

Globalization

- no objective definition

- no simple definition

- no complex definition

- not good or bad

- not a system

- a process

- ubiquity
- uncertainty
- liquidity

Globalization

- interconnection of everything with everything else

- integration of everything with everything else

- expanding choices for many people, creating opportunity and prospects

- limiting choices for many people, creating problems

- some people have power to make decisions affecting many people's lives

- everything is a consequence of individual action

Globalization

creating

some winners

many more losers

winners

- the reach of the world

- the middle class of developing countries

- non nation-state entities

losers

- the poor of the world

- the middle class of developed countries

- nation-states

Globalization

On personal level

- we can reach the world better, deeper, faster, cheaper

- the world can reach into us better, deeper, faster, cheaper

- increased interdependence of people's lives

- personal decisions shaped by global forces

Globalization

- creates homogeneity (blue jeans, democracy)

- increases diversity (modifying global elements to fit in local context)

- characterized by paradox:

creating

- order

- chaos

at the same time

Glocalization

- spread of rationalized social structures designed for efficiency and predictability

- spread of principles, recognition of human rights in almost every country

Globalization

Creating homogeneity

- makes elites and masses

- more similar to their counterparts in other societies

- more dissimilar to one other within societies

Creating diversity

- spreads

- modernity, modern practices, and ideas

- reactionary movements that resist modernity (religious fundamentalism)

Fundamentalism

- resistance to secularization of modern societies

- resistance to the release of social life from religious orientation

- resistance to abandoning religious laws in favor of civil law

- origin of the so-called culture war

Globalization

- increasing global coordination and collaboration

- trans-border interactions

- self-determination, decentralization, local autonomy

How old is globalization ?

- century-long process
- colonialism
- Westphalia Treaty (system of nation-states)
- post 1960' cultural revolution and reforms
- a very contemporary process

Cultural constructs:

- human rights
- cosmopolitanism
- nationalism
- accountability

Globalization

- the world has gone global

- globalization reaches into

- all dimension of social life

- individual lives

- everything flows throughout the world

- surprising results of circulation of ideas, people, products, money

Globalization

Defining Globalization

- disagreement in defining and dating

- difference from global and international

- for the first time every person and every society is connected in world interaction

- the world is becoming a “single place” through a set of processes

- technology playing a crucial role

- institutions (states) globally are adopting similar and standardized models

Globalization

- “single space”: states adopting similar
 - constitutions
 - norms
 - respect for norms (human rights)

- roles
 - common expectations (education)
 - minimal set of expectation to adhere

- values
 - basic values are shared
 - not necessarily universal agreement on each single value
 - freedom of speech, assembly, religion (usually recognized)

- conflict
 - increases due to increasing interaction and interdependence
 - disagreement over values and responsibilities are major obstacles to globalization

- Globalization compresses time and space
 - but does not negate them
 - location still matter
 - the local impacts the global

Globalization

International - generic name, refers to many types of relationships, involving more than one state
- international institutions UN, WTO, IMF, World Bank

Multinational - more restricted use than international
- refers primarily to corporations
- corporation present at least in one other state
- multilateral (bilateral) refers to governments interactions, states alliances

Transnational - processes or entities transcending boundaries of particular states
- transnational classes similarly situated with common interests and possibly identity
- transnational labor market
- transnational capitalist elite
- transnational capitalism: economic system freely operating in the world, one market
- transnational culture (global culture)
- values and beliefs grown independent of a particular culture and accepted across

Supranational - organizations with delegated authority by governments
- organization exercising authority across those governments
- UN, European Union, International Court of Justice
- also referred to as: multilateral organizations

Globalization

“Globalization”

- the term appeared in The New York Times 1974
- *“catastrophic consequences of the increasing power of multinational corporations”*
- New York Times and other papers few references during the 1980s
- 1989 hundreds of references about globalization
- negative views
- by 2004 positive views (65%)
- today diffusion of the concept of globalization is global

- media

- Vietnam war
- Iran
- Solidarity movement
- End of Communism
- Genocide Rwanda, Bosnia
- Ukraine

