

Conștientizarea necesității acestui echilibru, încă de la vârste fragede, începând din învățământul preșcolar, este un gest de responsabilitate față de viitorul nostru, al tuturor. Pe lângă asta, dezvoltarea unor obiceiuri etice corespunzătoare în raport cu natura, este mai ușor de realizat la o vârstă fragedă, decât la vârsta maturității. Este deja demonstrat științific că baza comportamentală a omului este obținută în cei „7 ani de-acasă”, pe care îi pomenim de multe ori când vorbim despre felul de a fi al diferitor persoane cu care interacționăm de-a lungul vieții.

În cele din urmă, putem afirma că o dezvoltare durabilă presupune includerea ideii de sustenabilitate în viața cotidiană a fiecărui om, dar și responsabilizarea societății, care trebuie să înțeleagă că, numai prin conlucrarea tuturor celor ce se implică în implementarea acestui deziderat, putem evolua corespunzător, și mai cu seamă prin responsabilizarea tinerelor generații și implicarea lor în alegerea unor soluții viabile pe termen lung, ajutându-i să înțeleagă că dacă nu se implică, își compromit viitorul.

Această abordare ne demonstrează că educația este poate cea mai importantă achiziție a societății, pentru că în urma acesteia, cetățenii pot participa în mod conștient la atenția acordată mediului, produsul său constând în formarea unor cetățeni responsabili și receptivi față de problemele cu care se confruntă mediul.

Încheiem această lucrare subliniind faptul că educația pentru mediu este probabil cel mai util instrument de responsabilizare a omului față de ceilalți și față de el însuși, având capacitatea de a ne determina viitorul și de a-l construi pe o fundație etică, stabilă și rezistentă în timp.

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CONCEPTS OF SOCIAL – HUMAN SCIENCES IN NEO REALISTIC THEORY

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Abstract

În ultimele trei decenii, fenomenul imigrației s-a răspândit în toată lumea. În societățile care absorb imigrația tradițională – cum ar fi Australia, Canada și Statele Unite – cantitatea imigrației, precum și compoziția sa s-au schimbat, în comparație cu situația din Europa. În această perioadă, o mulțime de populații au sosit din Asia, Africa și America Latină. În acești ani, în Europa, țările care obișnuiau să respingă imigranții, au devenit societăți care absorb imigrația. Acest articol va încerca să se conecteze între teoria neorealistică și realitatea politico-socială din acești ani.

Key-words: teorie neorealistică, politică de imigrare, globalizare.

