

Shades and Penumbra of Globalization

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Abstract: Those who are often identified as challengers of globalization, from the standpoint of defending a defined modernity since the inception of capitalism¹, they are, in most cases, only one or all of the contestants of the dominant paradigm of globalization. Almost no one denies that requires empirical reality - that the current world is changing, both in the most developed societies, and as a result their impact on other companies, globally. Change exists and it is not contested. Its interpretations are contested and the practice based on these interpretations that are to be adopted in relation to them. Stating that this practice is itself a component of globalization, one of the factors that shape, may extend or limit his influence and can "tame" those it deems undesirable effects. Therefore, the debate about globalization acquires exceptional importance in relation to reality. Because it has become one of the most important components of this reality, yet we, that is globalization. And because the way in which reality will evolve from now on will depend, in turn, how that will evolve debate about globalization, building intellectual infrastructure, knowledge and value that will underpin future political and economic action. As stated, rightly, Immanuel Wallerstein, just we humans are the ones who, through their ideas, beliefs and actions constitute uncertainty factors of the future².

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1. Introduction

Although there are a number of voices disputing the new phenomenon of globalization and the model status of restructuring the world, and more people, however, consider globalization as one of the major problems of the present and future³, if not the most important of all. For these people, globalization is a process obviously composed of countless transformations of the natural world and societies we are witnessing: the climate change and to the international distribution of income, life expectancy, natural resources and political power. Their arguments are as impressive and convincing and the arguments of those who deny globalization as a new reality and consider merely a development of ancient circumstances. And since the future of humanity is at stake extremely important and at the same time, several variants of the future are certainly possible, advocates the thesis that globalization is a new reality and powerful shapers of the future, are divided in turn into two camps.

¹ Albrow, Martin, (1996), *The Global Age, State and Society Beyond Modernity*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, p. 69-85.

² Wallerstein, Immanuel, *The World We Are Entering: 2000-2050*, Dutch University Press, p. 5.

³ Crafts, Nicholas, (2000), *Globalization and Growth in the Twentieth Century*, IMF Working Paper, WP/00/44, Washington DC.

2. Globalization: a spontaneous global tendency?

One is the camp of those who feel a need to strengthen current trends and supporting the most important consequences of globalization. This camp is best illustrated by the voices of international financial institutions created with the Bretton Woods - the IMF and World Bank - and the group of businessmen, politicians and opinion leaders public united under the name The World Economic Forum in Davos. We are dealing with an “elite” pro-globalization who managed to organize and act relatively together to impose concepts, behaviors and decisions - economic and political - starting from the fundamental assumption that globalization, especially the economic, is an inevitable process, which acts with the force of a law of nature and against which individuals, organizations (including in particular economic) and companies need to change their actions and structures if they are to survive. The World Economic Forum aims to: (i) to provide a collaborative framework for world leaders seeking to address global; (ii) promote global leadership in the public interest; (iii) represent a nonpartisan organization in relation to approaches and solutions envisaged participants. Despite this desire to be just a frame or a meeting of leaders from all areas eager to discuss common problems of the world, The World Economic Forum has proved, as was expected, one of the centers of production and dissemination of an ideology of globalization, namely promoting economic liberalism and supports the solution of principle of global issues, develop unhindered trade, the movement of capital, transfer of technology and people, in a world rebuilt after market economic principles and free competition, the economy expanded even beyond, in addressing issues of social, cultural and security of the world. One of the most important products of the Davos Forum is an annual report on the economic competitiveness of nations. In 2003, the report put Finland first in competitiveness rankings, and in the years that followed, also developed economies, but never any of the major economic powers in the North Atlantic or Asian capitalism⁴. Instead it continually drew attention to the limited competitiveness “major” European economies compared to the United States and dynamic small economies of the world, which proved to be more flexible and easily adapted to international pressures of globalization.

