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THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF LITHUANIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY: PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

The paper analyzes the regional political, economic and social factors of the security development of the national state and society in the European Union (EU). The place of the national state and society is shown under globalization in the common EU space where under the conditions of a free market complicated tasks are being formed: for the development of progress, promotion of democracy in the territory of the state and for activation of the public activity. Problems of the national state and public development of national security as well as ways of their solutions are described. The analysis is conducted in the area of the opportunities of modernising the organization in the national security and the common EU space, factors for optimization of human labour are determined and presented, and methods are foreseen for solving the future political, economic and social problems of national security in the EU under the conditions of globalization.

Key words: national security, state, society, development, democracy, progress, product, price, model, capital

Introduction

The scientific and practical thesis of this paper is to explore the factors of globalization, which impact the EU political, economic and social security under the conditions of the global market, to identify the place of the national state and society in the EU in the 21st century and developmental tendencies that are specified by the development of progress and democracy in the national security¹. Progress and democracy factors form the prospects for the development of the individual, family and organization in the national security in the EU space, which are regulated by the national state and the EU². On the other hand, the EU is a constituent part of the global economy and takes a strategically important place in the European-Asian-African region in the field of national, conti-

¹ *Współczesne bezpieczeństwo. Perspektywa teoretyczno-metodologiczna*, red. nauk. S. Jaczyński, M. Kubiak & M. Minkina, UPH, Warszawa–Siedlce 2011, p. 283.

² Z. Bauman, *Globalization: The Human Consequences*, Stroma 2002, Vilnius 2000, p. 208.

mental and global security³. The problem analysis created conditions for the formulation of research objective and tasks⁴.

The objective of the research is to determine the national security development mainstream compared with the trends present in the EU Countries and the Powers of the World in the 21st century.

The research of the specific tasks is focused on the analysis of the trends of the national state and society development system, progress and democracy processes and factors of national security, in order to present a national state and society model and steps for its implementation in the 21st century under the conditions of globalization, and to formulate the conclusions for the modernization of an organization.

Research methods: scientific literature analysis, analysis of the legal documents, statistical data analysis, logical analysis of the scientific problems, systemic analysis, seeking to determine the principal tendencies of the changes in the contemporary features of national security.

Research results are to forecast the tendencies for the modernization of an organization under the global economy and market conditions in the national state and the society, the EU and the World. In this work the research was carried out in Lithuania within the 2007–2011 framework, using the most advanced scientific findings of Lithuania's scientists and other nationals, the EU and world information data sources, which have created conditions for the formulation of the key theoretical and practical approaches presented in this work⁵. Research results allow one to forecast the activity of the 21st century organization in the national state and society under the conditions of national security in the EU, to formulate theoretical and practical provisions in respect of labour under the conditions of national security.

The state and its society is the most significant system allowing for the balanced development of the political organizations of the national security in the society, throughout its processes and the progress and democracy development factors are controlled for speeding up the balanced development of the society and the national security⁶; an impact is made on the human labour, family life, labour results of a separate collective in the organization; the general economic, political and social structure of the society, an individual, a family and a collective (*in the organization*) is secured, and the progress of developmental security processes, characteristic of the 21st century in the global World, is constantly ensured⁷.

The labour activity, which is expressed by the work performed per calendar year (*or per activity cycle*), explains how the most important features of the national security, intended for the improvement of the management and self-management system of the

³ *Współczesne bezpieczeństwo...*, p. 283.

⁴ *Modern Tendencies of Management*, A Collection of Scientific Works. Editor & Compiler A. Makštutis. MAL, Vilnius 2008, p. 380.

⁵ A. Makštutis, *Modern Management*, MAL, Vilnius 2010, p. 215.

⁶ B. Buzan, *People, States and Fear*, Eugrimas, Vilnius 1997, p. 470.

⁷ A. Makštutis, V. Kotliar, I. Maj, A. Aliaev, *Management and Globalization in XXI Century*, Kanon, Moscow 2006, p. 335.

national state and EU under the conditions of the global economy, are revealed in the society, national economy and the market⁸.

The management theory provided in the work is characteristic of all the states in the world up-to-date and in the future⁹. According to this theory, the most important features of the national state in the 21st century society are distinguished and characterized by¹⁰ the special system of institutions, which is intended for performing government functions; the right to perform government functions strictly according to the normative system of acts („NSA”) of the state; the state territory, which is limited by the borders and where the government functions are implemented for the development of national security of the organizations according to their normative system of acts („nsa”).