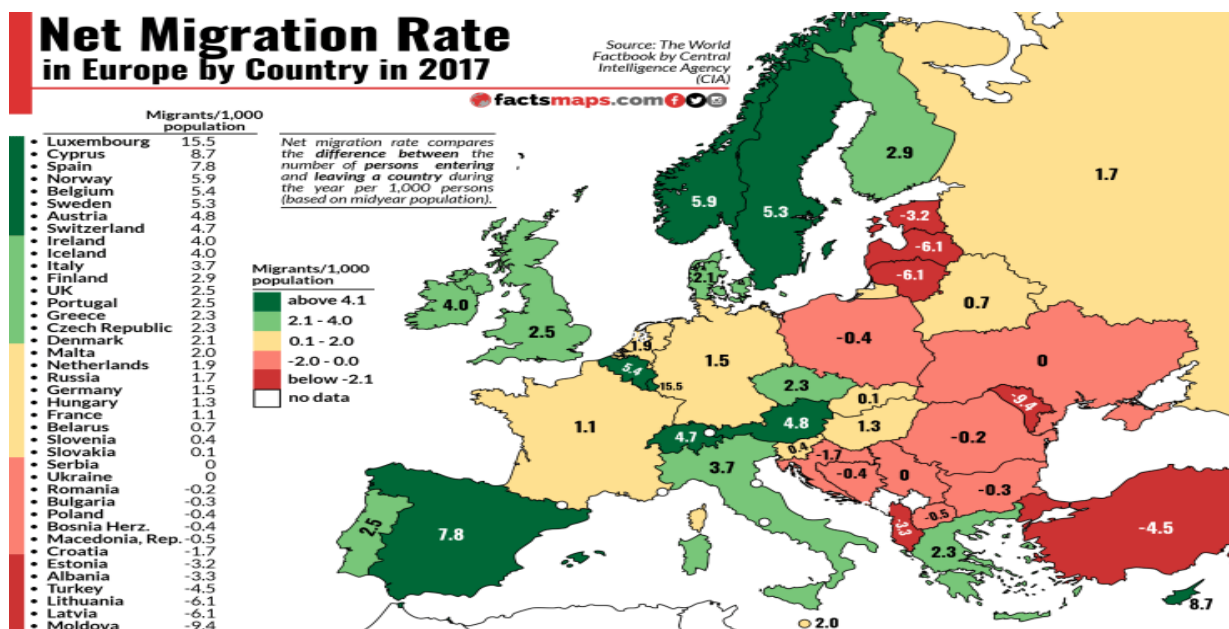
CONCEPTS OF SOCIAL – HUMAN SCIENCES IN NEO REALISTIC THEORY

During the past three decades, the immigration phenomenon has spread out all over the world. In societies which absorb traditional immigration, such as Australia, Canada and the

United States, the amount of immigration, as well as its composition have changed, in comparison to the situation in Europe [6, p. 4]. During this period of time, a great deal of populations has arrived from Asia, Africa and Latin America. During these years, in Europe, countries who used to reject immigrants, have become societies which absorb immigration. Over the years, the occupational needs have changed, and thus, as early as a bit after 1945, nearly all of the Western European countries have begun attracting significant numbers of workers from abroad, mainly from Eastern Europe. Towards the end of the 1960's, a change had occurred and most of the immigrants arrived from developing countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean Islands and the Middle East [9, p. 49].

By 1980, even South-European countries, such as Italy, Spain and Portugal, which until the previous decade, used to send immigrants to Northern countries, have begun importing workers from Africa, Asia and the Middle East. At the same time, Japan, with its low birth rate [13, p. 190]. At the same time, Japan, with its low birth rate, aging population and high standards of living, has found itself absorbing immigrants from poor Asian and even South American countries in order to supply its working needs.

In light of the cultural-demographic changes, most of the advanced countries have become diverse, with multi-ethnic societies. Those societies which have not yet reached that stage are definitely progressing in that direction. The urgency of the international immigration within industrialized countries indicates the power and consistency of concealed economic interests. The great significance of the immigration to the developing countries has only recently begun to be understood by researchers of population and cultures. This is because the more the international immigration research increases, the more the academic world is still captured in the perceptual schools of the Nineteenth Century, and thus, are able to understand the future motives derived from the very existence of immigration. The following map (1) will present the net migration rate in Europe countries by 2017.



Map 1. Net migration rate in Europe countries by 2017.

Source [7]

Beside the numbers of immigrants which cross over to the Europe countries, the map also present the movement of populations from the East to the West (from Africa and Asia to Western Europe / the United States and Canada), as seen in the socio-cultural trend, and the

wishing and looking for a political-human paradigm of cultures that are massed in political - social, national reality, which does not give freedom of opinion And self-realization.

As of today, there is no single theory concerning international immigration. Rather, an array of theories has greatly developed, both parallel and in contradiction to each other. Often times, these theories are disciplinary divided by political borders [10, p. 120]. On the other hand, it is possible to conclude, based on the current immigration patterns and "trends", that a full and updated understanding of processes, which are characterized by migration shall not be achieved by relying strictly on disciplinary tools or via focusing on a single level of analysis. The contrary is true, they are complex and multi-faceted, and thus, a very clever theory is necessary in order to gather together a wide selection of perspectives, levels and hypotheses. One such theory is the Neo-Realistic Theory.

The Neo-Realistic Theory and the connection to social - human sciences

The approach entitled as "**Neo-Realism**" according to the rules of populations and cultures claims that the character of a given international structure is defined by its organizing principle, by anarchy, as well as by the amount of huge powers within the system. **The organizing principle of the international structure is decentralized, i.e. has no central formal authority. Each sovereign country within this system is equal. The actions of these countries are guided by the logic of self-help, meaning the countries are requesting to implement their own interests and not to subjugate their own interests to those of other countries.** The assumption is that these countries wish to, at the least, promise their survival, as this is a necessary condition in order to achieve other goals. This motivating force is the central factor which affects their behavior, and in turn, causes other countries to develop, for lack of other choice, military attack abilities as a means to increase their relative strength and intensity.

