



## Globalization and the creation of the information society

### *Globalizarea și procesul de creare a societății informaționale*

Lecturer Lorena POPESCU DUDUIALĂ, Ph.D.  
Universitatea „Constantin Brâncuși”, Târgu-Jiu, Romania  
e-mail: lorena\_ucb@yahoo.com

#### **Abstract**

*Century must be a century of all the inhabitants of this planet, the full event, open and protected the human personality, the potential for work and intelligence of every citizen. It will be the century of the Information Society and Knowledge, in which information and knowledge will play a decisive role in the economic world of states, in shaping the construction and affirmation of each individual personality. This century will be those who will know how to adapt to new requirements of the Information Society, in which states and governments will need to ensure that their citizens be prepared to accept and to live in such a society. Starting from these basic options on the future of Romanian society, it must have the fundamental premise of these incontrovertible truths.*

**Keywords:** globalization, information society, global economy, technical and technological revolution

#### **Rezumat**

*Secolul XXI trebuie să fie un secol al tuturor locuitorilor acestei planete, al manifestării depline, neîngrădite și ocrotite a personalității umane, a potențialului de muncă și inteligență a fiecărui cetățean. El va fi secolul Societății Informaționale și al Cunoașterii, în care informația și cunoștințele vor juca un rol decisiv în dezvoltarea economică a statelor lumii, în modelarea, construirea și afirmarea personalității fiecărui individ. Acesta va fi secolul celor care vor ști să se adapteze noilor cerințe ale Societății Informaționale, în care statele și guvernele lor vor trebui să aibă grijă ca cetățenii lor să fie pregătiți și să accepte să trăiască într-o astfel de societate. Pornind de la aceste opțiuni fundamentale privind viitorul societății românești, acesta trebuie să aibă drept premise fundamentale aceste adevăruri incontestabile.*

**Cuvinte-cheie:** globalizare, societate informațională, economie mondială, revoluție tehnică și tehnologică

**JEL Classification:** F01, F15, F59

For over a decade and a half I have officially walked into a new era: It was the Information Society. Two events which have marked and foreshadowed the emergence and evolution of the Information Society. The first is dated from 1992, when vice-president since the United States, Al Gore, launched the concept of "the Information" ("information highway"). The concept had a strong technical and technological, and was based primarily on technological progress in the U.S. electronic industry and communications. There was a moment in which the United States have technical, technological and financial development of equipment and systems that provide faster routes and more efficient transmission of information. Europe, threatened to challenge the U.S. has reacted promptly by completing the report entitled "Europe and Global Information Society. Recommendations for Council of Europe." Known as the "Bangemann Report", report findings and recommendations gathered a group of 20 experts and was presented to the Council of Europe Meeting of 24-25 June 1994, held in Corfu (Crete). It is time the Council of Europe at that time, decided the formation of the Council for the Information Society, specialized body dedicated exclusively to establish concrete ways of implementing the recommendations of the "Bangemann Report", and on 19 July 1994 was first developed in Europe by Action for the Information Society, entitled "Road to Europe's Information Society".

It is clear that this time took by surprise many of the countries of Europe. Some have a better infrastructure for communication, others have a more powerful electronics industry, while others never think of it, being more concerned and involved in finding solutions and solving problems of internal economic and social, such be decreased economic growth and unemployment rate of inflation, etc. But very soon these countries, the European Union, found that new information technologies and communications plans and updated the European Union to build a Global Information Society were a response to a large potential for solving problems that are faced.

In the new context, the governments of all member countries of the European Union are evaluated quickly and earnings, especially the losses caused by construction, delaying construction or unbidding Information Society, in the creation of new jobs, increase service quality public in terms of lower costs, reduce pollution, traffic depletion of major cities and on highways, and the increasing level of education and knowledge, particularly young people, sustained economic development in general.

Consequently, all European governments have initiated at national level a comprehensive process of analyzing the ways and means by which the process can start building the Information Society. Point out that, at the moment, there is no European country that does not have its own strategy for the Information Society, more or less connected with the European Union, but there are big differences between them because, in particular the technical, technological and economic initial startup of each country and their potential human, economic and financial.

An important role in defining objectives and means of achieving the Information Society they have played, and unfortunately, it plays May different degree of understanding of the concept of Information Society and the potential benefits resulting from its construction by the Government and politicians, not least, the presence or absence of their political will to act in this direction.

European Union (EU) and European Commission (ECC) was and is a center of strong financial support, logistical, organizational and administrative to ensure a European strategy and action plans consistent for the Information Society. Conscious of the great gap and potential economic development between the countries of Europe and the former Communist bloc, the EU and ECA have initiated a series of actions for cooperation

between these states have created special bodies to analyze and identify the methods and forms these former communist countries can integrate into the great family of European countries, despite a continuing economic recession, an alarming growth of unemployment and deteriorating living standards of inhabitants of these countries. Were initiated special programs to assist these countries, both to halt economic decline and the economy in terms of a transition, more or less obvious to a market economy. Most of these countries and triggered a simultaneous transition to the Information Society in order to create conditions of deep "painless" in the European Union.