The features of the state in the society provide equal conditions for the optimization of human labour, family life and activity of the organization using progress and developing democracy in the society. Since the government executive functions are implemented according to „NSA” (*constitution, laws and other normative acts*), therefore the system of the organizations of the national security, which exercises management, must undertake personal responsibility for the speed of progress development of the national economy, because democracy in the society is expressed through self-management (*human labour in the family life and organization by actual results*)¹¹. Democracy is expressed by the self-management, which is implemented in the life of the individual and the family and the management of the activity of the collective inside and outside the organization according to „nsa” of the organization. The mutual factors of „NSA” and „nsa” regulate the degree of public democracy and national security in the state and the common EU economy in the world¹².

Methodology of effective management is expressed by management and self-management computations with the application of a mathematical model¹³: $A = M_s + S_{BCO}$, here: A – result of the development of national security in society and state, the value of which is 100 percent; M_s – management of state; S_{BCO} – self-management of society in a region of state and organization (B_i, \dots, C_i, \dots and O_i).

References and other sources – the authors’ published works, the normative acts of the state, national legal acts of regions and other data drawn from the sources of Lithuania’s own experience.

⁸ *Spółeczeństwo sieci gospodarka sieciowa w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej*, t. 1, red. S. Partycki, KUL, Lublin 2011, p. 399-404.

⁹ *The Role of Human Capital in the Development of the Countries and Regions of Central and Eastern Europe*, edited by A. Ignasiak-Szulc, Dom Organizatora, Toruń 2010, p. 93-104.

¹⁰ *Modern Tendencies of Management...*, 380 p.

¹¹ *Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania*, Mažoji poligrafija, Kaunas 2006, p. 48.

¹² A. V. Indriūnas, A. Makštutis, *Public Management Strategy in Lithuania*, Firidas, Vilnius 2008, p. 264.

¹³ A. Makštutis, *Modern Management*, MAL, Vilnius 2010, p. 93-94.

1. The problems of progress and democracy in the state today

The progress and democracy features may be subdivided into macro- and microfactors. Macrofactors are characterized by political, economic and social factors. The efficiency of the management and self-management system of these factors is expressed by yearly macroeconomic indicators of the national economy, market and society such as¹⁴ state national budget and its balance (*income less expenses*); national market balance (*export less import*); unemployment – the ratio of the number of unemployed people and the number of people currently able to work; the average standard of living, expressed by the ratio of the real income and normative state expenses per capita; the minimum wage – the normative wage established by the state; the minimum standard of living – an average normative established by the state per capita; investment speed – the average volume of investment per capita in the country; demand – the real average purchasing power calculated per capita in the country; supply – the average volume of the product manufactured in the national economy and placed on the market (*calculated per capita in the country*); strategic programmes of the development of the national security, separate branches of the economy, regions and local economy (*the actual number*) and other national market factors (*agreements, protocols of intention, and projects*).

These macroeconomic indicators are specific for all the states in the world, therefore in the national state the labour results, achieved in developing progress and democracy, essentially define the management and self-management efficiency, which is evaluated by the already- mentioned criteria and indicators¹⁵. The work is carried out by the collective in the concrete organization¹⁶. Therefore, the efficiency of the management of progress and democracy factors and of the self-management of the organization is expressed by yearly economic indicators such as¹⁷ balance of organization activity (*income less expenses*); product cost price; product price; product profit; average wages of a worker; capital of the organization (*real estate, investment and money*); annual labour programme; number of jobs; level of job modernization (*by application of progress*); labour efficiency; competence of employees (*capacity to apply progress*); application of progress (*new product, new materials, new technologies, new equipment, new jobs and labour efficiency*); purchase volumes; sales volumes; product stock; other factors for the optimization of the organization activity (*strategic and perspective programmes, agreements, protocols and projects*).

These microeconomic indicators are characteristic of all business organizations, they are also important for the system of state organizations since they are intended for evaluation and optimization of its activity efficiency¹⁸. The macroeconomic indicators of the

¹⁴ *Modern Tendencies of Management...*, p. 380.

¹⁵ J. Bagdanavičius, *Human Capital*, VPU, Vilnius 2009, p. 154.

¹⁶ H. D. Stein, *Modeling Enterprise Co-opetition*, Technika, Vilnius 2011, p. 187.

¹⁷ *Modern Tendencies of Management...*, p. 380.

¹⁸ *Between Europe and Russia. Problems of Development and Transborder Co-operation in North-Eastern Borderland of the European Union*, editors A. Ignasiak-Szulc, W. Kosiedowski, The research work financed by scientific funds 2005–2008 as a research Project No. H02C08829. WN UMK, Toruń 2009, p. 55-65.

national security depend on the microeconomic indicators, and all of them are under direct effect of progress and democracy processes under global economic conditions. Therefore in the 21st century the management factors in the national state and self-management factors in the organization make an impact on the balanced development of the national security under the EU global economy conditions¹⁹.

With the average standard of living in the national security, it is important that the yearly accumulation function of a separate individual would be more than of the unity, since the unity expresses the average real consumption needs per family member in the national economy. It is the real accumulation function that provides the opportunity to make progress²⁰.