And as I already mentioned, the speech about competitiveness, accompanied by political demands to increase national competitiveness of member countries of the European Union is the main issue under discussion including within existing programs and approaches to the problem of the European crisis and the exit from recession euro zone. Not only Germany that belonged to the ideology of economic liberalism - at least the current ruling elite - but even France which are seeking alternatives to the policies of austerity and whose most important yet instrument of the new approach - Louis Gallois report - in the center, and the whole concept and policies aimed at increasing its competitiveness. That, if we assume the identity of globalization and increased competitiveness, or accept the default theorem considers increasing competitiveness as the most important consequence “compulsory” globalization. Which is not necessarily true, as already mentioned reveals precisely those critics - and others -

⁴ Global Competitiveness Report, 2003-2011, <http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-competitiveness>.

globalization, and even some of the initiators of the new ideology involved economic and political, even the founder of the World Economic Forum in Davos⁵.

Either a hierarchy of nations requires a measurement tool built on an ideology. This report on competitiveness, which makes a comparative analysis of national economies' ability to compete on the world market, expresses the philosophy that underpins one of the most powerful ideological currents of globalization. According to this philosophy, the main force of globalization is the growing global market by volume, importance and power of determination in relation to national economies, causing both social and cultural change with a similar content in all societies of the world. This force, says ideology "pro-globalization" as the engine has particular interests of a socio-economic and political actor concrete, but is generated by the inherent characteristics of humanity and the human condition. Such a feature makes the irrepressible and only correct attitude of "world leaders" who are concerned with the problems of globalization is trying to adapt to long-term trends imposed by globalization. Here this view expressed in a few words and clear:

*"Economic 'globalization' is a historical process, the result of human innovation and technological progress. This refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows. The term sometimes also refers to the free movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also cultural dimensions, political, environmental and broader globalization."*⁶

The worldview of supporters of globalization as a universal phenomenon, as a whole evolutionary tendency of the world as a whole, which companies world must adapt because otherwise the force of globalization will reshape against the will and their action is grounded in interpretation a coherent set of changes visibly in the last hundred years, transformations are to be supported and influenced each other, despite belonging to areas traditionally considered independent national and international social life.

The most important of them is to accelerate economic growth. The crude product of mankind per capita increased from an average annual rate of 0.6% in most of the nineteenth century (1820-1870) to 1.3% - slightly more than double - during industrialization boom that preceded the First World War (1870-1913) and at a spectacular average rate of 2.2% - almost four times higher - in the period after the Second World War (1950-1990)⁷. And obviously, one should also consider that all this more growth took place in the same time when humanity had the largest population growth. Only between 1965 and 1990 the world population has increased by over 2 billion people, an average annual growth rate of 1.9%, a pace that would have added to the economic growth per capita to obtain a more accurate picture the huge rate of growth of productive forces of mankind.

Put together, these two processes - economic growth and population growth - suggests a single, global improvement of human's life, a process whose "driving force" appears to be increasing productive force. The indices of human development, a set of indicators adopted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to estimate - and compare - not just increasing wealth globally and nationally, and its effects on life expectancy of the population and distribution of national resources within companies are also increasing worldwide. The optimistic conclusion of supporters of

⁵ Soros, G, (1998), *The Crisis of Global Capitalism: Open Society Endangered*, Public Affairs.; Soros G, (2005), *George Soros on Globalization*, Public Affairs; Chang, Ha-Joon, (2012), *Samaritenii cei răi*, Polirom.

