TECHNOLOGY OF MANAGEMENT IN AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract

The states executes public service, maintans order, education and helf public finance, protection of state frontiers , in the domain of public administration. All thise public services are organized in the one sistem of organs, create public administration. Technology of management or technology of leadership is a science, total methods and measures for operative management.The object of technology of management are people, organizations in a society. In dependence of different kinds of organizitions of the society are used instruments that determine one scop, abilities and interests: the different ways of control and management. The technology of management must be applicated and wished by all managers, public functionaries to have success in the future. The purpose of the paper is to investigate, compare, analyze and make conclusions on the forms and management technologies, procedures and management efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

The state set up public services, law and order, education, health, public finance, protecting the borders of the country, managing the public domain, etc.. All the public services, organized in one organ system, form government. The management means a state of mind, a practical way to conduct a dynamic vision, directed by well-defined purpose, for maximum efficiency in any business. Management encompasses the management functions of all staff in the enterprise, starting with the director until the team leader. Technology management and technology management is science, all methods and measures for management as a more functional. Objects are man-management technology, organization and society. Depending on the specific organization and society, using instruments that determine a particular purpose, on the basis of skills and interests, the way the control and management, based on intellect and leadership personnel activated.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The leader of an organization of public administration must know that the leadership of an organization are required so management technologies, as well as their efficient operation. It is an attempt to present an overview of the phenomenon of government activity, while being tackled topics, concepts and ideas more or less reflected in various publications. In preparing the present paper I have consulted various legislative acts and, above all, the Constitution of Moldova. In studying various social phenomena, it is a special part historical research method. In different historical periods have enabled various institutions empowered with control functions. Theoretical and methodological basis of the investigation in question is the design and management mechanisms use technology in government authorities of Moldova. In preparing the paper work I have consulted local researchers, as well as those abroad.[2] Subject matter management, technology is the interpretation, application of technological knowledge to be resolved some practical tasks in various fields of production. Has become obvious topical issues addressed in the contemporary technical-scientific revolution, as reflected by the following concepts generalizing: "postindustrial",”information", "Tehnotron", "synergistic".[1] The purpose of this paper is to confirm the meaning of technology management, technology management

typology and its specificity and also their implementation in the public administration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Management is an art to using the work ends, the intellect, the behavior of other people. In the early twentieth century the term came into the economy, which grew more and which has become final. Management is all activities, subjects, methods, techniques, incorporating the tasks of leadership, management, administration and organization and tend to the optimal decisions in the design and microeconomic adjustment processes to lead the entire team of employees to undertake such work as more profitable for to manage change unit capable of providing a durable and effective future economic and social. The term "technology" comes from the Greek Techne - art, skill, cunning and logos - study, science, theory and is widely used by politicians, economists, philosophers, engineers, managers, teachers, etc.. Over time, the meanings of the terms have changed: the technical means all procedures used in practice a trade, science or arts, technology means the knowledge about ways and means in a given field. In Romanian, the word technology is treated as a science methods and means of processing of materials, assembly processes, methods, operations, etc.. used to obtain a given product. D. Galbrrait defines technology as the application of scientific knowledge, organize the system in order to solve problems that meet everyday needs of humanity. But D. Bell stated that technology is the application of knowledge to the choice of routes for various technical tasks. Technology means a thorough study of human experience, evidenced by developing formal and informal activity and human interaction with the environment. All that is born is taught, learned. In this mode may be characterized not only production technology but the business of technology and institutions, technology leadership of certain lines of social, technology training and education etc.. Technology management and technology management is science, all methods and measures for management as a more functional. In every case the organization of