Such criterion for the evaluation of the progress in the development and democracy on the national security is essential in the 21st century²¹.

Progress factors and objects. The research established that progress factors and objects in the balanced development of the national security are as follows²²: **factors** – political, economic and social; **objects** – national state budget, national market balance, labour, development strategy of national economy, its separate branches, regions, cities, districts, programmes and projects (*strategic, perspective and operative plans for the implementation of programmes and projects*). **State national budget** is aimed at ensuring the development of political, economic and social factors for the balanced development of the national security, therefore its optimum balance shall be equal to zero²³. **National market balance** is expressed by the difference in the volumes of export and import²⁴. Therefore progress development is optimal when the national market balance is positive, and the result is the worst when the national market balance is negative. In this case (*in the state*) the value of labour is reduced, the number of jobs does not increase, the demand on the market (*or the purchasing power of people*) decreases, and supply on the market is ensured at the account of import volumes (*the labour value of people of other states is imported and sold*)²⁵.

Thus, the progress in development is not promoted, modern organizations (*small, medium, large: of the manufacturing industry, creation and realization of new products*) and new modern jobs are not established, therefore it is especially difficult to organize and implement investment projects, which would ensure the balanced development national security of the society and the state²⁶.

¹⁹ M. Sułek, *Prognozowanie i symulacje międzynarodowe*, SCHOLAR, Warszawa 2010, p. 213.

²⁰ G. Haour, L. Mieville, *From Science to Business*, Palgrave Macmillan, UK 2010, p. 240.

²¹ *Global Knowledge Work*, edited by K. Nicolopoulou, M. K. Öxkan, A. Tatli and J. Taylor, Edward Elgar Publishing, UK 2010, p. 288.

²² *Modern Tendencies of Management...*, p. 380.

²³ A. Makštutis, V. Kotliar, I. Maj, A. Aliaev, *Management and Globalization in XXI Century*, Kanon, Moscow 2006, p. 13.

²⁴ *Between Europe and Russia. Problems of Development and Transborder Co-operation...*, p. 55-65.

²⁵ A. Makštutis, *Modern Management...*, p. 28.

²⁶ W. Lessel, *Management of Projects*, Alma littera, Vilnius 2007, p. 19-69.

Democracy factors and objects. As it was identified by researchers the democracy factors and objects in the life of the individual, family development and in extending the activity in the organization under global economic conditions are as follows²⁷: **factors** – external factors of the political, economic and social environment of the national state (*characterizing „NSA” of the state*) and internal factors of the organization (*characterizing „nsa” of the organization*) have an impact on the life of the individual and the family, self-management of the collective in the organization through the labour results and also express the prospects of the management efficiency of the system of the state organizations; **objects** – include national wealth (*national resources: natural resources, real estate, investment, money*), product, human labour, profit, cost price, wages, income, expenses, creation and application of progress, imported resources, miscellaneous (*state action strategy, programme, investment environment, national and global market*).

The whole capital of an individual, of a family and of a collective in the organization is intended for the the organization of the efficient work of the individual, whereas the labour results show the speed of the application of progress in the national and EU security in the world. This means that the development of all factors and objects of democracy depends in the essence on the development of labour and capital. This development ensures the improvement of the systems of the management of the state and self-management of the organization in the national economy, therefore the national capital increases and capital concentration occurs. The capital concentration manifests itself when the amount of money increases. Then it is possible to increase the volumes of investment and real estate, which under the global economic conditions increase again the amount of money . These processes are developing while achieving labour results of the national, EU and World security under the global economic conditions²⁸.

The results achieved by human labour in the organizations create real conditions in the human and family life, therefore special attention of the state management system should be accorded to business organizations through „NSA”, then the democracy factors in the organizations will ensure the improvement of the „nsa” in the organization²⁹. The efficiency of the organization activity increases when the key factors are constantly evaluated optimally and are established in the employees’ organization: objectives, normatives, planned and real results. These activities characterized by given conditions are characteristic of all organizations in the state and the world community at the start and end of the calendar year, since it is environment that creates conditions for the development of the national security in the 21st century. After making the analysis of the global economic impact and the national security factors the generalizations and forming conditions for the creation of the state model may be presented for the improvement of the management and self-management system³⁰.

²⁷ *Tendency of National Security in Baltic Sea Region*, compilers A. Makštutis, D. Prakapienė, MAL, Vilnius 2006, p. 183-184.

²⁸ *The Competitive Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Market Entry*, edited by G. Markman & P. H. Phan, Edward Elgar Publishing, UK 2011, p. 544.

²⁹ A. Makštutis, V. Kotliar, I. Maj, A. Aliaev, *Management and Globalization in XXI Century*, p. 10-13.

³⁰ *The Role of Human Capital in the Development of the Countries and Regions...*, p. 93-104.

