

## Globalization and sustainable development

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### Abstract

Globalization is a complex multidimensional process that encompasses many areas, including economics, ideology, politics, culture, and the environment, and increases the interdependence of the world's countries. From an economic point of view, the historical course of globalization can be divided into four stages: domestic, international, multinational, and global. There are four types of self-centered, multi-axis, regional-oriented, and world-centered ways of thinking in globalization from the perspective of worldview. Globalization has positive and negative effects and has many pros and cons. The attitude towards globalization depends on whether the individual, node or particular society has benefited or suffered from the situation. Alternatives to globalization include the anti-globalization movement, reformed globalization, and the philosophy of sustainable development. The most rational alternative to globalization is sustainable development, which, along with economic development and social progress, emphasizes the need to pay attention to the environment and conserve natural resources. Sustainable development can be defined as the management of the relationship between human systems and natural ecosystems to sustainable use of resources to ensure future generations' well-being. The facts show that

ill-considered human interventions and excessive use of natural resources have disrupted the order of the ecosystem. Therefore, all countries of the world must take advantage of the opportunities and possibilities arising from globalization and influence it in sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Sustainable development, Self-centered, World-centered, Poverty alleviation, Ecological efficiency, Ecological audit, Waste-free production, Environmental costs

### Introduction

#### *Definition of globalization*

Globalization is a complex multidimensional process encompassing many areas, including economics, ideology, politics, culture, and the environment. The logic of globalization is essentially in the logic of capitalism; That is, the preservation and expansion of capital reproduction are rooted, and therefore the economy is at the forefront of globalization [1].

In this area, globalization is the rapid integration of local and national economies into the global economy, a growing integration accompanied by the flow of goods and services, capital, technology, and information across national borders. By expanding the scope of vision, globalization can be observed in other areas of human life. In addition to economic fields, the relations and interactions of nations have spread to other fields of activity and have included political, cultural, social, environmental, scientific, religious, and even sports activities. Globalization is a continuous flow of the historical path of internationalization that has increased the interdependence of the world's countries in economic, political, cultural, and

environmental dimensions. According to Manuela Lucas, globalization has made your problem our problem. War in one country led to an influx of refugees to other countries, and environmental issues in one country led to disasters in other countries [2].

On the other hand, globalization can be considered a strategy of discovering opportunities in different parts of the world and using them to optimize the activities of an institution [3].

### ***Evolution***

The historical process and the full nature of globalization can be examined from four perspectives:

1. Economic perspective;
2. Worldview perspective;
3. Cultural landscape;
4. The perspective of the diversity of actors;

From the economic point of view, the historical course of globalization can be divided into four main stages [4]: the internal stage, in which all the activities of the institute are concentrated within the country; The international stage, during which the institute puts competition with other countries in its work program and creates a unit of international affairs in its organizational chart; The multinational stage, in which the scope of the institute expands, and branches are established in other countries; And the global stage during which the institute's strategy takes on a global dimension and its branches operate globally and provide the resources they need at the lowest cost from around the world.

From a worldview point of view, four types of thinking can be distinguished in the historical path of globalization: 1) self-centered, 2) multi-centered; 3) axial area; And 4) world-centered [4,5].

In the self-centered stage, there is a belief in the inherent superiority of individuals, systems, and working methods of the country of origin. In the multi-axis stage, the cultural differences of other countries are gradually introduced, and the views of local managers are used more. In the zone-centered stage, regional orientations begin, and in the world-centered stage, adopting a systemic approach of good opinions and The builder uses the whole set.

From a cultural point of view, four stages can be distinguished. In the first stage, cultural differences in the production of goods are not considered, and there is no need to pay attention to the local preferences of countries. In the second stage, attention is paid to cultural sensitivities and various ways in other countries. In the third stage, increasing price competition leads to re-ignoring cultural factors, and in the fourth stage, consumer culture and meeting the needs of customers at the lowest cost is re-considered [6].

The historical context of globalization is also significant in terms of the diversity of actors. In the first stage, companies and their external parties are present on the scene as the two main actors and regulate working conditions and exchanges. In the second stage, the host government is presented as an activist and a third actor and intervenes in the exchange through laws and regulations. In the third stage, the countries of origin are also present and active as a fourth player in international activities. In the fourth stage, in addition to previous actors, several influential groups are expressed (such as environmentalists, the Union, etc.) and participate as new actors in the field of global activities [7].

