

## THE SOCIAL PYLON WITHIN THE TRINOMIAL TOWER – LOGISTIC AND MANAGERIAL SUSTAINING-ELEMENT FOR EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** *The paper intends to present the role and participation, by direct involvement, of the social pylon within the trinomial tower, in the human society's evolution and development. The social pylon consists in the totality of the individuals and social institutions (education, health, public administration, defence, legislative national security etc), with the role of institutionally organizing the people, with a view to conducting the actions strictly necessary for instruction and health, as well as for collaboration, mutual aid and respect, so that they might participate, in an organized manner, in the society's peaceful and evolutionary functioning.*

*The involvement of all individuals, on a "local" or "national" scale, supposes the existence of an institutionally organized frame, in a radial system, from the national centre, to the marginal local structures. Thus, the structure of the managerial system must be organized, in its turn.*

*The social system is the "society's area" wherein the human being "develops", for one's own management, for the management of the area, as well as for the management of the other areas in the pylon of economy, respectively of research, within the development trinomial tower.*

*Ensuring the "development of the trinomial", by the simultaneous evolution of its three basic elements (research, economy, society), supposes the interdependence and permanent interaction among the three basic elements (at the level of the human activity fields), respectively among the three trinomial towers (at a national level).*

*This interdependence must permanently operate, well coordinated and managed, with direct action in the present, as well as with clear and well defined provisions for the future.*

**Keywords:** trinomial tower, society, institutionalisation

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## 1. General Elements

As presented in the previous works (Cismaru 2013), (Cismaru and Brenci 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d), the human society's developmental process dwells upon a systemic interaction among three basic elements, to wit: society, economy, research.

The attempts to periodically highlight each element, as more important than the others, can only lead to the conclusion that the basic elements indestructibly "function", as a monolith, wherein the interactionality is the one that gives "life", duration of existence as well as targeting, over time.

The interaction between the three basic elements, grouped and defined as the development trinomial (Fig.1), is based on the functional interdependence among the three elements – at the level of each human-activity level.

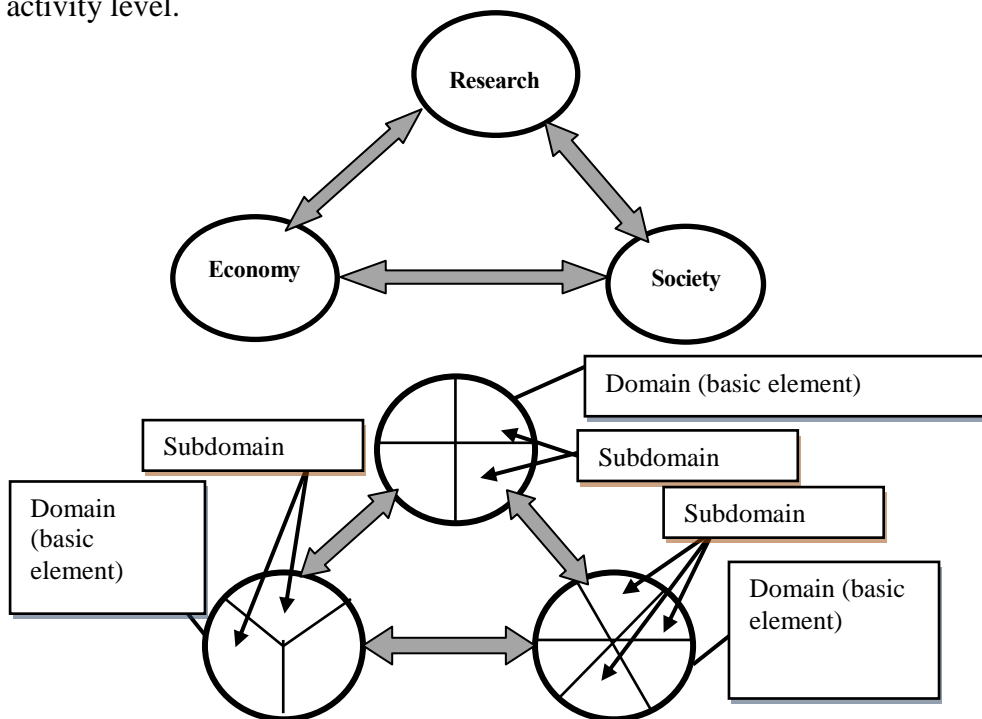


Figure no. 1. Basic elements of the development trinomial and their mode of structuring – at the level of the fields

