

Harmonious Development of National State under Conditions of Globalization

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Introduction

In the tenth decade of the 20th century, reform of the political, economic and social system effected by the State institutions was the essential change in the forms of ownership, State institutions, methodics of management and self-management of other organizations, its implementation methods, laws, interrelation of people and their approach to work (*Quality ... 2006*).

At the beginning of the 21st century, the European Union (EU) and NATO structures set especially complex tasks to the Republic of Lithuania and society in the field of the rational exploitation of human, natural, material and financial resources, the optimum solution thereof would create the real conditions for forecast of the trends in national economy and market strategy. The implementation of those trends will be predetermined by the creation of the national product and realization in the national, EU and world markets (Makstutis et al. 2006).

It is possible to state that efficiency of the activity as well as competitive advantage of the State institutions and all organizations depend on the working personnel (the qualification of the personnel, professional experience, a degree of modernization of jobs, conformity of the application of progress, i.e. the rational use of human resources in each working place), the system of motivation for the work performed, and what working conditions of the internal and external environment are created by the State institutions and all organizations (labour relations, management, labour efficiency and motivation) (Makstutis 2005).

The environmental factors of all organizations depend on the labour efficiency of the State institutions, the quantity and quality of the services supplied to the society, acceleration of the development of national economy and increase of market competitiveness in the EU and world markets. Improvement in the political, economic and social relations of the State and society is the crucial scientific problem of the 21st century relating to the improvement of management and self-management, which is analyzed by the world and Lithuanian scientists, whereas the problem of permanent optimization of human labour in practice is becoming still more urgent, since its tackling requires the constant modernization of the State institutions and all organizations (Makstutis 2006).

The objective of research is to prepare the project of the harmonious development of the State and society and to formulate the amendments to the Constitution for implementation of this project, as a new system of the 21st century in the geopolitical environment of Lithuania.

Research tasks are to specify the human activity optimization trends, to calculate the rational use of natural and material resources, to prepare the optimum model of management and self-management for the improvement of the environment in the organizations by applying quantitative and qualitative evaluation criteria of the personnel, to develop a model of the system for the creation and implementation of the national product, to present its implementation stages for the rapid development of national economy and market under the conditions of globalization.

Research object is the system of the harmonious development of the State and society.

Research results are the preparation of a model for the improvement of the system for the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of national, natural, material, financial and human resources, description of its implementation stages, creation and presentation of the models of the separate stages of a model for

optimization of the activity of Lithuanian organizations, for forecast of national economy and market under the conditions of global economy and market, generalization of the results, formulation and presentation of the conclusions.

1. Improvement of the state and society administration-self-government system

The administration-self-government of the State and society is a complicated 21st century scientific and especially urgent practical national problem, the search of theoretical consideration and practical solutions of which extended throughout the history of the world nations. In the past, the science of administration was not a proper measure for solving that problem, change in the models of administration-self-government of the State and society was predetermined by the clash of political interests, actions of leaders and masses, military coups and revolutions (Paulauskas 1999).

At the beginning of the 21st century, the unity of democracy and progress creates favourable opportunities for analysis of the problems of the harmonious development of the State and society administration-self-government quality, adequacy of democracy and progress and for forecast of solutions on the basis of scientific-practical research: at the political, economic and social environment level in the common space of Lithuania and European Union (EU) within the world context - under the conditions of global economy and market (Kaziliunas 2006).

In the EU 6th Framework Programme for Research and in the priority scientific research trend of the Republic of Lithuania "Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge-based Society", the goals are specified and financial possibilities are created for searching the scientifically grounded solutions, ways for improvement of administration-self-government. In the Lisbon strategy, scientific research is foreseen as the major lever for acceleration of progress and development. This just confirms the special importance of the Project at the national and global level, therefore Lithuanian scientists, entrepreneurs, politicians and representatives of the public speak today for its necessary preparation and implementation, and the people of Lithuania anticipate hopefully the rapid development of progress (*Geostrategic ...* 2005).

2. Harmonious development strategy of national economy and market

The restoration of the sovereignty of the Republic of Lithuania was conditioned by the cultural maturity of the nation, the capacity developed to solve independently and reasonably the issues relating to the administration-self-government of the State and society. The participants of the Reform Movement (Saudis) were right to perceive that purposeful and qualitative development of administration-self-government, perfection of its democratic mechanisms may condition the growth of the development of social activity and of the potential of national economy and innovations, this creating the real conditions for the harmonious development of the State and society under the conditions of globalization in the 21st century (Bielinis 2005).

During 17 years following the restoration of Independence, sufficient opportunities existed for the advantages of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and a model of the administration of the State and self-government enforced in it. The choice that was made enabled one to a greater part to dismantle the system of the administrative management that predetermined stagnation and to expand the normative regulation, to provide the administration of the State and self-government with legal normatives. In the first years after the restoration of Independence, it was sought to decrease administration and to boost self-government. The essential lever of economic growth was considered to be the development of private initiative opportunities and business. The purposeful reduction of administration and the development of self-government predetermined the speed of the development of national economy and market, culture, education, and science (Paulauskas 1999).

However, the norms of quantitative type prevailing in the fundamental law of the country and the lack of qualitative principles created the opportunities for different interpretations of the development of self-government, to narrow its meaning to the local self-government. At the scale of the country, the qualitative system of self administration was equally developed not the whole period, and in some cases the opportunities were created to oppose administration to self-government. Accession to the EU and the needs for implementing of the Structural Funds underpinned the strengthening of administration (specified as "public administration")

and the restriction of the development of self-government at all levels of the State and society structure, which also impedes the opportunities for the use of progress in the development of national economy and market under the conditions of the 21st century global economy (Makstutis 2001).