### **The effects of globalization**

Globalization has many defenders and opponents. The attitude towards globalization depends on whether a particular individual, group or community has benefited or suffered from the situation. By reviewing the literature and existing writings, the positive and negative effects of globalization can be described as follows:

#### ***Positive effects***

The integration of global markets, through the reduction of trade barriers, improved communications, and foreign direct investment, allows for the free flow of capital between different countries of the world, and this may accelerate the economic growth of countries. Proponents of globalization believe that developing countries can accelerate their development in this way [8, 9].

Jagdish Bhagwati [1], one of the UN advisors, believes that globalization is a powerful and effective force in freeing countries from the

abyss of poverty and deprivation because it accelerates their economic growth (Bhagwati, 2005). According to him, as a result of globalization, trained workers in developing countries are given more choice, and these workers can compete for higher wages in the global market and enjoy better working conditions.

More and easier access to the goods of other countries, the emergence of financial markets and the possibility of using foreign credit resources, the creation of a common global market created by the free exchange of goods and services, and the possibility of competition in the global job market of positive global consequences Have been considered[9, 10].

In the political arena, globalization has revolutionized the power of governments and regulated relations between governments [11].

In the field of culture, the possibility of access to cultural diversity has increased due to globalization, which has helped promote mutual understanding and understanding between individuals. In the social field, globalization has led to the expansion of non-governmental organizations as one of the most important factors in global policy.

### ***Negative effects***

Globalization has caused brains to flee developing countries. The opportunities available in developed countries attract talent from developing countries and cause them to suffer losses. India, for example, suffers more than \$ 10 billion annually from the brain drain of Indian students[12].

In terms of competition in the global labor market, globalization has harmed developing countries. Knowledge workers [2] such as engineers, lawyers, managers, consultants can well compete in global markets and demand higher wages, but ordinary workers do not. In many developing countries, workers agree to work for less than the wage in the branches of global companies in rich countries and poor working conditions.

Opponents generally believe that globalization serves the interests of large corporations and to the detriment of small corporations [4]. According to some experts, globalization has led to the emergence of

invisible global decision-making centers and has threatened weak countries in the political realm.

In the cultural and social spheres, globalization has been considered a cultural threat that has spread lifestyle assimilation worldwide. Some believe that this invasion is destroying indigenous and cultural features in countries around the world. Some also believe that the globalization of crime has spread worldwide, including the rate of human trafficking, especially trafficking in women and children[6].

From an environmental point of view, opponents of globalization accuse excessive and reckless use of resources. In their view, the world's ecological capacity does not meet the ambitions of the world's countries, especially the United States, Europe, Japan, China, and India, and the current trend will not be sustainable [13].

### **Alternatives to globalization**

Although some consider globalization to be an irreversible event, many groups have challenged it and proposed alternatives. Here is a brief description of these alternatives:

- A. Anti-globalization movement;
- B. Supporters of reformed globalization;
- C. Advocates of sustainable development.

#### ***Anti-globalization movement***

Proponents of the anti-globalization movement are a diverse population that opposes any economic entity that operates internationally and seeks to unify the global economic system (Gawor, 2008). These groups, known as anti-globalization movements, include ecologists, human rights activists, leftists, advocates of cultural diversity, advocates of localism, and the like. The anti-globalization movement was formed in 1999 in Seattle, USA. This year, when the World Trade Organization was planning to establish a new world economic order, it was confronted by a demonstration of about 50,000 people. This event disrupted the meeting and was considered the first victory of the opponents of globalization. Other major demonstrations of the anti-globalization movement include riots in Prague (September

2000), Davos (February 2001), Genoa (July 2001), and Warsaw (August 2004).

### ***The modified view of globalization***

With the emergence of the positive aspects of globalization and the ineffectiveness of the anti-globalization movements, the demonstrations and riots were somewhat reduced. A new movement was created that aimed to oppose the purely economic dimensions and ignore social sensitivities. Instead of taking a hostile stance, this movement accepts globalization with a human face. Proponents of this view are peace activists, environmentalists, and opponents of neoliberalism, who believe that neoliberal globalization should be moderated, generalize human rights, serve the people, and recognize workers' rights. This movement opposes social assimilation and supports all local movements. Supports the global slogan Think and act locally. While taking advantage of globalization opportunities (such as fast communication, fast information exchange, etc.), it does not lose its local color. According to the supporters of this movement, global-local communities are the best type of social organizations that guarantee the use of modernity and at the same time maintain local traditions (regional, racial, national) and their patterns and values [14].

