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MODELING ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE CONCEPTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS OF LITHUANIA IN THE CONTEXT OF UNCERTAINTY

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Content of scientific presentation



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The relationship between resilience and other management theories;

Modeling organizational resilience in a variety of uncertainty conditions;

Modeling organizational resilience management in the context of Lithuanian central government institutions - the need for the necessary information for decision-making under changing conditions of uncertainty.



This theoretical report is a component part of the thesis being prepared "Improving public management in the conditions of social transformations: modeling the resilience of Lithuanian public sector organizations".





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- 1. Organizational resilience to what?
- 2. Organizational resilience as an outcome;
 - 3. Organizational resilience as a process;
- 4. Organizational resilience as a capacity;
- 5. Organizational resilience as a capability;
- 6. Organizational resilience as **bounce back**;
 - 7. Organizational resilience as **bounce forward**;

8. Organizational resilience assessment;

- 9. Individual and collective resilience;10. Dynamic vs. static resilience;
- 11. Organizational resilience measurement;
- 12. Organizational resilience and **learning** organization;
- 13. Organizational resilience and robustness;
- 14. Organizational resilience and sustainability;
- 15. Organizational resilience and **anti-fragility**;



16. Organizational resilience modeling // model.



The relationship between resilience and other management theories



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In recent years, numerous scientific and practical studies have emphasized the functioning of the organization in an uncertain, turbulent, dynamic, complex, changing, crisis, shock (and many other versions) environment.

However, in many studies of this kind, there was a lack of qualitative identification of the prevailing uncertainty, complexity, dynamism and other factors within the framework of management theories. All these factors were presented as non-operationalized fact/statement.

As a result, it can be assumed that the presented universalistic models of organizational resilience, applied or attempted to be applied by both private and public sector organizations, do not have sufficient capacity to be adequately managed in a changing, uncertain, <.....> environment.







Low perceived uncertainty

- 1. Small number of factors and components in the environment
- 2. Factors and components are somewhat similar to one another
- 3. Factors and components remain basically the same and are not changing

Necessary information is known and available



Moderately high perceived uncertainty

- 1. Small number of factors and components in the environment
- 2. Factors and components are somewhat similar to one another
- 3. Factors and components of environment are in continual process of change

Information overload

Complex











similarsimilar to one another

Nr. 4

3. Factors and components remain basically the same and are not changing

Constant need for new information



High perceived uncertainty

1. Large number of factors and components in the environment

2. Factors and components are not similar to one another

3. Factors and components of environment are in continual process of change

It is unknown what information would be needed



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Modeling organizational resilience in a variety of uncertainty conditions

Dynamic

Static





*Jucevičius et al., 2017; Duncan R.B., 1972; & Hatch et al., 2006







Modeling organizational resilience management in the context of Lithuanian central government institutions



Μ

Insights about what are the possible exceptions due to the features of the civil service model in Lithuania

Civil service law – salary, recruitment, career possibilities, seniority is considered etc. = a mixed model with more dominant career-based elements;

Public administration law - public administration principles, areas of public administration, system of public administration subjects;

Budgetary institutions law - determines the concept, establishment, restructuring, termination, organization of activities, and governance of budget institutions;

Strategic management law - determine the principles of the strategic management system, define the levels and types of planning documents, their interrelationships and influence;

Civil service ethical codex - create legal assumptions that government institutions serve the people, improve the quality of public administration, increase public trust in state and municipal institutions...

And others...

Therefore, the internal environment of many Lithuanian central government organizations seems to be formally structured similarly, but differences prevail in terms of available resources, inter-institutional and international cooperation, performed functions, application of quality management methods, organizational culture, and leadership style.



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Insights how Lithuanian public sector organizations are exposed to conditions of uncertainty arising from both the external and internal environment









Insights about the need for the necessary information to make decisions when the levels of uncertainty conditions change









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Thank you

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