ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND TERRITORIAL PROFILE ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT
Local authorities have done studies over time that have helped us discover several problems with city administration. There are different opinions about the management of the city both from the employees of the local administration and from the residents.
From an employee perspective, the city's biggest issues are health care, environmental protection, stray animals and entertainment. City residents say that green spaces, environmental protection, keeping the city clean, hospitals, public transport, road safety and the layout and operation of markets are the city's biggest issues.
The aim of our research is to provide an economic resilience model for visualizing the complexity of environmental, economic, and sustainable development. In this way, it is introduced into the discussion of urban space that considers the long-term future of the city. The study of the specialized literature as the main research method together with the documentary analysis shows that there is a close connection between the problems that are discussed in the research and the following: the efficient management of the urban space; improving the quality of life of the inhabitants; efficient management of natural resources; safeguarding the environment; and promoting socioeconomic progress.
Our findings show us that perhaps an efficient way to satisfy people's needs could be to change the projects that are being made. We think that first there might need to be enough money, then there needs to be a way to coordinate and manage the money so that the projects can be done. Finally, we present some personal considerations regarding the characteristics of economic resilience in a territorial profile.

KEYWORDS: *administration, territory administration, territorial profile, sustainable development, urban space.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

The free-market economy is probably the most important and most used system that people deal with (Negescu Oancea et al., 2020). From an economic point of view, natural resources can be broken down into two important groups: natural wealth and information (Bodislav et al., 2020). Both have been very important in the world of economics since the beginning of culture (Burlacu et al., 2022).

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People often think of economics as a science that looks at the whole economy (Profiroiu et al., 2020). What economists don't look at, though, is how important things are that can't be bought or sold. Colin Clark, a mathematician at the University of British Columbia, agreed with the idea. He said that much of what looks like economic growth may be an illusion because the loss of natural capital isn't considered. (Rojanschi et al., 2004; Bran et al., 2020; Radulescu et al., 2020).
Over time, the idea of a city has become much more important to people. This has made it possible for resources and people's ideas to become real and be put into action, which is always changing the surface of the earth. There are different kinds of spaces in a city, such as industrial, green, peri-urban, and tourist spaces. Industrial spaces were probably the most important when the city was being built, as they were a key reason for the city's economic growth (Profiroiu et al., 2020).
There is a close link between the rank of development, the rate of the industrial area, and the industry system (Sarbu et al., 2021). While heavy industry and, especially, the chemical industry are going down, information technologies and services are always getting better (Angheluta et al., 2021). Green space covers 41% of the Earth's surface and is a major source of fiber and protein. It protects 17% of the world's population (Bran et al., 2020; Rojanschi et al, 2006; Radulescu et al., 2020)).
One of the most important and current issues is how much green space there is in a city. This is because cities often don't have enough green spaces, water mirrors, and large landscaping. The city is in a flat area and is surrounded by large industrial units. As time goes on, more and more vehicles of all kinds pass through the city (Bodislav et al., 2021).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Defining and measuring economic resilience to disasters in Rose's conception (2004)

According to Rose (2004), there are three challenges that would be faced by anyone doing research in the field of resilience. At the conceptual level, there would be a need to identify resilient behaviors, including those that may seem to contradict established norms, such as rational conduct. Specifically, it would be necessary to identify resilient acts that have the potential to appear to violate rational behavior. On the other hand, it might be challenging to simulate individual, group, and community behavior in a single environment at the operational level. At the empirical level, it is very challenging to collect data on resilience in order to describe models. The purpose of the study conducted by Rose (2004) is to provide a summary of the progress made on all three levels. In the first place, it delineates several essential aspects of an economy's resistance to natural calamities. Second, it demonstrates how beneficial a framework computable general equilibrium modeling can be for evaluating the behavior of people, firms, and markets. Third, it provides a concise summary of recent developments in conceptual and empirical modeling of resilience. These developments include the integration of imbalances as well as the recalibration of important behavioral parameters based on empirical evidence. The fourth step is to make use of the findings of a case study to show some key points connected to the subject matter.

2.2. The concept of regional economic resilience and its potential connotations from Hill and his co-authors (2008)

A related idea to resilience is the degree to which an outside shock can't throw a regional economy out of its previous balance. This could mean avoiding all shocks (for example, by having a regional economy that doesn't depend on an industry that could be hurt by a negative demand shock) or being able to handle shocks with little or no damage (for example, by having an economy that is diversified enough so that the shock has less of an effect on the economy as a whole) (Briguglio et al. 2006 apud Hill et al., 2008). It could also be the degree to which the initial effect of a shock is lessened so that output and other macroeconomic variables don't change a lot in the region (Duval, Elmeskov, and Vogel, 2007 apud Hill et al., 2008). This idea of resilience reflects a preference for macroeconomic stability in the region. Researchers think that data on the overall economic performance of a region

can show which areas are resilient and which are not. They also think that data on the performance of industries in a region or other information about non-industrial shocks can show which areas are resistant to shocks. Concerning economic resilience, the results of their study suggest that, in general, you can tell which regions are economically resilient and which are not by looking at how their economies do over time. Criteria for a bad economic shock could be set, and growth rates and economic performance could be measured before and after the shock. A region is considered resilient if its growth rate after a negative shock is at least as high as its growth rate before the shock and if its economic performance returns to its pre-shock level within a certain amount of time. A region that has a negative shock but doesn't meet these criteria is said to be irresistible.

