

Milica KOSTIĆ*

HUMANITIES IN A SMALL COUNTRY AND GLOBALISATION

...The greatness of a nation is not measured by the number, such as the greatness of a man is not measured by his height.

His measure is the amount of intelligence and virtue that he possesses ...

Victor Hugo

Abstract: The paper deals with humanities in general and the humanities in small countries in particular and their development in the globalisation process. The problem has been analyzed in small developed countries and small developing countries. It has been shown that globalisation as a process has the strongest impact on the economic sphere, especially in the period of continuous progress in the development of science and information and communication technology and economic crisis. The impact is huge in all industries, but very different in the development of certain industries in the economic and civilizational regions within states. It is specific for the development of science, specific sciences and their contributions.

In contrast to the impact of globalisation on some areas of natural-mathematical and engineering and technological sciences, its impact on the development of humanities is much smaller. However, there is concern that in some small developed countries and almost all small developing countries, some humanities can not be adequately engaged in the research, preservation and presentation of the national educational, scientific, cultural, and spiritual resources, in storing the heritage of earlier civilizations, their values and the contemporary values being the subject of humanities.

Key words: *Humanities, a small country, a small developed country, a small developing country, globalisation, a system of cultural values, research, programmes, the economic sphere, civilization*

* Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts

INTRODUCTION

The treatment of humanities in general and the connections between some humanities and other sciences in a small country in the processes of globalisation (as a general phenomenon of the modern era characterized by: universalization of the world regarding some important principles, guidelines and standards of behavior and the growing interrelationship and interdependence between countries, regions and big corporate firms) cannot be viewed separately. It should be monitored as part of the general developments on the global scale, the dominant influence of globalisation on the economy of each country, and changes in the development of science, some scientific fields, scientific and technological development, technology development and modern information – communication systems.

Such a broader approach has been applied in this paper. When considering the subject matter we have started from differentiation between small countries and categorizing them as either *small developed countries* and *small developing countries*. This approach was applied, from a theoretical point of view, to small countries in capitalism, small countries in the former socialist system and the countries of the former “third world”, that is, the humanities in them and the effects of globalisation on civilizational trends and overall development.

GENERAL APPROACH

A small country, especially a small developed country (with the following parameters: the size of the territory, the population, the amount of the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and the scope of the internal market), could be large if certain results are achieved from different sciences, especially humanities. Some countries in the world are such. This phenomenon is known in the theory of economic development and in the practice of a certain number of developed countries.

The size of some small developed countries, especially European and American, is measured not only by the area of their territories, their population, the scope of the internal market and the amount of the gross domestic product per capita, but also by their scientific potential in terms of research scientists, results of their scientific research and development, as well as scientific achievements of the country through application of modern scientific and technological, and information and communication systems.

The criteria by which a country is treated as a small developed country or a small developing country are strictly defined by contemporary standards on the basis of which classification of countries is performed into: small, medium, large and the largest. The above division, as a rule, is complemented by the classification of countries according to the level of their overall development, while it is evident that, in many cases, there is a correlation between the size of the country and the level of overall development.

The other side of this correlation is the level of the economic and overall development of science and technology in some countries, especially in certain scientific

fields of study. In the existing circumstances, under the influence of modern technological progress and application of achievements of information and communication technologies special interests in scientific and development research in the field of individual natural – mathematical and technical sciences are evident. On the other hand, the social sciences and humanities, scientific potential and their contributions are treated as national assets and there are special forms of treatment for them in each country. This is because some humanities and some social sciences as well are by the nature of their subject matter aimed at research in specific areas related to the own identity problematics of the country, rather than the region and the world. This means that scientific efforts are limited by the boundaries of the country for which the research is conducted and for which the results obtained are of particular importance.

The area of *humanities* includes several groups of related disciplines that explore national issues. These include: the study of history (historiography), archeology, anthropology (physical, social and cultural anthropology), ethnology, linguistics (language studies, theoretical and applied linguistics), culturology, numismatics, palaeography, genealogy, the study of literature, musicology, art history, philosophy, theology, geography (physical, social, historical, regional, applied¹). In a nutshell: it is a set of specific sciences engaged in the research areas of special importance to the country, its geographic features, cultural and artistic achievements, and the system of cultural and civilizational values in general. The level of study attained depends directly upon the research program that is implemented in the domain of individual humanities. That is why it is understandable that most of the projects are based on the strategic scientific objectives that are focused on long-term scientific researches. Such researches, as a rule, lead to creation of major works, such as a history, literary history, music, art or a comprehensive dictionary... of a country.

