.

advance information notification of citizens and the business community about the decisions. In particular, this information notification should be carried out by different communication channels: via SMS, television, YouTube, radio, banners in cities, advertising in public transport.

The authors consider it's important to note that the experience of the Russian Federation is positive, as it launched the stopkoronavirus.rf website, which is both a direct source of information about the situation with the spread of coronavirus and a news aggregator (however, it should be noted that, in the authors' opinion, this information can be provided in more detail and expanded, including in the context of municipalities) [15]. A modern tools application of delivering information to citizens is also proved - for example, in the form of short videos within the framework of the "Alphabet of Quarantine" project. Countries may be offered not only to use this experience, but also to expand it (especially when any restrictions on movement are introduced) - in terms of organizing leisure (including entertainment) of citizens in order to preserve their mental health component.

It is important to note that in the context of coronavirus infection spread prevention, local governments and regional authorities (if available in the state) should play a special role in preventing one (including within the framework of informing the population, implementing the economic and social block of measures).

It should also be noted that the level of remuneration of senior officials of municipalities and regions (when presented in the state), if any restrictions are introduced, should not exceed the average amount for the previous three calendar years for the corresponding public law formation. Moreover, a system for tracking violations in each public-law institution should be introduced, based on a point basis (for each detected violation in the corresponding public-law entity, penalties established by the methodology adopted by the highest executive body of the relevant state are added; upon reaching the value established by given method, the level of wages is reduced to the minimum size of wage). At the same time, on the morrow_of the situation with coronavirus infection spread,

officials (including higher ones) of public law institutions who have achieved the best results (taking into account citizens' opinions living in the appropriate public law entities) based on the results implementation of a set of measures must be presented for bonuses and awards (including state ones).

The set of measures described above within the organizational block should be based on ensuring unquestioning observance of the law rules (which implies responsibility in case of their violation) by all economic activity subjects, the organization and coordinated type of taken decisions and actions, motivation of officials to make the right management ones aimed for the long-term state's socio-economic development.

The social block of taken measures should include work in the following areas:

Support of people who have lost their jobs chronologically after the measures taken in response to coronavirus infection spread. In this case, first of all, it is necessary to provide assistance precisely in employment and (or), if such a form of social support is impossible, to provide direct targeted assistance in the form of unemployment benefits, as well as in kind. At the same time, the authors consider it important to emphasize the significance of citizens employment, since this provides:

- a) citizens problems solution in connection with work absence;
- b) prevention of an increase in the volume of expenditures on financial support for the unemployment benefits payment;
- c) economic growth;
- d) mobilization of additional revenues to the budgetary system budgets of the Russian Federation.

Families with children. In this case, additional measures of social support should also be provided, both in cash and in kind (for example, food). At the same time, these measures of social support must necessarily be provided taking into account the criteria of need. This will increase the efficiency of these expenditures of the budgetary system budgets of the Russian Federation by maximizing the amount of support provided to a limited (in accordance with the criteria of need) a circle of persons.

Persons who have reached the specified age for the appointment of an old-age insurance pension. This category of persons requires special, reverent attention, in connection with which not only measures of social support in cash and in the form of food packages should be provided, but also additional services, including the organization of leisure for this category of citizens (if there are imposed restrictions on movement - taking into account those).

People with disabilities. The set of specific measures and features of social support provision to this persons' category should be determined taking into account the restrictions imposed (in the most severe scenario, these citizens should be provided with everything necessary on a daily basis, regardless of the disability group, taking into account the security measures determined by the state).

To maximize the provision of multivariate social support to persons who have reached the age of granting old-age

insurance pensions and people with disabilities, various categories of citizens, state power and local government (volunteers, students of various educational institutions), non-profit organizations (primarily volunteer and charitable), the media, authorities should be involved.

It is especially important to emphasize that government departments should not make decisions about assistance to all citizens without taking into account their need for such support. The authors consider this practice to be erroneous, contributing to ineffective spending of (LIMITED!) budgetary funds (moreover, the authors insist on non-compliance with the requirements of Article 34 of the Budget Code of the Russian Federation, since it is possible to achieve the greatest social effect and economic one as well; this is due to the following points:

- richer citizens are more inclined to save, especially in conditions of uncertainty;
- an increase in the income of rich citizens will not provide an emergence of the same growth rates in demand as among low-income citizens;
- citizens in need are more inclined to consume;
- an increase in incomes for citizens in need will provide an increase in demand for goods and services.

At the same time, with the introduction of the mandatory personal protective equipment wearing, citizens must be provided with them free of charge. Otherwise, for various reasons (including of an objective nature), initially visible measures in a positive manner may in practice have negative consequences.