public administration requires adequate management technology. So, depending on management goals, is used when not all the objectives of government departments are based, there is a method for training purposes, there is a statistic to achieve the objectives and purposes, is carried out without training meetings, training purposes and goals always being modified. Management technologies by purpose is a leadership that is accomplished by modern requirements. Within these programs are conducted so that the business plans and other documents corresponding organizations. This uses a simple driving after a goal, an information systems management, leadership in the regulations. Leadership as simple purposes - is a training management, effective and calculated without an implementation mechanism. It opens a new way to initiate a decision of the officials. Programs - for leadership is a leadership training for the leadership, mechanisms to be implemented. The goal must be achieved in a timely manner. Regulatory management is based on assessment by the driver driving a final goal, also a limitation in certain parameters and resources. The goals to be achieved, but the time before he could not be calculated within certainty. Driving after solving for guarantees that are related to risks and shortcomings of risk, transmission risks third person, (the insurance company or insurer), limiting the potential risks and their effects on certain methods and precautions, use of all resources in a single sphere.

Technology management for results - are based on management decisions after results of previous work. To achieve these technologies, usually, is a functional training as the new behavior makes an analytical group that included specialists in psychology and sociology, economics and marketing, for this leadership forming shaped array. The functions assigned to them being included analysis of current information, completing the questionnaire, distribution problems and prepare a plan for correction of certain problems and decisions, forming an information base. This technology is used for work for most employees when the organization is limited to daily activities.

Technologies by control and order - is based on a rough planning managers every day. These technologies are effective for organizations in which authority and professionalism are high-level driver. Date technology is applied in the form of guidance in collective forms of learning with individual control and regularly.[3] Technology management based on systematic monitoring and reporting of order is used when not coordinated and effective for daughters enough item, no stock of officials to take certain decisions, I not officials cholera and sparkle. Technology based on an artificial intellect. In the information systems in practice the situation when the enterprise system is hampered documentation not working its objective and if the lack of effective leaders and specialists, is lost time for meetings and conferences, and work day go beyond the expected. Management technology firm based activation is used when officers are without initiative and their work is based on material reward. They have no imagination to implement the results of its effectiveness in the work organization granted, more time to resolve existing conflicts, the driver usually makes his cabinet meetings, and very few youth organization. This technology is achieved by an effective physical and personal interest here outweigh the use of food, clothing and housing that guarantees a minimum result. Management technology that is based on interests and needs is applied when there is a plan of activities in the organization and leadership, usually officials least know the prospects of the organization, in places where smoking is many officials, there is always exchange of personnel, are common respiratory diseases in officials, the driver often having conflicts with officials. Technology management in special situations apply when effective and professional specialists is released from office, there is a huge driving device, the driver rarely coming to office, the organization is equipped with the latest information technologies, effective relationship between officials.[5] This technology is due to regulatory technologies with an efficient allocation of management or auxiliary, or the existence of a structure of trust within the organization, when officials and leaders have a relationship of friendship, he is able to solve professional day working days problem. In this case the circular system is effective within the organization based on relationships.

There are two types of production technologies based: 1) individual knowledge and skill; 2) the collective knowledge and skill.

Table 1. Content and private technology differences and general technology

Nr.	Technology Management private (individual)	Technology general management (collective)
1	The employee meets job operations from start to finish product object.	The worker has a work-part operation of the technological process.
2	Requires working knowledge of all subtleties of the production process.	Requires knowledge of only a single operation work - the worker performed.
3	All operations work they carry out a single person.	I applied individual instruction (specially designed).
4	Long process.	Process faster.
5	The product obtained is qualitative.	The product obtained is approximately the same quality.
6	The key elements consis of intuition, sensitivity and worker experience.	Basics is the calculation of scientific knowledge.
7	Production is limited by the work of the working.	Production is not dependent on a single worker. Production conditions are created for the amount.

CONCLUSIONS

1.Tehnologiile management must be implemented and desired by all leaders, officials in order to have success in the future.
2.Implementarea new information technologies in public administration institutions is improving relations between public administration bodies and citizens. Using information technology can significantly reduce the volume of documents, administrative forms that runs on paper, replacing them with the submission of and regulations under which it is organized and operating in one country, while management is a practical and a multidimensional content.
4. Using technology management in different areas of the Republic of Moldova is the first track.

5. Technology management is the interpretation and application of technological knowledge to be resolved some practical tasks in different areas.

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