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THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY — The vital centre of the unitary management of the socio-economic development of the country

The Romanian people greets enthusiastically and with revolutionary ardour the XXXV-th anniversary of the glorious antifascist and anti-imperialist national insurrection, obtaining remarkable achievements in the economic and social construction of the country.

The magnificent national epic from August, the 23th, 1944, is the fruit of the will and revolutionary creation of the working class, of the heroic Romanian people, which, under the victorious flag of the Communist Party, liberated the fatherland from the fascist domination, opened a new era in the contemporary history of the country, the era of building up the socialism and communism on Romania's territory.

The most daring national deed in the history of Romania unchained the revolutionary energies of the people, and marked the beginning of a period of deep renovations in the life of our country. The Romanian Communist Party carried on a huge political and organizational activity, in the process of conquest and consolidation of the political power by the working class, allied to the working peasantry, of the radical transformation, which thoroughly changed the socio-economic configuration of the country, the whole course of the life of the Romanian people.

The powerful development of the production forces was secured, as well as the creation of a modern industry, the co-operativization and the development of the technical-material base of the agriculture, the creation of the unitary socialist economy, the accelerated growth of the national income, the continuous raising of the welfare of the whole people. On this durable basis there were produced innovating mutations in the structure of the society, the exploitation of the man by the man was abolished for ever. Through

the ultimate victory of the new social relations, the most right and the most progressive society — the socialist society — was set up on the territory of our fatherland.

By firmly accomplishing its revolutionary role, the working class cemented its alliance with the peasantry, with the intellectuals, united the creative energies of the working people in the whole country, regardless of nationality, for the continuous flourishing of socialist Romania.

The remarkable achievements in the years of socialist construction are the result of the labour full of abnegation of our diligent and gifted people, of the creative, internal and external politics of the Romanian Communist Party, of the continuous growth of its role as a leading force in the annals of socialist Romania.

A new and bright chapter in the annals of socialist Romania was opened by the IX-th Congress of the party, which gave an unprecedented impulse to the whole political, economic and social development, inaugurating the most fertile period in achievements in the life of our fatherland.

Our country's history will record in its glorious pages the magnificent victories obtained by our people in these particularly fruitful years, victories directly connected to the brilliant revolutionary activity, carried on at the head of our party and state, by President Nicolae Ceaușescu, creater of a new country, and which embodies the great creative virtues of the Romanian people, constructor of the socialism and communism in Romania.

By creatively applying the scientific socialism, the dialectical materialism to the Romanian realities, the IX-th, X-th and XI-th Congresses of the party have drawn up the general strategy of the socio-economic development of the country, of the perfecting of the organization and of the management of the society, for passing to a higher degree of our new order.

The Project of Directives of the XII-th Congress concerning the 1981—1985 five-year plan and the directing lines of economic-social development of Romania up 1990 year worked out on the base of the Programme of the Romanian Communist Party, outlines the continuation in a high rate of the process of developing and modernizing the national economy, of increasing the people's welfare.

The originality of the experiment of our socialist construction, the scientific clear-sightedness and the deep realism of the economic policy of the party, have been materialized, in this period, in the more dynamic progress of the production forces, in the harmonious, rationally balanced development of the two basic branches of development of the economy — the industry and the agriculture — in effecting a sensible proportion between the sectors producing production means, and those producing consummer goods. The growth of the modern branches of industry was speeded up, the activity of scientific research and that of introducing advanced technologies in all production sectors, was intensified. The preponderance, within the industrial production, of machine building, chemistry and metallurgy — decisive branches for the development of the whole national economy — is significant.

The consistent translating into fact of the agrarian policy of the party determined the widening of the technical-material base of the agriculture,

and the intensifying of the agriculture updating process, so ensuring the continuous growth of the agricultural, vegetable and animal production.

The realistic policy concerning the utilization of the national income, the allocation of a high rate for the development fund -a fundamental political option, adopted by the Romanian Communist Party - allowed the achievement of some ample investment programes, constantly oriented towards increase and modernization of the productive potential, as well as the harmonious emplacement on the territory of the production forces, and the amplification of all social activities.

The continuous raising of the socio-economic development of all districts, consolidates the material base of the social and national equality, contributes to the strengthening of the political-moral unity and of the brotherly friendship of all sons of the country — Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities — in the work and struggle for the flourishment of the common fatherland, socialist Romania.

The fast development of the material production, the continuous increase of the productivity and of the social labour efficiency, have determined the more accelerated growth of the national income; this was the basis which allowed the increase of the incomes of the working people, the intensification of the building of dwellings, the progress of public education, the flourishment of culture, the improvement of public health, protection, the general raising of the national wealth, of the welfare of our people as a whole.

The bright successes obtained in the development of economy, science, education and culture, in the raising of the people's welfare, made up the background, which permitted that deep transformations in the structure of the Romanian society be recorded, that a process of continuous deepening of democracy takes place, that the fruitful dialogue with all the working people be intensified; important processes were achieved in creating the new, socialist consciousness.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, experienced promoter of the moral renovation of our society, a vast action is carried on, at a national scale, for creating the advanced conscience of the constructors of the socialism and communism.

Our society is characterized to-day by the even more emphasized process of social homogenization, through the cohesion of all people around its leading force, the Romanian Communist Party, its general secretary, Nicolae Ceauşescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Romania presents to-day the picture of a country commited with all its forces into a vast programm of socio-economic development, destined to provide the rapid growth of the national wealth, of the welfare of the whole people, in the conditions of the victorious advance on the way of socialism and communism.

The building of the many-sided developed socialist society in Romania, and the gradual transition toward the communism, represent a particularly complex process, scientifically organized and lead by the Romanian Communist Party. The technical-scientific revolution, the mutations in the structure of the material production, the deepening of the social division of labour, the even more intense participation to the world's economic circulation, represent some factors which more and more amplify the complexity of the problem,

the scientific management of the social and economic life is confronted with, at all levels, staring from the basic socio-economic units up to the national economy on the whole, up to the whole society.

The problems of the scientific management of all processes and phenomena of the socio-economic development of the country, have a decisive importance for the continuous speeding-up of the general progress of our society, for the advance of Romania on the way toward communism — fundamental long-term objective of the Programme of the Romanian Communist Party.

In the characterization made to the object of the society management science, President Nicolae Ceauşescu said: " ... we must take into account, in the first place, the particular complexity and the close interdependence of the various sectors and fields of the socio-economic life; in my opinion, the management science includes all sectors and fields of the society — fundamentally, all human activity. (...) The rapid and many-sided progress of the society depends, in the last analysis, on the way we know to direct, consciously, the development of the production forces, to ensure their right territorial allocation, the corresponding utilization of the financial, human and material means" [1])

The *unitary*, scientific management of all socio-economic activities is based upon the consistent application of the scientific socialism, of the dialectical and historical materialism, to the concrete-historical, economic and social conditions in Romania, in unison with the will and options of the working class, of the whole people.

In this way, the political revolutionary leadership, based upon the working class democracy, became in Romania a powerful propulsion force, on the trajectory of the general progress of the dynamism and efficiency of all activities which take place in our socialist society.

1. THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY — THE LEADING POLITICAL FORCE OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY. REVOLUTIONARY, SCIENTIFIC STRATEGY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The experience of building the socialism proved that the creation of the new social order is the result of a vast political and organizational work, of the leading by the Romanian Communist Party of all the fields of the social life. As it operates with options and decisions of vital importance for the interests of the working class, of the peasantry and the intelectuals, for the destinies of the whole people, *the activity of society's management has a primordial political character.*

"The consecration of the communist party as political leading force of our socialist society, is not the effect of some subjective desires, but the result of the historical development. Through its whole activity, the commu-

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[1]) Nicolae Ceauşescu: *Exposition at the opening of the colloquy regarding the problems of the society's management science*, Political Publishing House, 1972, pp 13—14.

nist party proved that it identifies itself with the most profound aspirations of the working people, with the interests of the whole socialist nation" [1]).

