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26. June 2008

Online at <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/25097/>

MPRA Paper No. 25097, posted 18. September 2010 / 12:36

PAPER PRESENTED:

STIQE 2008 9th International Conference on Linking Systems Thinking, Innovation, Quality, Entrepreneurship and Environment, Maribor, Slovenia, 26-28 June 2008,

PAPER PUBLISHED:

Conference volume ISBN 978-961-6354-80-6, pg. 44-47

**SYSTEM COMPOSITE OF THE TRIPLET'S OF STRATEGIC OVERVIEW
– REVISED FUNDAMENTALS**

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Abstract

The STIQE 2004 paper presents the identified triplets at macro and micro level of the socio-economic system. Through the important triplets identified are the following: European Union (UE) – State Members (SM) – European Citizens (ECz); European parliament will (PW) – national commitment (NC) – personal desire (PD); sustainable development(SD) - environment protection(EP) - quality of life(QL); economics(EC) – social climate(SC) – politics(P); material resources(MR) – financial resources(FR) – human resources(HR); life security (peace)(LS) – food security (survival)(FS) – environment security(ES); agriculture development (AD) - industrial development (ID) – infrastructure development (IsD); jobs/salaries (JS) – affordability/ expenses (AE) - quality of life (QL).

It was also proposed a way of the triplets identification, a system to organize and link them on two dimensions: micro and macro level, and to get possible final structures by linking the two plans. The output, through a geometrical approach, has to be a system of interconnected triplets able to provide potential effects on the whole by action (modification) one point, than could be use for national strategies design and effects estimation.

According with the opinions expressed at the conference we decide to revise the fundamentals of the theory. So, there were settled some criteria of knots identification, triplets assemble and plans

definition. The main delimitation are euro/national areas, micro/macro levels and socio/economic approaches.

The revised fundamentals are based on a more structured view, able to conduct us to a better triplets assembly as a whole. Also, the selection of the knots is made more carefully taken into account the future step of their evolution and dependences expressed by mathematic functions. At the same time there were identified potential factors of knots influence.

It is a step back on the theory development, but it allows a better analysis and structuring of the elements taken into account, that could be a crucial decision in reaching the right composite of the system.

Keywords: *sustainable development, triplets, overview, strategy, fundamentals*

1 Introduction

The 2004 paper was focused on triplets identification and description of the potential effects determined by the modifications registered on one element over the other two. It was presented only general information without any formalization.

In 2006 the next step was to attempt to find a geometric structure that combine and put together all identified triplets. The construction it was supposed to offer an idea of the mathematical instruments able to be used in order to obtain information of the effects and evolution of the system when one element change its stage.

Only a plane structure was created that could not offer too much information about the system. The expressed opinions were related with the triplets identification and their delimitation in areas of action or attainment.

So, we take the decision to revise the first step of the theory starting with segregation of the identified triplets in elements.

The present paper presents only a logic framework to be considered for developing the model of integrated triptics with an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary group of specialists.

2 Triplets segregation

In stead of 12+1 triplets as follows:

- o Macro level triplet
 1. European Union (UE)– Member State (MS)– European Citizens (ECz)
 2. European parliament (PW) – national commitment (NC) – personal desire (PD)
 3. sustainable development(SD) - environment protection(EP) - quality of life(QL)
 4. economics(EC) – social climate(SC) – & policies(PP)
 5. material resources(MR) – financial resources(FR) – human resources(HR)
 6. international security (IS) - national security (NS) – personal security (PS)
- o Micro level triplets
 1. life security (peace) (LS) – food security (survival) (FS) – environment security (ES)
 2. life security (peace) (LS) – advanced technology (AT) – industrial development (ID)
 3. food security (FS) – agriculture development (AD) - environment protection (EP)
 4. agriculture/utilization (AU) – industry/ pollution (IP) – unrecover issues (UI)
 5. union (trade-union, employer-union) (TU) – governments (GV) – civil society (CS).
 6. jobs/salaries (JS) – affordability/ expenses(AE) - quality of life (QL)

(next triplet was initial considered as a micro level one, but it could be as well a macro level triplet also, so it was delimitate individual)

 1. agriculture development (AD) - industrial development (ID) – infrastructure development (IsD).

we decided to start the construction from a bulk of individual elements.

The already identified one will be the starting point. Other elements will be added in some brains storming sessions. The team members will be free to add all the elements that they consider opportune to describe the status of the society in a moment.

3. Criteria of elements allocation

The collected elements could be allocated to different groups according with their characteristics.