The national state model conditions foresee³¹ restructuring of the state management system and attributing the society and state development strategy to this system; programmes, progress and democracy; restructuring of the self-management system of the organization and attributing human labour to this system, the optimization of the activity of the organization; the 21st century action prospects only for modern organizations, therefore their activities are specified by objectives, programmes, tasks, evaluation criteria, resources, normatives and planned and real labour results.

Globalization result is the harmonious development of the political, economic and social environment of the state and society, where political and economic factors are closely associated, and social factors recede still more further from the former ones, which shows the non-conformity of the national security development programmes of the state institutions with the 21st century modern management theory and results of the development of other states in the EU.

The results of research „A” of the development of economic environment in the national security are presented in Table 1 (*per 10 years*)³².

Table 1. The matrix of the correlation (is always between) links of the factors of the economic environment

	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	x10	x11	x12	x13	x14
x1	1.0	0.35	0.69	-0.92	-0.85	-0.94	0.90	-0.89	-0.84	-0.94	-0.92	-0.76	-0.89	-0.94
x2		1.00	-0.40	-0.09	0.08	-0.13	0.62	-0.27	0.17	-0.08	0.02	0.14	0.05	-0.04
x3			1.00	-0.86	-0.92	-0.84	0.40	-0.63	-0.96	-0.85	-0.89	-0.79	-0.90	-0.89
x4				1.00	0.98	1.00	-0.77	0.75	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.70	0.96	0.98
x5					1.00	0.97	-0.64	0.69	0.95	0.91	0.95	0.72	0.98	0.97
x6						1.00	-0.79	0.77	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.71	0.97	0.98
x7							1.00	-0.68	-0.55	-0.71	-0.68	-0.41	-0.68	-0.73
x8								1.00	0.79	0.88	0.82	0.88	0.74	0.83
x9									1.00	0.95	0.95	0.86	0.94	0.96
x10										1.00	0.97	0.88	0.94	0.97
x11											1.00	0.86	0.98	0.99
x12												1.00	0.79	0.82
x13													1.00	0.98
x14														1.00

Factors of the Economic Environment in table 1: 1. The number of the population. 2. Employed population. 3. The level of unemployment. 4. Average monthly gross salary of the employed population. 5. Average monthly income of households. 6. Average retirement pension. 7. The total agricultural production. 8. Sold production of the whole economy. 9. Completed construction work of local constructors. 10. The output of the retail sales. 11. The dynamics of international trade. 12. Transportation of goods. 13. Direct foreign investments. 14. GDP.

Source: A. Makštutis, *Modern Management...*, p. 171-173.

The results of the research – the quantity is negative.

³¹ *Between Europe and Russia. Problems of Development and Transborder Co-operation...*, p. 55-65.

³² A. Makštutis, *Modern Management...*, p. 171-173.

2. The solutions and perspectives of the national security in the state future

Firstly, the state and society are independent in the world community. In the 21st century, the vision and mission of the national state and society changed significantly and so did the state and society management system³³.

Secondly, the national security relations underwent changes under global political, economic and social conditions, affecting the state and social relations, which are characterized by the political, economic and social factors of the national economy in the 21st century³⁴.

Thirdly, the rates of the development of the national security are slowing down, therefore the totality of negative and positive factors increases and is characterized by inflation, competition, conjuncture, unemployment, bankruptcy, demand, supply, import, export, resources, migration and other national and global economy factors³⁵.

The world economic and global market factors (*free movement of capital, goods and services, people*) make a direct impact on the national state and society management efficiency, which may be increased only by implementing the balanced development model of the national security under the conditions of globalization, which is given below³⁶.

1. The solutions of problems – Model of the management of the development of Lithuanian environment in the EU (Fig. 1).

The region „B”: Aukštaitija, Dzūkija, Suvalkija, Žemaitija, the land of Klaipėda and the land of Vilnius. That is the six big regions and the fifty-nine small regions „C” of Lithuania.