### ***Sustainable development perspective***

The most rational alternative to globalization and its neoliberal ideology is the idea of sustainable development. The existential philosophy and the main reason for this view are the need to pay attention to three major and interrelated issues in today's world: economic development, social progress, and the natural environment's relationship [15]. Considering that the author considers sustainable development as the most appropriate view in the discussion of development, he offers more explanations.

### **History and definition of sustainable development**

In 1987, the Prime Minister of Norway, Gro Brandland, used the term sustainable

development for global development, declaring that it would not jeopardize the future [16-18]. Since then, sustainable development has been the subject of much debate, and experts and thinkers have spoken and written extensively about it. In the last two decades, the rapid growth of globalization across the universe has led to a growing increase in resource consumption and irreparable damage to natural ecosystems. Sustainable development has received more attention.

Sustainable development is a development that, in addition to the development and excellence of the life of the present generation, also provides support to future generations, and based on it, human conditions and environmental and ecosystem conditions are considered simultaneously. Sustainable development is based on the philosophy of sustainability. Sustainability refers to the ability of a system to function indefinitely. It is a state in which the status quo, utility, and facilities available do not diminish over time, and the resources on which the system depends to perform its activities do not weaken [17]. Sustainable development is also a set of actions that are guided by the philosophy of sustainability. In this type of development, actions and activities are constantly reviewed and revised from sustainability principles. For the collective good of society and the protection of resources, wise and informed decisions are made, and Plan and implement the decisions taken.

Sustainable development is based on economic-environmental integration, environmental protection, intergenerational commitment and intergenerational and intergenerational justice, quality of life, and participation of individuals in the development process. It becomes concrete when it improves the quality of human life and, second, the planet's viability. Save the Earth. To improve the quality of human life, development policies should be formulated in such a way as to provide the basis for the excellence of all members of society; Provide them with physical and mental health; Provide educational, upbringing, health, and welfare facilities as a decent standard of living for human beings; Provide him with political, economic and judicial security so that

appropriate human relations can be established between family members and society as a whole at the local, organizational and national levels. Regarding the protection of the earth's bioavailability, development is considered based on which life support systems and ecological processes that continue the cycle of essential elements (air, water, soil, etc.) and biodiversity conservation are preserved. Be; Ensure the sustainability of renewable resources; Minimize the consumption of non-renewable resources and observe the tolerance capacity of land and ecosystem. In this way, sustainable development can be defined as managing the relationship between human and natural ecosystems to use sustainable resources to ensure future generations' well-being. In sustainable development planning, questions are asked about how a system affects other parts and the fundamental question of whether the interaction between existing systems leads to greater efficiency and effectiveness[18, 19].

### **Dimensions of sustainable development**

Sustainable development has four basic dimensions, and its realization depends on the close cooperation of the government, the private sector, and civil institutions. The four dimensions of sustainable development are social, economic, political, and environmental dimensions. The social dimension refers to the human relationship with other human beings, the promotion of the well-being of individuals, the improvement of access to health and education services, the development of different cultures, and equality and poverty alleviation. The economic dimension is related to economic variables. The well-being of the individual and society must be promoted as much as possible through the efficient and efficient use of natural resources and the fair distribution of the resources obtained. The environmental dimension is related to the protection and strengthening of the physical and biological resources and the ecosystem and deals with the relationship between nature and man. The political dimension also pays attention to laws, policies, planning, budgeting, institutionalization, diversity and pluralism, respect for human rights and effective

participation of people in decision-making processes, and regulates the situation and conditions necessary to integrate social, economic, and biological goals. Environmental and establish an exchange relationship between them to achieve sustainable development.

The relative priority given to the various dimensions of sustainable development varies from country to country, community, culture, and even situation. For this reason, while sustainable development is a global challenge, practical solutions can only be defined nationally, locally, and indigenously. Sustainable development approaches reflect the diversity of social, economic, environmental, and political challenges faced by different countries, and multiple interpretations of sustainable development are derived from different values and interests in different societies.

### **A picture of the facts**

Every creature in nature has a special place and was created to perform a specific task. Organisms and species are largely influenced by their environmental requirements and are confined to their ecological nests. Ecological nests are all the physical, chemical, and environmental characteristics that determine the position of an organism, and in a situation outside of these characteristics, the organism faces problems that may lead to its destruction[20].

