Article

Collaborative administration and leadership analysis affecting the success of Collaborative Emergency Management

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Abstract: This study investigated the importance of collaborative administration and leadership in emergency management for a successful response that can be active and minimize damage in a crisis situation based on previous research data. Many scholars have already published studies on the importance of building a collaborative network and leadership, but the collaborative system is not without difficulties due to different perceptions and conflicting interests. When looking at social phenomena where various and multiple crises and difficulties overlap, we need to recognize the necessity of a successful and sustainable collaborative network in an un-certain and ever-changing complex social structure and seek change. In addition, education to strengthen the capabilities of leaders with professional insight is continuously needed. The need for this has been continuously suggested, but due to the system of frequent rotation of positions in the administrative structure, it is necessary to prepare measures for the phenomenon of lack of expertise or lack of experts. This study was confined to researching prior data on successful cases of collaboration networks in the domestic private sector and overseas collaboration networks, collaboration networks, col-lab-ora-tion administration, and leadership. Regarding cooperation, research on mutual interests, distribution of functions and roles, and solutions to partition administration is needed to establish a systematic collaboration system

Keywords: Collaborative Administration; Collaborative Network; Collaborative Governance; Leadership

1. Introduction

Crisis has always been with humans since they were born. Humans make policies to solve crises, and in the process, knowledge is accumulated and society develops. However, as our society pursues industrial development and economic growth, the rapidly changing volatility caused by the increase in natural disasters due to the climate crisis, changes in biodiversity, political changes, inequality, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution, uncertainty about the future, and various We are living in an era of multiple crises in which complex social structures based on culture, class, and interests are mixed with ambiguities that make it difficult to know exactly what they represent.

These various crisis problems lead to situations that are difficult for individuals, organizations, or the government to solve alone. Crisis occurs in various and complex forms, and the social cost of human and material damage caused by it places a heavy burden on the government (Kim Yun-kwon and Oh Si-young. 2021). Rather than solving these problems alone, a collaborative system must be established in which experts, civil society groups, administration, politicians, and businessmen must solve together.

Kim Yun-kwon and Oh Si-young defined these various social phenomena of crisis as wicked problems. In this study, the crisis and the difficult problem are regarded as the same problem and decided to write. How to respond to these difficulties and crises, and who should be the subject of the solution? Crises are caused by various factors and are intertwined with each other, involving numerous domestic and foreign stakeholders, and

each stakeholder has different perceptions and conflicting interests, making it very diffi-cult to resolve (Kim Yun-kwon and Oh Si-young. 2021).

This study studied the necessity of a collaborative network, the role of a leader in a complex and systematic structure, and the necessity of collaborative administration in or-der to respond to various crises. Depending on the role of the leader, the crisis will mani-fest itself in different ways with very little damage or very large damage.

In addition, in order to overcome various situations caused by disasters, it is nec-essary to prepare a system in which the government, as well as private organiza-tions and individuals, can adjust and cooperate with each other through discord. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a cooperative system based on a public-private coordination model between citizens, corporations, the military, and government agencies, which are various actors in emergency rescue activities (Ministry of Gov-ernment Administration and Home Affairs·Korea Human Resources Development In-stitute for Health and Welfare, 2006).

In general, coordination at the right moment is more important than hierarchical au-thority, since once a disaster strikes, you cannot obtain the same command and con-trol as in hierarchical management. In other words, effective disaster management be-comes a coordination model rather than a command and control model (Kreps, 1991: 44-46).

We have no choice but to doubt whether the crisis response, which has been the mainstay of state actors, has been carried out effectively and well in major crises such as the oil pollution marine accident of the Herbei Spirit, the sinking of the Sewol ferry in 2014, and the 1029 Itaewon disaster. It is necessary to analyze whether it is gov-ern-ment-cen-tered governance, social group-centered governance, or volun-teer-centered governance (Jong-gwang Joo, 2016).