The structure split into domains, of the human society's functioning, generally has in view the structure in correlation with the economic domain and its subdomains, which impose, within the other elements of the trinomial, the interaction correspondences (Purcărea 2003). If we take the economic domain and the industry as an example, then the corresponding elements in the other two elements of the development trinomial, are the research oriented as applicability in the industrial domain, as well as the training of specialists, respectively of people qualified for industry. Obviously, if we consider that industry (as a domain) has a divisibility based on subdomains (siderurgical, metallurgic, textile, wood-processing, chemical etc.) then this divisibility must exist in the framework of the other elements – research and, respectively, society, under the form of research specialisations into subdomains, respectively of specialist training. The conceptual divisibility is materialized in social groups or specialized institutions (in reciprocity with the subdomains of economy), both in research and in society, achieving thereby the human society's functional structuring, in its complexity, for the purposes of development (Pisoschi 2005).

Extrapolating the concept of trinomial development from the level of domain (subdomain) to the national, continental or global level (Fig. 2), supposes approaching the concept of development, on the basis of the trinomial towers (at a national level) and of the Brownian or neuronal systems, at a continental level and respectively, worldwide.

The basic development-level is the “development-trinomial modulus”; the other concepts are, in fact, planned on the cumulative effects of the trinomials specific to human society's functional domains.

Society, as a basic element of the development trinomial, is the one where people “exist”, according either to their own or to some group values, by their creative or organisational qualities, by their acceptance or rejection level, of situations, actions, phenomena etc.

The functioning of the development tower or trinomial cannot be conceived without people, who must “propel” all basic development towers and elements; and wherein well defined, oriented and managed interactional activities must be developed.

In this case, one can say that “society”, as developmental element, comprises people and activities meant to conceive, to create and to ensure the functionality of the entire development trinomial or tower. The

development trinomial tower can be conceived (Fig. 2) as a superposition of all trinomials afferent to the domains within the economic structure and, implicitly, within the structures afferent to research and society.

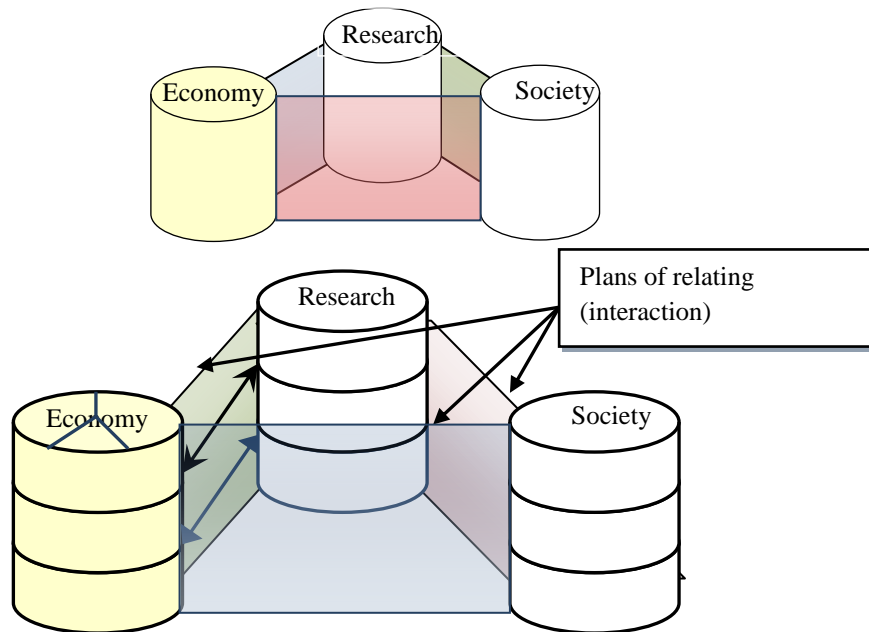


Figure no. 2. Basic pylons of the development trinomial tower and their manner of relating