2. The solutions of problems – Model of the management of the society development in the EU (Fig. 2).

3. The solutions of problems – Model of the management of a project society development in the economy (Fig. 3).

4. The solutions of problems – Model of management and self-management of society in the state (Fig. 4).

5. The solutions of problems – Model of management of the economy development in the state (Fig. 5).

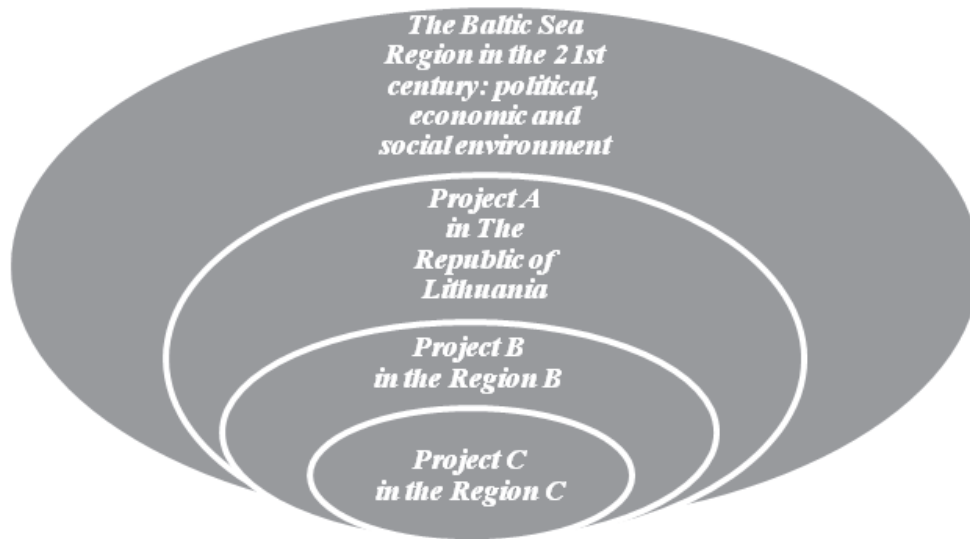
6. The solutions of the problems – Model of self-management of the organisation development in the market (Fig. 6).

³³ A. V. Indriūnas, A. Makštutis, *Public Management Strategy in Lithuania*, Firidas, Vilnius 2008, p. 264.

³⁴ *Społeczeństwo sieci gospodarka sieciowa...*, s. 399-404.

³⁵ A. Makštutis, V. Kotliar, I. Maj, A. Aliaev, *Management and Globalization...*, p. 12-15.

³⁶ *Współczesne bezpieczeństwo. Perspektywa teoretyczno-metodologiczna...*, p. 183-196.



Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 1: **The Baltic Sea Region in the 21st century: political, economic and social environment** – the basis of development state and society in future; **Project A in The Republic of Lithuania** – the project of development state and society in Lithuania; **Project B in the Region B** – the project B of development region B; **Project C in the Region C** – the project C of development region C.

Fig. 1. Model of the management of the development of Lithuanian environment in the EU

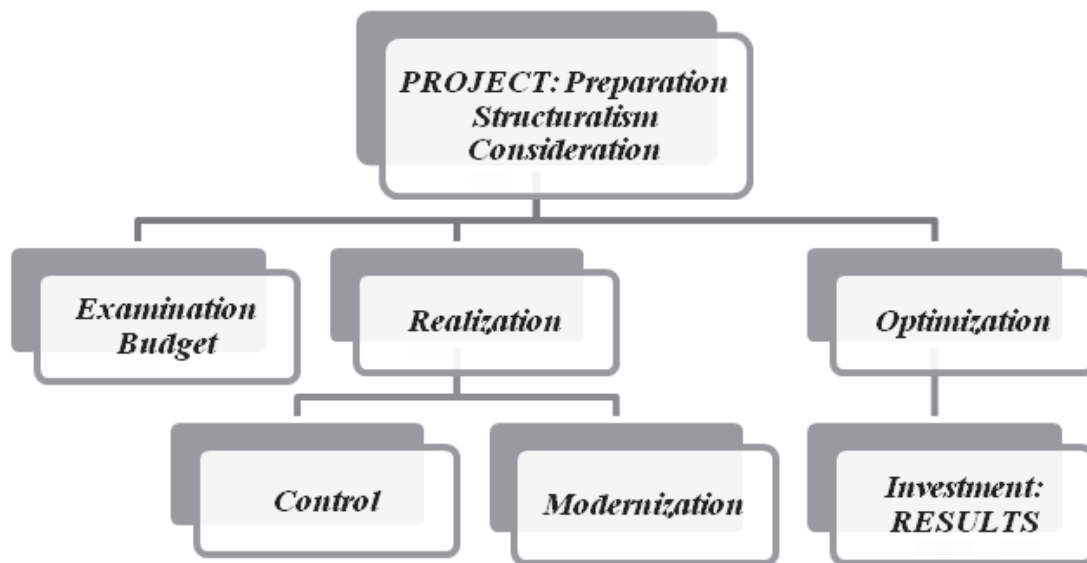
Source: prepared by the author.

EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • „SNA” of EU • Market of EU
The Republic of Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • National Market
Region B and C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • „sna” • Market of Region B, C

Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 2: **EU** – the European Union; „**SNA**” of EU – the system of normative acts (SNA) for the control of institutions EU and state EU; **Market of EU** – the market state of EU; **The Republic of Lithuania** – the Republic of Lithuania of EU; **Constitution** – the constitution of the Republic of Lithuania; **National Market** – the market of Lithuania; **Region B and C** – the regions of Lithuania; „**sna**” – the system of normative acts of self-management (sna) for strategic maintenance of social equality in the society of regions B and C; **Market of Region B, C** – the market regions B and C of Lithuania.