Through this study, we will analyze how effective management of cooperative gov-ernance and the role of leaders affect crisis response.

2. Collaborative Network Theoretical Discussion

1)   Collaborative governance

Incurring social costs due to various crises and challenges in a rapidly changing so-ciety. This means that it is necessary to seek rapid and integrated disaster management measures to solve social problems. Disaster management is often carried out through a cooperative network between them, so the public-private cooperation system for disaster management is often recognized as a public-private cooperative network. In general, the public-private cooperative network is a social exchange system and social support system in which individuals, groups, organizations, and individuals, groups, and organizations in the private sector exchange help to provide integrated and prob-lem-solving-oriented services. (Ministry of Government, 2006).

Public-private cooperation is characterized by the private sector and the government making mutual efforts to achieve common purposes while maintaining autonomy based on the consent of two or more related organizations to establish and provide specific pro-grams or services within a single cooperation system. (Sung Ki-hwan. 2009).

Choi Sung-doo et al. (2013) say, "Theorists who view participatory or communityism, which is a key concept of governance, should focus on building trust and co-operation with citizens, arguing that the government is not just a combination of individual inter-ests."

Jeon Byung-chang (2012) argues that "the concept of 'cooperative governance' has recently been widely used as a term for solving social problems through cooperation be-tween various government and private organizations,

Collaborative governance claims to be 'a method of solving social problems that transcends existing organizational boundaries and policies by utilizing structured inter-actions between autonomous actors and organizations led by public institutions to create new public values'.

2) Review of previous studies

Principles that must be considered when operating the public-private partnership system for cooperative governance include the principle of mutual benefit, the principle of mutual dependence, the principle of democracy, and the principle of openness (Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, Korea Human Resources Development Institute for Health and Welfare, 2006).

Public-private cooperation operated under these principles can perform five functions. ① Functions of communication linkage devices and information channels for the exchange of local residents' needs and local resources, ② Participation support system and resource sharing function between local organizations, ③ Functions of means for coordination, cooperation, consultation, program realization, organizational capacity construction, and employee training between the public and private sectors, ④ Function to establish a comprehensive plan for integrated resident services, coordinate de-liberation, and review, ⑤ It has the function of a means for integrated and collective action to provide integrated services for local residents (Ministry of Government Ad-ministration and Home Affairs and the Korea Institute of Health and Welfare Human Resources Development, 2006).

As the types of disasters diversify and the scale of damage increases, disaster management through collaboration and cooperation is needed rather than the original government-led disaster response.

Overseas, practical and efficient cooperation is established and operated by establishing and operating a cooperative construction network for responding to such dis-asters (Park Mi-ri, Ok Young-seok, and Jeon Jae-joon. 2017).

Research and practice in public management have begun to focus on improving strategies and procedures for responding to challenges (Weber & Khademian, 2008). What stands out in this approach is the collaborative method or the network management method. The collaborative approach is that managers work across boundaries between actors with knowledge and risks associated with the complex situation they are trying to deal with. As one of the ways to solve the problem, broad interest and approach to collaboration are important, but other measures are also needed. This is because it is not easy to choose the best response strategy among the responses to solve the problem, and collaborative strategies cannot solve all complex and difficult problems. Therefore, two strategically different approaches need to be considered. One is a broad way of thinking about variables, choices, and links, and the other is a new type of leadership that can properly evaluate the distributed nature of information, under-standing, and power(Kim Yoon-kwon and Oh Si-young. 2021).

3) Domestic private sector cooperation network

As seen in previous research data, Korea is also trying and taking some place in the form of cooperative governance or network methods in which various institutions collaborate in Korea. However, since the government is mainly exercising its authority, it is judged that there are many shortcomings in collaborating with the private sector.