- media

- expanded the scope of connections and awareness
- “World citizen” accepted concept
- “Humanity” as a category of existence has now social standing and status
- rejection of views of exclusion

- new media

- social networks, flash mobs

Globalization

The Objective Base

Objective - material and factual matters

- products, processes
- humanity is fast becoming the largest group – a single space

- global capitalist economy exists now
- electronic money circulating, investing, divesting: most powerful force of globalization
- states power eclipsed by capitalist enterprises

- Adam Smith *The Wealth of the Nations* 1776
 - capitalism would spread globally
 - take all the areas of the world out of misery

- Karl Marx *The Communist Manifesto* 1848
 - capitalism would expand
 - international union of workers would revolt and establish communism

- economic globalization has promoted inequality among and within societies

Globalization

The Political base

- expanding web of connections among societies
 - countries and actors within countries are becoming increasingly interdependent
 - events can impact the weakest and the strongest

- development of polities within societies
 - political globalization results in structurally homogenous states and political processes
 - spread of democracy
 - rule of law, representative government, civil liberties, human rights are now normative

- multiplication of layers of governance
 - international governmental organizations
 - governance function
 - regulatory agencies
 - non-governmental organization
 - multinational corporations
 - financial institutions
 - significant influence
 - independent action in market and community

- balance of powers among states
- states and states relations affected by involvement of other actors (civil society)
- accountability of the global system of power

Globalization

The Cultural Base

- the most expansive of the globalization processes
- cultural elements implicated in every dimension of globalization
- we collectively construct the reality in which we live
- ubiquity of products and services
- lifestyle is also part of culture
- similar consumption, patterns of communication and leisure
- greater appreciation of diversity
- flash mobs

Globalization

Cultural globalization

- profound consequence
- idea that people are
- not just member of societies
- members of humanity
- human rights accepted globally

- discussion on human rights
- global community obliged to protect human rights

- seen as Americanization
- seen as Westernization

Identity

- impact of globalization on individual, on personality
- increasing sense of belonging to humanity
- source of identity beyond national society or other loyalties
- alteration of the sense of responsibility toward people in different parts of the globe
- evolution of sense of responsibility within the context of
 - tribe
 - nation
 - universal humanity

Globalization

Dualism: Cosmopolitanism vs. Identity Politics

Cosmopolitanism

- *kosmos* = universe *polites* = one of the polis
- human beings belong to a single community, based on a shared morality
- accept the validity and value of other cultures and ways of life
- comfortable in diverse settings with people culturally different
- Kant: “*Perpetual Peace*” - *Ius Cosmopolitanicum*

Identity Politics

- focus on individuals as members of a particular group (religion, ethnicity)
- perhaps marginalized by mainstream society or global systems
- encourage people to celebrate their distinctiveness
- organize political activity around it
- movements: feminism, Black Power, gay rights, indigenous people

Cosmopolitan and Identity Politics are global movements, organizing across borders

Globalization

Freedom

- major concern
- spread of democracy brought freedom
- freedom has expanded exponentially since the mid 1960s
- concern that freedom could become license and weaken social ties

- Emile Durkheim:

- *"Suicide"* 1897
- too little freedom stifled individualism
- too much freedom leads to isolation and anomie
- anomie - *a* = without, *nomos* = law
- a condition in which society provides little moral guarantee to individuals
- breakdown of social bonds between an individual and the community
- unruly scenario resulting in
 - fragmentation of social identity
 - rejection of self-regulatory values

Globalization

Globalization of Civil Society

- term used for all voluntary associations, formal and informal
- organization based on people's common interests, values, beliefs, ideologies
- difficult to define
- CSO Civil Society Organizations vital to forming a healthy society
- non-governmental, non-for-profit organizations
- charitable organizations, community groups, foundations
- expressing interests and values based on ethical, cultural and other considerations
- build trust, an important form of social capital

Global Civil society

- grown exponentially in number and influence since the 1960s
- INGO over 50,000 in 2000 operating at global level disperse more funds than does UN
- important voice in international dialogue
- important in informing the public
- publicize and spread values and information on social issues
- play a complementary roles to government and business
- mobilize resources through appeals to values and social purposes
- at local level strengthen society
- at global level combat global risks