Man became so powerful in his civilization and, with the help of the advancement of technology, that he achieved ecological liberation, was able to get out of ecological nests, considered himself the lord of the environment and nature, and considered everything in the pocket of nature as his own. In the process, he forgot that ohm is just one of the many components of the natural system and is required to establish a reasonable and balanced relationship with the other components of the universe. This forgetfulness has cost him dearly. Extreme attention to economic growth, on the one hand, and an unquenchable thirst for consumption, on the other, have led to the depletion of natural resources in most countries of the world. Improper and reckless human interventions disrupted the order of the

ecosystem, and the imposition of massive waste and waste on nature, far beyond its tolerance threshold, played into the laws of nature. As a result, nature's planned system failed to respond to this massive attack. Thus, the set of destructive human behaviors in the last three centuries has rebelled against nature to such an extent that in recent years, in the corners of the world, we have witnessed the effects of this rebellion and its protest manifestations many times [21, 22].

In the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report, prepared with government representatives, NGOs, academics, and local community representatives, participants examined the effects of ecosystem change on human well-being. According to the report, all human beings rely on branch systems for a good, healthy, and safe life. For centuries, nature has met human needs for food, water, air, and energy. But now, due to the excesses in the extraction of natural resources, the capacity, and ability of the planet to meet human needs has been severely weakened. The findings of this study provide an unpleasant picture of the current situation: declining ecosystem services, increasing climate change, increasing crises and natural disasters, increasing problems caused by various pollutions, and accelerating the acceleration of mass extinction of biological species so that Species are becoming extinct at more than a thousand times the speed of nature. Such a rapid process will eventually lead to the disappearance of human beings themselves[23].

The Asian Development Bank (ECB) has called the lives of Asians a threat, calling it critical of the continent's environment. According to the Asian Development Bank, the state of the environment in Asia and its neglect threatens the continent's economies. According to the report, of the 15 cities in the world that are the most environmentally polluted, 12 are in Asia. The continent's unique forests are being destroyed, and much damage is being done to Asia's rich and diverse marine resources [24].

The Asian Development Bank has warned Asian governments to prepare for this dire situation as soon as possible. In our country, there are many examples of neglect of environmental protection. An example from

the north of the country fires in Golestan forests that frequently occur in Gorgan, Minoodasht, Aliabad Katoul, and neighboring forests and destroy the country's rich and valuable environmental resources. Another example of the south of the country is the environmental damage in the Assaluyeh region, which has arisen due to the South Pars gas field (which is economically inevitable). The existence of numerous burners in ten phases and petrochemical complexes, various gas leaks, discharge of industrial waste, the threat of natural vegetation, drying of the sea, etc., have disturbed the ecological order and balance of the region. According to Article 50 of the Constitution, environmental protection is a public duty for future generations, and according to the provisions of the Third and Fourth Development Plans, environmental degradation is a crime. Observance of these requirements requires a purposeful and prudent intervention in the development process that simultaneously leads the country towards development and at the same time minimizes the amount of damage [17].

## Conclusion

The real meaning of globalization is to increase interdependence between countries. We live in a very small and integrated world on the one hand and very large and diverse. A universe is a unit that has little or no effect on any of its components. Events that are happening in the Nordic countries. They affect the destiny of the southern countries, and the events of the eastern countries determine the future of the western countries. According to Anthony Giddens, globalization means the intertwining of social events and social relations of distant lands with the local fabric of other societies.

Fast and easy transfer of capital, uninterrupted flow of information, and increasing movement of people worldwide lead to the transfer of economic, political, and even cultural and social crises from one country to another and carry out various production activities in geographically dispersed areas. It also increases the interdependence of countries.

What has happened, then, is that globalization is the inevitable future of humanity. The fundamental question is how to take

advantage of the opportunities and possibilities arising from globalization and deal with the threats arising from this process in a rational and calculated way. In other words, how can, instead of releasing the containment of globalization while adopting a strategic and rational perspective, influence the process of globalization and guide it towards sustainable development? In this regard, some suggestions are made that hope to use them to accelerate the movement towards sustainable development and facilitate its goals.

### **Suggestions**

#### ***The necessity of managing the globalization process***

The current trend of globalization goes against the basic principles and philosophy of sustainable development. This process cannot continue because, on the one hand, it lacks a human face, and on the other hand, it is destructive to the environment and contrary to the norms of sustainability. If this process continues in the same way, it will create a crisis and lead us to the abyss of destruction [7].

Hence it needs to be restrained and controlled. The big countries and companies currently invading the global arena and reaping the benefits of the globalization process should know that these benefits are temporary. Continued enjoyment of globalization is possible only if the promotion of international cooperation accompanies it. The whole international community must actively and consciously monitor the process of globalization, influence its orientations, and deploy a system for the benefit of the whole of human society by providing financial and specialized assistance to countries with fewer resources. Otherwise, the spread of inequality and deprivation will spread worldwide, and its negative and unintended consequences will burn dry and wet. The process of globalization must be managed to comply with the norms of sustainable development so that all countries of the world can benefit from its results [11].