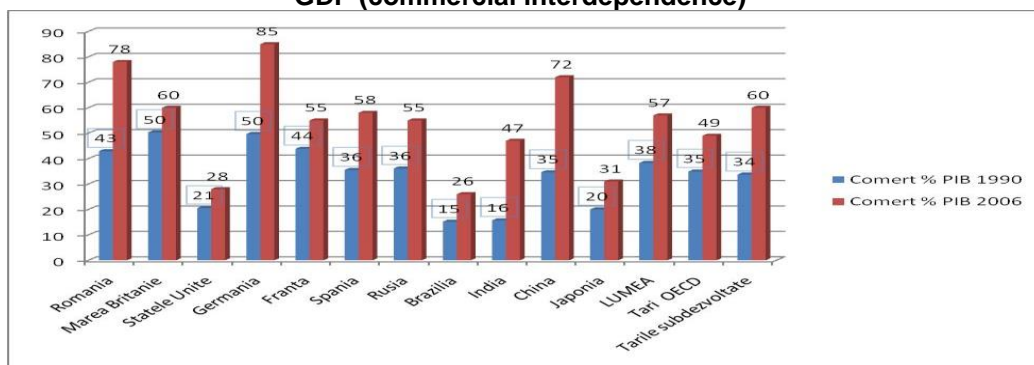
⁶ IMF Staff, (2000), *Globalization: Threat or Opportunity?* (Corrected January 2002), IMF, p. 1.

⁷ Maddison, Angus, (1995), *Monitoring the World Economy: 1820-1992*, OECD, p. 6.

globalization paradigm as a process is that despite the inequalities that still exist in the world and in different societies and a tendency still not taken possession, to redistribute wealth and quality of life unevenly across society and between individuals within companies - disparities in income distribution have increased over time, up from a ratio of about 1/3 between the lowest incomes and the highest at the beginning of the last century, about 1/9 late⁸ - general historical trend is to substantially improve the human condition, based on accelerating growth beyond accelerating pace of population growth and also democratize the results of economic growth. Since this view is accepted, it enters a logical algorithm that does not crack easily identified. It assumes, of course, identifying the “driving force” of economic growth and nearly a conclusion requires a combination specific to each historical epoch taken separately, at least three factors: (i) technological developments; (ii) international trade; (iii) that system of values at the beginning of the twentieth century, Max Weber called it “*spirit of capitalism*”⁹ and which is the best environment for social and ideological stimulation of both technological innovation and free trade (Chart. 1.1).

The technological development of recent decades View Most Significant is, of course, electronics and the new direction of technical development known as IT (Information Technology - Information Technology). Proponents of globalization tend to identify as the main effect of the new technologies reshaping the global economy, resulting in the formation of “new electronic global economy (the new global economy electronics)”¹⁰. But new technology does not modify only the economy but at the same time, it changes the relationship between people, mainly through development at a level unprecedented in history yet to communications between people. History short of modern technologies of communication seems to repeat history in the much longer term other key technologies - such as iron processing, or the domestication of animals - which not only increased the productive capacity of economies, allowing population growth, the development of urban settlements etc., but radically altered human relations within companies or between companies.

Chart no.1. Expression of the increasing globalization of international trade in GDP (commercial interdependence)



Source: Sorin Adam Matei in <http://www.pagini.com/blog/2010/11/07/globalizarea-in-ultimii-30-de-ani-a-afectat-lumea-in-mod-profund/>, found on May 20, 2011

⁸ IMF, (2000), *World Economy Outlook*, Washington D.C., pp. 71-72.

⁹ Weber, Max, (1993), *Etica protestantă și spiritul capitalismului (The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism)*, Humanitas Publishing, Bucharest.

¹⁰ Giddens, Anthony, (1999), *Runaway World. How Globalization is Reshaping our Lives*, Profile Books, London, p. 17.

The new communication technology appears to have the same effect multilateral¹¹ reorganizing companies simply because it has the ability to connect all individuals in a network. Global networks such as the Internet or electronic communications that allow extraordinary international mobility of capital present, and increase traffic speed network relationships seem to be technical conditions that support current globalization. Network theory states that, due to its properties, the world “shrinks” in the sense that the number of intermediation necessary to connect a network with any other element is reduced. Theoretically, it is not larger than four, which means for instance that to interconnect a Romanian peasant with the emperor of Japan - two people who, throughout history have been unable to relate - there is a road containing not more than four intermediate connections.