Fulfilling its historical role as leading force of the society, *the Romanian Communist Party draws up the revolutionary strategy of the socio-economic development, organizes and carries out the construction of the new social order* (Fig. 1). The scientific basis of the strategy of the planned management of the whole social life is represented by the revolutionary doctrine of the Romanian Communist Party, concerning the general progress of the society, the continuous growth of the economic potential of the national wealth, and welfare of the whole people, a doctrine substantiated by the concept of the scientific socialism, of the dialectical and historical materialism, on the practical experience of the socialist construction in Romania.

The leading, by the Romanian Communist Party, of the whole activity of planned socio-economic development, the interdependence between the progress of the society and the party's programme, give expression to the fundamental principle, verified by the contemporary evolution of our country: *the growth of the role of the Romanian Communist Party, as leading force of the society* in establishing the revolutionary strategy and tactics of the development of the economic and social life, in carrying out the objectives of the creation of the many-sided developed socialist society and of the advance toward communism.

"The growth of the leading role of the party in all fields calls for the increase of the concern for the continuous improvement of the working style and methods of the party's organs and organisations, the strengthening of their revolutionary spirit, the development of the link with the masses, the emphasizing of the dynamic, mobilizing force character, within each body of working people" [2]).

The Romanian Communist Party exerts its leading role at all levels, from the society as a whole, until the basic units of the economic and social activity. The leading by the party, organically integrated with the revolutionary action of socialist construction, represents the fundamental decisive political process, for the unitary, high-efficiency functioning of the mechanism of development of our socialist society.

The Romanian Communist Party's programme, fundamental charter of the revolutionary, political, scientific and practical management of the whole social activity, arms with a clear outlook the entire party and people, in the grandiose deed they carry out, foreshadowing the basic characteristics of the many-sided developed socialist society: the building up of a unitary advanced economy, based on a modern industry and a high-efficiency agriculture; the wide promotion in economy of the conquests of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution; the intensification and improvement of the public education; the unceasing raising of the material and cultural living standard of the people; the perfecting of the production relations;

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[1]) Nicolae Ceauşescu: *Report to the National Conference of the R. C. P.* July, 19—21, 1972, in "The National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party", Bucharest, Political Publishing House, 1972, p. 40.

[2]) Nicolae Ceauşescu: *Report to the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party*, December 7—9, 1977, Political Publishing House, 1977, pp. 5—6.

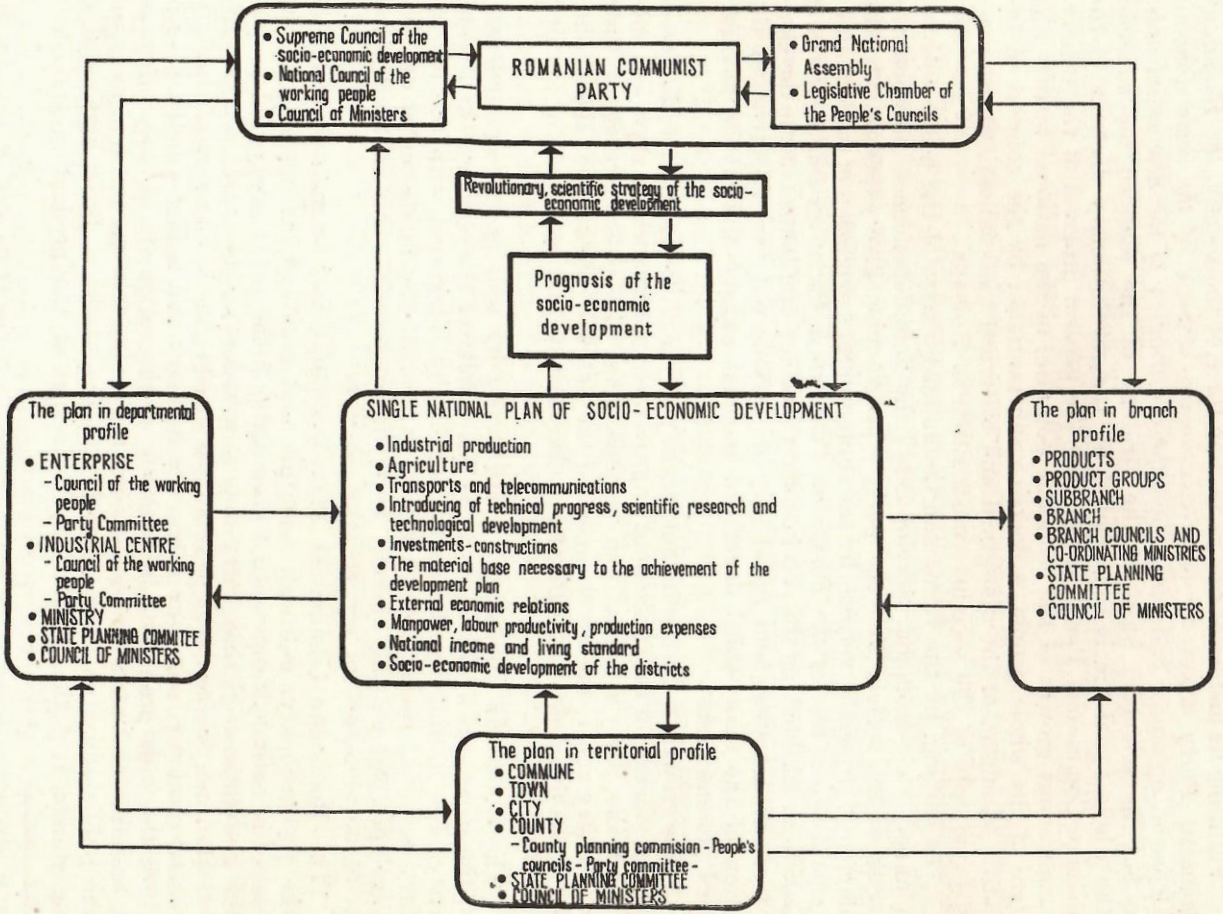

Fig. 1. The unitary management of the socio-economic development

the dialectical adaptation of the forms and methods of management and organization to the rapid changes which take place in the social life; the deepening of the socialist democracy; the forming of the new man; the development of the human personality, of the socialist conscience of the entire people.

In accordance with the fundamental targets of the party's programme, the decision adopted by the XI-th Congress further ensure a speeded-up rate of growth of the material production, of industry and agriculture, of all branches of the national economy, the modernization of the economic structures and the emphasizing of the role of the intensive development factors, the rapid increase of the national income, of the general wealth of the country, and the raise, on this basis, of the welfare of the working people.

The Foresights of the Project of the Directives of the XII-th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning the five-year plan 1981—1985 and the prospect up 1990 assures the continuation of the fulfilment of Party's Programme of building up the many-sided developed socialist society and country's advance to communism, the advance of Romanian society towards a new stage, a superiour one, of economic-social development, by modernizing the whole national economy, the growth in a high qualitative rate of the technologies, of industrial and agricultural production, of labour productivity, of the national income and efficiency, a surre base for raising on a superiour stage of welfare and civilization, of strengthening the independence and sovereignity of our socialist country.

The documents adopted by the Romanian Communist Party reflect the organic link between the scientific conception of management and organization of the social life, the original vision of our party with regard to the aspect of the socialist and communist society in Romania, and the active revolutionary politics for setting up the material and spiritual conditions for the creation of the most advanced social order.

The socio-economic progress is in an ever closer interconnection with the political, ideological, scientific level at which the management of the economic and social life is carried on. This truth, of wide applicability, gets new valences in the socialist society which, through its own nature, compels to a deep knowledge of the objective development laws, to the careful study of the social life, of the necessities and possibilities existing in each stage. This is how a political, scientific, efficient management is provided, which is consistent with the objectives of the general progress of the country, with the interests of the working class, of the entire people.

Acting as the leading force of the whole nation, as the vital centre of our society, the Romanian Communist Party devotes all its efforts to the ample process of continuous improvement of the forms and means of leading the entire economic and social life. Bearer and continuer of the revolutionary traditions of the working class, of the most valuable contributions brought by the Romanian people to the treasure of human knowledge, the Romanian Communist Party, by its revolutionary politics, is characterized by a vast prospective vision, in close agreement with the requirements of the socio-economic development of the country.