The systemic functioning of the trinomial tower supposes functional relations both horizontally (within the trinomial specific to a domain) and vertically, within the relational plans (among the trinomials of the different fields) as shown in figure 2, a functional interaction network emerging thereby among the development towers, under the form of “interaction plans”.

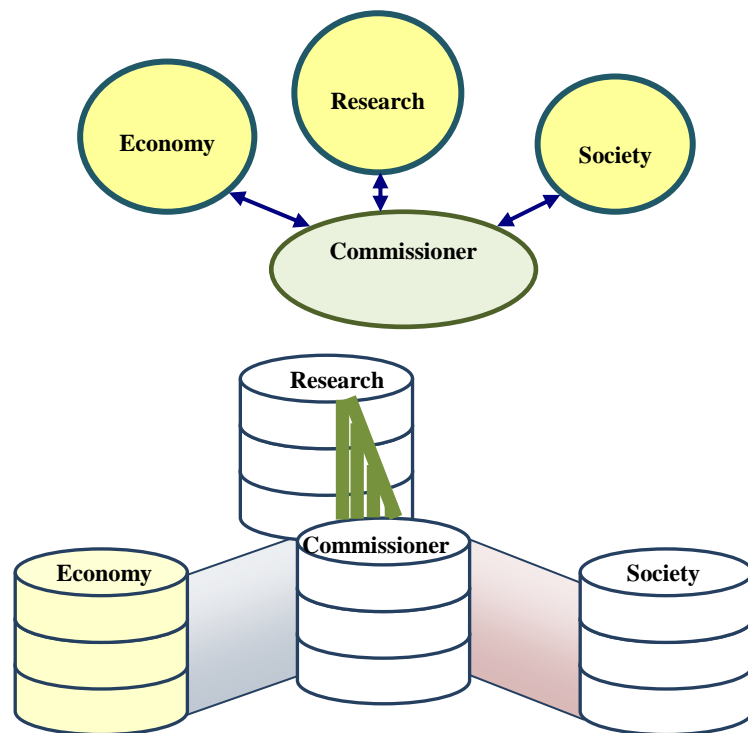
The functional relations either directly manifested (in the case of the domains) or in the interactional plans (in the case of the trinomial tower – among domains), suppose observing some demands, which must be solved in reciprocity, among the basic elements of the trinomial, respectively among the development trinomial towers, either directly or by intermediaries (commissioners), as shown in Figure 3.

## ***2. General Demands and Offers of the Trinomial-Tower Elements***

The systemic functioning of the development trinomial, respectively of the development trinomial tower supposes that some demand-solving reciprocity exist among their basic elements, whereby an opportune and efficient “support” should be ensured, resulting in the individual and systemic evolution and development.

The general demands and the “solving responses” might be considered the following:

- ✓ The social system prepares people (by tuition) for various specializations, for the economic environment (economy) for the situation of the current demands, as well as for the perspective of economy’s evolution (in terms of both level and structure), the economy supplying society with qualitatively ever better products and services, and quantitatively sufficient;



*Figure no. 3. Inclusion of the commission-system (interactions) in the development trinomial tower and trinomial*

- ✓ The social system prepares people (by high-level tuition – postgraduate, doctoral, etc) of various specializations, for research (fundamental and applicative) and offers financial support for the development of the research activities; whereas research directly offers society, studies and researches upon the development, reorganisation, restructuring and management meant to globally and institutionally guide the evolution and development; and indirectly, by economy, by means of increased economic quality and efficiency of the products and services;
- ✓ Economy offers themes, financial sources and technique, to research; whereas research provides economy with new processing techniques and technologies, new products and materials, new management methods and methodologies etc.