Fig. 2. Model of the management of the society development in the EU

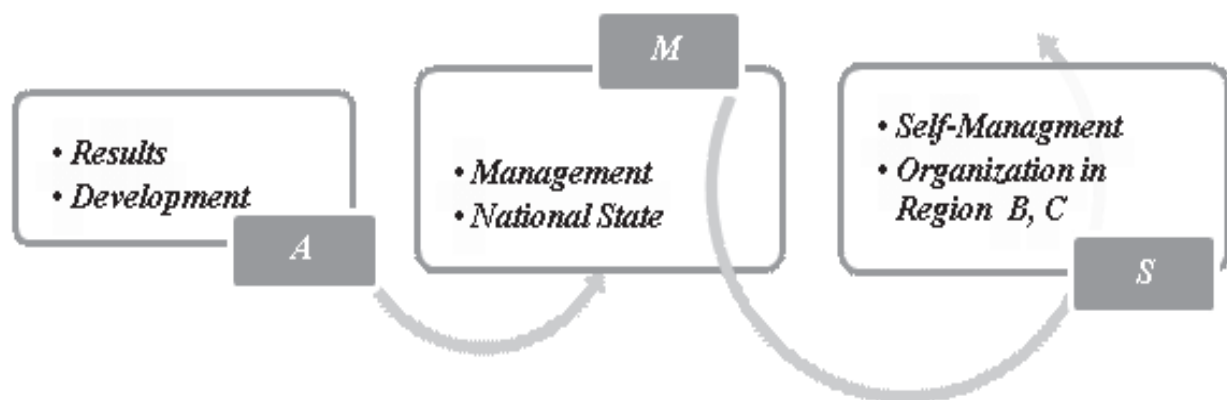
Source: prepared by the author.



Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 3: **PROJECT** – the project of the development of state and society; **Preparation** – preparation of the project; **Structuralism** – the structure of the project; **Consideration** – discussion of the project; **Examination** – consideration of the project; **Budget** – strike the balance of the project; **Realization** – development of the project; **Control** – control of the project (see remarks); **Modernization** – modernization of the project; **Optimization** – optimization of the project; **Investment** – working of the project; **RESULT** – yearly result of the development of the state and society . (corrections were made in the content of the table (examination, results)).

Fig. 3. Model of the management of a project society development in the economy

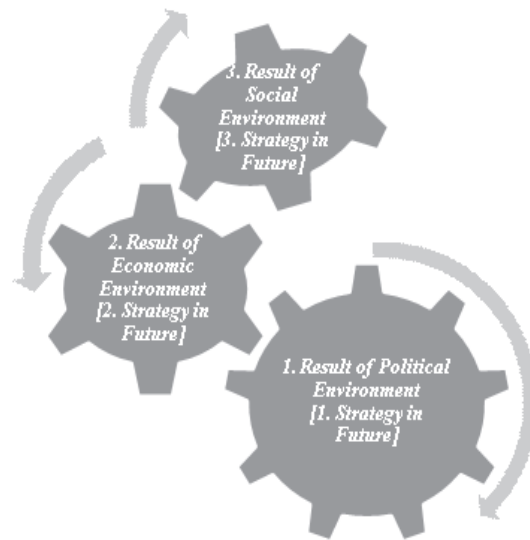
Source: prepared by the author.



Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 4: **A** – result of the management system of the state and society; **M** – result of the state management system; **S** – result of the society self-management system ; **Result** – result of the yearly development of state and society; **Development** – political development, economic and social environment of state; **Management** – the system of state management; **National State** – state of the EU; **Self-Management** – the system of society self-management society; **Organization** – organizations of regions **B** or **C**; **Region B** – big regions of state; **Region C** – small regions of state.

Fig. 4. Model of management and self-management of society in the state

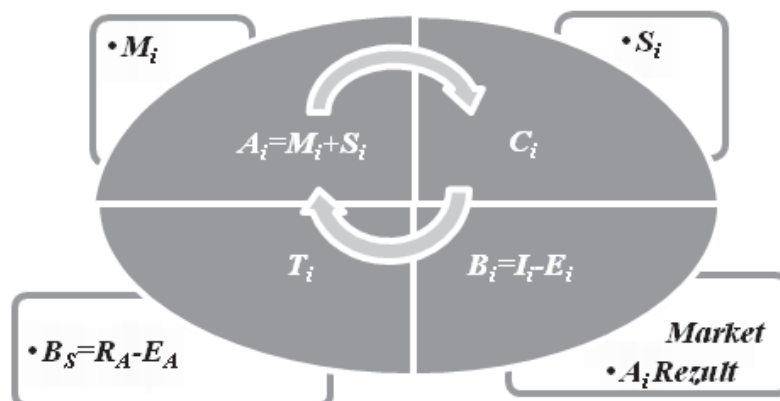
Source: prepared by the author.



Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 5: **1.** – political solutions of state; **2.** – economic solutions of society; **3.** – social solutions of society; **Results of Political Environment** – yearly results of the development of political system of state and society; **Results of Economic Environment** – yearly results of economy development in society; **Result of Social Environment** – yearly results of society development; **1. Strategy in the Future** – strategy of the political environment of society; **2. Strategy in the Future** – strategy of the economic environment of society; **3. Strategy in the Future** – strategy of the social environment of society.

Fig. 5. Model of management of the economy development in the state

Source: prepared by the author.

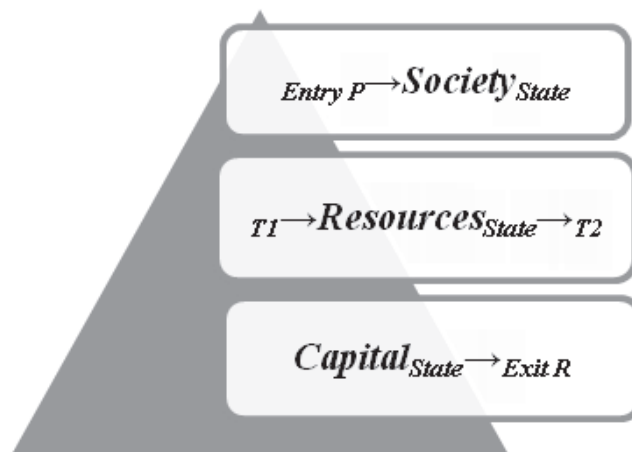


Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 6: M_i – the Management of National State; S_i – the Self-Management of Organization „i”; A_i – the Result of Organization „i”; C_i – the Capital of Organization „i”; B_i – the Balance of Organization „i”; I_i – the Income of Organization „i”; E_i – the Expenditure of Organization „i”; B_s – the Budget of National State; R_A – the Annual Revenue; E_A – the Annual Expenditure; **Market** – the National Market; A_i **Result** – the Result of Organization „i” in National Market.

Fig. 6. Model of self-management of the organization development in the market

Source: prepared by the author.

7. The solutions of the problems – Model of management of economy development in the society (Fig. 7).

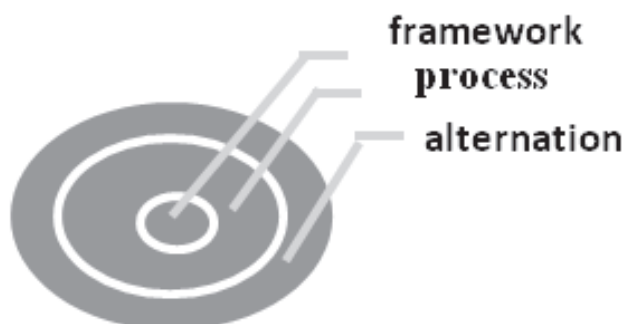


Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 7: **Society_{State}** – Lithuania's society; **Entry P** – (progress: innovation of society in state) procurement of resources for the development of human activity, strengthening of the national economy and market of the society in state; **Resources_{State}** – all available resources for the development of the activities of the organizations, harmoniously strengthening the national economy and market of the society in state; **T1** – the process of the transformation today; **T2** – the process of the transformation in the future; **Capital_{State}** – the main constituent of the assets of the organization for the development of activity, harmoniously strengthening the national economy and market of the society in the state; **Exit R** – the results of human activity, intended for the satisfaction of social needs and contentment of people with the political, economic and social environment, strengthening of the national economy and market of the society in the state.

Fig. 7. Model of management of economy development in the society

Source: prepared by the author.

8. The solutions of the problems – Model of the development of modern management organization in the national market (Fig. 8).

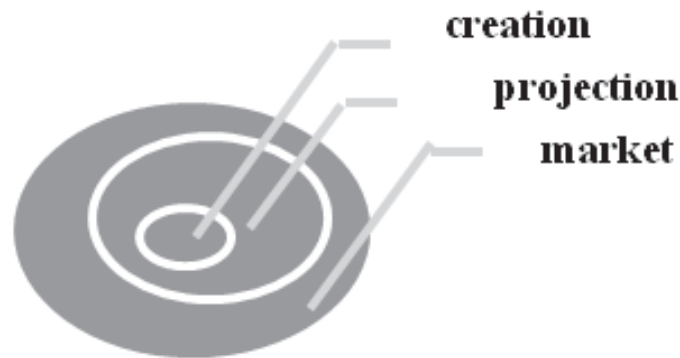


Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 8: **framework** – labourformation of modern organization; **process** – purchases, labour, sales; **alternation** – labour change of organization.