By consistently combining the conquests of the science with the practical, national options of the Romanian people, our party is permanently con-

cerned with the carrying out of a perfect symbiosis between the adopted political strategy and the ways and means of transposing it into practice. Referring to the tasks which are devolved, in this respect, upon all communists, President Nicolae Ceaușescu speaks as follows: "More than ever we need activists, party and state staff, communists imbued with revolutionary spirit, mastering the materialist-dialectical and historical conception on the world, and able to act in good agreement with the general laws, always emphasing the application of these laws to the relevant conditions of the respective stage, of our country" [1]).

Our party carried on and carries on an ample political and organizational activity for solving the complex problems of the revolutionary process of the socialist construction, of perfecting the management of the social life. The set of measures adopted by the IX-th X-th and XI-th Congresses of the Romanian Communist Party lead to the raising on a qualitatively higher stage of the planned management of the material production, of all fields of activity in the economy, in the entire society, according to the requirements of the science of managing the socialist society, to the realities of Romania... The Project of the Directives of the XII-th Congress foresights new methods for improving the scientific management of our socialist society,the raising on a superior stage of the organization of the whole social-economic life, the deepening of socialist society, the active participation of the whole people in decisions-making, in plenary assertment of human personality. "The science of social management gets a particular importance in the conditions of the new order, and it represents a decisive factor in successfully carrying on the action of building the socialism and communism" [2]).

The scientific concept concerning the management includes the decisive spheres of the social life, the political and ideological, economic and cultural activity, the organization and the carrying out of the decisions in the construction of the socialism and communism. We may affirm, with good reason, that to-day, in all fields of activity, *the concept of management and planning has a new content*, characterized by efficiency, which synthetises the brilliant original contribution of President Nicolae Ceaușescu to the science of management of the socialist society.

Starting from the practical experience, und taking into account the conquests carried out in various fields of the knowledge, the science of management of the socialist society is based upon the principles of the scientific socialism, of the dialectical and historical materialism, and utilizes, on a wide front, the scientific stock of the political economy, of planning and prognostication of the socio-economic development, of mathematics, automation, information processing, cybernetics, of modelling the optimal economic development, and others.

The employ of all these disciplines for the complex approach of the problems of directing socio-economic processes, gives corresponding results,

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[1]) Nicolae Ceaușescu: *Address at the working conference with the activists and staff from the field of political education, propaganda and ideology*, Political Publishing House, Bucharest, 1977, pp. 11.

[2]) Nicolae Ceaușescu: *Exposition at the opening of the colloquy regarding the problems of the society's management science*, Political Publishing House, 1972, p. 13.

if their applying is done according to a right political conception as concerns the management activity, based upon the thorough knowledge of the objective laws of the social development, upon the deepend study of reality.

2. FORECASTING – A PENETRATION IN THE FUTURE, PROSPECTIVE ELEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT

The Romanian Communist Party promotes a scientific, realistic policy, based upon the deep knowledge of the objective laws, the analysis of the processes and phenomena which take place in the society, and, upon this basis, establishes the general directions, the concrete objectives, as well as the modalities of solving the problems of the socialist construction, according to the conditions of our country.

The planned management of the economic and social life is conceived by the Romanian Communist Party *as a continuous activity, which takes into account both the present tasks and those of the future.*

In the conditions of the alert changes, of the deep economic and social mutations, characteristic to the contemporary world, it is ever more necessary to drawn up long-term development strategies, to foresee the economic and social phenomena, which are becoming so dynamic and complex, so as to substantiate the economic policy decisions.

The effervescence of the concerns for prognosticating the socio-economic development is directly linked to the ampleness and intensity to which the technical-scientific revolution is carried on, to the requirements of a usage, as rational as possible, of the material and human resources, to the intensification of the relations of economic and technical-scientific co-operation between states, of the utilization of the advantages offered by the international labour division.

The assessment of the far-off decisions made at present, the adoption of the decisions in terms of the foreseeable action of the internal or external, economic and social factors, became primordial imperatives of the management of the society. Getting ahead of the knowledge, the exploration of the future creates conditions for drawing up decisions related to the needs of progress of the society.

The command, *decision-making — the central moment of the social* management — represents the act of passing on from thinking to action, which implies a prospective capacity, a capacity of anticipating the consequences of each alternative which must be adopted. The major role, devolved upon the binomial thinking-practical action, as a fundamental element in the management science, *is thus emphasized.*

In the field of economic life, the adoption of decisions calls for the taking into account of the mobilities, of the structural mutations, particular to the contemporary economy, which unceasingly create new situations, the empirical decisions can no longer cope with.

A management based upon science, and not upon routine, must secure the adaptation to the relations "past-present-future" of all socio-politic and economic decision-making deeds. The premises favourable to adopting sensibly substantiated decisions are formed only on the basis of the anticipation

of the future development, through exploring the alternatives and through discerning evolution trends. With a view to substantiating the decision-making, the prognoses must be worked out a sufficient time beforehand, and they must be qualitatively corresponding and have a high safety degree. *Thus, the forecasting is one of the essential conditions for substantiating socio-economic growth strategy*, and the architectural frame for designing the optimal economic development directions.

The forecasting activity represents a necessary stage of the planning activity, offering to the latter the main landmarks of the *designing of the socio-economic development*, important elements for the options of economic policy, for drawing up economic growth models.

In our country, numerous studies of prognosis were achieved, for substantiating the five-years plans, during the years of socialist construction. Our own experience proved that, so as to solve problems which, through their nature need a longer-term outlook, as are, for instance, the development of science and technologies, the exploration, the exploitation and utilization of raw-material and energetic resources, the training of personnel, the territorial allocation of production forces, as well as the improvement of the structures of the economic and social life — prospective studies and programmes, including several five-year plans are necessary.

The social development, on the basis of the single and all-inclusive national plan, determined the intensification of concerns toward *long-term previsional researches*, which have the mission to estimate the probable, quantitative and qualitative evolution, in a two-decade, and even longer prospect, of some economic and social processes. Studies were drawn up, which analysed the determining factors of the evolution of future socio-economic processes, the probable versions and the maximal possibilities of prospetive economic growth, starting from the requirements of the objective laws, from the results and experience aquired by our people, from the assessment of the economic trends at international level. In this way, the works regarding the socio-economic development of the country in the time period 1976—1980 were carried out, as integrant part of the prognosis up to 1990, approved by the XI-th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The same framework of integration of the five-years plans in the strategy of a longer term development, includes also the adoption, by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party in July 1979 of the Directives Project of the XII-th Congress concerning the economic-social development of Romania in 1981—1985 five-year plan and prospect orientations up 1990 which consequently represent the objectives and tasks included in the Programme of the Party.

In the prospect of the seventh five-year plan, the production forces will get a new and powerful impetus, the national income will increase in a high rhythm, the national wealth will be amplified, the material and spiritual needs of the entire people will be even more fulfilled. Thus, the necessary conditions will be created, so that Romania may pass in 1985 beyond the stage of developing country, becoming a country with a medium economic level, a fact which will represent a new stage in achieving the Programme of the party, of building the many-sided developed socialist society, and of Romania's advance toward communism.

In view of resolutely translating into fact the Party's decisions, the orientations and indications given by President Nicolae Ceauşescu, regarding the qualitative raising of the economic activity, the intensive utilization of the whole productive potential our society disposes of, the substantiation works of the Project of Romania's five-year socio-economic plan, in the period 1981—1985, were drawn up, and so were the substantion works for improving the prognosis for the 1990 level, as well as some development directions up to 2000.

The organic combining of the plans with the prognoses of the long-term socio-economic development, the transformation of the prospective studies into a constitutive element of the management, created the conditions for framing the current activity within a long term forecast and strategy. The programme of the Romanian Communist Party, the prognoses, the five-year and yearly plans, make thus out a unitary correlated whole, within which the party and state, the working class, the entire people, act for the building of the many-sided developed socialist society, and for Romania's advance toward communism.