From the analysis made, one can say that in all these years there was a current favorable for the development and the bases for Information Society based on knowledge. But all countries could benefit in equal measure, this friendly environment? Have worked with governments of these countries the same power and political mechanisms to unlock the stagnation or recession?

An analysis made by the famous professor Negroponte of MIT (USA) Esprit Conference on Information Society in Brussels (November 1997), placing Europe still behind the U.S. and was a clear distinction between countries north and south of them. Appreciate is that countries such as Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark are at least a step in the other, the latter being included in a so-called "third world" the era of information. And should we think that have been taken into account only the European Union member states.

Discussed and are still being discussed a lot about computers, software, communication and informatics. But while these issues are increasingly discussed in the meetings of the laity in the family on the street, particularly among young people. It is a sign that the subjects dropped from the high spheres of scientific research and laboratory testing and were installed slowly, but surely, against each of us influencing our way of life, working conditions, how to think for we recreate, to fulfill us as human beings. It is a sign that the movement initiated by the first microprocessor production has become a table, became a universal phenomenon.

In this context, we consider that almost nothing can be designed to operate in the future without not take account of new information technologies and communications. Our entire way we organize and carry out daily activities, whether domestic, professional or entertainment will be fundamentally affected by the new technologies.

We ask, however, the legitimacy, if the Information Society is what we want, if what we need now, if what we will do better and more prosperous if we are forced to accept or if we can resist them. Of course we have freedom to choose. It is one of our fundamental law. And we can exercise. Are important consequences of our choice of alternative development for which we opted. Choice can be made for future development for the welfare of individual and social progress for technological, economic, social and cultural integration for the European and global level. And then you must influence for the Information Society. The alternative to this is the condemnation from long-term isolation, underdevelopment, poverty.

Today is a great revolution in the world, triggered the gigantic explosion and spread of new information technologies and communications. There is no first and certainly not the last technological revolution in human history. The famous predictor American Alvin Toffler, talking about a society of "the third wave" (based on the knowledge and information), by the special "first wave" (based on agriculture) and that of the "the second wall" (based on industry).

Globalization is the process can follow three major coordinates, namely in geographically, the process is all over the world, specifying that there are differences of

speed between different regions or countries in the sphere of coverage involved in the computerization of traditional economic, military, administrative, and most recently, culture, leisure time, health care, coordinated last is those involved, and their group increased day by day, including scientists, industrialists, bankers, policy and, increasingly, simple citizens.

Regarding the geographical dimension of the Information Society, observed the existence of three main centers where the need was to shift information has been fully realized: the U.S., Europe (and especially the countries of the European Union) and Japan which has perfect transition Society Information. In these areas the new information technologies and communications (high-tech) had a strong impact in contributing to changing the fundamental organization and operation of state institutions, economic activity in general the way to work, live and communicate to the citizens. Government policy makers have realized that countries that manage "experience" a total change and acted as meaning more equitable distribution of the benefits the Information Society to avoid the formation of groups of "information have" and "information have-nots", which is the greatest danger that can arise in the new type of society: the capitalization and polarization information.

If companies "first" and "second wave" generated social polarization that have divided these companies into rich and poor and have generated riots, revolutions and even wars, globalization of world economy, developing new information technologies and communications, building new type of society - the Information Society, may lead to a new kind of polarization in the world, particularly dangerous for the future evolution of mankind: the accumulation of capital, wealth, and can capitalize and garner information and knowledge. And "information is power," says Alvin Toffler. It is the duty of governments, civil society, all citizens to act because it does not concentrate in the hands of one man, of a single social group or a single nation. It is our duty, all of the work to use these technologies to foster international collaboration and development, development communication and closeness between people, for the granting of equal peoples and citizens to start the new global competition.

### Bibliography

- Abbate, J., (1988). *From ARPANET to Internet: a History of ARPA-Sponsored Computer Networks*, University of Pennsylvania
- Baltac, V., (2008). *South Eastern Europe: Digital Divide or Digital Opportunity?*. Bucharest: comunicare la 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference on Digital Economy Development in South East Europe
- Baltac, V., (2007). *Vulnerabilitatea sistemelor în contextul actual Internet*. București: comunicare la Secția de Știința și Tehnologia Informației Academiei Române
- Bollier, D., (1996). *Future of Electronic Commerce*. Aspen: Institute for Humanistic Studies
- Guran, M., (2007). *Societatea informațională: propuneri pentru o strategie națională*. București: Academia Română
- Hamzescu, I.R., (1998). *Noua Economie(New Economy) și societatea informațională*. Craiova: Editura Universitaria