Certainly, these demands and answers in reciprocity are directly made at trinomial-tower level (activity domain) or by intermediaries (commissioners). In the case of the trinomial tower, the intermediaries must be structured, in their turn (Cismaru 2013), (Cismaru and Brenci 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d) in domains, subdomains; as well as structured in a complementary tower (Fig. 3), whereby the resolution of distinct and complementary demands might be enabled, by the action plans that may “take shape” among towers (pylons).

### ***3. Structure of the Society Tower and Element***

Society, as an element of the development trinomial tower and development trinomial, is not subjected to the same structural rules as economy and research, given the functions, the attributions and the actions that manage them.

The “society” element of the development trinomial can be structured (Fig. 4) in major functional components, in this way:

- ✓ Component of *education and culture*, which envisages the population’s tuition and instruction, by the specialized institutions, on the basis of programmes dependant on the professional specificity, and with contents and difficulty levels dependant on the training level and, implicitly, complexity of the future profession.

- ✓ The component of *education* is structurally organized in a differentiated manner, in educational stages; and only ultimately, in correlation with the demands of economy and research; and the component of culture is organized so as to develop the knowledge of the national and regional specific values history and tradition;

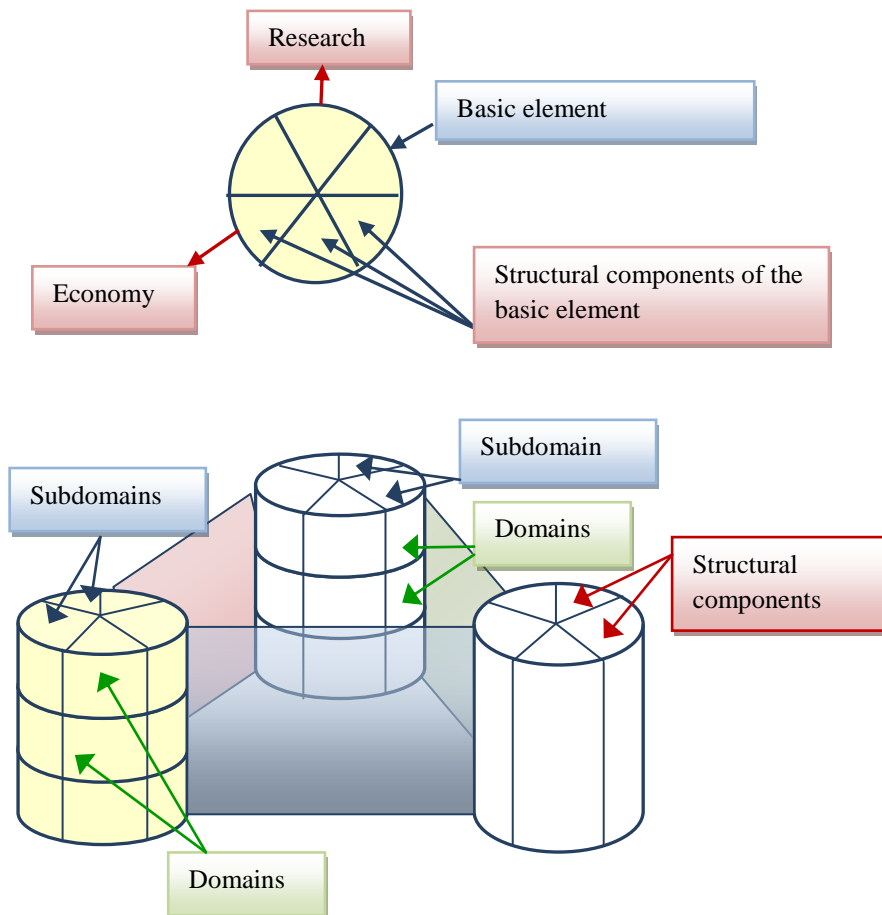


Figure no. 4. Structure of the “society” element and pylon, within the development trinomial tower