Globalisation as a process of creating a single world, a so-called networked society – a society of inequality and contrast is reflected in all countries: large, medium, small and the smallest ones, and all activities. To say the truth, its effect is quite differentiated across countries and areas of the economy, non-economic fields and arts and creative work of a country. The goals of globalisation are the most pronounced in the *economic sphere*. The influence on the structure and functioning of the organization of the world of work in modern technological and other conditions is most reflected in translating the model of decision making at the supranational level into the domain of economy. This is reflected in all areas of human activity including humanities and certain social sciences, which act as a *threat* to a small country and its civilization in that that some important values for a small country and its civilization can be suppressed or neglected.

¹ Frascati Manual classification with amendments 2012. www.ucg.me /Revised OECD Frascati Manual; Nomenclature of the UNESCO/.

Hence the need and the imperative in the processes of globalisation to treat and protect values of the humanities and civilization in a special way in small countries – both developed and developing small countries which, due to a low level of economic development, are not able to invest greater amounts in research in this sphere and the protection of the achievements of previous civilizations. In which way the permanent national cultural, educational, scientific and civilization values will be protected, how they will be presented and used will much depend on how great the impact of globalisation is in the economic sphere and the overall development. This is so because in the economic sphere, in fact, the effects of globalisation are the strongest and the most visible in every country, even in those countries that are small the smallest (according to territorial, demographic and developmental matrix).

The impact of globalisation on all developments in scientific areas has different effects on the totality of the long-term research and development goals. With a continuous and rapid development of science, technology and the application of its achievement globalisation has been spreading over the world and interconnecting it creating a “global village” and making significant changes to the many economic and non-economic structures as well as societies as a whole. At the same time, globalisation greatly influences changing of the relationships between sciences, scientific fields and civilizations. It affects the change of the condition and produces striking effects on all development and social flows in individual countries, regional communities and the world and encourages a pronounced level of polarisation. Developed and highly-developed countries using the latest scientific achievements in developing their economies and social upgrading go higher and higher upwards towards ever-increasing development, which the low and middle income countries cannot follow. In such circumstances, instead of reducing the differences in development level between the developed and highly-developed countries on one hand and the rest of the countries, on the other, the differences only increase.

Nearly all of the different and combined instruments of power of the developed and highly developed countries, transnational, economic, military, political, institutional, cultural, media and other levers of power are directly used to implement the greatest possible range of globalisation. The reason for this is that globalisation opens up and widens new horizons for them to establish and generate business, profits and development to a greater extent.

The impact of globalisation on the economy and certain areas of the economic sphere in each country is, with each passing day, more and more pronounced when compared to other areas. This influence is of almost a decisive importance when it comes to the structure of the economy and society, as well as some humanities and civilization developments. It also applies to small countries in all regional communities and on all continents, i. e., small developed countries and small developing countries.

In both types of small countries that are according to their basic features categorized as such, the combination and interrelationships of various human activities is identified and treated in a special way. They mainly arise from the fact that these activities are, as a rule, specific, territorialized, and of broad national significance.

The most important specificities of the group of small countries relevant to the analysis of the development of science in general, and especially humanities, which are significantly affected by global trends can be identified as follows:

– *Small developed countries* have a developed economy, non-economic fields and scientific infrastructure, as well as a relatively high GDP per capita. This single indicator most commonly expresses in a synthesized, but also a simplified way, a relatively higher level of development, which is a result of involvement of the population in production and an extensive economic structure, and in particular a very favourable structure, in terms of education and qualifications, of employees engaged not only in the economy but also in non-economic activities, as well as in research and development.

In a significant number of small developed countries certain fields of science and information and communication technology have been developed. Some countries are forerunners in a number of different types of new inventions, patents and applications of achievements of modern technological progress. Global developments, in particular those in the application of information – communication technologies in these countries make significant contributions on a global scale.

Despite the dominant role of research and development in natural sciences and financial support to these studies, a significant scientific potential is invested in other scientific fields. Many areas of humanities in these countries are treated in the best way. A critical mass of scientists–researchers is at their disposal and they are financially supported. Research in various fields of humanities is carried out in a planned manner and scientific results are presented in line with the research objectives. The values of the achievements of humanities can be protected, because the level of development of the countries is such that each small developed country can individually implement its own scientific and research development policy in all areas of science including humanities.