Of course, the main question is what circulates on these networks, whose infrastructure is provided by contemporary technologies. There is an agreement quasi-universal that the networks circulating capital, with all the consequences that this movement may have - from accelerating the development in the most geographically remote from the centers of global development and to increase the risk of economic crisis even in economy relatively stable and developed as a direct consequence of its “volatility”. Shareholders who retreated quickly and unrestricted economy of South Korea, for example, contributed to the unexpected economic crisis of the late 90's. Such capital movements easily and rapidly, with all the risks that may be released for national economies greatly increases their power in relation to savings that compels them to adapt to the requirements, objectives and interests of capital. An economy that could meet or satisfy these requirements to a lesser extent than other economies, it is in the position to risk losing them to other economies. So, the requirements of capital seem to become quickly objective requirements are forced to move all economies, regardless of the characteristics of the companies that develop and even independent of the political objectives of the leaders of these economies and states are included.

Greatly reducing the complexity of the problem, to find the essential dominant feature and a simple algorithm is reached in three steps: (i) the fate of societies depends on their development; (ii) developing economies depend on the ability to attract and retain capital; (iii) the ability depends in turn on the extent to which a company policy and national economies meet the demands of international capital. In short, globalization means, where this algorithm is real domination of the world by capital as essentially organizing the economy, production and distribution in a society. And the most important empirical arguments in favour of such reasoning is that the totalitarian system of organization of production and distribution, which had opposed fiercely capitalism even within companies, if they fail to do so successfully worldwide, collapsed from the inside when international capital have refused to invest in development. Second, these networks circulate information that is circulating so that it can not be censored, controlled and manipulated by political elites and power groups in any society. Free flow of information has a huge force for democratization of the world. It has been shown that having information, you have power. And specifics explosion communications worldwide - precisely because it could allow a Romanian peasant Venezuelan come into contact with the Emperor of Japan in only four intermediaries – it is that democratizes information and thereby power that is embedded in it and transmits it not just elite power in different areas of society, but even ordinary citizens, which changes itself to the distribution of power in society - including capitalist

¹¹ Castels, Manuel, (1998), *The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture*, Blackwell, Oxford.

societies developed – and the forms in which the various elites and institutions of power manage power relations in a society.

For American society, for example, widely seen to represent the type of “ideal” of modern democracy, democratization of information on the effects of the power system have been identified as a passage “from Madisonian democracy to Jeffersonian democracy”¹², founded able nine, the American voters to judge themselves based on the information becoming available to more complex and personal culture of increasingly vast potential effects of a government against another. But perhaps the most spectacular example of this is how it has evolved conception of war and how the war is being treated by the people in democratic societies and developed. US and Iraqi war from 2003 illustrates better than any other such developments. In this war, the US military treated her in the front line of the war, 500 journalists from the major TV stations and publications American and international, and in turn, the regime in Baghdad not only tolerated center city American journalists and other coalition countries that were part of the goal, but has also organized regular daily press conference allowing him to address through these journalists, American public opinion. The war in Iraq consisted, like any war, first in a confrontation of the two armies, but in parallel to this, held a confrontation between the political leaders of the two camps in conflict for winning public support American opinion of all the powerful American citizen, on his way to inform what happens in war and to present the views of each policy makers. So, the second big consequence of globalization that is increasing the power of the citizen is directly contrary to the first major result, which is to increase the power of capital.