✓ Component of *health*, which envisages the protection, prevention and treatment of people’s health, regardless of the trinomial element wherein they act (economy, research or society). The component of health operates in a (public or private) institutionalized system; the institutions having various attributions afferent to ensuring people’s health;

✓ Component of *people’s safety and protection*, which institutionally activates, has attributions of ensuring the safety of the individual person,

family, group or even nation. This component includes army, police, security and environmental-protection and food-protection institutions etc. This component is not in correlation with the economic structure (of the economic domains), having general attributions and whole coverage for all domains specific to research, economy and, implicitly, society, as elements of the development trinomial;

✓ Component of *public administration*, which functions and acts in a structured institutional system, in correlation with the structural hierarchy of the national public administration (local councils, county councils, development regions managed by the Ministry of Public Administration, at a national level), with attributions in compliance with the national legislation. The component of *public administration* generally has the attributions and the functionality in relation with the human communities' problems (infrastructure, social problems, emergency interventions, urban issues, proper use of the communities' financial resources, development programmes, land and environmental problems), and also with the encouragement and support for the development of economy and research, within the geographic area that it manages;

✓ *Religious* component, which envisages the cultivation of the people's religious traditions, as well as the performance of specific, traditional services, unfolding their activity in an institutionalized system; independently of the economic element-structure or of research;

✓ *Legislative-juridical* component, whereby it is aimed at establishing the social-functioning rules, with a view to harmonizing all components of the element "society", as well as all domains afferent to the components "economy" and "research", within the development trinomial. The observance of the established rules is assured by the component of *ensuring people's safety and protection* and/or by its own institutions of analysis, evaluation and sanctioning of the non-compliance with the rules established, assumed and accepted by people, by means of the formula of either general voting or voting by elected representatives.

The structural analysis of the element "society" within the development trinomial shows that not all components are interactional with the similar (homologous) components, within the elements of "economy" and "research". Many of the components have either general (army) or identical (police) actions and structures, for all fields of the other elements.



Starting from these observations and analyses, we dare say the structural organization of the development trinomial tower (at a national level) differs from the towers (pylons) of economy and research (as shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5).

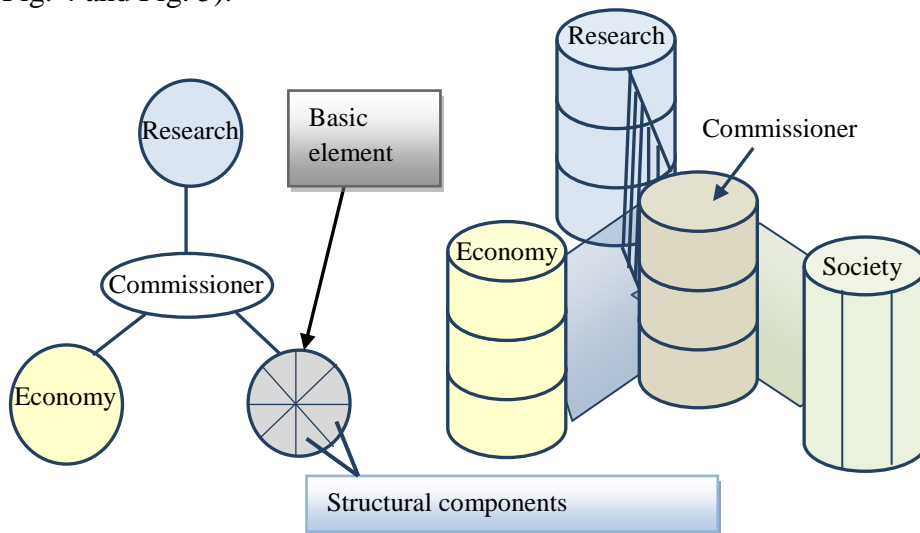


Figure no. 5. Insertion of the commission-system (intermediary) additional element and pylon in the structure of the trinomial, respectively of the trinomial tower