According to Smith [13, p. 196] the main factor, and the main characteristic for building and creating the European Union, were from the principal of this theory. The two-key factor, from the neo realist terms, which change the social human paradigm describe in figure 1:

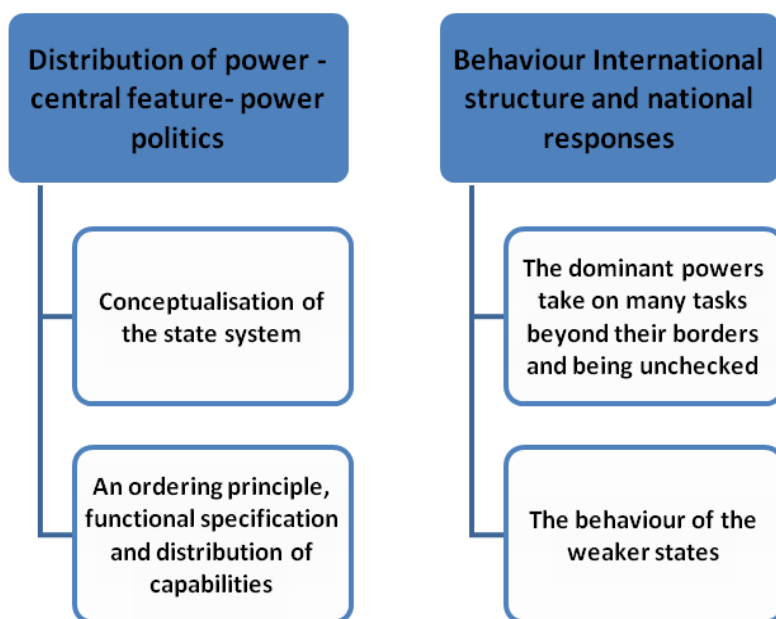


Figure 1. Main terms in Neo Realistic theory in social human science.

Source: made by the author from source [2]

As each country does not know the future intents of other countries, a lack of trust is created amongst the countries, and this obligates them to keep away from relative losses of strength, which are liable to allow other countries to threaten their survival. This lack of trust is based on lack of certainty and is known as the "**security dilemma**" [15, p. 79]. The countries are considered to be similar in terms of their needs, but not in terms of their ability to achieve them. The placement of countries in terms of the abilities determine the circulation of the abilities. The structural division of the abilities limits the cooperation amongst the various countries due to fear from a relative profit of the other countries, and, at the same time, fear of the possibility of being dependent on those countries. The will and relative ability of each and every country to maximize its relative power and to restrict the other countries create a balance of power which designs the form of the international system. The balance of power raises the security dilemma which is faced by each and every country. There are two ways in which countries form their balance of power – interior balance and external balance. The interior balance occurs when countries nurture their abilities by economic and/or military growth [14, p. 296]. The exterior balance occurs when countries form treaties in order to examine the intensity of stronger countries and stronger treaties. According to the fans of the Neo-Realistic Movement, there are three possible systems:

1. **Single Pole Systems contain only one empire.** An example of this can be found right after the Cold War. After this period of time, the international system had become a single pole system, in which the empire was the United States. Also, we can see the European union which integrate most of Europe countries by "**Schengen acquis**" which mean officially abolished all passport and all other types of border control at their mutual borders. The area is named after the 1985 Schengen Agreement. Of the 27 EU member states, 22 participate in the Schengen Area.
2. **Duale Pole Systems contain only two empires.** An example of this can be found during the Cold War, at which time the empires were the United States and the USSR .
3. **Multi Pole Systems contain more than two major empires** . The leaders of the Neo-Realistic Approach claim that a duale pole system is more stable than a multipole system. This is because a balance of power can only be created using interior balance, without any additional empires with which one can form treaties. The fact that interior balance can only occur within a duale pole system means that there are fewer opportunities for false perceptions, and thus, a lesser chance to have a war of powers between the two empires.