The private sector includes the Korea Volunteer Council, the National Disaster Relief Association, volunteer fire brigade, volunteer center, civic safety volunteer group, economic network, and Korea YMCA, but no organization concentrates and manages human networks in the private sector like Japan and the United States. The prevention division consists of 10 organizations, including the Citizens' Coalition for Safe Living and the Saemaul Movement Central Association, 11 organizations, including the Korea Rescue Association, the Marine Corps Association, and 10 organizations. However, if a major disaster occurs and their help is needed, problems may arise in mobilizing the private sector signed under the MOU (Park Mi-ri, Ok Young-seok, and Jeon Jae-joon). 2017).

Even if the organization is organized like this, if communication with the usual decision-making process is not carried out properly, it can be difficult to demonstrate systematic organizational power and leadership in times of crisis.

3. Analysis of successful overseas collaboration networks

1) United States

A Case Study of Collaboration in Environmental Sector

① The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry collaborated with state governments, local governments, civic groups, and interest groups for land and resource management and promoted a "water-based approach" (USDA & USDOC, 2000; Lee In-sung, 2012). ②In order to prevent pollution from marine resources and the environment, a Community-based restoration program is pro-moted through cooperation between state and local governments, ③Collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration with local residents to restore communities to eco-friendly residences ④In 1991, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) participated in the "National Estuary Program" in collaboration with the federal and state governments to control air pollution in connection with the use of recycled gasoline in the city. (Lee In-sung, 2012).

Collaboration cases in the field of education

①In March 2002, the West Virginia Legislature enacted a bill to create a new preschool kindergarten program (West Virginia Education Code 18-5-44). Established an advisory committee called 'Early Care and Education System:PIECES'. The advisory committee prepared detailed agendas including representatives from public and private institutions related to preschool children, secondary education institutions, state legislatures, private companies, preschool children's education support groups and partners, and local community groups. In November 2002, the efforts of the two organizations became a reality, and the detailed agenda was approved by the West Virginia Legislature in eight months (Korean Organization Society, 2011).

②In order to improve the academic achievement of students from the poor in Cincinnati and North Kentucky, a 'rich man program and poor man system' was pro-posed.

Collaboration case in disaster field

①In the case of cooperation between the state and federal governments during the recovery of the wreckage of the excellent shuttle Columbia, on February 1, 2003, when the space shuttle Columbia returned, it was blown up at 200,000 feet, and the wreckage was spread over 2,000 square meters in Texas and Louisiana. Scattered. In this regard, more than 450 federal, state, and local governments, private companies, and non-governmental organizations collaborated. and the Texas Forest Service have been restored through ground search and recovery (Lee In-seong, 2012).

Collaboration has led to important achievements in promoting efficient policies regardless of the regional scope in the United States, and promoting policies with expertise through collaboration between government departments, the federal government, local governments, social groups, and interest groups. did From this point of view, collaboration can contribute to achieving effective results if government ministries, local governments or government agencies, and interested parties gather their opinions and voluntarily participate (Shin Young-jin, 2014).

2) England

① As a result of the establishment of a government organization to solve the small business problem and the result of the government connection, the Bolton Committee

(Committee of Inquiry on Small Business), which was formed by the Labor Party government in 1969 to solve the small business problem, was formed as an organization dedicated to small business It was intended to provide self-support through management technology and guidance, and institutions responsible for providing in-formation to SMEs were installed in all major regional centers of commerce and industry and centrally. As a result, as of September 2002, as of September 2002, SMEs ac-counted for 99% of the approximately 3.7 million companies as a SME policy (Korean Organization Society, 2011).