In these countries research and development are interconnected not only within the country but beyond – they correlate with the developments in global terms. In small developed countries, more than in others, a two-way knowledge transfer process is achieved. Results achieved through a variety of procedures have both input and output effects. At the current stage of development the role of small developed countries becomes ever greater in a way that they and/or some of them become “the mechanism through which the international division of labor is performed along with the specialization of certain countries which is based on it”. This is about the advantages that some countries have over others in terms of manufacture of particular products, provision of particular services or sales in markets around the world.

In the process of the fastest and most modern and international exchange – via the Internet, simultaneously and in a special way is performed an exchange of knowledge and other elements of technical progress and information and communication technologies. This is demonstrated in a materialized form (capital equipment, etc.), in the form of patents, know-how, or in the form of scientific and technical documentation and the like.

Globalisation, for a small group of developed countries also means “a scientific field of activities” in which they partake with feedback effects on the developmental characteristics of the country.

– The situation in *small developing countries* is very different from that in small developed countries in terms of development of science, certain scientific fields, application of the achievements of modern information and communication technologies, improvement of humanities and social sciences and so on. They are characterized by a number of specificities of the countries belonging to the above category or some of them, which are manifested through various forms of action. The basic specificity and characteristic of these countries is that they have not been developing their economy and social superstructure continually so far, including scientific research and development, or they have not been developing them sufficiently. At the same time, in these countries humanities have not been treated as they should have been, especially those whose research and scientific results are deemed to be very important and specific national values.

The basic characteristics of small developing determine the preconditions for their further development. These are countries with a relatively low gross domestic product per capita, an underdeveloped economic structure with a dominant share of the primary sector and the surplus labor force primarily related to agriculture, a lower or a low educational level of the population, a smaller or small number of scientists, with under-developed or undeveloped science, uneven distribution of sciences and the scientific potential within them, a relatively small funds for research and development, high or relatively high dependence on developed countries and others. Due to the aforementioned small developing countries, wherever located territorially, in the modern stage of development, cannot remain aloof from the impact of globalisation as a general phenomenon of the modern world. They need, along with the process of rapid development, in a very difficult economic situation in the world severely affected by the economic crisis, to create the conditions for the use of scientific advances, modern technological progress and information and communication technologies since these, even in the conditions of small undeveloped countries, are becoming an increasingly important factor of development and the imperative of the present time.

In these countries, the position and further development of humanities deserve a special treatment along with the unexplored historical, archaeological, anthropological, ethnological, linguistic, musical, and other national assets, that is, national or civilizational formations both those created in the past and those being created by the generation of this era.

ECONOMIC AND CIVILIZATIONAL REGIONALISATION AND HUMANITIES

– In the general trends in all countries, regardless of their size, territorial distribution, the overall level of development, especially the development of science and technology and scientific infrastructure, especially in small developed coun-

tries and small developing countries, economic and civilizational regionalisation plays a significant role. The above forms of regionalisation are inherited and created on the basis of political, economic and other decisions and instruments for implementing developmental, educational, cultural, scientific and economic policies of a certain country.

The position of countries on the world map as well of certain sciences in them is largely dependent on the regional division of the territory on a larger world scale and within each country.

In the contemporary political and territorial division of the world and the economic theory of economic growth and development a special place is reserved for economic regionalisation. It is closely related to the so-called *educational, cultural, scientific and civilizational regionalisation*. It is particularly manifested in some regions and in some countries under the influence of globalisation, which reaches everywhere, in all countries and regional entities. It is true that this happens at a different pace and through different influences.

Economic regions are consequences of commodity production, i. e., the social division of labor resulting from it, diverging in two directions: the division between territorial areas and individual activities and their further differentiation. These two types of divisions led to creating economic regions. At the same time regions were created in which educational, cultural, scientific, health and other social facilities and institutions of social upgrading were developed. They experienced a large-scale development of civilization.

Their differentiation resulting from the development of all aspects of education, culture, science, health, spirituality, and the application of modern achievements of technical progress and the appropriate specialization in commodity production, grew stronger with time as research achievements and production of commodities became more developed.

In capitalism and the former socialist system this differentiation evolved in specific ways for each of the two social systems. Nevertheless, despite the differences between the concepts and results of their application in each system, it is characteristic that certain results in both systems produced visible differentiation and inequality in the level of economic, social and civilizational development of regional communities of the world, countries of different size and level of development as well as region and within individual countries.