The achievement of a dynamic planning, the permanent including of the current tasks of the socialist units in the prospective trend of the socio-economic development of the entire country, are secured through even more perfected forms and methods.

The drawing up of forecast able to give an answer to the complex and committing problems of the socio-economic development, can be conceived only under the direct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, which is profoundly interested that the designing of the main directions of the development of the economic and social life — decisive for Romania's future — be drawn up, organized and carried out in accordance with the Programme of the Party, with the general political line, with the participation, as wide as possible, of the working class and of the whole people. To this end, a series of measures were taken, which provided an efficient organizational frame for drawing up prognoses, which have become an active instrument of the social management activity.

The tasks and the profoundness necessary to carry out the prognoses of the socio-economic development, call for the unceasing improvement of the methodology of prospectively investigating the future. The experience of drawing up long-term previsional studies shows that the formulation of some alternatives of the future prospective evolution implies the concomittant utilization of several prognosis methods and techniques, which may ensure the taking into account, both of the quantitative sides, and of the qualitative sides, of the social processes and phenomena. This means the practical application of the principles of plurality and complementarity of the prognosis methods and techniques.

3. THE SINGLE NATIONAL PLAN — MAIN INSTRUMENT OF CARRYING OUT THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S POLICY

The planned economy development is the way of carrying out the management of the socio-economic processes, the concentration, directing and utilization, with maximal efficiency, of all nation's forces, of the material

and human resources. The planned management represents the activity expressing the requirements of the development of the society, in order to attain the targets and the objectives of the policy of our party.

The modern economy, characterized by a high degree of socialization of the production, by ample structural changes, by the fast diversification of the connections between the production units, implies the synchronization of all activities, at the scale of the whole country. All the more in the socialist society, -which objectively disposes of the necessary conditions to co-ordinate the reproduction as a whole, and to consciously direct the whole social life, -the solving of the complex problems of the development and modernization of the economy is directly connected to the planned management.

The single national plan represents *the model of prognosticating the socio-economic development of the country, the synthesis of the fundamental political decisions of optimal proportional and balanced economic growth*; we may affirm, by a general term, that *it expresses the most complex, social and political command.*

The management, on the basis of the single national plan, derives from the nature of the socialist order, itself based upon the socialist property on the production means, from the necessity of efficiently co-ordinating the whole process of the widened socialist reproduction.

The growth of the national wealth and the unceasing raising, on this basis, of the national welfare are closely connected to the scientific management of the society, to the political options, having a strategic character, adopted in the process of management of the socio-economic activity; these options are directly reflected within the country's single development plans. Through its content, the single national plan is the prospective model of the socio-economic development, in whose framework the objectives are established in such a way, that they may secure the continuous growth of the national income, of the general wealth of the country, and the raising of the living standard of the population.

The single national plan of economic and social development is the main instrument through which our party and state provide the rational utilization of the resources, for the harmonious development of all sectors of the social life, the unceasing growth of the production forces, the permanent strengthening of the socialist property, and the continuous improvement of the socialist relations of production, the judicious utilization of the economic key factors, in view of increasing the efficiency, of systematically raising the standard of life and of civilization, for all citizens, the supreme target of the party's policy. The plan depends on the Programme of the Romanian Communist Party, which expresses the scientific prevision of the progress of the society, and takes into consideration the laws of historical development, the realities of each stage.

Through the realistic substantiation of the plan objectives, through the establishing of the plan targets in accordance with the material and human means, necessary to carry them out, through the harmonization of the previsions, rhythmes and proportions, by branches, subbranches, product groups, and products of departamental and territorial profile, the single national plan has, in the main, the role of providing the dynamic, harmo-

nious, proportional, optimal development of the socio-economic life, as well as of preventing and solving certain contradictions, which could appear during the development process, in our socialist society.

The integral carrying out of the factors highly important for the economic and social progress of the country, is possible, as the drawing up of the single national plan of economic and social development relies on the ample and direct participation of the working people, in their double quality, as proprietors of the production means and as producers of the material and spiritual values. *Thus, the plan expresses the unity of will and action of the entire nation*, headed by the working class, for the achievement of the Programme of the party, and it determines the socio-economic development, according to the own will of the Romanian people. *The planned management of the socio-economic activity, the drawing up of the plans, are fundamental prerogatives of our party and state, as representatives of the national will, of the will of the whole people.*

The drawing up of *the all-inclusive plans*, the including within the single national plan of all vital fields of the economic and social life, is a requirement of the country's multilateral progress. The combining through the plan of the objectives of the material production sphere, and of the various social activities, as well as of the means necessary to carry them out, results from the dialectical interaction unity of the multiple sides of the complex process of building the many-sided developed socialist society. On the basis of the plan, drawn up in this way, the activities of all units in industry, agriculture, constructions, transports, movement of goods, research, education, health, culture and the other socio-economic domains, are carried on in a unitary conception, proportionally, harmoniously co-ordinating within the society as a whole.

The concept of "single national plan of socio-economic development", an all-inclusive plan (Fig. 2), renders more exactly the multiple functions of the plan and the planning possess, in view of the economic and social progress of the country. Our plans are *national plans, because they unite, at the scale of the entire nation, all human and material resources of the country*, and direct them in a single direction: the creation of the many-sided developed socialist society and the setting up of the premises of the gradual transition toward communism.

The national plan is a single one, as it represents the single will of the party, of the working class, of the entire people, of the social development; *the national plan is a single one, because it represents the unitary framework wherein the growth rhythms, proportions, human, technological, material and financial means, necessary for achieving the widened socialist reproduction*, are correlated in their close dialectical unity, - for the economy as a whole, by branches, subbranches and by territory, - for solving the problems of economic and social development. *The indivisible character of the plan* also results in the meaning that all its sides and component parts are proportionally correlated and organically combined in a unitary all-inclusive whole, within the single national plan, on the basis of principle and conception of the democratic centralism.

The management of all activities in the process of building the socialism relies on *the principle of democratic socialism*, on the organical combi-

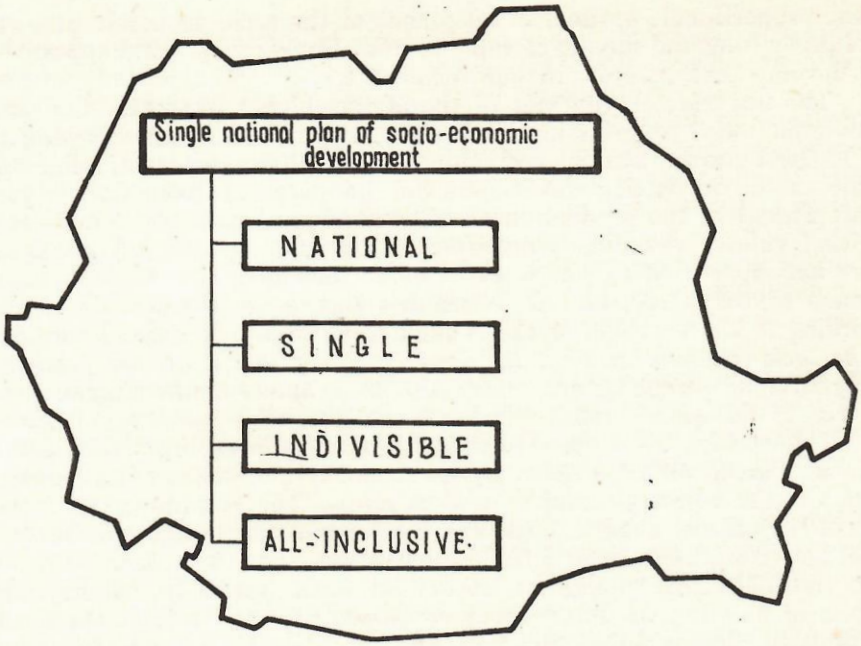

Fig. 2

nation of its both sides, the management of the entire society on the basis of the single national plan and the functional, operational autonomy of the economic, socio-cultural and administrative-territorial units, and the democratism of the functioning of the central and local bodies, the hierarchical interdependence of all socio-economic bodies.