②Looking at the process of establishing a physical one-stop shop (Business Link) that supports the economic activities of local companies, Business Link hires and operates experts in the field while providing major services related to small and medium-sized enterprises in the region through a contract with the Regional Development Agency. It is directly provided as a one-stop service, delivering not only regional development offices but also small and medium-sized business policies of other ministries, and operating unique programs for each region. As such, Business Link, as a service center for local SMEs, serves as a front-line window to support partnership activities between the government and the industry through professional information and advice. We operate a one-stop center. (Korea Institute of Public Administration, 2013)

③As an example of collaboration on youth welfare-linked services, the Sure Start program provides integrated services under the leadership of local governments by linking central and local education, protection, health, and family support for children in poverty from low-income households. A team dedicated to youth-related juvenile of-fences was formed, and professional personnel participated to improve it. This includes provision of integrated services in front-line administration (integrated universal ser-vice, selective/specialized service, connection with skilled and effective professional groups), integrated administrative process (common assessment system), and integrated strategy (leadership role of local government, analysis and planning of needs, Joint activities and budget integration) and inter-agency governance are provided (Nous Group, 2012).

As such, it can be seen that the UK needs the importance of non-partitioned ad-ministration and the need for a work link that enables collaboration in order to achieve results in carrying out common tasks (Shin Young-jin. 2014).

3) Canada

Canada, which pursues a horizontal government, tried to bring collaboration and cooperation between government departments to solve various social problems such as climate change, indigenous peoples, and globalization. Canada has advocated a central agency model since the late 1970s for collaboration, and newly established government agencies such as the Ministry of State for Social Development (MSSD) and Economic and Regional Development (MSERD). It seeks to integrate the functions of various government ministries, emphasizing single-window services and public-private partnerships across all sectors. Since 2004, it has tried to resolve horizontal issues such as climate change, urban financial crisis, domestic and international safety, and brought about collaboration by resolving conflicts with central ministries, related organizations, and affiliated organizations.

Canada emphasized public-private partnership, and emphasized the importance of mutually collaborative administration to resolve conflicts between central ministries, related organizations, and affiliated organizations. In this way, in order to carry out government policy tasks and bring about success, collaboration among related ministries should be done as much as possible. In addition, it can be seen that collaborative administration can overcome each other's selfishness through an integrated system, and bring results in budget execution and policy execution through joint response and rapid decision-making (Shin Young-jin, 2014).

4) Australia

①This is a case of cooperation between government agencies to solve the Bali-bombing problem. In this case, the Australian government forms an 'AdHoc' team to deal with emergency situations, curbs the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases by linking hospitals, doctors, public health, and law enforcement agencies, and budgets and budgets for crisis response to bomb terrorism. Adjusted the mission. Accordingly, guidelines for preparing finances to respond to crises were presented, and a flexible response system that brought crisis response through connection between government agencies was implemented (Korean Society for Organizational Organization, 2011).

② An example of cooperation to resolve domestic violence in Victoria can be cited. Since domestic violence causes problems such as death, disability, and disease, the po-lice, health department, housing service, and school departments have tried to cooper-ate. Accordingly, the Victorian government formed a separate steering committee, and in 2002, the Victoria Community Department established a women's safety strategy and tried to reduce domestic violence for various services for victims and perpetrators. It was intended to support victims of domestic violence, and it was expanded to a cooperation system between governments through consultations with five ministers. It also established a framework for protected areas, welfare services, counseling and support services, etc. (http://press.anu.edu.au/anzsog/collab_gov/mobile_devices/ch12.html)

③Taking Brisbane's collaborative administration for water quality improvement as an example, the Municipality Council of South East Queensland provided an after-hours call center service for public utilities in response to the state government's request to hand over water resources, along with nine external committees, providing incentives for federal government regulation reduction. Establishment of a fund (RRIF) (approximately $50 million) to provide a 'toolbox' that provides information to customers about relevant laws and permitting requirements. Its representative function is to check urban planning and development plans online and to make council decisions Process access, progress tracking service according to the type of villa development application development, permission for food and buildings, display of advertising signs, etc. were provided.

④ In order to solve the homeless problem in the Wolloomooloo region, the government, local community, partners, and stakeholders went through informal discussions and promoted the policy task of '90 houses for 90 people', which was achieved through voluntary collaboration. It was aimed to reduce the number of homeless people in the Ulumuru area and the city of the target area, and to solve various comprehensive issues.

