

HISTORY OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

THE MOTIVATION FOR CHOOSING THIS THEME IS THE GROWING IMPORTANCE WHICH HAS GLOBAL APPROACH TO BUSINESS MARKET ECONOMY OF THE NEW MILLENNIUM. GLOBALIZATION HAS BECOME A FASHIONABLE CONCEPT IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, BUT ALSO AMONG JOURNALISTS THAT ANALYZES THE POLITICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PHENOMENA. THE PAPER PRESENTS A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF GLOBALIZATION AND SOME ASPECT OF MYTHOLOGY AND IDEOLOGY BLOBALIZĂRII DIFFERENT SIZES.

KEYWORDS: *GLOBALIZATION, DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALIZATION, MYTHOLOGY, GLOBAL COMMUNITY*

1. Ideologies of globalization

The term globalization was first used in the publication "Towards New Education" in 1930. Since the 60s the term began to be widely used by both economists and sociologists. McLuhan introduced in a paper published in 1962 deadline for Global Village (global village), adopted within political scientists and sociologists used quickly. McLuhan introduce this concept in order to describe the new way of communication between different regions of the world based on radio communication[1].

By changing worldview liberal and communist ideology continued globalization of world revolution directly. The revolutions often overlap or come as the unit ages pass between them. The language is the language of revolutionary globalists. Our age is not only a revolutionary but we can say that we have entered a new phase of transformation, which by its historical and human effects will lead to a new structure and a new world order

As globalization is a revolutionary ideology. Revolution as a global practice constantly has to do with movement, revival and spread of revolutions, in all its forms and global standing.

Globalization is a "phenomenon of transforming the world into a unit, which manifests world-wide, by specific means." [2] Thus, globalization seeks feedback between different civilizations and cultures to promote a new international order, which in turn ensure stability, sustainable development, security and peace.

Globalization is a phenomenon historically manifested in different places in different forms, depending on the conditions and possibilities that era were held. The first

manifestations of globalization were particularly intertwined with the twentieth century. During the same period capitalism has grown development, although they could speak of capitalism ever since the physiocrats. In this regard globalization Provo development of capitalism in the international sphere.

The consequences of World War I, the Russian revolution, the crisis of 1929-1933, considered the greatest crisis of capitalism were slowed by globalization. Also then began the process of decolonization, independence of nations, colonies and dominions, in parallel with the establishment of economic and military rival blocs and the establishment of dictatorships. Thus, both globalization and capitalism have suffered because there were problems or interstate conflicts.[3]

The effects of the Second World War fundamental changes in global development. UTA was a new political-territorial map and a new hierarchy of states have established regional and global institutions, decolonization was completed, was consolidated nation-state, have developed international law and diplomatic activity. During this period it came to finding the best shape for stability, security and peace in the world. Also in this period are present and visible challenges extiderii capitalism.

As regards globalization as a science, it differs from other forms of social knowledge in that these forms are limited to a well defined framework. If globalization is spoken of social consciousness which relates to "the whole planet ... and meet both societal elements other forms of social consciousness." [4] Globalization involves as many dimensions as the entire social life: political, legal, cultural, ethical. Science superstructure globalization belongs in nature. Like other forms of superstructure as well as the political, economic, legal, sociological, etc., it is made of the relationship between side institutională human social relations.

The current process of globalization means the transfer of information technology, financial markets, armament is ultimp generation finds its place in the ideology of globalization. Nowadays, it is the biggest "change" in all possible .. Important that "globalization project", formulated in the third part of the twentieth century, appears uniform, and replaces two political ideologies: Liberalism and Communism.

From the historical point of view more than 400 years, since the religious wars of the sixteenth century and ending with the Club of Rome with apelurile the "world revolution", we constantly deal with movement, renaissance and spread of revolutions, in all forms.

2. Mythology of globalization

If we talk about a mythology of globalization we can say that it is a set of stereotypes contradictory or mutually exclusive, created by various forms of opposition and alternative forms, who was told about this trend in the early 90s.

The clash of two poles on globalization, new international order on the one hand and individualization or identity on the other hand, led to a harsh international debate (global talk), then surfaced all "postulates" core mythology of globalization.

Thus, globalization is the process:

- inevitably fatal, fateful;
- universalization or leveling of all differences - from economic to cultural;
- Westernization and Americanization;
- unidirectional, ie no alternative;

- delete not only the differences but also eliminate inequalities sovereign state.