The force and dynamism of our socialist order lies in the fact, that they are based on a unitary conception of centralized leadership - decisive factor of the planned development of the national economy, of the concentration of material and human resources towards those objectives and tasks, which have a decisive importance for Romania's progress. In directing the socialist construction, the party and state optimally combined the attributes of central leadership with the stimulation of the initiative of masses. The ample consultation of the working people about the fundamental problems of perfecting the management organization and socialist building, of attracting all citizens on adopting and carrying out the decisions concerning the country's present and future, became defining features of the working style and methods promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, by its general secretary, President Nicolae Ceaușescu.

The fundamental principle of management and organization of the socio-economic activity, the democratic centralism have a dialectical, concrete-historical content. In the process of creation of the socialist society, the application in practice of the principle of democratic centralism, the relation between its two sides, bears the imprint of the stage of development of the production forces, and of the social life as a whole.

Taking into account the transformations which took place in the years of the socialist building, the increase of dimensions and of complexity degree of the activity in all society's compartments, the diversifying and amplifying of the connections between enterprises, economic branches and such of territorial profile, the adopted measures expressed, both the requirements of the present stage, and those of the prospective stage, of strengthening the role of the single national plan, so as to combine more flexibly the central leadership, relying on the operational-autonomy plan of the units, and thus actually carrying out the socio-economic efficiency of the application of the democratic centralism.

The set of measures adopted by the Romanian Communist Party firmly maintain the principle according to which, as concerns *the decisive socio-economic problems*, -as for instance those regarding the utilization of the national income for the national fund of socio-economic development and for the consumption fund, the setting out of the main proportions, levels and rhythms of the material production, the determination of the investments volume and structure, the territorial distribution of the production forces, the financial credit, prices and foreign-trade policy, the basic orientations in the field of increasing the economic efficiency, the system of labour payment, the measures concerning the raising of the living standard -*the decisions are made by the leading bodies of party and state*, after having been previously discussed in a wide, democratic framework, by the entire people.

The measures took into consideration, at the same time, the granting of increased competences and prerogatives to the economic units, authorities and people's councils, a fact allowing them to have an ample initiative in drawing up the plan project and in adopting decisions connected to the efficient administration of the material and financial resources they dispose of. The financial management was strengthened, the basic units from economy have now the possibility of acting better for wholly turning to account the internal reserves, in view of fulfilling and exceeding the plan targets, in conditions of increased economic efficiency, by firmly observing the economic and financial discipline.

In such a conception, the consistency and the firmness in *carrying out the objectives of the single national plan are organically tied with the mobility and elasticity in solving the operative problems during the plan execution.*

Starting from the fact that the achievement and consolidation of the new social order represents the conscious work of the entire nation, the Romanian Communist Party, through the adopted measures, permanently aimed at creating an organizational framework, as adequate as possible, for the ample participation of the working class, of the entire people, at the management of all activity fields, at the drawing up and carrying out of the internal and external policy, so that the management act becomes a profoundly democratic deed. *The development of the socialist democracy* thus represents *a defining feature of the improvement of the planned management of economic and social life.*

The promotion of the collective work and management in all activity sectors is one of the basic principles of the improvement of the management of the socio-economic activity of the country. In the conditions of the contemporary technical-scientific revolution, the management of the enterprises, industrial centres,

ministries, of the units in the field of production, of services, education, science, health and culture, of the entire socio-economic life, becomes ever more complex, as it comprises phenomena of an ever increasing ampleness and diversity.

The social practice clearly emphasized the fact that the common genesis of any valuable idea is due to the community of the working people, to the turning to account of the collective wisdom, and it is also the collective itself which decisively acts in order to translate into fact the drawn-up solutions.

The creation of the working-people councils, the institutionalization of the general assemblies of the working people, as supreme forum of the labourer's management in enterprises, as well as the application of the adopted measures for the completion and unitary improvement of the juridical and institutional framework, lead to the constitution of a truly democratic management system. In this direction, a most important role in developing the workers democracy, was played by the first Congress of the working-people councils in industry, constructions and transports -the great forum of the working class.

On proposal of President Nicolae Ceaușescu, the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party from December 1977, decided to extend further the direct participation of the workers in the collective organs from all spheres of the socio-economic activity. "The life -emphasized President Nicolae Ceaușescu, general secretary of the party -fully confirms that only in this way, with the direct participation of the working class, of the people's masses to the management of the society, joining the activity of the representatives organs to that of the working people in management, a real superior democracy is ensured, such as it never existed in the past"[1]).

The organization of the activity of planning and drawing up prognoses, the stages and flows of the carrying out of the plans, the prerogatives and responsabilities on various organizational steps, when carrying out and fulfilling the plan (Fig. 3), are regulated by *the Law of Romania's planned socio-economic development*, so that there may be translated into fact, the basic principles of the planned management, the consistent application of the democratic centralism, and the deepening of the socialist democracy, the promotion of the work's and collective management's principle, the carrying on of the planning activity in accordance with the requirements of the science of management of the socialist society. Thus the single national plan comprises all the attributes featuring it as a collective national creation of the entire people, headed by the working class, under the wise leadership of the Romanian Communist Party.

In the vast planning activity, the decisive role is devolved upon the higher party and state leadership, headed by President Nicolae Ceaușescu, general secretary of the party. For the scientific and realistic substantiation of the solutions of the development of the socialist order in Romania, President Nicolae Ceaușescu, on the basis of the profound, political, scientific analysis of the phenomena and processes which take place in our society,

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[1]) Nicolae Ceaușescu: *"Report to the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party"*, December 7—9, 1977, Political Publishing House, 1977, pp. 97.

of the trends in world's economy, through the concrete measures and operative indications, of vast prospect, given during the working visits in counties and enterprises, orients the entire construction of plan in the directions which ensure constant rhythms of development and modernisation of the production forces, in agreement with the requirements of the revolution in science and technology, the perfecting of the economic and social structures, the emphasizing of efficiency, of all qualitative sides of the management, sure ways of increasing the national wealth, the national income, of rasing the living standard of all citizens, regardless of nationality.

The drawing-up process of the single national plan starts from the basic units, -economic, social and territorial-administrative — a fact representing one of the fundamental principles of planning in our country. The working

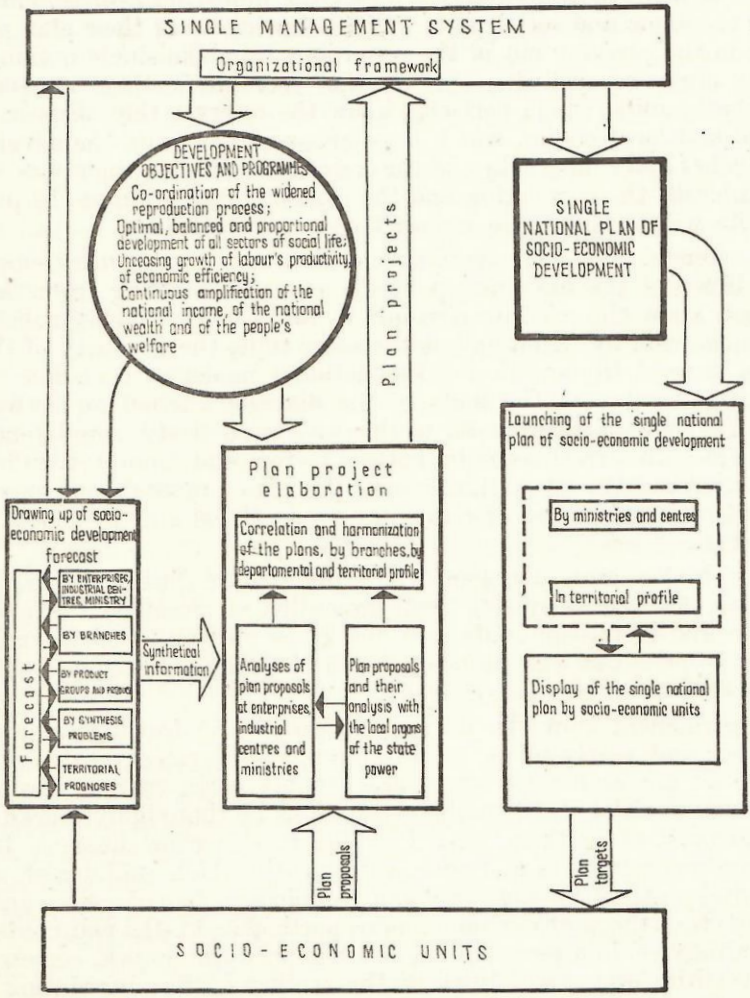

Fig. 3

class, all those who create material goods and administer the national wealth, have thus the possibility of actively participating in setting out the options for the most fruitful turning to account of the potential, each unit disposes of.

