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Is the Progress Enough in the Actual Equation of the Social-Economic Becoming?

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Abstract

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The fact that we are interested in this era is the finding of a modus vivendi, both at zonal communities level, and the national, regional and world level.

The globalization phenomenon, considered in the last decades, as being the main cause of the new human (world) realities, it is followed by the reactions of the participants to this holistic production and distribution system of the commodities (goods) and services in today economy and society. These functional components, subject to powerful and diverse challenges of human, material, cultural, religious and economic nature, are exactly the national communities.

What they have to do? First of all, to progress themselves, to permanent modify their status and existential level. And how the progress is primordialily based on the population dynamics, we consider that the human factor is responsible for the imperative process of the continuing life and activities (acts).

But, on the other hand, we consider in this paper, that the equation of the functioning and upward trend of any society (economy) depends on the qualitative and structural factors, which influence the human resource and, consequently, influence the permanent improvement of the life standard and of the Macroeconomic indicators in evaluation for each national entity.

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Keywords: Progress; structural factors; human resources; postmodernism.

1. Introduction

If we were to look into the past, we surely could see the society has progressed, that the man created through techniques and technologies a plurality of facilities: on the one hand, the man no longer lives in caves and, on the other hand, the fact that the progress of the society allowed him to reach the far corners of the Earth, to communicate more easy and to trade smoother each other from all over the world. The mankind has evolved and faces new challenges linked to the idea of *progress*, new scientific domains, the discovery and colonization of other worlds *The idea of progress was analyzed* so by sociologists, philosophers, economists, all of them contributing to the creation of the myth of progress, but base of research for the new lines society developments (Boia, 2000). H. Marcuse, for example, did distinguish between *quantitative progress and qualitative progress*. The first one is developed during centuries, with human knowledge, skills, and needs. As long the culture as a whole is progressing, the human needs and activities increase and can meet these requirements which become more complex and more diversified. The qualitative progress, as historical progress, assumes the realization of the human liberty, of its morality; Herbert Marcuse points out that people become freer and focused on the daily activities of living. People become more human and the oppression and arbitrary tended to diminish. But, some authors consider that these new technologies may lead to sophisticated forms of hidden slavery (Terec-Vlad & Terec-Vlad, 2013).

The Post-modernity entails distrust in so-called meta-narrations and the background of the modernity becoming. Deconstructing the myth of the progress trend myth (appeared during the French Revolution) may lead to a dilemma, because considering *a linear progress* of the society, this one is interrupted by the qualitative leap generated by the emergence of moral collective consciousness and, at the same, the emergence of an ethic of collective responsibility (Frunză, 2016).

1.1. Remarks on Globalization

The globalization phenomenon, considered in the last decades, as being the main cause of the new human (world) realities, it is followed by the reactions of the participants to this holistic production and distribution system of the commodities (goods) and services in today economy and society. These functional components, subject to powerful and diverse challenges of human, material, cultural, religious and economic nature, are exactly the national communities. The globalization effects, both positive and negative, have been highlighted, amongst others, by Claudia Isac and Nicolae Ecobici, as follows (Isac & Ecobici, 2007):

Positive effects:

- The world wide spread of production;
- The uptake of new technologies;
- The privatization;
- The shrinkage of the distances;
- The awareness of the global issues;
- The reforms encouraging;
- The rule of law and of the afferent state;

- The stimulating of cohabitation and cohesion;
- The reducing, by political will, of the danger of the armed conflicts;
- The enriching of the cultural heritage.

Negative effects:

- The weakness of social cohesion;
- The inequalities increase, both endogenous and exogenous;
- The destruction of the classic system of the hierarchy of values;
- The arms proliferation;
- The expansion of the communication techniques;
- The spread of the post-capitalist elements.

Globalization, as multidimensional phenomenon may be several ways: economic, technological, cultural, etc. When we are talking about economic globalization we consider a plurality of factors and phenomena, conscious and intentional transformations, through which, new world realities and structural orders are sought and modalities in which these aspects could be put into practice, if there is no international consensus in its favor (Huzum, 2012). The Globalization is, in fact, the triumph of the economic liberalism, its spirit being the new kind of liberalism in the post-modern era. The technological globalization is linked to the development of the revolutionary technologies IT & C, technologies who made possible the communication in real time and the diversification of the operating activities. Information from all over the world may be known in very short time from its issue and new domains appeared and developed, such as *the genetic engineering*, unknown thirty years ago. New researches are done for improving the life and the health status of the people, also in order to provide the increase the man resistance to stressors. Of course, the information in domains of vanguard, such as artificial intelligence and genetic engineering could have negative effects. Julian Savulescu and Ingmar Persson talk about the risks that involve the development of the new revolutionary technologies, highlighting that it is easier to harm and to produce prejudices than advantages, due to the increasing of our powers and knowledge, thanks to these amazing new technologies of today (Persson & Săvulescu, 2014).

1.2. Progress as a matter of fact

The fact that we are interested in this era is the finding of a *modus vivendi*, both at local level of communities, and at the national, regional and world level.

The globalization phenomenon, considered in the last decades, as being the main cause of the new human (world) realities, it is followed by the reactions of the participants to this holistic production and distribution system of the commodities (goods) and services in today economy and society. These functional components, subject to powerful and diverse challenges of human, material, cultural, religious and economic nature, are exactly the national communities.

What they have to do? First of all, to progress themselves, to permanent modify their status and existential level. And how the progress is primordially based on the population dynamics, we consider that the human factor is responsible for the imperative process of the continuing life and activities (acts).

But, on the other hand, we consider in this paper that the equation of the functioning and ascending trend of any society (economy) depends on the qualitative and structural factors, which influence the human resource and, consequently, influence the permanent improvement of the life standard and of the Macroeconomic indicators in evaluation for each national entity.

Progress in Economics assumes the analysis of the changes both inside and outside the economic and social systems, in fact a combination of new insights and, furthermore detailed investigations, testing and feedback of different issues, activities and phenomena in the field.

Progress takes into account the limitations of theoretical Economics as a science and its possibilities for pertinent and able forecasts. We are interested in reducing risks, using methods and instruments for a better correction of the errors and failures in the day-to-day activity of entities, households and institutions.

Economics, merely said, Macroeconomics, is the main field for the action of the progress. But, this component, exactly as the whole Economic science, is not an empirical and policy making science, is much complex, including a lot of inter-disciplines sciences, human, technical, biological sciences, which give it this complexity and multidimensional view.

The IT & C revolutionary technologies, the newer approaches, become the background for the new evolution, the spears of the society's trends, in the benefit of communities, economies and mankind.

The future = the progress will strengthen also Economics and open new challenges for economists, researchers, academicians.

Progress means, basically, the incorporation of information, R & D, long-life-learning, the absorption of the mainstream economics and best results and practice in the domains with which Economics works together.

On the other hand, we have to observe and take into account the situation in which, the economic growth and the following facts ad acts (including the Progress) determine a recoil regarding the welfare status or level of the people (Trifu, 2006).

2. Conclusions

Progress is organic integrated within systems, is part of the entire economic, social, cultural mechanisms, but above all, progress has to be the result of the equation, implying the obtaining of more reasonable and better life.

The message and relevance of the progress is that the attention and efforts to be focused on realities, challenges and changes, including of the institutions and to find the proper rules, procedures, techniques, in order to reach this final goal (the result of equation, among others).

In our recent days, considering the facts produced all over the world, in a short time, we may say that *the progress* has to be considered, no matter from what point of view, as an action *on short and medium run*.

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