

ITI 1202: Introduction to Global Politics

Unit 5: Globalization

KOF Index of Globalization

2016 KOF Index of Globalization*

	country	Globalization Index
1.	Netherlands	91.70
2.	Ireland	91.64
3.	Belgium	90.51
4.	Austria	89.83
5.	Switzerland	87.01
6.	Singapore	86.93
7.	Denmark	86.44
8.	Sweden	85.92
9.	Hungary	85.78
10.	Canada	85.67
11.	Finland	85.47
12.	Portugal	85.08
13.	Norway	84.24
14.	Cyprus	84.07
15.	Spain	83.73

2017 KOF Index of Globalization*

	country	Globalization Index
1.	Netherlands	92.84
2.	Ireland	92.15
3.	Belgium	91.75
4.	Austria	90.05
5.	Switzerland	88.79
6.	Denmark	88.37
7.	Sweden	87.96
8.	United Kingdom	87.26
9.	France	87.19
10.	Hungary	86.55
11.	Canada	86.51
12.	Finland	86.30
13.	Portugal	85.04
14.	Cyprus	85.00
15.	Czech Republic	84.88

KOF Index of Globalization

Economic Globalization		Social Globalization		Political Globalization	
country		country		country	
1. Singapore	97.77	1. Singapore	91.61	1. France	97.29
2. Ireland	94.65	2. Switzerland	91.13	2. Italy	97.25
3. Luxembourg	94.06	3. Ireland	90.99	3. Belgium	95.79
4. Netherlands	93.06	4. Netherlands	90.71	4. Sweden	95.56
5. Malta	91.74	5. Austria	90.62	5. Netherlands	95.41
6. Belgium	90.08	6. Belgium	90.34	6. Spain	95.23
7. Hungary	88.75	7. Puerto Rico	89.98	7. Austria	95.15
8. United Arab Emirates	88.06	8. Canada	89.22	8. United Kingdom	94.67
9. Mauritius	88.01	9. Denmark	87.54	9. Brazil	94.30
10. Estonia	87.54	10. Cyprus	87.17	10. Switzerland	93.40
11. Bahrain	87.37	11. France	87.11	11. Denmark	92.84
12. Slovak Republic	87.00	12. Norway	86.31	12. Norway	92.74
13. Czech Republic	86.90	13. United Kingdom	85.83	13. Argentina	92.61
14. Cyprus	86.64	14. Germany	85.49	14. Egypt, Arab Rep.	92.46
15. Denmark	85.76	15. Croatia	85.29	15. Canada	92.45

Definitions of globalization

- The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. – *Oxford Dictionary*
- The act or process of globalizing : the state of being globalized; especially : the development of an increasingly integrated global economy marked especially by free trade, free flow of capital, and the tapping of cheaper foreign labor markets. – *Merriam-Webster*

Definitions of globalization

- The process by which **a number of historical world societies were brought together onto one global system** might be referred to as globalization. (...) At the opening of the period of globalization, at about 1000 AD, the nearest approximation to a worldwide political order was the Moslem world. – *George Modelski* (1972)
- Globalization can be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that **local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away** and vice versa. – *Anthony Giddens* (1990)

What globalization is all about?

- Cross border flows
- Transnational processes
- Interdependence between states
- Non-state actors (individual)
- Proliferation of global problems/solutions
- Global governance for global public policy

Characteristics of globalization

- Internationalization
- Liberalization
- Universalization
- Westernization
- Deterritorialization

Jan Aart Scholte (1999)

Perspectives of globalization

- If the defining perspective of the Cold War world was “**division**,” the defining perspective of globalization is “**integration**.” The symbol of the Cold War system was a wall, which divided everyone. The symbol of the globalization system is a World Wide Web, which unites everyone. The defining document of the Cold War system was “The Treaty.” The defining document of the globalization system is “The Deal.” – *Milton Friedman* (1999)

Perspectives of globalization

- Globalization should be reduced to trade, investment and financial statistics. These constitute 'objective' or 'real' globalization, and all the rest is myth or fantasy. – *Paul Krugman (1996)*
- Globalization has by and large become synonymous with state power erosion. This zero-sum logic drives the reasoning process to the irresistible conclusion that global and national are antinomies rather than interdependent, competing rather than complementary. – *Linda Weiss (1998)*

Social Globalization

- Massive development and usage of the Internet, providing people with new opportunities.
- Internationalization of criminal activities (Drugs, Human trafficking) and terrorist activity.
- Multi-cultural Societies as the ethnicity of people becomes more diverse and mixed

Cultural Globalization

- The spread of perceived dominant cultures (Westernization or Americanization) around the world through the TV, movies, music, media, art, sport and the Internet.
- Growth of Global brands; Facebook, You tube, Son, IKEA, Pepsi, Nike, Starbucks, Samsung, Apple, etc.
- Spread of different Religions changing the culture of countries.