The drawing up of the plan, from bottom to top, increased the responsibilities of the collective management organs of the basic units. According to the regulations in force, the councils of the working people in enterprises and industrial centres are responsible for carrying out and substantiating the plans, for the drawing up of the measures for the rhythmical and integral carrying out of the tasks resulting from the single national plan, exerting to this end a permanent, operative and exacting control.

At the same time, the responsibilities of the central and local bodies must, together with the solving of the problems from their field of activity, directly participate to and effctively direct the industrial centres, enterprises and other economic and social units, in the drawing up of their plan projects, as well as in the carrying out of the provisions from the single national plan. Through a close co-operation -as in the "communicating vessels" -between the basic units, which perfectly know the reserves they dispose of, and the central and local bodies, which have an overall view on the development of the branches and subbranches, of the counties or of the economy as a whole, — the symbiosis, the correlation and the organic integration of the proposals of the units within the single national plan are ensured.

The economic-financial planning mechanism in our country emphasises the importance of the drawing up of the plan, by starting from the basic units, which know the existing possibilities and can thoroughly substantiate the proposals made by them, and at the same time, the necessity of the existence of a general framework for the national model of economic growth whose parameters lay at the basis of the dialogue carried on between the central bodies and the basic units. In this way, an activity, simulatenous and convergent in both directions (from bottom to top and from top to bottom), is thus carried out, in whose framework the plan proposals are harmonized and the optimal trajectories of economic, proportional and balanced growth are projected.

Through the ample dialogue, which takes place during the drawing up of the plans, as well as during their execution, a permanent exchange of information and reciprocal confrontations is carried out, which ensures the setting out of priorities and decisions, with the highest economic efficiency, as well as their exemplar carrying out.

The permanent contacts, during the process of drawing up prognoses and five-year and yearly plans, on all hierarchical degrees, create conditions in order to let our economic-growth programmes be as well as possible substantiated and correlated, to let their provisions be thoroughly known by the people who must carry them, out. Just due to this wide dialogue, to these constructive confrontations and co-operations -to which millions of workers and peasants, economists, engineers and technicians, men of science and culture, specialists from the most various domains participate in -the plan contains the valuable initiatives, in a proportional and balanced framework, corresponding to the necessities and possibilities of the economy, thus imprinting to the activity programmes of each unit separately, and to the single national plan

as a whole, firmness and realism in the socio-economic development of the country.

The achievement of a maximal convergence of all efforts towards the carrying out of the programme of our party of socio-economic development of the country, objectively imposes *to draw up five-year and yearly plans in departmental and territorial profiles, as well as by branches*, joining in a unitary and balanced whole *the three inseparable sides* of the single national plan.

The whole ardous work of planning the social life development is directly controlled by the Romanian Communist Party, by its General secretary, President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceaușescu. The party organs and organizations have the decisive role in the drawing up, fulfilment and exceeding of the plans of socio-economic development of the country, starting from the basic units up to the economy as a whole, and the entire society.

The Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, through its bureau and its speciality sections, the Council of Ministers, the National Council of the working people from industry, constructions and transport, the National Council of Agriculture, the Counties People Councils, the Ministries, Centres, Enterprises, Co-operative organizations take part in the activity of drawing up and fulfillment of the plans. The State Planning Committee - economic general staff -the other economic synthesis organs, together with the economic and social basic units, with the Ministries and Centres, prepare the plan fundamentation works in departmental profile, according to the directives issued by the higher party and state leadership and, after the plan approval, they are responsible for the fulfilment of the quantitative and qualitative indicators (Fig. 4).

When drawing up the plan in departmental profile, there are taken in consideration the measures concerning the improvement of the economic-financial mechanism, consistently approved by the party leadership, so as to determine as precisely as possible the development tasks, concretized in the net output and the physical output, through the detailed correlation of the volume and structure of production with the production capacities, with technical-material supplies and the requirements of the internal market and export, the ensuring of the agreement between value and physical indicators; for providing a higher degree of certitude in fulfilling the plan targets, the ministries, centres and enterprises are guided towards the execution of products with high technical-economic characteristics, and the utilization, with increased efficientcy, of all material and labour resources, of the whole productive potential.

The drawing up of the plan by branches, subbranches, product groups and products takes into account the fact that, within the social division of labour, the enterprises are grouped by specialized activity domains, having common features as concerns production and intended purpose of products, raw materials, operating processes or personnel training. The structures by branches -and within them by subbranches and product groups -and the interdependency connection formed between these, have a great importance for the planned management of the economic and social development. The drawing up of the single national plan, in branch profile, is objectively required by the necessity of providing the continuous modernization of the national

economy structure, of intensifying the concentration, specialization and co-operation process, of co-ordinating the intensity of the connections between branches, subbranches and product-groups, in view of the proportional and efficient development of each production sector separately, and of the economy as a whole.

With a view to improving the planning in branch profile, measures were taken in order to perfect the classification of the national-economy branches, to adapt it to the changes occurred in our economy, to the new requirements of planning, to the utilization of modern implements in the ac-

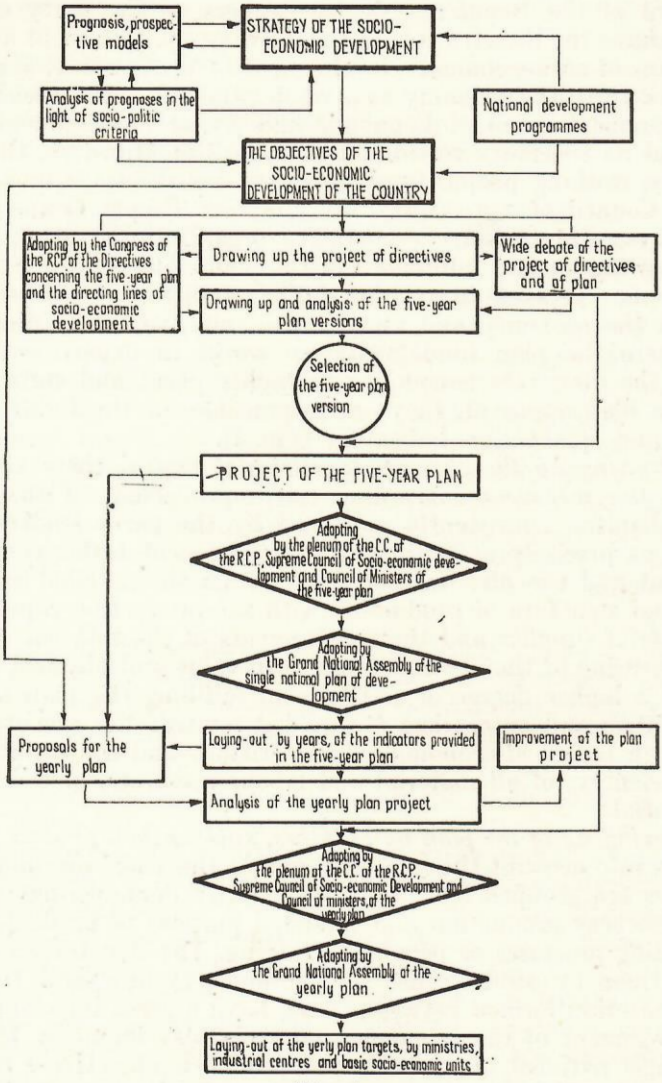

Fig. 4

tivity of planned management, of command, control and regulation of the economic processes. It was acted, as well, in the direction of improving, the content of the plan by branches, through completing the system of indicators, norms and normatives.