They could belong to the:

- a) **European/international level** - European Union (UE), European Citizens (ECz), European parliament (PW), international security (IS), sustainable development(SD), environment protection(EP), quality of life(QL) etc.
- b) **National/local level** - Member State (MS), national commitment (NC), governments (GV), civil society (CS), jobs/salaries (JS), affordability/ expenses(AE), union (trade-union, employer-union) (TU), infrastructure development (IsD) etc.
- c) **Economics** - sustainable development(SD), environment protection(EP), quality of life(QL), economics(EC), material resources (MR), financial resources(FR), human resources(HR), advanced technology (AT), industrial development (ID) etc.
- d) **Social** - personal desire (PD), quality of life(QL), social climate(SC), life security (peace) (LS), civil society (CS), jobs/salaries (JS), affordability/ expenses(AE), etc.
- e) **Industry** - sustainable development (SD), environment protection (EP), material resources (MR), advanced technology (AT), industry/ pollution (IP), unrecover issues (UI) etc.
- f) **Agriculture** - sustainable development (SD), environment protection (EP), food security (survival) (FS), agriculture development (AD), agriculture/ utilization (AU) etc.
- g) **Institution** - European Union (UE), Member State (MS), European Citizens (ECz), European parliament (PW) union (trade-union, employer-union) (TU), governments (GV) etc.
- h) **Politics & policies** - policies(PP), national security (NS), personal

security (PS), life security (peace) (LS), food security (survival) (FS), environment security (ES), sustainable development (SD), environment protection (EP) etc.

The criteria of allocation will be also determined by all member team contribution, as an individual exercise. They will get a list of elements and allocate them to all potential appending groups.

The exemplification of elements allocation could continue in order to include all the elements that we consider proper to be taken into consideration for the model.

4. Multiple allocation of elements

As it could be seen from the exemplification one element could have two different types of allocation, as follows:

1 to 1

and

1 to multiple

The specialists in mathematics will decide if it is possible to use both types in model or it is compulsory to use only one.

If the restriction has to be considered the specialist shall decide in case of 1 to multiple allocation the most relevant and powerful relation that has to be considered and maintained.

Also, some elements could be drop out if they become irrelevant for the model in case of non multiple allocation.

5. Function assignment

It will be assigned a set of functions to each category (group) of element aiming to describe. The function should express the evolution in case of stage modification of related elements.

The function form will be selected according with the best significance they have in identifying the stage modification of the element.

To select the proper form of function, we have to observe and define a set of parameters that could point out, in a relevant way, a stage of the studied element.

At this moment of model development, we consider proper to study the match between the element, its parameters and the associated function.

This presumes to study the evolution of the elements and to measure their parameters for a period of time. Then some corrections will be applied.

6. Link the elements in triplets

The elements will be linked in triplets structures based on their interconnection. That means that if an element from a triplet change his stage this will cause stage modification on the other two elements.

An aspect that has to be taken into account is the compatibility of the three elements.

In some brains storming sessions will be propose the potential triplets, but not before a debate if has to be settled some rules or not.

In my opinion a set of rules to be followed in organizing the triplets will kill the creativity of the model. But on the other hand no rules could be dangerous for the model due to the fact that could appear mathematical incoherence and incompatibilities.

That is the reason for a previous discussion with the specialists in mathematics and models to have their approval/disapproval.

A potential middle way could be the free of rules link of elements in triplets and then a one by one analysis of homogeneity and mathematic system of descriptors.

7. Test the individual triplets behavior

In order to have a partial confirmation of the model should use the previous data base created at the point 5 to observe the movement of the elements in connection.

That means that each element will have a set of parameters that characterize its stage and a function that shows the stage modification in case of change the value of one parameter.

For triplets it has to be identified the system (math) that defines the triplet base on the three function and the connection of them through the common parameters.

Test it with the existing values will be find out if it is possible to have information about the modification of one element stage if a stage parameter from the triples is changed.

8. Link the triplets

The next stage is to link the triplets one with another through common element as it was proposed in paper 2006.

A test of compatibility has to be done for each triplet addition, to confirm the validity of the system.

The same problem will appear if the construction will be made in plan or space to offer a better understanding of the system.

The combination of the triplets, even if it will be made in small groups for the beginning, will offer valuable information of the evolution of a certain group of elements that are defining the socio-economic

environment and their fluctuation at an external stimulus.

These partial constructions could be considered subsystems of the model or could work as by itself.

9. Model validation

The final model it is supposed to conduct, in my opinion, to a space geometrical structure. The system must offer information about the inducted effects of one element modification.

The complexity of the model points out the complexity of the socio-economic environment and reflects the fact that a parameter modification could generate effects in unexpected areas with unpredictable amplitude at the first sight.

It is possible that the final structure to have active and inactive knots. That means the inclusion of certain element to complete the structure with less relevance than others and without attributes.

There is also a possibility to observe the knots (elements) and to conclude that they could be registered as different contributor to the system.

10. Final remarks

Thinking to a new approach of the triplets model and writing down the previous ideas, I am questioning myself if this is the way or could be also use the opposite.

The first issue that has to be clarified before starting the model development is: *the direction of working*.

If we are taking into consideration the proposed manners of working, there are two directions:

- from elements to model
- from model to elements.

The second one means to start from a spatial geometric structure – a sphere and to take the same milestones from the end to the elements identification.

Same way, both directions have advantages and disadvantages that have to be identified and considered.

As a conclusion – two different teams of specialist could approach the model development from the opposite directions. The results analysis and comparison could conduct to a final model.

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