The relations among the three elements of the trinomial will be achieved, in this case, sequentially and directly; or by intermediaries, according to the functional specificity of each component within the element “society”:

- ✓ The component of *education* and *culture* can relate either directly or/and by intermediaries, with economy or research;
- ✓ The component of *health* can relate either directly or/and by intermediaries, with economy or research;
- ✓ The component of *ensuring people’s safety and protection* can act directly with economy, culture or with the other components of society;
- ✓ The *administrative* component can relate either directly or/and by intermediaries, with economy or research, as well as with the other components of society;

- ✓ The *legislative-juridical* component can directly act, by agencies, directions or other State institutions;
- ✓ The *religious* component can directly act with the other elements of the development trinomial and with all other components of “society”.

Following this analysis, one can say that the structure of the element “society” can be planned by the use of an “internal commissionership”, meant to ensure the liaison among all components of “society”. In this case, the structure of the “society”-element and trinomial tower might be organized as in figure 6 and 7, where one can see both the external liaisons that may be achieved between the components of the “society” tower, and the domains (subdomains) of the towers of economy and research, as well as the internal liaisons within the “society” tower.

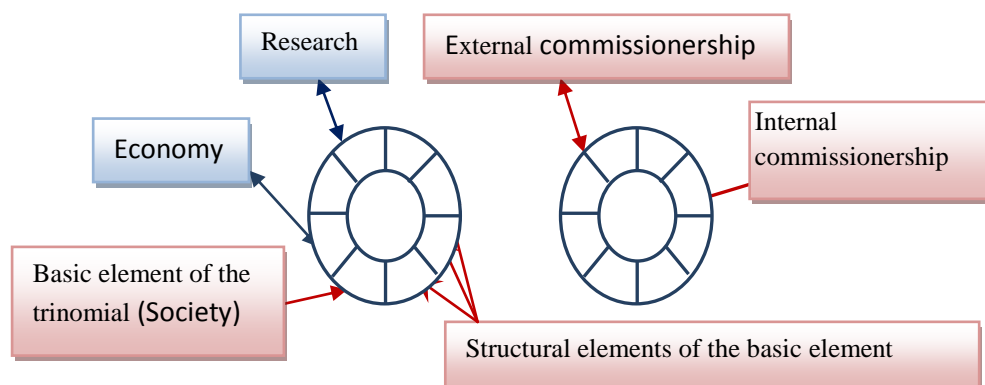


Figure no.6. Structure of the basic element “society”, within the development trinomial