⑤ Because the public health system in Queensland could not accommodate elective surgery patients, it became possible to treat patients on stand-by surgery by in-creasing the number of patients through outsourcing with private medical service companies through linkage with private medical systems through contracts. About 19,000 elective surgery patients were reduced by 19.1% through private medical facilities and public operating rooms on weekends.

It can be seen that there is significance in minimizing dissonance through stakeholder discussion and collecting opinions to achieve results of voluntary collaborative administration. Therefore, it is important to establish a rapid decision-making system, but above all, policy tasks must be promoted based on the sufficient understanding of stakeholders to achieve results (Shin Young-jin, 2014).

5) Israel

A typical example of collaboration in Israel is collaboration between local governments and citizens. As a Carmelite project in Haifa, the Catholic Church and Chris-tian Carmelites proposed a comprehensive planning ordinance to build gardens and green areas, as well as commercial centers, hotels, and residences. A committee com-posed of experts, scholars, and the mayor. Gathered the opinions of the residents and promoted the citizen participation process, and it was officially approved with the consent of citizens, experts, and businesses.

In Israel, local governments and citizens collaborated to carry out the Carmel Project, and in this process, opinions were sufficiently collected and a comprehensive plan for regional growth was promoted without conflicts with public officials and businessmen through promotional methods such as advertisements Private-led construction proposals The government sufficiently reflected the opinions of stakeholders and stakeholders to achieve effective results in promoting government-level policy plans (Shin Young-jin, 2014).

4. Collaborative emergency management

Kapucu, N., & Hu, Q (2016) reviewed the impact of emergency management systems on network construction and sustainability in a multi-relationship study between organizations in the context of emergency management. It suggested that collaborative networks are important to encourage organizations to participate in disaster preparedness networks. It was said that the structural properties of the emergency management system influence the development of multiple relationships between organizations within various networks.

The complex nature and practical impact of the emergency management problem proves that no single organization can address it on its own, leading to the acceptance of a collaborative approach as the primary solution to the problem (Kapucu, Arslan, & Demiros, 2010; Kapu & Garayev, 2011). Collaborative networks are widely used in emergency management, although excellence in networking and collaborative management has not yet been achieved (Kapucu & Van Wart, 2006). These are multi-site organizational groups that have different preferences, norms and values for common goals and rely primarily on ICT for operations and communication (Grabowski & Rob-erts, 1999).

They can be informal and voluntary (or urgent: Iset, Mergel, LeRoux & Mischen, 2011) or mandated by statutory and regulatory agreements (Bryson et al., 2006). Net-works are generally characterized by a flexible and non-rigid management structure and non-hierarchical governance which can be considered as positive attributes. However, it is also criticized for slow decision-making and problems with leadership, reliability, accountability, and performance measurement (Ward & Wamsley, 2007).

Emergency management is one of the most popular fields of public administration and policy to study collaboration and networks, working with various departments and levels of government to establish capacity to mitigate, prepare, respond and recover from natural and man-made disasters. It is an area of ongoing collaboration. However, although various aspects of emergency management networks have been reviewed, there is no comprehensive framework for evaluating the effectiveness of these networks (Tyler, J. & Kapucu, N. 2021).

In Korea, due to the absence of a disaster relief command tower due to the Sewol ferry disaster in 2014, serious confusion arose in the rescue operation, and the rescue system hardly worked due to the incompetence and irresponsibility of the officials of the Ministry of Security and Public Administration, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, and Coast Guard at the time (Han, 2014 : 3).