2.3. Simmie and Martin (2010) thinking about regional economic resilience

Researchers Simmie and Martin (2010) found that the concept of resilience refers to the capacity of an entity or system to "elastically restore the position created" after a disruption or interruption of any type. The capacity of a local socioeconomic system to bounce back after experiencing a shock or interruption is often what is meant by the phrase "intraregional" or "urban applications." In light of this, regional resilience may be defined as "the capacity of an area to predict, prepare for, react to, and recover from a disturbance," as stated by Foster (2007 apud Simmie and Martin, 2010). According to Hill et al. (2008 apud Simmie and Martin, 2010), regional resilience is defined as "the ability of an area to effectively recover from the shocks of its economy, which either throw it off the road of development or have the potential to take it off the route of growth." However, there is a great deal of uncertainty beyond these relatively general assertions. When discussing the resilience of regional economies, it is important to determine whether or not the term should be used to describe merely the extent to which an economy can bounce back after experiencing a shock. In the end, a region's economy that is significantly impacted by a shock is likely to recover even more quickly than a region's economy that is just mildly impacted by the shock. That is, could the term "resilience" also be used to describe how susceptible a regional economy is to shocks? However, it is not entirely clear what is meant by the term "resilience," and whether it refers to the ability of a regional or urban economy to continue operating normally in spite of a shock or disruption, or to the capacity of a region or urban system to rapidly and successfully adapt its structure and function in the face of a shock.

Simmie and Martin (2010) studied regional economic resilience. They oppose equilibrium-based techniques. They think regional enterprises, organizations, and institutions adapt to their economic surroundings. Knowledge generation, acquisition, and commercialization will drive these shifts. They're always balanced. Researchers then turned to evolutionary theory. It promotes adaptability and change in regional economic growth. These mechanisms comprise the authors' argument for regional economic resilience. For this article, they studied the panarchy model, founded in ecological science, for additional analysis and constructed an adaptive cycle model in four stages of regional economic resilience. It argued that adaptation in regional economies follows a sequential cycle of innovation and restructuring, growth and capitalization of possibilities, growing stability and rigidity, and a release phase. Each step of the cycle has varied resistance, connection, and capital buildup or release. This might be a descriptive model that doesn't explain the reasons of each cycle phase, adaptability, or what propels an economy from one phase to another. Researchers utilized two case studies to show adaptability and change. These were chosen for their distinct adaptability and resilience. In the 45-year research period, Cambridge's high-tech economy would have gone through restructuring, exploitation, and potentially conservation. It has survived each of the two main recessions examined by this research. Cambridge's long-term adaptation and resilience qualities were driven by local businesses leveraging endogenously developed new knowledge.

2.4. New academic buzzword: resilience (Martin & Sunley, 2015)

Martin and Sunley (2015) say that in the last few years, a new fashionable word called "resilience" has become popular in academic, political, and public circles. This word is used to describe how a person or system reacts to shocks and changes. Even though the idea has been used in ecology and psychology for a while, it is now used in many different situations, both as a perceived (and usually positive) trait of an object, entity, or system and, more normatively, as a trait that should be encouraged or encouraged in some way. As part of this change, the idea of resilience is quickly becoming part of the conceptual and analytical language of regional and local economic studies. There is a growing interest in the resilience of regional, local, and urban economies. In political debates, resilience is quickly becoming an idea "whose time has come." There is a growing need to "build" or "create" regional and urban economic resilience. But policymakers were probably too quick to use the idea of regional and local economic resilience before they really understood what it meant. There is still a lot of confusion about what regional economic resilience means, how it should be thought of and measured, what factors affect it, and how it relates to long-term growth patterns in a region. The goal of their research was to answer these and other questions about the importance and causes of regional economic resilience, as well as to sketch out a plan for future research.

