

## **Modernization and Integration**

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**Abstract.** The modernization phenomenon, covering all social levels, entails important transformations such as the ones concerning the economical activities, mentalities and attitudes. The European integration requires the development of the economic interdependence of member countries, the liberalization of their markets and trade, free movement of labor and capital, the assimilation of the moral principles and norms of European culture and civilization.

**Keywords:** modernization, acceptance, integration, European Union, European integration.

### INTRODUCTION

The last decades of the history of Romania and Europe, especially to its east were among the most turbulent periods of modern history. After the Second World War European continent was split into two socio-political systems, economic and ideological - the capitalist system, or that Western and socialist. Also, the system had two military blocks, North Atlantic Treaty Organization - NATO and Warsaw Pact. Between the two systems and military blocks fell for several decades "the Iron Curtain". In the competition between systems, defeated in the end, that system, with a higher productivity of labor, thus can provide greater coverage of human needs. For Rumania, as for the other countries that have experienced totalitarianism and managed to leave it behind as the 90's decade evolved, there were a lot of problematical situations to solve, nationally and regionally. This dynamical process of changes can be defined as a gradual transition embracing a new work-style, submitted to a different rhythm, and also to a different life-style and a new way of thinking. After the fall of Communism (first as a inter-stately system and only after in each individual state), due to the abolition of the CAER and the Warsaw Treaty, the main priorities were being accepted and then integrated into the economical, political and military context of the Euro-Atlantic Structures, as well as the development according to its legal proceedings. The fulfillment of all these aspects represented and still represents a huge opportunity to step on the stable field of modernization and progress.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The modernization phenomenon, covering all social stratifications, entails important and wide-spread transformations such as the ones concerning the economical activities, mentalities and attitudes towards law and politics, respectively towards the political, social, juridical, economical and spiritual implications in the every-day lives of citizens.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The economical and social evolution of the past two decades was strongly influenced by the last 45 years of applied communist ideology. Immediately after the Revolution, Romania had to confront a series of negative aspects never before experienced: economical decrees, unemployment, high inflation, the drop in birth rate, high migration towards Western countries and the aging rural population.

The Romanian society also experienced economical phenomena as privatization and restructuring of the state-enterprises, the liberalization of the economical markets and employment markets, the development of the private sector, all these materialized under the transition aspect, a long-term process that involved switching from a system to another. A new legislative framework was created on behalf of the Constitution adopted in 1991 and a long decentralization process began, later consisting the basis of the yet to come regionalization.

Romania, as well as the rest of the countries in Eastern Europe, a socialist region until two decades ago, considers that the most suitable solution in order to achieve a future development is to become part of the European Union country system. This process requires a period of time, more or less extensive, depending on the level of political, social and economical growth. That is why certain measures, applied successively, have been necessary: pre-acceptance, acceptance and integration. Since it appeared, the concept "to entry in the European family" is a desire, however, quasi-general for a range of socio-human, rural and urban areas. It was perceived to be more of a "phenomenon" mechanical and little organic. If the systematic consciousness often rose at an appropriate scientific findings, conclusions and recommendations have not penetrated the consciousness of corresponding common.

Among the concepts that define this historic process are those of "accession" and "integration." Just as we know (here resort to explanations elementary dictionary) by accession means - 1. "Becoming a member of a party, an ideology, an action, knowing him and sharing his principles" 2. "Keep close in a" 3. "(On state) to become party to a treaty that has not signed" - (DEX, Edit. Academiei, Bucharest, 1975, p .11).

The notion of "accession" means political, legal, economic and ideological action and pre-accession measures, activities designed to prepare the opting for membership in order to facilitate this objective. Integration requires a comprehensive and deeply involved process in which one becomes an organic part of a whole part in a relationship of interdependence with other parties and their whole. According the same source (DEX, 1975) by the action of integration means means "to include, to incorporate, to (be) harmonized into a whole".

Anthony Giddens, dealing with increasing interdependence of the "global society" under globalization, is using the notion of "global integration". In general sense, "European integration" means a "process by which member countries of the European Union mean to transfer, progressively, from national to supranational level, a number of skills related to the responsibility of national sovereignty, agreeing to they act jointly and cooperating in these areas of activity in order to achieve political objectives, economic, social and cultural progress and development aimed at these countries" (Ion Jinga, Andrei Popescu, *Integrarea europeană – Dicționar de termeni comunitari*, Edit. Lumina Lex, 2000, p. 113).

## CONCLUSIONS

The European integration requires the development of the economic interdependence of member countries, the liberalization of their markets and trade, free movement of labor and capital. The political integration refers to the incorporation, assimilation and appliance of the European Union's democratical principles, the juridical integration relates to adopting the legislation and assuming the European legal and civic general concepts, and, as a synthesis of all - assimilation of and respect for the moral principles and norms of European culture and civilization.

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