There is a problem of the government's initial incompetent response and irresponsible management. In the course of the Sewol ferry disaster, the Central Disaster and Safety Countermeasure Headquarters announced through an official briefing at 2:00 p.m. on April 16, when the accident occurred, that as of 1:30 p.m., 368 out of 477 people aboard the ferry had been rescued, 2 dead and missing. It was officially announced with 107 members. However, it caused problems such as an announcement of a correction at 4:00 pm when it differed from the Korea Coast Guard's tally. In addition, in the midst of an urgent crisis situation, confusion occurred in the government command system such as the Central Disaster and Safety Countermeasure Headquarters of the Ministry of Security and Public Administration, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, the National Emergency Management Agency, and the Korea Coast Guard, so that the main outline and development process of the incident could not be accurately conveyed to the public, and even

Even the accurate counting of the number of passengers and missing persons six times caused confusion, eventually spreading to a situation of distrust of the government (Lee, 2014: 113-114).

These issues are addressed by the National Crisis Management Core System, which presents the direction of policies and projects for safety and crisis management at the national and social level, coordinates and guides overall, and monitors the extent to which projects are progressing. that it does not exist. Now, it is required to establish a core system that can oversee, coordinate, and monitor national crisis management policies. To this end, above all, the value of public safety must be clearly internalized, and a core system that secures institutions, leadership, dedication, and expertise must be established (Lee. 2015).

Who should be the subject of crisis management in modern society? From the framework of the state, market, and civil society, whenever a national crisis occurs, the government makes efforts to cope with the crisis in its own way. However, it fails to establish and establish institutional improvement measures for systematic crisis management, long-term and thorough post-recovery, and prevention of recurrence of the same disaster or accident through the improvement of crisis management policies and systems (Lee. 2015). The reason why the same problems and procedures are repeated is that the government, which is one of the subjects of crisis management, does not have public officials with expertise. As public officials without expertise manage crises, there is a structural problem that has no choice but to suggest a similar way to solve problems as in the past. This can be attributed to the lack of professionalism due to the rotational appointment system of public officials and the lack of opportunities to improve their minimum capabilities. Crisis management in Korea is a more fundamental problem than the fact that the government is the main body. It is questionable whether it is possible for the government to manage the crisis alone, or whether it is possible for the government, which lacks professionalism and responsibility, to be responsible for the safety of the people (Lee. 2015)

Crises cannot be completely resolved, but the key to overcoming them is collaboration (Denning, 2009). Collaboration is the effort and execution of homogeneous or heterogeneous members to achieve a common goal (Yoonkwon Kim, Siyoung Oh. 2021). However, collaborative solutions are not a panacea. As Waddock (2013: 106) points out, collaborative problem solving can increase transaction costs such as efficiency and complexity as well as conflicts between participants. Also, it may take longer than making a decision by an individual alone. According to Roberts (2000), "compared to authoritative solutions that seek solutions alone, collaborative solutions go through a very complex process." Also, Waddock (2013: 107) states, "Crisis is frequent and complex, making it very difficult to find the single best solution, so we have no choice but to seek a variety of solutions. If leaders fail to use collaborative strategies effectively, the out-look for the social and ecological situation as a whole is bleak."

5. Collaborative Leadership

Kim Yun-kwon and Oh Si-young (2021) cited a collaborative leadership strategy among strategies to respond to crises. Collaborative strategies and procedures are an important element in solving crises. Since collaboration inherently involves multiple parties with diverse interests and capabilities, leadership is bound to stand out more (Head & Alford, 2013:18). Leadership is less about structure and more about managerial execution, and in the end, the leader's role is what counts. It is the leader who places new members of the organization in the right place and mediates conflicts between ambiguous positions. Collaboration is an important aspect of leadership, and leadership is a strong driver for collaboration. Therefore, collaborative leadership emphasizes the interaction between collaboration and leadership (Chrislip & Larson, 1994; Crosby & Bryson, 2005). Collaborative leadership involves macro-planning, insight into the characteristics of organizational members, communication and influence, and trust-building and persuasiveness, which are collaborative abilities (Williams, 2012). Collaborative leadership is achieved through

prescriptive means of control, away from hierarchies and managerial mandates, and through initiative, away from financial incentives.