Political Globalization

- The power shown by transnational corporations that is often greater than that of country governments.
- Development of Trade Blocs; the EU, NAFTA, G8.
- Cooperation between countries demonstrated by the UN.
- Cross Border Pressure groups; Amnesty International, Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth World, Health Organization, World Wildlife Fund, etc.

Economic Globalization

- Emergence of global markets with rapid financial transactions and Growth of transnational corporations.
- Development of Trade agreements and global organizations that open countries to foreign companies through Free Trade regulations with the power to punish and reward countries; (WTO).
- Development of economic organizations; IMF (International Monetary Fund) the World Bank.

Geographical Globalization

- Unprecedented huge migrations of people from their country to other countries, creating multi-culturalism in many countries.
- New technologies allowing the quick and cheap transportation of people and products around the world.
- Use of other countries' Natural Resources by transnational corporations exploiting the foreign environments.

What being global means?

- Being global means having a part of your life dependent upon and tied to people, places, and events in other parts of the world.
- Such a global connection can occur on many levels; for example, in the way in which the work you do is dependent on products and services from other countries; in what kinds of music you like, where the clothes you wear or the food you eat come from.

What being global means?

- With information and communication technologies, modern day transportation and travel, and the growth of international trade, we are constructing an economic and social infrastructure that makes it almost impossible to not be a global person in the twenty-first century.



What being global means?

- How the lives of people across the planet are becoming globalized?
 - Entrepreneurs
 - Investors / Bankers
 - Sportsman / Musicians
 - Farmers
 - Criminals / Law enforcement agencies
 - Politicians / leaders
 - Students



What being global means?

- Being global is a fact that more and more people living on our planet.
- In many instances being global is the first step on a path that can lead to global citizenship.
- The globalization of our lives is creating great benefits and opportunities, but also much chaos and tumult.
- Many people are both benefitting and being hit hard by the globalization of their lives.

What being global means?

- Noted that **a major premise of this course** is that becoming a global citizen is the most positive response that a person can make to living in today's globalized environment.
- We make such an assertion recognizing that in a globalized world everything is up for grabs.
- Terrorists radical extremists, religious fundamentalists, sovereign states, rogue states, transnational corporations, and others are vying for control of the world.

Values and responsibilities

- The fact that tools for globalizing your life are now available to almost everyone, means that the world is crowded with people trying to impose their point of view on others.
- We are at a point in history where various forces and ideologies are competing, consciously or unconsciously, for control of our planet.
- **What are those ideologies?**

Values and responsibilities

- The path to global citizenship = view the world in a **positive way** = draw on the best political and social ideas and values of our forbearers, and put them to work in a way that humanizes our globalized lives.
- Global citizen must see yourself as belonging to a world community; know the values of that community and feel that you have some level of responsibility for the welfare of the planet and the well being of others around the globe.

Values and responsibilities

- The world of the global citizen is a pluralistic world.
- It celebrates the diversity of the earth's people and cultures. **It is not a relativist world.**
- It recognizes that there are values that cut across religion and culture and help bind us together as a species.
- Global citizens seek to articulate such common values, and promote their adoption.

Core Values of a World Community

1. BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS
2. RELIGIOUS PLURALISM
3. GENDER EQUITY
4. PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE
5. PROTECTION OF THE EARTH'S ENVIRONMENT