In the complex of taken measures, the states may be inclined to replace the full-time educational process with a distance one. It should be noted that small courses on a narrow issue can be implemented within the framework of distance learning, but not full-fledged academic disciplines. Moreover, it is impossible to objectively conduct intermediate and final certifications in remote mode. There is also a debatable opportunity to defend term papers and graduation qualification works remotely.

Moreover, it is important to state that high-quality organization of distance learning requires mega-self-motivation and a high level of self-management directly from the student. For objective reasons, full-time students receiving their first higher education are less motivated. It should be repeated: for objective reasons, and not for everyone.

There is no doubt that modern (including distance, but not only) technologies can and should be involved in the full-time educational process. Considering the fact that the educational process is not just the transfer of information, it is real live communication, it is feelings, emotions and energy that cannot be transmitted at a distance.

If it is impossible to extend the educational process, students should have a vacation, and pedagogical (scientific and pedagogical) workers, most likely, have one (it should be noted that this category of citizens has an increased vacation, which, according to the authors, under certain conditions, can be reduced).

Economic block. In this case, it is necessary to act very precisely, firstly, saving large business enterprises (since their contribution to the country's economy is more

significant and the market may suffer more seriously if they are liquidated). The authors also believe that there is no need to be afraid of currently existing organizations' market leaving (including in the field of restaurant business; this issue was actively discussed in the media [16]), since the market niche will be filled in any case if there is a corresponding demand from consumers. Moreover, such an update can give impetus to the relevant industry development (type of economic activity) and improve the quality of provided services, performed work or sold goods.

At the same time, small and medium-sized businesses should also be provided by support, but mainly of an informational character (and financial support - only when they carry out activities in the priority areas of socio-economic development of the respective state).

Moreover, one must hold competitions (including exclusively among small and medium-sized businesses) for the implementation of certain projects in priority areas of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation. According to the authors' mind, these tenders can be implemented through the practical use of a unified information system in the field of public procurement. That being said, it is important to note that they must have at least two scenarios:

1) specific projects and requirements for their implementation are initially put forward by state and local authorities; within a certain period, applications are collected and subsequently winners are selected for their implementation; in the future, respectively, the implementation of these projects by the winners is carried out, and the customers, respectively carry out an acceptance.

2) small and medium-sized businesses submit applications and detailed descriptions of projects planned for implementation and the scope of implementation (on the territory of the Russian Federation, within a separate subject / subjects of the Russian Federation and (or) individual municipalities; it is possible to form a map of the implementation of this project for understanding the potential market), then, respectively, the winners begin to implement their projects with subsequent acceptance by customers (which will already be the relevant state and local government departments, on which territory these projects are being implemented).

It is important to note that, based on the results of implementation, it is necessary to provide additional support measures for small and medium-sized businesses which have achieved the best results in the implementation process (including financial, both direct and indirect).

Moreover, it is possible to predict additional support measures (including financial) for those business entities that, for example, by the end of 2020 did not reduce the amount of income tax paid to the budgetary system budgets of the Russian Federation compared to the previous year (and (or) compared to the volume of the previous year, increased by the inflation rate in 2020).

4. RESULTS DISCUSSION

The results obtained allow to conclude that it is necessary to create a public administration in the context of coronavirus infection spread on the following principles:

– proportionality (all taken actions must clearly correspond to the existing situation and take into account negative risks as a result of making appropriate decisions, searching for alternative options);

– the strategic character of the decisions (all ones must be accompanied by an assessment not only of the current situation, and their impact on the socio-economic situation in the operational and short term, but also in the long term);

transparency of actions (assuming information openness not only about the situation in health care, but also about all decisions, possible alternative actions when the socio-economic situation changes; practical implementation can be carried out by borrowing the experience of the Russian Federation, which launched the site "stopcoronavirus a huge array of operational multi-vector information on the change in the situation with the coronavirus and the measures taken to improve the situation, including in terms of providing appropriate support measures to citizens and businesses; at the same time, the interactive block can be significantly strengthened);

– maximizing the involvement of citizens, business and civil society institutions in socio-economic problems solution (it has a huge impact on the mutual trust growth of all subjects of economic activity);

– targeting social support measures (which, ultimately, provides not only to social, but also economic effects due to increased demand for goods and services; this, in turn, has a huge positive impact on the restoration of industrial production), etc.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it is important to note that the set of proposals described above and recommended by the authors for practical use, on the one hand, is undoubtedly debatable and is based on an understanding of the limited amount of financial resources, the need to provide the efficiency of state and municipal expenditures. At the same time, on the other hand, this set of measures is basic and should be corrected taking into account the specific development of the socio-economic situation in the respective state and its administrative-territorial units. But, at the same time, there is no doubt that a successful fight against coronavirus infection spread is possible only in the context of consolidating the actions of the state, the population, the business community and civil society institutions.

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