Fig. 8. Model of the development of modern management organization in the national market

Source: prepared by the author.

9. The solutions of the problems – Model of the development of a new product in the national market (Fig. 9).

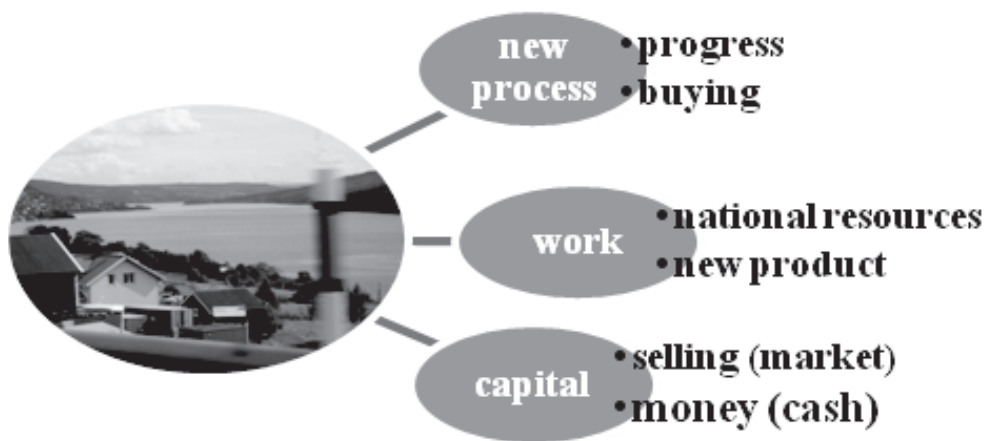


Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 9: **creation** – structure of a new product; **projection** – new product of national market; **market** – selling, buying, labour.

Fig. 9. Model of the development of a new product in the national market

Source: prepared by the author.

10. The solutions of the problems – Model of the development of the national market (Fig. 10).



Abbreviations and definitions used in Fig. 10: **progress** – a new product, new materials, new technologies, new equipment, new jobs and labour efficiency; **buying** – goods and services in the national market; **national resources** – natural resources, real estate, investment, money and human resources; **new product** – creation, projection and market; **selling** – goods and services in the national market; **money** – cash of sales process in the national market.

Fig.10. Model of the development of the national market

Source: prepared by the author.

After the implementation of a common approach to the management of environmental development of Lithuania in the Baltic Sea region, taking into account the current situation and future tendencies, it is possible to formulate the following conclusions about the status of the national security.

3. Conclusions

1. Globalization strengthened the role of the state in the EU and this role will develop fast, therefore the political, economic and social tasks for the state and society will become more complicated as regards their subject matter and manifestation form, thus the implementation of the modern management is necessary.

2. In the state, the vision and mission of the bureaucratic system should be reviewed to the core, and the implementation thereof would constantly increase the efficiency of the state management system, which would ensure the development of the self-management system within the society in the regions and would improve the private security of the life and activity of the people, as the basis of the national economy in the national security.

3. The period is approaching when for the guarantee of the harmonious development of the state and society *the strategic Project* shall be prepared and its implementation would be ensured by *the Constitution*, as the fundamental guarantee of the development of the political, economic and social environment of the state and society, as the basis of the national security in the future.

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BUDOWANIE BEZPIECZEŃSTWA NARODOWEGO NA LITWIE W XXI W.: PROBLEMY, ROZWIĄZANIA I PERSPEKTYWY

W artykule są analizowane regionalne, polityczne, ekonomiczne i społeczne czynniki wpływające na strukturalizowanie bezpieczeństwa w państwie i społeczeństwie w warunkach członkostwa w Unii Europejskiej. Miejsce państwa i społeczeństwa jest pokazane w kontekście globalizacji w przestrzeni Unii Europejskiej, gdy specyficzne i wymagające zadania są realizowane w warunkach wolnorynkowych: w celu przyspieszenia rozwoju oraz promocji demokracji na obszarze kraju i wyzwolenia społecznej aktywności. W artykule są prezentowane problemy wewnętrzne oraz społeczne warunki budowy bezpieczeństwa i formy rozwiązań istniejących problemów. Dokonano analizy możliwości modernizacji w sferze organizacyjnej obejmującej bezpieczeństwo narodowe w odniesieniu do wspólnego obszaru Unii Europejskiej jak i określono i przedstawiono czynniki optymalizacji warunków pracy. Autor prognozuje metody dla przyszłościowego rozwiązywania politycznych, ekonomicznych i społecznych problemów w odniesieniu do bezpieczeństwa narodowego w kontekście członkostwa w Unii Europejskiej w warunkach globalizacji.

Słowa kluczowe: bezpieczeństwo narodowe, państwo, społeczeństwo, rozwój, demokracja, postęp, produkty, ceny, model, kapitał.