Globalization

Technology

- the most important factor in accelerating globalization
- nearly everything is mobile
- people who have never met participate in one another's lives
- change in the job structure with immediate effects on people
- facilitate faster and cheaper flows of peoples, ideas, money, products
- accelerate economic, cultural, social, political globalization

Population pressure

- world population 7bl in 2011
- growth of 5 people every second
- earth not overcrowded, can support several billion more
- but not at the level of consumption currently in the US
- pressure on environment
- pressure on political stability
- women empowerment and economic development slow population growth significantly
- population replacement level 2.1 children per woman
- population aging, economic sustainability
- demand for immigrant workers

Globalization

Migration

- one of the most effective agents of globalization
- one of the most important sources of cultural and economic flows
- among or within regions
- 220ml people about 3% of the world population live outside the native country

- immigrants are hard workers
- immigrants are source of innovation (25% startups in US)
- immigrant workers facilitate company penetration into foreign markets

- cost of migration
 - refugees have right to asylum
 - economic migration can destabilize
 - immigrants not welcome during economic recessions

- immigration met with hostility, some people feel their culture is threatened

Globalization

- diffusion of the principle of rationality and of rational organizational forms
(bureaucracies, education systems)
- continuous of the expansion of capitalism
(with period of increasing and decreasing activity among states)

- the world is much more singular
- unique reorganization of social life
- existence of transnational classes, different from class structure within societies
- a world of options and openness in social structures
- uncertainty and risk of current time have no precedents in the past
- effecting forms of democracy and the most intimate aspect of family life

- can be dated from the 1980s because of the differences in kind in the processes
- a continuity of modernity: Enlightenment, rationalization, industrialization
- nation-state, industrial economy, nuclear family, welfare state shaped
individuals, their actions, their interactions

- a second modernity
- changes in various dimensions of globalization do not necessarily occur simultaneously
- concept most clearly applicable to a series of relatively recent developments concerning
the concrete structuring of the world as a whole

Globalization

Globalization as Change

- rapid social change created chaos within society
- norms that had governed daily life were meaningless
- societies are changing their economic basis

- means to use more resources, creating more pollution
- waves of nation building and democratization have accelerated
- increasing cosmopolitanism and increasing nationalism
- standards of living improved
- improvement in communication, transportation, mass media technologies
- proliferation of many different actors in political and economical arenas
- difficult for any single state to manage its own economic, political, social development by itself
- necessary to establish global cultural understanding

Summary

- complex set of processes
brought on by increasing interactions of many kind, among the people all over the world
- global interaction creating global processes and systems: economic, political, social, cultural
- consciousness of humanity as a whole

Time

Phase

Globalization

2000 - Present

Millennial

Global war on terrorism. Apocalyptic narratives in religions and in secular movements. Global destruction, climate change, nuclear contamination, global hunger, pandemics.

Late 1960s - 2000

Uncertainty

Iron Curtain rose. Spheres of influence. African and Asian independence. Third wave of democracy. 1960s Cultural revolution. New governmental and non-governmental international organization established. Dramatically increased interdependence of the world.

1920s – 1960s

Hegemony

Rivalries. Series of wars. Global depression between wars. The UNO. Declaration of Human Rights. Bretton Woods, World Bank, IMF, agreements. Global economy stabilized. Second wave of democracy post WWII.

1870s – 1920s

Takeoff

Industrial revolution. Unprecedented levels of trade and travel. Age of Imperialism. Migrants. Industrial cities populated. Imperial rivalries. WWI. Religions become global.

Mid 1700s - 1870

Incipient

Enlightenment. Rights. Revolutions. First wave of democratization. State system of organized nations. International relations. International agencies.

1400s-Mid 1700s

Germinal

Age of exploration. Silk Road. Spices silk gold silver trade. Cultures traveled and blended. Middle Eastern culture emerged. Nation-States emerged from the ruins of empires.