Martin & Sunley (2015) define regional economic resilience as a region's capacity to resist market, competitive, and environmental shocks. If required, adjust its economic structures and social and institutional arrangements to preserve or recover its former path of development or transition to a new sustainable path defined by a more sustainable use of its physical, human, and environmental resources. Table 1 summarizes key issues in regional economic resilience from the perspective of Martin & Sunley (2015):

Table 1: Key issues in regional economic resilience

Domain	Critical Problem	The focus of the analysis
1. Being open to shocks	Why do different areas have varying susceptibilities (propensities) to be affected by shocks?	How much can a region's economic vulnerability be predicted, or does it depend entirely on shocks?
2. Trouble or a shock	What does the shock look like? What part of the economy of a region is being affected?	Sudden, short-term changes (like a recession that affects the whole economy, the closing of a plant, or the loss of a supply chain), or slow, cumulative changes (like the loss of markets to competitors over time)? ; how bad the problem was and how long it lasted
3. Mention a state or a change in a state	In the absence of a shock, what is the reference state or pattern of the variable(s) of interest?	Levels or trends of output, employment, business stocks, income per person, etc. before the shock;
4. Resistance to the effects of shock	How much has the shock changed the reference state or process?	Compared to what might have been expected, how bad the shock was
5. Robustness	What are the ways that firms, workers, and institutions in the region respond to and adapt to shocks? How to make things better.	Possibility of reorienting and adapting structures and markets; redistributing the region's economic resources.

Domain	Critical Problem	The focus of the analysis
6. Recuperation	What can you get back, and how quickly?	Return to the way things were before the shock? Or movement caused by a shock to a new reference state or dynamic, and the nature of the second.
7. Resilience factors	Why are some economies in certain areas more stable than others?	What makes a region's economy strong, and how and how much these things change over time.

Source: Adapted from Martin & Sunley (2015)

As shown in table 1, the inherent and inherited characteristics that support a region's continuous (adaptive) growth trajectory will have a big impact on the region's resilience when it is hit by a shock. However, the idea of resilience should be limited to analyzing how the region responds to and is affected by the event itself, not to the slow, gradual process of change and adaptation that is typical of an economy when there are no shocks.

3. CITY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

World War II marked the beginning of the term's growth. Over the years, people have tried to come up with different theories about the best ways to design socioeconomic development. This is to make sure that the needs of citizens are met and that their problems are solved at the same time. For a community to grow, it needs a big picture of how society will change in the future and clear goals for the well-being of its people. (Androniceanu, 2015) In the last 30 years, the phrase "sustainable development" has become a catchphrase because of environmental problems. First, sustainable development has started to make a name for itself to fight the economic crisis. This is happening because of how much industry is being used. After that, the word "development" came to mean something important in terms of the economy, society, and even the quality of life. Sustainable development is a big part of making the natural environment better, so activities of all kinds that increase economic resources are also important (Rojanschi et al., 2006). Based on the swot analysis, a development plan was made that focused on the factors that led to the regulation of the quality of human life and the effective management of existing resources. A strong staged system is at the heart of the process of sustainable development. The first step in the development process is the SWOT analysis. Next come the strategic goals, the mission and vision of the strategy, and finally, the structure for putting the strategy into action.

3.1 Getting a diagnosis

The strategy for the sustainable development of the urban dimension needs to be based on an analysis of how things are right now. So that the decisions made are right, perfect analyses will be made of the needs, the limits, and the different ways to develop. The diagnostic analysis looks at both the good parts, or strong points, and the bad parts, or weak bridges. The city's strong points are its core values, which highlight the things that make it different from other cities. The difficulties and problems that the municipality has to deal with in order to grow socially and economically are its weak points. Some of the things that make a city strong are its good location, the fact that it is attractive to investors, its wealth of natural resources, the variety of those resources, the fact that the environment is good for economic growth, the fact that it has a wide range of business sectors, both within the city and outside of it, its highly developed industrial sectors, the presence of private companies with foreign capital, its high land fertility, its skilled labor force, and the fact that it helps the environment as a whole.

Weaknesses of a city could include areas that are affected by pollution, urban development that is dominated by industrial areas, overcrowded road infrastructure, the presence of mono-industrial areas, non-compliant use of agricultural land, low investment in agriculture, activities that are mostly centered around the city, few contracts with foreign business partners, a lack of sports and recreation facilities, a low population income, and a large population.

3.2. The long-term goals of a city

At the level of a city, sustainable development is closely tied to planning for how many people will live there in the future. In terms of industry, the city can have as a general goal to raise the level of competitiveness and success in the industrial sectors, in the tourism sector, and in the services that support the city level. The goal is to deepen the level of adaptation to the strictness of the internal and international markets against the backdrop of a positive, sustainable economic development. Industry, tourism, and services may have specific goals like improving the growth of urban infrastructure and technology or promoting local services. Specific goals in the environment could include restoring degraded soil and making sure it doesn't happen again, reducing noise pollution, and making the air we breathe better. The specific goals of the social part of development can be met by improving the health of the population and helping people find jobs. The strategic goals of the cultural sphere can include things like using natural resources for good things, like making new places to relax, improving the city's cultural heritage, and creating new cultural events.