#### ***Eradicate world poverty***

Poverty is a major obstacle to achieving the goals of sustainable development. Acute poverty in many developing countries has

degraded environmental quality, deforestation, and damage to natural resources. One expert believes that the poor, racial minorities, immigrants, and refugees are major causes of environmental degradation [9]. According to him, the main reason for this destruction is the lack of attention to the needs of these groups and their lack of access to conventional welfare and health channels. Poverty and misery, wherever they are in the world, will be a serious threat to prosperity and well-being everywhere and will ultimately plunge the entire universe into crisis.

Poverty eradication is the shared responsibility of all countries. Those who have more opportunities should take more responsibility. Developed and rich countries and large global corporations that have benefited greatly from globalization are morally and humanly responsible for eradicating poverty and for the sake of their long-term survival in the world. Poverty is a global problem and requires a global solution. Among those who are richer are more responsible; Because to achieve their superior position, they have benefited more from the global environment [14].

Therefore, the global poverty alleviation program must be implemented radically and fundamentally. International organizations, governments, global companies, all environmental activists, and those who believe in the philosophy of sustainable development take responsibility for this important matter. And do their part honestly and committedly to eradicate poverty.

#### ***Respect for the laws of nature***

Whenever man interferes with nature and its basic components, water, air, soil, sound, and temperature, it somehow disturbs its balance. The process of globalization has increased the acceleration of destruction and the depth of human intervention in nature, and instead of compromising with nature, it has become an attack on nature and the relentless exploitation of its resources [7]. Today, the process of nature destruction has intensified, and the system of consumer values and the competition between wanting and having has penetrated to the depths of large and small human societies. The growing search for the

riches of nature, the relentless pursuit of greater well-being, and the culture of endless consumption have all led to extreme human intervention in nature, upsetting the balance of the natural environment to such an extent that Even now, human life itself is in danger. Global warming, increasing global climate change, increasing pollution of water, soil, air, and rapid extinction of species are warnings of imbalance in nature that require our serious attention. For our survival, we must heed these warnings and identify the dos and don'ts of nature. Today is no longer an opportunity, and it is too late. From now on, we have to make fact-based information a conscious basis, reverse the process of destruction, and rebuild and protect our natural resources and environment [9].

### ***Observing ecological efficiency***

Ecological efficiency is concerned with using environmental resources to meet human needs and dividing the total economic added value by the sum of environmental pressures and effects. The basic philosophy is the ecological efficiency of producing more goods and services with less resource consumption, waste, and pollution [8]. From an ecological point of view, the best type of production is waste-free production, just as in thousands of years of the nature of the natural system, the waste of any organism has formed the food of another organism, and no waste is produced that is without consumption. To achieve ecological efficiency, all countries in the world, both developed and developing, must include this important issue in their business strategies and share their findings and initiatives in saving resources and reducing pollutants and waste. In this way, the requirements of sustainable development are taken into account in globalization, and the concern for short-term achievements and immediate profits will give way to striving for long-term results and longer survival, which will benefit all beings in the universe [3].

### ***Formulation and implementation of global laws***

The boundless production dynamics in industrial societies are organized so that the emergence of new material needs is much faster than the preparation of conditions to

meet those needs. According to Otter Ulrich, the current advanced industrial system is a dangerous parasite on the earth's surface. A parasite like no other in any period of life on Earth; A parasite that plunders the planet's natural resources [9]. Global companies are now relentlessly expanding their operations in every corner of the world to make the most of them, taking advantage of the facilities and resources of the entire biosphere. This practice is not compatible with any ideology or school other than the ideology of utilitarianism. The earth and its resources belong to all the worlds, and all beings must benefit from it. Unfortunately, this collective heritage of humanity is currently busy meeting the endless needs that have become az. All the worlds must stop this destructive process. Peter Drucker said in 1991 that discussing the world's ecological concerns required action and international law. In this regard, the author believes that ecological auditing should be given priority in global conventions and agreements, especially in commercial law. That appropriate mechanisms, such as the inclusion of environmental costs in financial management and accounting systems, and review, provide continuous evaluation of activities, processes, and equipment used worldwide and provide effective measures to ensure the implementation of these laws. These guarantees must be strictly enforced to protect the rapidly declining wealth. There is not much time available, and the remaining opportunity must be managed[18].

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