When drawing up the plan in branch profile, a particular role is devolved upon the ministries co-ordinating the whole branch, or upon the co-ordination councils by branches. Such councils, as for instance: co-ordination, co-operation and specialization council of metallurgy and machine building, co-ordination council for consumer goods, co-ordination council of the energetic balance, and others, have been set up for the essential domains of the economic activity.

According to the regulations in force, the co-ordinating ministries or the co-ordination councils by branches have the task, during the drawing up of plans and during their execution, if providing the concentration, specialization and co-operation in production, of intensively using the fixed assets, all production capacities, of highly turning to account the raw materials, of developing new products and technologies, of utilizing with maximal efficiency the investment funds, of raising the production quality and reliability, of continuously amplyfing the labour productivity, the whole economic efficiency.

The drawing up of the single national plan in territorial profile -under the guidance of the party organs and organizations -answers to a fundamental objective of the policy of our party -the harmonious distribution of the production forces throughout the country, the homogenization of the socio-economic development of the territory. The plan in territorial profile must ensure the complex development of all counties of the fatherland, the more intense growth of the economic activities, and especially of the industry in less developed counties, the amplification of the ranks and files of the working class, the creation of conditions for expressing the full economic and social equality between all citizens of the fatherland, regardless of nationality.

The essence of the new regulations consists in the fact, that the whole economic and social activity, carried on in the counties, must be planned and followed up as a unitary whole, regardless of the subordination of the units which act in the respective territory. Conditions are thus provided for the harmonious correlation of the plan projects of all units in the respective territory, according to the requirements and tasks of the socio-economic planning of each county, and of the country's territory, as a whole.

The experience acquired in this field made it possible to pass on to a more thorough substantiation of the five-year plans 1976—1980, and 1981—1985, through the drawing up of some detailed works concerning the territorial profile of the plan. The local organs, in close co-operation with the ministres and the economic synthesis organs, draw up numerous prognosis studies, carried out deep analyses concerning the distribution of the production forces on the territory of the counties, pointing out the existing resources and the ways for their superior turning to account. The present five-year plan contains not only total provisions by counties, but also provisions by cities (municipallities), towns and communes; it includes both quantitative targets concerning the value and physical production -for a higher number

of products, specific to the economic profile of each county -and qualitative targets, as for instance: development of new product and introducti of advanced technologies in the manufacturing process, training of personn growth of the labour productivity, and reduction of the manufacturing cos raising of the economic efficiency in all enterprises. For the improveme of the planning in territorial profile, in each county, planning commissio and prognosis commissions were created, which play a particularly importa role in carrying out the new tasks devolved upon the local organs, in tl field of the planned socio-economic development of the country's territor

The congress of the county people's councils and the presidents of tl people's councils, as well as its permanent activity organ -the Legislativ Chamber of the people's Councils -true parliament of the local organs c the state administration -have particularly important prerogatives in draw ing up and following up the plan in departmental profile. According to th law, the Legislative Chamber of the people's Councils debates and pronounce its opinion upon the project of the development plan of local economy, a integrant part of the single national plan, and, at the same time, expert-advise the plan project regarding the units of republican interest, contributing i this way, to the judicious distribution of the production forces throughou the country, and to the superior utilization of the material and human re sources.

The manner how tasks and responsibilities, in connection with the drawing up and fulfilment of the plans, were set up, aimed at concentrating the planning activity there, where all conditions exist for adopting optimal solutions in managing the patrimony entrusted by the people, the general wealth of the country, as well as the ensurance of a systematical co-operation between all interested factors, at all organisational levels, for the unitary harmonization and co-ordination of the plans -in departmental, branch or territorial profile.

The State Planning Committee in close co-operation with the ministries and the economic-synthesis central organs, with the industrial centres, and the executive committees of the people's councils, has the task of organically integrating the plan project, by branches and in territorial profile, in the single national plan of socio-economic development of the country. Through its whole activity, the State Planning Committee ensures that this synthesis of the plan projects corresponds to the policy of our party and state, i.e. to provide the optimal, proportional and balanced growth of all branches and sectors, their harmonious development in the economy as a whole and in the territory; it follows up permanently the plan execution and proposes measures to fulfil the targets set up in departmental profile, or by branches, subbranches, product groups and products, as well as for the territory.

One of the fundamental objectives of the plan is the harmonious joining of the present interests with the long-term ones, of our socialist nation, through *the optimal allocation of the national income for the fund of socio-economic development of the country, and for the consumption fund.* The sizing of the share from the national income, meant for the development of the economy, and that of the share meant to satisfy the needs of the population in the respective period, represents a cardinal problem for the progress and prosperity of the society.

The plan ensures the utillzation of the national fund of socio-economic development, according to the requirements of the increase, modernization and renewal of the fixed productive assets, from industry, agriculture, constructions, transports and other branches of material production and services, the widening of the material basis of the scientific research, education, culture, health protection, and for the building of dwellings and urbanistic-husbandry works in towns and villages. The providing of the economic units with stocks of raw materials, materials and other circulation assets, necessary to carry on their activity, as well as the forming of reserves, are also aimed at.

The investments -overhelming share of the national development fund, are oriented, through the plan, towards the achievement, in the shortest terms, of high efficiency objectives, which may contribute to the amplification of the national income, of our socialist wealth.

In the context of the unitary economic-growth policy, in the centre of the planning activity, there stands *the carrying out of the industrial policy and of the agrarian policy of the party*, aiming at interweaving in a harmonious whole, industry and agriculture, branches of the material production, which are decisive for the growth of our national wealth, and which are directing the entire development of the Romanian society. The life itself confirms the righteousness of the general political line of the party, which, starting from the conception that the industry and agriculture are the basic branches of the socio-economic prosperity, promoted the accelerated industrialization, as an essential condition of the general growth, of rapid development of the technical-material base of the agriculture.

Following consistently the principle, that the building of socialism imposes the creation of an advanced industry and a developed agriculture, our party acted, along the entire revolutionary process of setting up a new order for modernising the agriculture and industry, so as to build a unitary, powerful economy.

The planned socio-economic development is based upon the consistent promotion of *the socialist industrialization* -fundamental option of the policy of our party and state. The single national plan provides the creation of a high-efficiency industrial structure, the development, with priority, of the production of production means, the widening and judicious administration of the energetic basis and of the raw-material basis, the continuous progress of the processing branches, which highly turn to account the resources, integrating even more the technical intelligence and the complex labour, with the growth and diversification of the consumption-goods production.

One of the basic orientation of the planned management is the carrying out of the *agrarian policy* of our party, the creation of a modern, intensive, high-efficiency agriculture. As a consequence of the scientific policy, of the vast organizational activity carried on by the party, our socialist agriculture is characterized by a powerful material basis, a high degree of mechanization, by a wide utilization of the chemification, by the ample development of irrigations, by the raising of the training level of those who work in the agriculture -fundamental elements of the substantial growth of the fertility of the land -one of the most valuable goods, of our national wealth.

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of produsts, specific to the economic profile of each county -and qualitative targets, as for instance: development of new product and introduction of advanced technologies in the manufacturing process, training of personnel, growth of the labour productivity, and reduction of the manufacturing costs, raising of the economic efficiency in all enterprises. For the improvement of the planning in territorial profile, in each county, planning commissions and prognosis commissions were created, which play a particularly important role in carrying out the new tasks devolved upon the local organs, in the field of the planned socio-economic development of the country's territory.

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tion and the intensive utilization of the land resources, the improvement of land fertility, the unceasing increase of efficiencies, both in the sector of vegetal production, and in zootechny, the rapid transformation of the farming labour in a version of the industrial labour.

In agreement with the necessities of the production and of the population, the national plan stipulates the ways and means, for the continuous development and modernisation of *the activity of constructions, transports and telecommunications, of trade, of all economic sectors*, so that a harmonious, optimal structure of the national economic complex be ensured.