In contrast to all these stereotypes of "the mainstream" globalizing other acts opposite pole of globalization. So globalizing process:

- is not predetermined or inevitable;
- has an alternative in the form of national identity Westernization or Americanization and opposes;
- is equal and disintegrated as a world where global capitalist system prevails.

As seen in these debates, globalization mythology with these dual structure establishes poles world leadership.

3. Dimensions of Globalisation

3.1. Space-time dimension of globalization

Spatial and spatio-Temora aspect of globalization, finds its reflection especially historical ramifications. Globalization (equivalent globalization) appears as a transactional process generated by all possible exchanges between different parts of the world, which is true for capitalism. The globalization is a reaction to international companies in order to increase their influence in the world. This process occurs from the fifteenth century and a modern take secolulul the end of the nineteenth century.

Development and globalization opziie them appear in some social stereotypes: socio-centrism and to total system approach. Socio-centrism has roots in classical sociology (XIX-XX centuries), both liberal and Marxist. Sociocentrismul is focused on existential issues (survival) and anthropological.

Peter Saunders invites us to understand that capitalist society is the result of natural evolution of humans, to progress and civilization, and that basically means saving capitalism and not ideology. "If we're talking about capitalism must speak in the language of victory, because it appears as a victory for science, progress, freedom and economy ... a victory of the madness of reality, consciousness of the dream, the normal man on man Paron "[5]. Of course all that means its values of freedom, the international system has led to an upgrading of these values. Scientific progress, economic etc., has led to intense international development and the man is the main actor of these values.

3.2. Political dimensions of globalization

The political factor was the emergence of the European Union engine, the regionalization of the European continent. Politics was the size that established the policy of globalization, its directions, steps and strategies to achieve global society.

Relations between globalization and politics has played and continues to play an important role in the operation and development of social relations as they appear to be essential in the context of political support must be consistent with the common will.

Magnitude, spatial extent and intensifiacrea integrative processes involved and nontinua rigor and determination to involve the elaboration of decisions, joint programs and projects, stregiilor with economic and social priorities, political and military time zone. All these measures and efforts lead to an interntional cooperation. Thus, globalization appears as a political value, universally[6].

3.3. The economic dimension of globalization

As a process, socio-economic and political impact of globalization spreads "uneven and different intensities of states, their overall hierarchy". Thus, globalization still underdeveloped countries because there is no legitimate economic and social inequalities such as technical, scientific, educational, etc., between them and developed countries. From here may result and an attitude of rejection[7].

The economy had in the past and now has a very special role in every society that cause radical changes in the areas of activity and quality of life. There is a connection addiction. The mechanism of production relations in all spheres of social reproduction is determined by property relations but at the same time, and factors related to the effects of globalization.

The development of international capitalism and economic relations det interstatatale rise of economic globalization and involve economic freedom, movement of goods, capital and people, libertetea exchange of goods, competition, even corruption and organized crime. All these aspects lead to globalize economy.

3.4. The legal dimension of globalization

The right is a key component of globalization deoare establishes, by its means, a new social reality. Legal relations is established as a tool of control over institutions and social relations. Viewed as a whole, right conșinței creates legal, social norms of conduct, exprimă will and general interests as legal will. Because these concepts capitalism has made its mark on the international market.

At the time when modernity has progressed far enough we can speak of a globalizing world, which allow capitalism to follow his path in favor of a free society.

Due to the development of globalization, capitalism can tend to the movement of vacancies and applications. Transactions involving an instrument, currency, equally, a standard of values, a reserve of purchasing power and an intermediate in schimburilor. Astfel rules and the need to regulate these relations have led to international law.

4. Humanity as a global community

The concept of "globalization", it is relevant concept of "human evolution", but should not be accepted assimilation or integration of the two concepts because we understand that globalization characterized as just one aspect of evolution umanității-interconxiunea interdependence. However, we can add to these and other mechanisms such as division differentiation, or, in a somewhat different perspective, diversification[8].

In the battle with their own destiny, culture plays an important role in shaping the socio-human as social ins. National culture in general has a close relationship with the national consciousness with the national sentiment around which slides as their own space, with suicidal thoughts and experiences of specific. Global culture is intended only as a treasure, personalized, customized, with overall responsibility for the conservation and dezvoltarea in relation to global and national values, as well as keeping identities[9].

