

A MODEL OF POLAND IN 2050

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In January 2015 Ukraine adopted a strategy of development of the country "Ukraine 2020". This document proclaimed a new way of Ukraine. The strategy of "Ukraine 2020" means the target, motion vectors, roadmap, top priorities and indicators of conditions for the development of Ukraine [1]. In the process of implementation of the Strategy very useful will be experience of those countries that have successfully implemented transformational changes. Among the countries that have successfully implemented reforms in many areas of public life, a special place belongs to Poland.

The basis of the reform of Polish society was based on the postulates of strategic management. Fast and efficient development of science today is one of the most important ways to resolve the current problems, as well as the best method to identify possible ways of future development. Such roads can be plenty, and their characteristics is one of the goals of science.

In Poland, on the basis of a complex system development, based on the policies formed by applying a strategic management tools and also taking into account the results of research undertaken by the European Union (EU) decided to develop a vision for the future of the country "Poland 2050" [2].

“Poland 2050” had become a model of civilization development in Poland, drawing attention to the factors constraining development. In this model have been identify measures that should be taken to significantly close Poland’s developmental gap with respect to the highly developed countries of the EU.

Model “Poland 2050” of the issues of reducing the civilization gap between Poland and more advanced EU countries is interdisciplinary and includes four segments. They vary in terms of timelines of implementation of various goals, as well as task distribution (figure).

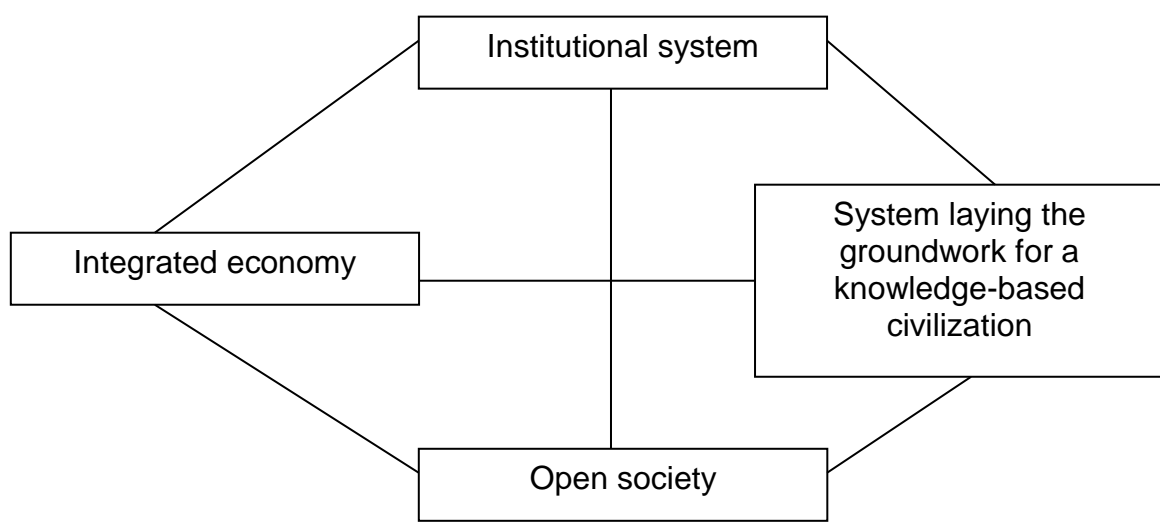


Figure. Segment shaping the model [2]

The rapid and stable economic growth is the key to gradually satisfying of Polish society. However, as highlighted in [2], such growth, as well as all the other successes will be contingent in the future on the rapid advancement of civilization, including changes in the cultural system that prevails in Poland. It has to become significantly more pro-development than at present – otherwise we will face great disappointments in the longer-term perspective.

“Poland 2050” tries to perceive society based on modern civilization, bound by European or more broadly Euro-Atlantic tradition, in terms of several basic characteristics or hallmarks, which can be grouped into three basic canons: institutions, education in the broad sense of the word, and the cultural system. The hallmarks we describe here are of fundamental

importance from Poland's standpoint. They are products not of one but of two or all three canons [2].

1. As the point of departure in [2] was taken the existence of *good institutions* that are relatively stable, sufficiently transparent, internally cohesive, and friendly from the standpoint of all of society. Institutions can only function well when they are staffed by good administrative personnel on the central and local levels, and to a large extent autonomous of the political parties that are currently in power in the country;

2. Good institutions and efficient, friendly administration give rise – at least in the long term – to *public confidence in the state*.

3. *Society's respect for the law* is one of the key conditions for the advancement of civilization.

4. *The state's confidence in society* is an effect of society's confidence in the state and its respect for the law. The above conditions generate a good climate for legitimizing various types of changes and reforms which both state and society will be undergoing in the future.

5. The basic mechanism (instrument) for making the conditions listed above a reality is a good, modern, universal education system. Creating such a system takes time, funding, and also a long-term vision that takes account of the changes that society and the economy will be subjected to. The essence of a modern education system also lies in creating elite groups to manage the modern state and its institution.

6. Another, equally important instrument for bringing the above conditions about is an efficiently functioning and well-funded system of research and development. This does not just mean the commercialization of the results of research, i.e. the market-based innovativeness of this system. Just as important, or even decisive, is how this system contributes to culture^ for instance, a high standard of education during higher years of university study cannot be ensured without having students participate in research, yet Poland's current system of R&D funding is insufficient for this.

7. The essence of the modern model of civilization is developing a kind of consensus within society concerning common (general) goals that extend beyond the interests of individual social, political, and professional groups. The coherence of the state lies in, among other things, acceptance for this type of long-term task.

8. Taking on such common, long-term objectives or tasks demands the capacity to undertake common (group) social action. Group creativity must be enriched by individual creativity.

9. To be able to moderately effectively develop, the modern state should be capable of making numerous compromises. This in turn takes time, education, and good will. Society is characterized by varying interests, both short- and long-term, irrespective of which stage of development it has reached.

10. One corollary of the capacity to make compromises is tolerance for ideologies and lifestyles. This is an important condition for the functioning of society in our ever more globalized world, characterized by the exchange not only of goods, services, and capital but also of people with different cultural orientations and varying ideas. The modern state and society that Poland will presumably be in 2050 cannot be closed off to processes of this sort.

These conditions are not easy to fulfill, but these are nevertheless challenges with Polish society must face in order to develop, by 2050, into an economically strong country with large high-technology exports and developed communications infrastructure, with a highly educated population and limited social disparities, with a precariat that represents a small share of society and predominance of relatively stable employment, and with simple laws that people actually abide by strong democratic institutions.

Thus, the experience of developing and implementing long-term strategy development of Poland in 2050, is very useful for Ukraine.

Literature

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