(Types of problems and power)
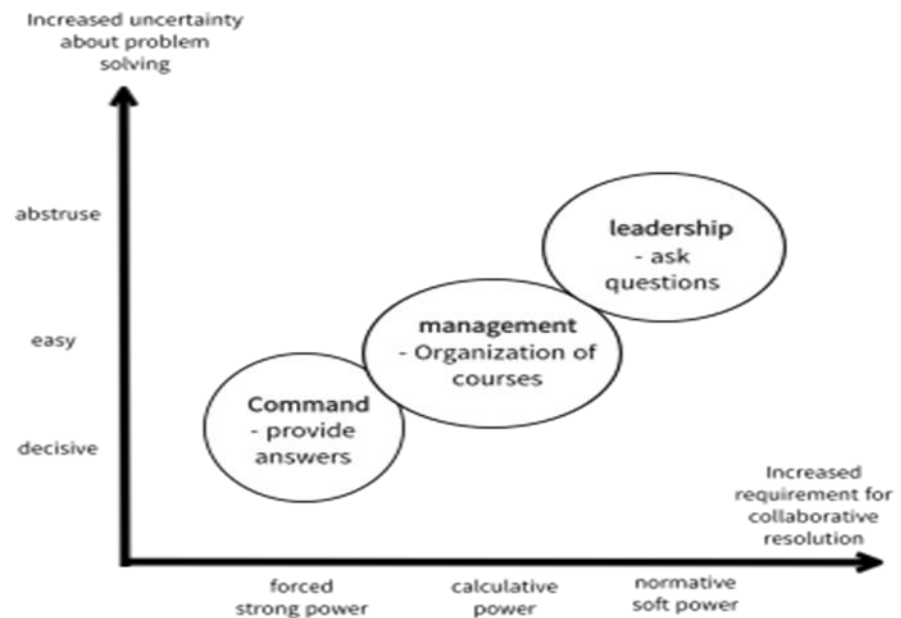
source : Grint(2005:1477)

According to Grint (2005: 1478-90), decision makers pursue collective responses when they cannot determine what is needed to solve a difficult problem. As the transition from command → management → leadership increases, the demand for collaborative solutions grows. Leadership is the most appropriate form of power when problems are solved collectively through problem analysis, resource utilization, and mutual combination. On the other hand, when designing experimental procedures to facilitate problem solving, management becomes the second most suitable form. Subsequently, the decisive issue utilizes a kind of coercion by power in the form of an order (Kim Yun-kwon, Oh Si-young. 2021).

Kapucu, N (2008) suggested that open communication between emergency man-agers and elected officials and the use of technology in coordinating community disaster response efforts had a significant impact on community responses. Indicates that a vigilant duty is required to inform the seriousness of the situation. This is an important factor that can instill trust in residents.

The importance of collaboration is emphasized, and recommendations on how to improve the volume and value of collaborative activities encourage new leadership strategies that are powered not by hierarchies, rankings, or standard operating procedures, but by effective strategies and the transformative power of a strong vision. (Waugh Jr, W. L., & Streib, G. 2006).

6. Conclusion

This study investigated and researched previous studies and foreign collaboration ad-ministrative cases and leadership. In order to build a collaborative system, mutual trust between networks must be based, and many scholars agreed that the role of a leader with prompt and professionalism who can demonstrate collaborative leadership is important. The public-private cooperation system is not yet mature due to the strong government-led nature, and the private cooperative organizations do not have a unified system with the government, so there are limitations in responding quickly and accurately in terms of regional preparedness in case of a disaster. (Seong Ki-hwan. 2009).