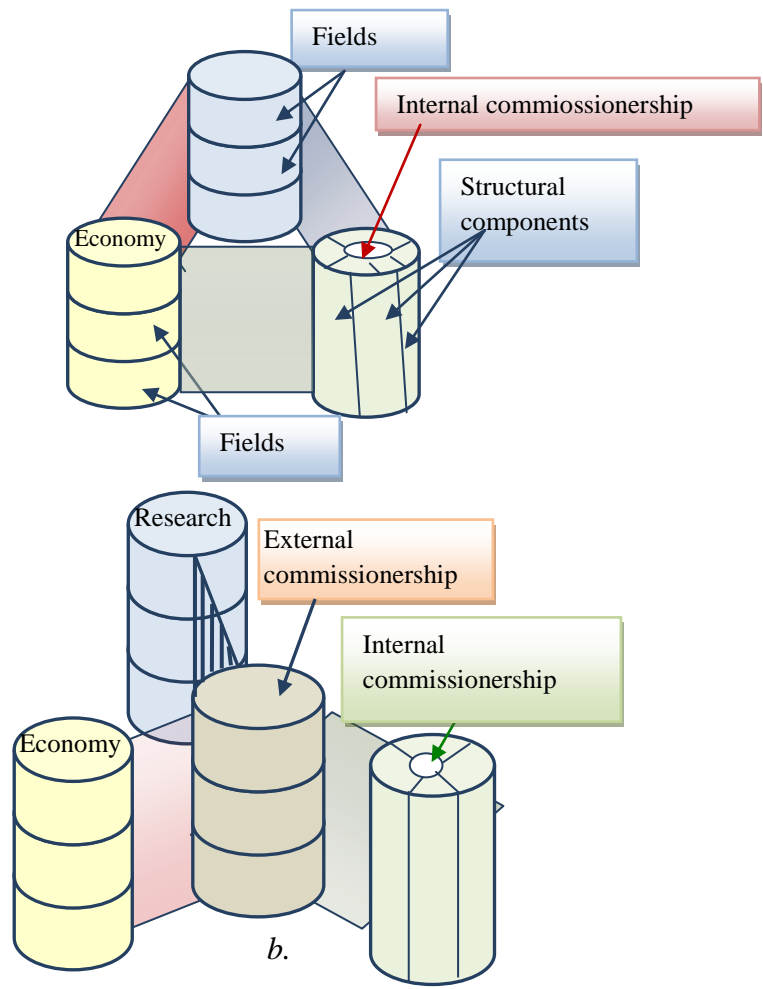


Figure no. 7. Structure of the development trinomial tower, with or without external commissionership  
*a – without external commissionership, b – with external commissionership*

The internal commissionership might be organized as a special service, within the National Government’s Chancellery.

#### ***4. Commissionership – the solution for streamlining the system and the certainty guarantee of development***

Commissionership is a complementary structure, with the role of taking, from the “market of the development trinomial system”, both the “demands” and the “offers” arisen in the structural elements and pylons. The formulated demands will be solved in reciprocity, between the system pylons or elements.

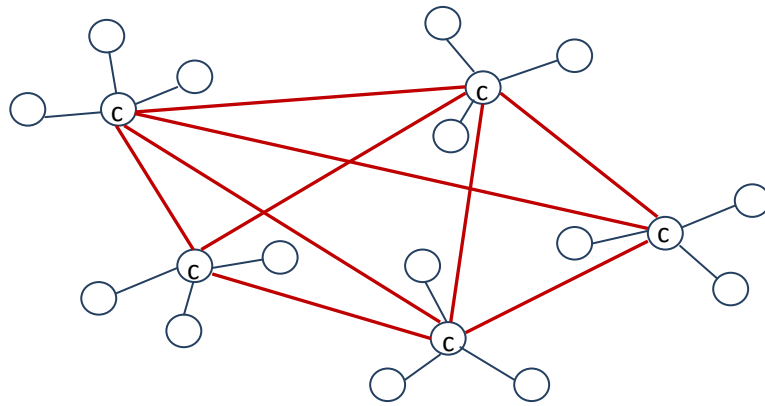
Commissionership relieves the structural elements of the system from “searching” solutions to the demands it formulates; simplifying thereby the structural organization of the system elements and pylons, and enabling them to substantiate their efforts, for the conducted basic activity.

Under these conditions, the commissionership is structured as a “bank of demands and offers” arisen on the market of the development trinomial system, being thus able to associate any demand to an adequate offer; the “search times” being thereby reduced and the demand market, streamlined with the best offers.

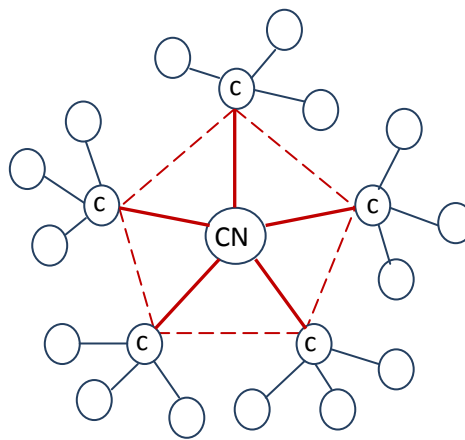
The “external” commissionership envisages the resolution of the problems related to the demands and offers on the “market”, which emerge and operate at the trinomial-system level (both at the level of the fields, and at a national level) and may consist in specialized companies, at a local level (county or regional) managed and supported by a national structure (for instance, the Ministry of Development – that might undertake and coordinate this system).