3.3. The mission and vision of the strategy

The main ways a city grows can be figured out using the principle of integrated local development, with an emphasis on economic and social growth, so that the strategic goals have a positive effect.
Given the city's sustainable growth, the local community can try to make it the leader of the zone in about 5 years, making it a model for the communities around it. The goal of the city's development strategy could be to meet the needs of its citizens by giving them social and municipal facilities and infrastructure that meet European or international standards. At the same time, a place for training will be set up in the city for all the people in the area. The general goal of sustainable development of a city can be reached by making sure the well-being of the whole city by improving the ability of all local actors to organize and work together. To reach the overall goal, several specific goals may be needed, such as improving the quality of the environment and helping to protect it, improving public administration, building infrastructure, and running the city well, improving the health of cities and the quality of life in them at the same time, and boosting both the competitiveness and the performance of the cities.

3.4. Structure for putting a strategy into action

Usually, if a city wants to adopt a strategy for sustainable development, certain steps are suggested to help pick the most important resources so that the strategy can work and be sure to be successful.
The strategy can be put into action by the city hall and the local council. The coordination structure of the fva strategy could include civil servants whose experience can help with the strategy's long-term implementation. Most of the time, the mayor of a city is the one who leads and keeps an eye on the whole structure. The strategy's coordination structure could take into account the following ideas: Permanent monitoring and verification of the implementation of the strategy, ensuring the organization and monitoring of the implementation of the strategy, regular reporting according to the specialized schedule, ensuring cost-effective management for the introduction of the strategy, but also the right management of public money. Implementing the strategy is a long process that can affect the whole city's population in some way.
The main tools used to make it easier to reach certain goals are the action plan, which lists all the activities proposed by the strategy and gives information on how to approach them, the organization of the business plan for both the short and long term, which must take into account community

priorities, the acceptance of responsibility by everyone involved in putting the strategy into action, and the implementation of the program to p and how well the strategy was put into place based on the goals that were set. If the planned activities change over time, the monitoring system will use specific restructuring methods to improve the strategy by using the best solutions.
Usually, the goal of the evaluation is to find out if the initial goals have been met. This evaluation has three steps:

- An evaluation is done before an action begins.
- Intermediate evaluation.
- An evaluation was done when the project was over.

The review of the strategy for sustainable development can also be done quickly. The review will look at how well the implementation is going and take steps to make sure the project stays on track while the community is working on it. At each stage of development, the revision will be done by taking the following things into account:

- effects of monitoring actions for implementation;
- how local governments' budgets have changed over time;
- the law is in effect;
- strategy changes that have effects on the city.

The annual report on the results should be written, and it should include details about the projects that will be done next year and how they will affect the budget. The local development strategy might be put into place by the local partnership. The partnership could consider both how projects affect the environment and how they work with the rest of society.
In turn, the partnership is made up of local government, public institutions, citizens, the media, civil organizations, bank and investor representatives, employers' associations, and trade unions. It is suggested that the partnership be based on the idea that everyone should have the same chances. The mayor's office can back the idea, and the strategy can be posted on the website of the mayor's office so that people can easily find it.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Over time, the city has developed an urban personality. This personality is shown by both socioeconomic and demographic factors. People are an important part of a region because they have a lot to do with the changes that happen in the environment. Since the city's population has grown a lot in recent years, we can assume that people are more interested in living in the city's area. From what we can tell from the Urban Development Strategy, the city is never too developed for what it could be. Local authorities have studied the bone over time and have found that it has several problems. There are different opinions about the bad parts of the city from both employees and residents. From the employees' point of view, the city's biggest problems are its health care, environmental protection, stray dogs, and places to have fun. People in the city say that green spaces, protecting the environment, keeping the city clean, hospitals, public transportation, road safety, and getting markets set up and running are the city's biggest problems.
During our research, we concluded that the only way to meet the needs of the people is to change the projects. We think that first, there needs to be enough money, and then there needs to be people who can coordinate and manage the money well so that the projects can happen.
Having said that, we think the following problems should be solved as soon as possible:
First, there are problems with the health care system because it doesn't meet the needs of the people as well as it should. There are both public and private health units in the city, but the number of private health units is higher. We think one way to solve this problem would be to give health centers the tools they need to treat certain diseases.

Second, people's desire to spend their free time in green spaces is never met because there are always far too few green spaces for the number of people who live there. We think the best way to solve this problem is to build recreation areas around the blocks and in easy-to-reach places.
Third, environmental problems are very bad for society. Some of the biggest environmental problems are exhaust fumes, the number of buildings built in a haphazard way, and the lack of green spaces. To solve these problems, the local government needs to get involved, and they need to think about how to fix the problems with the environment.

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