To realize effective disaster response work, it is necessary to establish a public-private cooperation network and a wide-area disaster prevention base. To this end, it is important to firstly secure and dispatch the necessary manpower (volunteer and private company agreement), secondly to procure and transport materials (private company cooperation), and thirdly to secure an activity base (wide-area disaster pre-vention base). do. Therefore, in the future, it is necessary to select a plan suitable for disaster characteristics by deriving budget support and operation plans, reality, and pros and cons according to the characteristics of each region (Park Mi-ri, Ok Young-seok, Jeon Jae-joon. 2017).

It can be seen that in promoting collaborative administration, it is not a matter of who takes the initiative, but how successful government policies are promoted can be brought about by how they collaborate. Collaborative administration between the government and the private sector can increase administrative efficiency through prompt decision-making, budget execution, and voluntary collaboration among stake-holders. To this end, partnerships must be formed to promote policy tasks among stakeholders, and practical models and guidelines for the collaborative process must be presented to bring about the settlement of collaborative administration. In particular, when the central and local governments promote collaborative administration, it is important to minimize conflicts between companies, citizens, and related organizations, and to bring about policy promotion from the consumer side (Shin Young-jin, 2014).

Effective communication demonstrates that organizations can obtain timely, accurate and valid information and build a common knowledge base that is critical for a coordinated response to disasters. In addition, an organization's capacity to detect, process and transmit information can be increased through appropriate training and retention programs. Importantly, the development of an organizational culture that promotes face-to-face interaction can strengthen an organization's collective capacity to collaborate in a coherent way. It argues that the best way for organizations to meet these challenges is to use the lessons they learn to build a collaborative response system for future disasters. Through the strategic use of education, organizations can develop new strategies to strengthen competencies, redesign interaction structures, and nurture organizational cultures to promote cross-organizational collaboration (Oh, N. 2012).

Kim Yun-kwon and Oh Si-young (2021) suggest four virtues as a collaboration strategy for crisis. First, a collaborative relationship of trust between various actors surrounding the government must be premised. Second, in order to solve the crisis, it is necessary to pay attention to collaborative leadership that can cross organizational boundaries. Collaborative leadership equipped with the capacity to open and share in-formation, coordinate and adjust tasks, and induce communication and cooperation to solve crises, a common goal, both vertically within the organization and horizontally outside the organization. It is required. Collaborative leadership can combine different perspectives, purposes, philosophies, and resources between organizations or members of organizations to collaboratively immerse themselves in work practices to respond to crises, a common challenge. Third, in order to solve the crisis, it is necessary to change the management method of the government's administrative resources (organization, human resources, budget, laws, ICT, etc.) into a collaboration-friendly approach. Fourth, in order to derive the optimal collaboration strategy for resolving crises, it was said that the partitions built between organizations (teams, departments, institutions, ministries, sectors) should be relaxed or removed.

National crisis management requires joint efforts by all members of the nation, including the government, businesses, and civil society, in partnership. The government sector, business sector, and civil society sector should play a role in distributing, coordinating, and supporting the functions and roles to be performed in their respective areas. In addition, appropriate risk management is achieved only when shared responsibility is achieved according to shared risk, and through this, others can be saved from danger (Comfort, 1999: 3-4).

It is not easy for the emergency management entity to actively respond and pre-pare for a sudden crisis situation. However, the damage can be minimized if a systematic system is established in the preparation process for a crisis situation and the professionalism of an emergency manager, or leader, is strengthened. It is necessary to establish a plan to maintain continuous mutual relations between the public, the government, industry, and academia for collaboration and to overcome the crisis with a systematic system in an orderly manner without panicking. As shown in the conclusion, as several scholars have proposed solutions such as systematic cooperation net-work management system, leadership in emergency management, and introduction of a core system for national crises, various disaster crises, social crises, and personal crises caused by infectious diseases and climate crises will be addressed in the future. you will be able to solve it

Based on this study, the position of the private and public sectors for the establishment of an efficient and systematic collaborative management system and network for crisis situations is investigated, and through this, the interests of mutual cooperation are investigated.

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