Globalization is a result of civilization and culture. However, a difficulty arises due to the action of feedback between civilization and culture and the fact that, objectively occur mutual influences between different cultures. This feedback between culture and

civilization is a continuous reality, each standing in a dual position, the provider and recipient, influencing each other[10].

We in this context to talk about the emergence of international class. As a result it was possible expansion of trade worldwide. Thanks deshiderii international trade, large transnational companies have developed an international comercial opening and using corporate brands in the world.

Single currency in the European Union, the European common market unesște values of which tends to expand globally. Globalization has given a chance to promote the national economy, national economic values to spread internationally, which involves the foreground global market economy is a monetary economy. Basically euro has seized all international space being spread through international capitalist globalization throughout space. Large companies use the international currency market the euro. It is shown that the economic interdependencies Interntional system is largely influenced by global corporations.

The main foundations of capitalist int̄ierii a global phenomenon are:

1. The principle of democracy. Democracy appears as a method of gurvernare in an institutional framework

2. The principle of political pluralism. Since all forms of collective life (socialism, communism) produce tensions and conflicts of interest, constitutes a permanent threat to its cohesion, pluralism remains realistic option in a democratic state.

3. The principle of integration. It is a principle that dominates the process of regionalization and globalization, that gives content.

4. The principle of the rule of law. The main thrust of law, its system of values is the dignity, respect man against man, that is respectful of other legitimate drepturilo. Under capitalism, globalization and development, the rule of law receives connotations new globalizing value, rising to a higher grade core I was also the functions and action.

5. The principle of active international cooperation. Nowadays cooperation has become imperative that dominate international relations of any kind. Economically, the capitalist market, international cooperation has a wide range of promotional products, services export-import and marketing of patents, joint production and research programs (the ethnic and technological). That's international economic cooperation promotes open.

6. Subsidiarity and proportionality. On globalization, this principle underlies the delimitation of areas of competence and the conditions for their exercise by States, beyond the competence of the superordinate occurs, superstate, Interntional, globally. Subsidiarity is a way to understand and manage power, a principle by which the state itself is invited to work.

7. The principle of unity in diversity. Assume that the rights of each, recognizing its responsibility to conserve, enhance and develop the particularities and diverse cultural heritage. The concept underlying the establishment and functioning of the European Union.

8. The principle of communication, dialogue and transparency. The new economic, social and political globalization and proposes one projects a vision in which dialogue plays a central role. Social dialogue requires mutual trust, openness, availability, transparency and continuity in relations with citizens, society civilpă and even states.

Conclusions

After the World War II, and especially after the Cold War, many regional organizations begin to appear thus opening the way to globalization. As I said, globalization has brought great challenges to capitalism. This phenomenon was first emancipated regional, national, and then had a chance to expand worldwide.

Regionalization is the result of efforts of states, the need for cooperation from all points of view, in a well-defined interests, makes its appearance on the international section. This is the process of regional integration organizations and government agencies with a regional association of states, supranational institutions with separate legal personality established on the basis of international agreements and treaties. However regionalization preparing the insertion in globalization, prepare the area where there are conflicts, changes and radically changes the legal relations between states, which becomes equal partners.

With the disappearance of the communist bloc thinking revived concern for the common future of humanity, global empowerment of human destiny. And in former Soviet states begin to intervene globalization, and spread directly economy free exceptioanale cases directed by the state. Capitalism thus has an impact on the markets of these countries.

Currently, under globalization, information and communication flows and networks, open new centers, a new hierarchy that disregards the sovereignty and borders, so a transnational or supranational hierarchy.

Globalization as a phenomenon has been one suitable for spreading capitalism. Both globalization and the capitalist system, requires certain rules to be favorable for mankind. International flows penetrate beyond the control of the state, because nothing and no one can oppose the flow of information and telecommunications. The international flows such as the movement of goods, services, technologies, capital are preliminary assessments against globalization and capitalism.

The veracity of globalization of science and globalization toeriei characteristics and its fundamental principles, with its premises subjective and objective internal mechanism of operation of the overall system design requires world of tomorrow. World projecting in relation century challenges: technological challenges of the world of ideas, social and economic challenges, political and military challenges.

Communication is a process democratic. O consituie good communication leads to changing mentalities and attitudes to conflict resolution that is in the interest of everyone wrong.

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