We are now able to identify the main thesis of globalization as a phenomenon paradigm “spontaneous” movement resulted from “natural” companies, mainly those of more developed societies. Under this paradigm, we deal with the process of adapting to people and societies from the effects of technological development. Source of technological development, in general, does not deserve sought, it could not in society but the people inside, as a feature of the way of thinking and patterns of behaviour of the species. In history, various technological waves in sequence continuously shaped culture, society and relations between societies. Faced with the changes that we make the necessary technology, companies can adapt or try to shirk either technology or to oppose it. Both attempts lead to failures that can be so severe that the list of companies that have disappeared as a result of an attitude devoid of humility in the face of technological development is impressive. The last wave is the technology of electronics and IT technologies. He builds an information infrastructure and relational increased exponentially the social, cultural, political and geostrategic of capital and equity rooted to the highest extent in developed societies of Europe and North America (to which must be added a few Asian companies). In the face of this wave of globalization generated by the combination of technology and capital, societies can try to adapt or resist. It is reasonable, say advocates of the paradigm, as they adjust, because so far all efforts have not led opposition than failures with serious social and economic consequences. The collapse of the totalitarian system in Europe is a good example of this kind of success achieved easily opposite the Chinese or Vietnamese, who have sought to adapt to globalization, instead of trying to oppose an ad-hoc alternative.

Globalization, as the new paradigm concludes, can not be stopped nor pointless attempt of this kind. But it can be integrated and Davos Forum is just

¹² Morris, Dick, (2003), *Noul Principe. Machiavelli în secolul al XXI-lea*. Editura Ziu, București, p. 64.

pointless to prepare makers around the world to shape and to rethink their actions, principles, beliefs and policies based on identifiable pressures of globalization. And in this effort, they can go together, supporting each other and offsetting the unfair distribution which is indisputable that globalization produces. As shown, the core of "hard" paradigm of globalization as a spontaneous process consists of two assumptions: (i) that the technological development is a "spontaneous" of history; (ii) the development of trade and international capital flows following the technological development - and one could argue that followed continuously throughout history, as each technological leap - is, in turn, spontaneously, in other words that there a social historian topic to impose all other subjects of history, there is an option that best suits its interests social, economic and political.

3. Globalization: a new component of the contemporary world order?

Or, just this presupposition spontaneous nature of globalization is denied by supporters of the second largest on the globalization paradigm. This paradigm - paradigm of globalization as a rule - consider globalization as just another step in the whole world domination by a small group of companies belonging to the economic and political elite the most developed and most powerful of the world. The second assumption is that globalization paradigm has a historical subject and it can be easily identified: is the great international capital, together with its political allies and intellectuals. Symbols are multinational companies, but primarily the US financial institutions worldwide, especially IMF and IBRD organisms economic and political cooperation between the developed countries, such as WTO and G8, and the World Economic Forum in Davos is regarded as a simple ideological expression of a global expansion program and intensification of domination developed center on developing periphery. As in spontaneous globalization paradigm the problem exceeded net extending the scientific debate in the field of social, civic activism and national and international policy decisions. As a result, the World Economic Forum and the Global Social Forum, held in Porto Alegre first time in Brazil. The World Social Forum brings together not opponents of globalization, but opponents of the ideology of globalization developed around Davos community and considered not merely conceptual assistance of offensive ideological and political known as the "conservative revolution", whose main political leaders was in the ninth decade of the last century, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher in the United States to Britain and the extension should we face the beginning of this new century all over the world.

What should be noted about the members and supporters of the World Social Forum, one of the most extensive and comprehensive organized movements of civil society in opposition to the power centers of national and global, is that he does not deny globalization as problematic central of the world but its just one approach. Namely, exactly the approach defined by the World Economic Forum and international financial and political institutions - the IMF and the World Bank, the G8. What proponents deny the World Social Forum is very fundamental assumption which states that: "*Economic globalization is a historical process resulting from human innovation and technological process*"¹³.

Rather, they argue that globalization is nothing but an offensive "capital against labour" of the wealthy against the poor, the powerful against the weak and, ultimately, a certain mode of social organization – capitalist – all other modes of social organization, from the socialist to traditional.

¹³ IMF Staff, (2000), *Globalization: Threat or Opportunity?* (Corrected January 2002), IMF, p. 1.