Initiation of the International Immigration and the influence on the social - human science

According to Paul & Miller [9, p. 49], a wide array of theoretical models has been suggested in an attempt to explain why the international immigration had begun and why it shocked the Neo-Realism which had existed during the 1960's. Although, essentially, the different theories are seeking to explain the same thing, they bring ideas, hypotheses and different frames of reference which are radically different from each other .

Economic Influence

Neo-classical economists focus on the differences in the micro-economy, such as salaries and work conditions amongst countries and the cost of immigration. Prinz [10, p. 119] argue that as things currently appear, the individual is the one who leads the decision, and, on occasion, the family. The idea is that the immigration movement is an outcome of the individual decision

whose purpose is to maximize the income. "*The New Economy of Immigration*" takes into account the conditions in a great number of markets – not just work markets. This theory perceives the immigrants as a household in which the decisions are taken whilst minimal endangerment to the family income or in order to get over the capital imposed on the active family. The dual workforce theory and the international array theory generally ignore the macro decision-making processes. Rather, they focus on processes which act on higher levels of accumulation. The dual workforce theorists connect the immigration to the structural demands of the economy of modern industry .

International Economic Influence

On the other hand, Rengger in his article "*On the just war tradition in the twenty-first century*" [11, p. 354] notes that the international array theorists perceive the immigration as a natural continuation to the global economy and the penetration of markets along international borders. Considering the fact that theories are explained via definitions dealing with circumstantial processes in very different levels of analysis the individual, the household, the nation, the international. One cannot assume from this that these processes must be entirely unconnected to each other. For example, it is possible that the individual shall act in order to maximize his/her income while his/her family shall take care of minimal risks and of the context in which the two decisions are taken. This context is designed by structural forces which act on the national and international levels. Furthermore, the different models reflect various objects, focuses and interests as far as researches are concerned and various ways to reorganize a very complex topic to structural analytic components [4, p. 130]. Economic liberalism, as an influence on the social sciences, advocates free competition, individual property rights and freedom of employment, population movement, initiative and international trade.

The theory develops the influence of free trade ideas that foster economic competition, expand markets, allow for division of labor and specialization of each region according to its relative advantage, and as a result eventually increase productivity. The main function of the state authorities is to enforce respect for contracts signed between various parties, to prevent any damage to private property and to ensure personal and national security. Under these conditions, prosperity will come naturally.

The New Realist theory, which has become a major trend in the global economy since the 1970s, sanctifies free competition and the market economy. It fits well into the spirit of globalization and today's international markets. Although he stands firmly alongside ethnic minorities and disadvantaged populations, he finds it difficult to support the disappointed and the downtrodden, the workers, the unemployed and the homeless. Smith [12, p. 105] explain that, unfortunately, most of the effort is diverted in a completely different direction, towards capital. Therefore, the questions asked are:

- ✓ How to Generate Maximum Output?
- ✓ How to reduce production costs?
- ✓ What are the efficiency measures (euphemisms for dismissal) needed to improve the system?
- ✓ How to expand markets?
- ✓ How to ensure the uninterrupted flow of capital and goods around the globe?
- ✓ And finally, how to increase profit and grow growth?

According to Burchill et -al [3, p. 289], in order to fulfill these objectives, it is proposed to reorganize the production process. At the center of the new theory of thinking and its

adaptation to the social sciences is the disconnect between capital and labor. Capital is to move freely between markets according to changing conditions everywhere. The work will be split into components in different parts of the world according to business considerations. The classic capitalist encounter between capital and labor becomes impossible; Workers and managers no longer work together in a joint venture to produce a complete product. The goal partnership in the old format disappears.

The result is a significant weakening of the power of the workers, a failure to recognize their right to be incorporated, and at the same time - a significant increase in the status of capital, which becomes a first factor in production. The neoliberal promise that the expansion of the business sector (the capital sector) will eventually lead to "down" growth, to the weaker strata, has not in many cases stood the test of results. An example of this is the author of the article which is an expansion of inequality among Israelis following the neoliberal policies adopted by Israeli governments from the 1980s onwards.

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