Even though the institute of enacting laws and other normatives, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania and the executive body, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, are considerably overworking, the major part of the passed laws and amendments thereof are insufficiently oriented to the future and tackle short-term problems in the common space of Lithuania-the EU. The "language" of some legal acts is comprehensible only to the state servants; it is hardly perceivable by Lithuanian people. Owing to the complex system of control institutions, numerous constantly made amendments and contradictions, the adequacy of legal acts regulating energy, transport, organization of land exploitation, environmental protection and other important fields gives rise to the grounded reproaches on the part of society (*The Constitution ...* 2006).

The opportunities of strategic management are not used properly for assurance of the harmonious development of the State and society, even though three national strategies have been adopted; they are used for guidance to a low extent. The indefiniteness of strategic perspective and the prevailing management of deviations predetermine the leadership in the world expressed in the numbers of prisoners and suicides. The unclear future of the State and society drives to despair the major part of the population of the country, whereas young people constantly leave Lithuania for other states where they have better conditions for implementation of their dreams to live better and ensure the future of their families (Makstutis 2005).

Currently, the system of administration and self-government of the State does not comply any more with the challenges of the 21st century, even though certain elements of democracy in Lithuania were implemented, namely, independent elections (of the Seimas members and the members to the municipal boards), the independent system of the courts and mass media; however, in the periods between the elections the interests of governance prevail, and the principles of self-government are violated. Self-government has been developed slowly, since the same persons initiate and prepare the draft laws, adopt them and are responsible for their implementation. The scientific potential of the country is used inefficiently, this resulting in the reduced opportunities for the harmonious development of the State and society. The activity of the institutes of democracy is often directed to the search of "ideal politicians" (Paulauskas 1999).

The 21st century globalization challenges, the EU harmonious development methodology and practice stimulate the improvement of the system of administration-self-government of the State and society, its institutes of democracy development. The needs for the implementation of the Lisbon strategic goals, the creation of a knowledge-based society, the acceleration of the development based on the creation of innovations and implementation of priorities point out to the essential trend in the improvement of democratic mechanisms, that is the restructuring of the system of administration-self-government of the State and society (Makstutis 1999).

3. The strategic project of the harmonious development

In the project, after application of the most novel methodological principles for the development of administration-self-government of the State and society, to assess the status of the development of administration-self-government of the Republic of Lithuania, to form the system of its harmonization, with the help of which it would be possible to tackle in a consistent way the accumulated life problems of the people, this covering the preparation of the project for the harmonious development of the State and society to comply with the challenges of the 21st century global economy to the national economy for assurance the national and private security (Rakauskiene 2006).

The key tasks of the project to be tackled.

1. **To analyze** the methodological and methodical preconditions of the administration of the State and of the development of self-government for the transfer from the existing inharmonious system to the system of the relations of the democratic society under the globalization conditions. For that purpose it is necessary to systematize the know-how of the EU states, USA and other countries and to develop a model of democracy and development harmonization, most acceptable to Lithuania.

2. **To analyze** the development of the administration and self-government of the Republic of Lithuania in the period following the restoration of Independence and to evaluate the possibilities of its harmonization. For that purpose it is necessary to evaluate the adequacy of quality and structure of the Constitution of the

Republic of Lithuania, the structure of administration and self-government of the State, its functions and the adequacy of democratic mechanisms for their implementation, the adequacy of interaction of business self-management and administration of the State, the harmonization opportunities of democracy mechanisms.

3. **To form** the system for the creation and implementation of the long-term qualitative development strategy encompassing legal, organizational and financial mechanisms of its implementation, to prepare an optimum model of administration and self-government of the State, based on the objective tendencies of development, to guarantee its functions, structure and self-regulation mechanisms for the harmonious development of the State and society in the common space of Lithuania and the EU.

4. **To prepare** the project of the harmonious development of the State and society and amendments to the Constitution, necessary for its implementation.

The project must be in compliance with the logic of investigation and solutions of research work dealing with social problems, while theoretical statements and models proposed should be based on the results of representative empirical research performed (Probst, Raub & Romhardt 2006).

The authors must submit the research material in the established form, including the Project (with the application of written, audio, video, computer and other modern means), the preparation, submission, approval and implementation conditions of which will be foreseen in the contract-order (*The Foundation ...*).

The project structure is constituted of the introduction, methodological, methodical, research and project parts, conclusions, proposals with the terms for implementation of separate stages of the project in the Republic of Lithuania and for ensuring the harmonious development of society under the real conditions of democratic self-government (Paulauskas 2000).

Conclusions

1. The Foundation for the Harmonious Development of the State and Society accumulates the financial resources necessary for the funding of the Project.

2. The Foundation for the Harmonious Development of the State and Society addresses to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania for allocation of the Project funding amount.

3. The Foundation for the Harmonious Development of the State and Society signs the agreement with a group of Lithuanian scientists for the preparation of the Project, approves the estimate of works and the calendar schedule of works.

4. The Foundation for the Harmonious Development of the State and Society coordinates the trends for the Project preparation and structure.

5. The Foundation for the Harmonious Development of the State and Society organizes the international examination of the Project (with the participation of experts from Poland, Germany, Estonia or Netherlands), evaluation and Project approval.

6. The Foundation for the Harmonious Development of the State and Society approves the Project acceptance act and pays the Project preparation expenses according to the approved estimate in the procedure prescribed in the agreement.

7. The Foundation for the Harmonious Development of the State and Society submits the Project to the Society and State institutions for implementing in the established procedure between the group of Lithuanian scientists, the Foundation and higher rank institutions of administration of the Republic of Lithuania: the Government, the Seimas and the President.

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