In good Marxist spirit – or from the perspective of the paradigm of society initiated by Marx in the nineteenth century, that history is nothing but competition between classes to dominate society – the supporters of the World Social Forum, under which we are gathered here, unjustified all ideological opponents of globalization as a phenomenon “natural”, just reject the fundamental premise of adverse ideology that which asserts that globalization comes from “human innovation and technological progress”. Their thesis is that, far from being a phenomenon “natural”, based in the deepest characteristics of the species and company - innovation capacity, expressed in technological development - globalization is simply a political offensive worldwide group of people identifiable: representatives of the great Western capital, or “Triad” development consists of three centers of capitalist and developed world - USA / Canada, Europe and Japan – which, after obtaining the absolute dominance of companies that were formed, triggered since the early 80s of last century, an offensive economic, financial, ideological and political world domination intended to confer and change those societies that still resist their pressure, image and likeness of a society dominated unlimited capital and its representatives .

“The concept of globalization has served primarily as a political objective rhetoric: the overall reduction in wage levels; removing barriers existing state to the free movement of capital; reduce expenses Member of income redistribution to education, health and guaranteeing a minimum income population”¹⁴.

As a result, globalization is a reality - or in any case the reality they describe theories of globalization - but simply an ideology designed to justify and conceal expansion, shaping the capital developed world so as to enable him a dominant position in relation to less developed peripheries of the world system. Domination is the key concept of the theory of the opponents of “natural” globalization. Far from being a “natural” phenomenon or process or spontaneous socio-economic globalization is seen as the construction of a new mechanism of domination of the less developed world by the “triad” developed: USA / Canada, Europe and Japan.

From this perspective, globalization is nothing but the way in which the developed centers of the world, “triad” that solves a historical problem - the rest of the world domination, the capitalist society organized differently. In the first stage of development of the capitalist organization of society this problem was solved by making crafts, mercantilist capital. This was originally obtained by the domination of trade in manufactured capital and has been reinforced by inventing the industry, which basically means the reorganization of manufacturing output so that craftsmen - transformed into proletarians - be subordinated capital. But the tendency of capital to expand, changing the image and likeness to the world around it quickly becomes a limit to its rule. For expansion capital equals non-capitalist world industrialization and gradual balancing of power relations between centers and their peripheries.

The subordination of production - first of manufactured goods and food, and then - capital has been the strategy of domination by capital post-feudal society. Industry represented within an economy already capitalist mechanism by which the forms were removed from family and handicraft production and ensured that production exclusively subordinated capital. It also ensured, and domination “triad” industrialized developed world around him. However, industrial expansion in the twentieth century brought outskirts near balance in the global market. Moreover, it drew attention to the extraordinary advantages in terms of economic and global power, you can create control of the main natural resources – located in the periphery rather than in the developed world. At the beginning of the second half of last century, a

¹⁴ Wallerstein, Immanuel, Op. cit., p.15.

second pole of global wealth tend to form in areas rich in natural resources cheap, globalist economic theories already treated as “comparative advantages” of nations. Theory remained in operation at least as long as the international market price scissors not necessarily work to the advantage of the center developed. Later, it was replaced by a new theory, more realistic, the “competitive advantage” of nations and companies¹⁵, reflecting the reality that things are back to normal, that the market was reorganized in favour of developed capitalism. Globalization exists in this period, technology transfer occurs, often beyond desirable for the developed world, which is sometimes surprised that especially military technology, and of these the mass destruction of priority, are expanding her periphery less orderly and often hostile.

Developed capitalist world reaction to such a global loss of land structures that trade, industry and communications were promoted all of them increasingly interdependent capital was ideologically labeled by the name of “neoliberalism” and “neoconservatism”. It meant, first of all, taking the political initiative by a new generation of political leaders in the developed capitalist countries of the world. Capitalism reorganizes first at home through a series of radical restructuring. First, there is widespread reconstruction management and companies on the basis of a new philosophy, one that gives the ultimate principles of Adam Smith, that production was broken down into simple tasks, and brings these tasks in processes consistent not only in production, but in business¹⁶.