Both systems had a so-called “north-south” issue, which is a division of labor in which “north” was usually industrially more developed, while the “south” remained agrarian – a raw material source for the industrial area. The exploitation that occurs in this process continues to exist at the expense of underdeveloped areas.

This polarization of social wealth in both these directions is increasing with the development of science and technology, but in a new form. A so-called industrial, northern region (in which, as a rule, there are more available human and material resources) implements new technologies and scientific results, which enables a more rapid development and a continuous increase of the level of the overall de-

velopment. The southern region, normally, is not able to follow and implement this all, which is why it still lags behind the north.

The territorial distribution of non-economic institutions was carried out without any strict set of rules. The theoretic literature and practice of some countries show that major cultural goods and institutions are located in the economic, and some in the so-called civilizational regions of a country, and some and/or their branches in both regions.

The territorial aspect of the so-called economic and civilisational development in theoretical literature is rightly treated as a counterweight to the sectoral aspect. It is true that if it should be determined where to invest one would have in mind only some manufacturing sectors, due to their effect on the overall rate of economic growth, while the question of where to invest from the standpoint of regional and social development were ignored, there could be a discordant territorial distribution of productive forces and a very unbalanced level of development in terms of territorial distribution, which is bound to have diminishing effect on the overall economic growth rate in the conditions of pronounced effects of globalisation.

Three factors can particularly impede the economic and civilizational regionalism, performing certain types of research in each area and preservation of traditional values that are subject matter of research in humanities. These are: the total size of the territory, the different historical legacies of individual regions and the existence of several nations.

Historical legacy is very important for the development of every country and the preservation of its scientific and cultural heritage and its true values. That is why historical science is leading among humanities in terms of development in more or less all countries.

The third factor listed, i. e., the existence of different nations should be especially emphasized because of its great influence on general social trends and behaviors. In all multinational countries (regardless of their size) the classification into developed and underdeveloped areas correlated with the division into different national areas, which is why certain nations had different economic and political positions. Due to attempts to redress these inherited injustices, the issue of regional development and functioning of the so-called economic and civilizational regions has an additional facet that makes it much more sensitive than is the case of nationally homogenous countries. This context brings about the need for the development and promotion of humanities and the advancement of research in certain fields, such as: genealogy, history, archeology, anthropology, ethnology, language, linguistics, musicology...

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Science and technology progress rapidly in developed and highly developed countries, regardless of their size (measured by the size of the territory, the population, the amount of the gross domestic product per capita, the market volume...) It involves improving information and communication technologies and the applica-

tion of modern developments in all major areas of all the activities within a country. This increases the overall level of development and the standard of living. At the same time, it also promotes research in the field of humanities, especially those that by the content of their activities reveal and promote the cultural, spiritual and civilizational values of a particular country; they are national in character and assert national identity. Unlike some natural, biological, technological, and sometimes social sciences as well, humanities (especially branches that include the study of history, language, literature, philosophy, art...) are less directly affected by the process of globalisation, whose achievements are global in scope.

Research results in humanites are presented in a specific way, which is authentic for the country in question, its identity resources and civilizational values. Therefore, research in certain fields of the sciences often cannot be conducted according to the unified matrix of scientific research.

The process of globalisation, which represents a dynamic economic, political and cultural process, is reflected mostly in the economic sphere, where certain unified rules are applicable for almost all countries, regardless of their size. However, the impact of this process is greater in a small country than in a large one.

The effects of globalisation on individual activities of the economy, non-economic fields, various activities, and the society in general have different content and range, and are numerous and specific for various scientific fields. The impact of globalisation is greatest in natural and mathematical and technological and technical sciences.

The process of globalisation is reflected specifically in small countries, as well as in humanities and social sciences, since humanities entail the branches of knowledge that examine human beings, their culture and civilization, while social sciences examine the normative, legal, economic, political and other upgrades.

Small developed countries and small developing countries have different conditions for development and developmental characteristics and trends, which is manifested through the level of the overall development, including the development of humanities and other sciences. This is particularly evident in the economic and civilizational regionalism within each country, where, as a rule, the north is developed and the south underdeveloped, and where the concentration of the economic wealth is in the north, while in the central and southern part there is a high concentration of cultural and educational institutions and educated people who work in them.

Since nowadays under the influence of globalisation a world without borders is being created, where the area and number of the population do not affect the economic strength of a country and its survival, there is a fear that in small countries, particularly small developing countries, in these processes some of the values of both national and broader importance might be lost.

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