A central objective of the planned management is *the homogenization of the socio-economic development of the territory*, the rational location of the new economic units, especially of the industrial ones -according to a unitary, scientific conception of planned systematization of the activities throughout the fatherland. The single national plan provides the economic and social progress of all zones of the country, the gradual approaching of the development levels of the counties and, upon this basis, the achieving of a real equality between all members of the society, the general growth of the living standard of the population.

One of the fundamental co-ordinates of the planned management is the providing of the conditions for *an ample opening toward the technical-scientific revolution*, for imposing the science and technology as primordial factors for the raising of labour productivity, increase of the national wealth, for the general progress of our nation. The single national plan directs the scientific research -decisive component of the production forces -toward the solving of the essential, present and prospective problems of the society, in the direction of development and of full utilization of the capacity of creation, of the most rapid putting into practice of the results of researches. The plan is aiming at increasing the contribution of the national science to the firm promotion of the technical progress, on the basis of own conception and international co-operation, to the high turning to account of the internal raw-material and power resources, to the creation of machines, equipments, materials, as well as of consummer good, able to satisfy, at a high level, the needs of the material production development, and of the consumption of the population.

Through its provisions, the single national plan ensures *the optimal utilization of the labour resources of the country*, their judicious distribution, their directing towards the sectors and domains, decisive for the advance of the entire socio-economic life, for the raising of the general level of instruction and education, the permanent improvement of the training of personnel, which create the conditions of gradual approach of the physical labour to the intelectual labour. The fundamental problems, in this framework, are the high-rhythm growth of the labour efficiency, the reduction of the material expenses, of the consumptions of raw materials, energy and fuels, of all production expenses, the raising of the products quality, the increase of the efficiency of the fixed assets, through the growth of the production per 1000 lei fixed assets, the acceleration of the rotation of the material and financial funds, with a view to obtaining a higher profitableness in the economic activity.

The planned development of the economy provides the even intenser participation of the country to *the international labour division*, the growth

of the external economic exchanges, the extension of the economic co-operation in production and of the technical-scientific co-operation, the equilibrium of the balance of external payments. According to the principles which guide our foreign policy, the single national plan orientates the external economic relations in the direction of continuous amplification of the commercial exchanges, of the collaboration with the countries members of CMEA, with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, as well as with the other countries of the world, on the basis of the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignity, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage.

In the whole construction of the single national plan, the efforts for the development and modernization of the economy are joined together, in a unitary conception and in a dynamic balance, with the *systematical growth of the standard of living and of civilization* for all the citizens of the country-main concern of the Romanian Communist Party, supreme target of its policy. The plan sets up the objectives of the continuous raise of the living standard of the population, and the means necessary to carry out this objective, in close agreement with the development of the material production and the growth of efficiency of the social labour.

At the same time, the plan aims at achieving the party's policy, through judiciously using the consumption fund, in agreement with the requirements of the consistent promotion of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, ensuring the optimal proportioning of this consumption fund, between the share meant for the direct alottment according to the quantity, quality and importance of the work done, and the share meant to satisfy the socio-cultural needs of the entire population.

The programme of increase of the salary and of other incomes, of the living standard of the population in the five-year period 1976—1980, was drawn up on the initiative and under the direct leadership of the general secretary of the party, President Nicolae Ceaușescu. This ample programme takes into account the results obtained in industry, agriculture and other sectors of activity, the existing posibilities for the supplementary increase of the production and labour productivity, the more important reduction of the material expenses, with a view to increasing the national wealth in a higher rhythm, it provides supplementary possibilities for the growth of the popular mass welfare, as against the initial provisions of the five-year plan.

The drawing up and execution of the single national plan is a scientific work, that joins harmoniously the political decisions and the objectives of the economic and social development. Such a vision allows to understand better the great complexity of the action of planning, the necessity of the political, theoretical and practical substantiation of the options of the plan, and the measures necessary to carry them out.

4. THE CONTROL AND REGULATION FUNCTION – BASIC COMPONENT OF THE MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

The planned management activity implies *the permanent, systematic following up of the manner of carrying out the set-up objectives, the forecast rhythms and proportions, in view of maintaining the material, financial, mone-*

tary and currency balance, and preventing the apparition of certain derangements during the execution of the plan. The practice proves the existence of a permanent dialogue between *decision-command and its complement, control-adjustment*, essential element of the scientific management of the socio-economic life (Fig. 5).

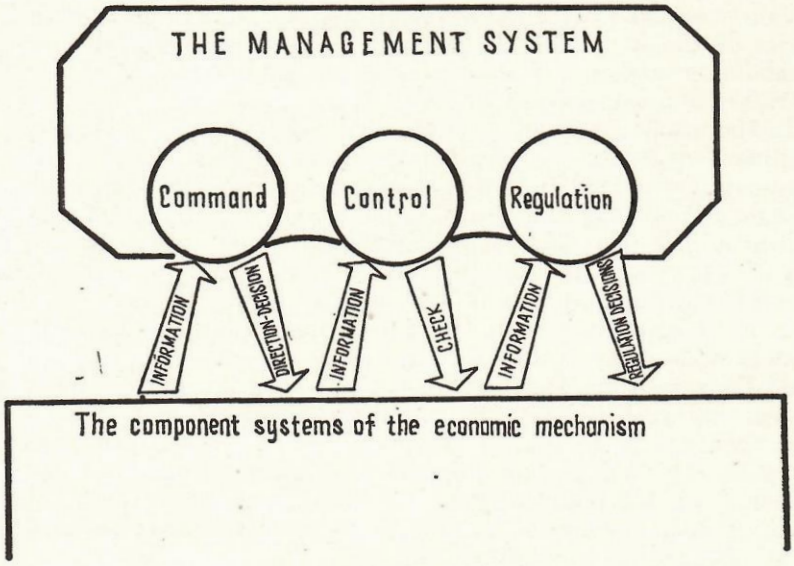

Fig. 5

In the complex process of social management, the control function must ensure the thorough knowledge of the way the party and state decisions are applied in all domains and sectors, must contribute to the exemplary achievement of the single national plan of socio-economic development, to the strenghtening of social management, to the growth of the national wealth. At the same time, the control is destined to support the socialist units in solving their problems, in promoting the spirit of order, discipline and responsibility when carrying out their tasks, to turn to good account the positive experience, to eliminate the shortcomings.

The control is directly connected to the adjustment mechanism, which allows that the managing organ make the necessary decisions, when new elements appear or when deviations are stated, from the trajectories of the established optimal balanced and proportional growth, so that the maintaining of the balance in the development of the national economy as a whole and of its components, be ensured. That is why the process of control must be permanent and efficient, it may allow the adoption of operative measures, to carry out in the best conditions the set-up objectives, concerning the socio-economic development.

In this vision, the scientific political management of the society, the strategical decisions of socio-economic development impose, as a sine-qua-

non condition, the organization of an exacting control of the working class -the leading class of our society -on the way each socialist unit manages the funds it disposes of, and how it carries out its own duties within the single national plan.

The dynamism of production, the even more complex mechanism of the mutual connection between the various branches of the national economy, the extension and diversification of the international relations, the requirements of strengthening the control on the way the national wealth is managed, all those impose the improvement, in all respects, of the information system. Everybody must act in this direction, for carrying out the adopted programme regarding the improvement of the socio-economic information system, for the rationalizing, in a wide scale, the recording and creation of a modern information system, able to allow the combining of the decision-making capacity with operativity, in adopting the necessary measures for the planned economy management.

The achievement of the Programme of creation of the developed socialist society, needs the deepening of the study of the economic mechanism of social phenomena and processes, the raising of the level of substantiation of our programmes of economic growth, using to this end the modern set of methods and techniques put at disposal by the progress of the contemporary science.

The socialist-society management science, being now in full development process, permanently offers new and ever more improved solutions and methods, whose translation into fact -as the experience of our country shows it -is an essential condition for the amplification of the dimension of the country's general wealth, and the raising, upon this basis, of the material and spiritual living standard of our socialist nation.

The XII-th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party an event of historical importance for country's destinies, will assure according to the decisions adopted, the faster economic-social development of Romanian society, will increase the process of building up the many-side socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.