At the same time, the functions of the main institutions of the capitalist economy are reviewed and corrected, and financial capital gain not only additional priority, but a life of its own that makes it fast to become the main instrument of economic growth. Capital flows radically changes its structure. Since the '80s, the “official” capital – managed by the state through public policy development – is falling dramatically as a share of total private capital flows in damage. Secondly, and more importantly still, the composition of net capital flows for direct investment changes. After a short oscillation at the beginning of the last decade in the second half of bank loans and portfolio investments are direct investments definitive place, ie capital flows directly controlled management of large corporations¹⁷. National economies of developing countries and even developed economies, depend now on the decisions taken by financial circles concentrated in major capitals of the developed world. The gradual removal of barriers and obstacles to capital movements using information technology and political decision making economies still dependent on conditions, fears and sometimes even the whims of capital.

Developed centers of the world obtained a dominant position in the global expansion of markets in which they hold no more than “four monopolies”: (i) technology initiative; (ii) access to global natural resources; (iii) control international financial flows; (iv) the control of weapons of mass destruction¹⁸. Obviously domination paradigm does not consider globalization as a spontaneous phenomenon but as an offensive domination of the world towards building a social and historical subject identified with representatives of economic, political and ideological great international capital. The new information technologies, communication development and reconstruction of major financial institutions, both at global and national levels, facilitates its domination even in the nominally is far from holding a majority share in total capital flows.

¹⁵ Porter, Michael R., (1990), *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, The Free Press, New York, p. 89.

¹⁶ Hammer, M.&Champi, J., 1993, *Reengineering the Corporation*, Harper Business, New York, p. 115.

¹⁷ IMF Staff, 2000, *Globalization: Threat or Opportunity?* (Corrected January 2002), IMF.

¹⁸ Amin, Samir, (1997), *Capitalism in the Age of Globalization*, Zed Press, London, p. 82.

But be obtained and recognizes the strategic function to define directions of investment and millions of small investors - continuously advise, sometimes deliberately induced in error, intentions and big capital movements - without follows him to doubt the leading role. The more so as, behind him, seem to meet both policy and science. Developed countries and international organizations they support politically driven globalization and, if necessary, as we have seen, and military and social sciences, especially the economic and political paradigms them build solid intended to legitimize interests. Against this expansion - interpreted as dominant trend - the alliance of capital, politics, science and military force stands voices a large part of civil society, sometimes with science instruments, sometimes with those of civic protest. And so the objective is not to stop the expansion of capitalist civilization and Western-style democracy, but rather, you set limits and controls which, for now, opponents of globalization still looking for them.

But their construction principle it is known to them. These control mechanisms are, in principle, governance mechanisms. The government is the one that held so far in check the forces of capital or counteract the negative effects of development and expansion of their governance is the need to do so from now on, but this time not only nationally, not only in companies origin of capital, but also global, ie the level at which globalization acts.

4. Conclusions

As shown, regardless of the positions they have and whatever goals you pursue, both groups still arrives at the conclusion of the same: trends in corporate restructuring and the world due to globalization necessitate restructuring the governments, both at company level and even within their local communities and worldwide. The common point of all those entering the debate about globalization is the need for a new government. Besides, just debate remodelling governments and is intended precisely because, ultimately, the debate is reflected in the requirement for the government, it is so comprehensive and so rich in participants. It is true that proponents of each paradigm ask anything else from this new government. While advocates of the paradigm of globalization as a spontaneous phenomenon calls for opening of governments towards capital requirements, democratization and decentralization of political decisions, expand markets to include the management of those areas of social life, in organizing traditional societies were situated outside the market - such infrastructure, public utilities, health, education and even national defense - supporters paradigm domination require governments reshaping national public policies and international so huge pressure of capital to be taken under control, and its negative effects, such as environmental damage, depletion of natural resources and cultural communities ideological uniformity, reduction or slower growth in incomes of the working classes, accentuated the polarization of societies, etc., to be offset by public policies effective and fair.

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