The external commissionership operates as a databank (demands and offers), structured at different levels, with mutual appeal, with a view to rapidly finding the optimal offers to the demands arisen on the market.

The national structure must be the databank that might supply rapid solutions, in the case it concentrates both the demands and the offers, at a national level – offered by the subsidiaries of the local commissionership or by the “actors” of the trinomial system. The operation by appeal in reciprocity, among the local subsidiaries (which serve the local trinomial towers) is shown in figure 8, and the functioning in a national system, with appeal to a national databank (demands and offers) is shown in figure 9.



*Figure no.8. Functional liaisons among the local subsidiaries “C” of the commissionerhip (county or regional) – components of the local trinomial towers*



*Figure no.9. Functional liaisons of the commissionerhips at a national level (CN –central component, at a national level, of the commissionerhip)*

The systemic thinking, structured as in figure 8 or figure 9, of the commissionerhip, ensures a safe and sustainable development, in that, on

the assumption that a demand arisen in a local trinomial tower cannot be solved in the specific structure of the commissionership, it allows the commissionership to search for rapid resolution among the homologues in the other regional structures (Fig. 8) or by appeal (Fig. 9) to the national structure (CN) – the fastest path, whereby the “search times” are significantly reduced.

Extrapolating the nationally organized system (Fig. 9), the searches may extend over countries, economic areas or continents, by the structural homologues (CN) at the level of each country.

The internationalisation of the commissionership enables thus accepting the idea that the probability of finding an offer to the demands formulated on the market (national, economic areas or worldwide) is much greater and the sustainable development turns into certainty.

The “internal” commissionership specific to the “society” element or tower, within the trinomial structure of development, enables solving exclusively within “society”, the problems of demands and offers – that are not dependant on economy or research.

The internal commissionership must function, in general, on the “public-administration scaffolding”, which should harmonize the relations and functionality of the “society pylon” components. The internal-commissionership structures can function as services within the prefectures (at a local level) and as a national service, within the Government’s Chancellery. Likewise, in this case, the functioning can be achieved by direct relations with the local subsidiaries of the components afferent to the pylon “society” (directions, inspectorates, agencies etc) and, at a central level, by relations with the ministries afferent to each component (education, culture, health, public administration, cults, safety, legislation etc).

The analysis of the aforementioned shows that the systemic functioning of the commissionership streamlines the functioning both of the development trinomial system (external commissionership) and of each element or pylon of the trinomial structure (internal commissionership) and offers withal the certainty of rapidly finding the correct solutions to the problems or requests emerged in the system

## ***5. Conclusions***

The systemic analysis of the human society’s evolution and development process has led to the idea referring to the “division” of actions

and to the simplification of the functional relations between society's elements and structures.

Given the relational structuring and considering that the development dwells on the concept of "demand and offer", one can say that, in this case, a structuring is required, by inferential grouping of human society's functional elements; reaching thus the "trinomial concept of development", as well as the idea of the necessity to introduce the commissionership, as a systemic-structure element whereby the human society's evolution and development is streamlined; at the same time, the certainty that the development is much safer, also benefiting from the national, even global "thinking" and offers, to the problems that might arise (as decisions).

Reaching this objective supposes going through some compulsory steps, to wit:

- ✓ achievement of commissionership structures, at the economic-domain level;
- ✓ achievement of commissionership structures at a local (county) level, constituted by the functional accumulation of the structures at the level of the domains
- ✓ achievement of commissionership structures at the level of development regions, which should enable the connection of the county structures;
- ✓ achievement of commissionership structures at a national level (directly monitored by the Ministry of Development) which should facilitate the connection of the REGIONAL STRUCTURES and, implicitly, of the county structures;
- ✓ achievement of continental and worldwide structures;
- ✓ assurance of a legislative frame, for the formation and functioning of the commissionership systems, for their interaction, keeping the correctness of the relations between the partners that make either demands or offers;
- ✓ Governmental support for the commissionership system, which rapidly and efficiently solves the issue of development – the basic desideratum of any government.

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