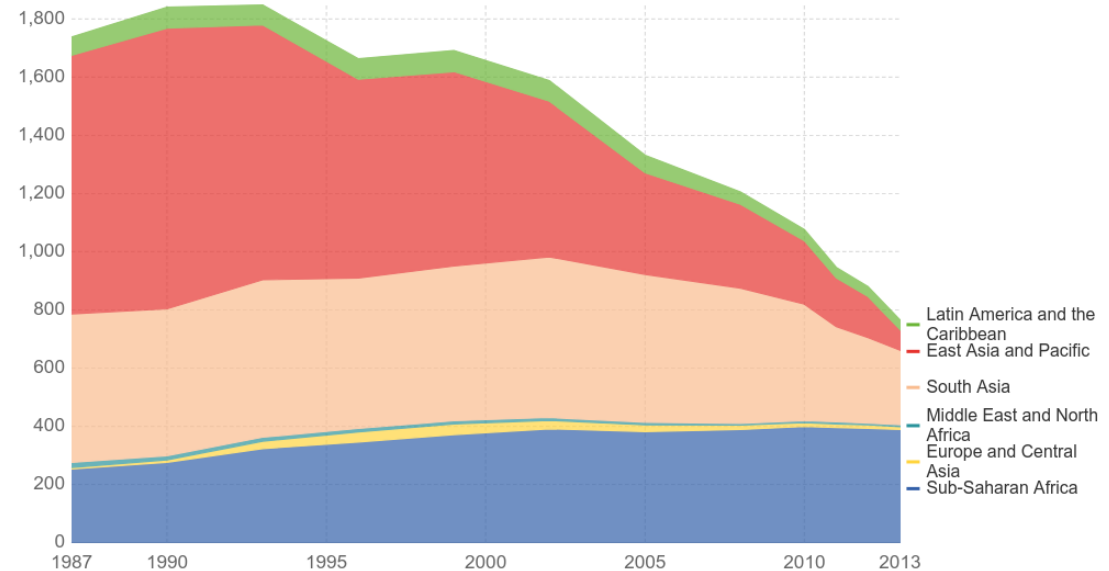


Core Values of a World Community

- 6. SUSTAINABLE WORLDWIDE ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 7. POVERTY ALLEVIATION
- 8. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Total population living in extreme poverty, by world region

Numbers are in millions of people. Extreme poverty is defined as living with per capita household consumption below 1.90 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries.



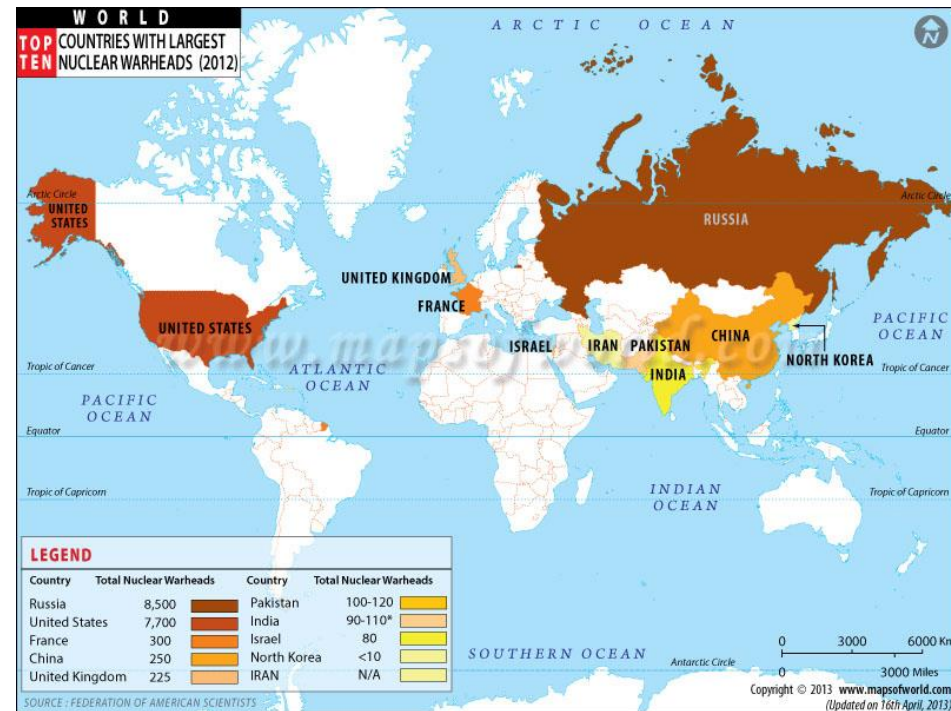
Source: World Poverty Absolute Number by Region - PovcalNet (World Bank)

OurWorldInData.org/extreme-poverty/ • CC BY-SA

Note: Consumption per capita is the preferred welfare indicator for the World Bank's analysis of global poverty. However, for about 25% of the countries, estimates correspond to income, rather than consumption.

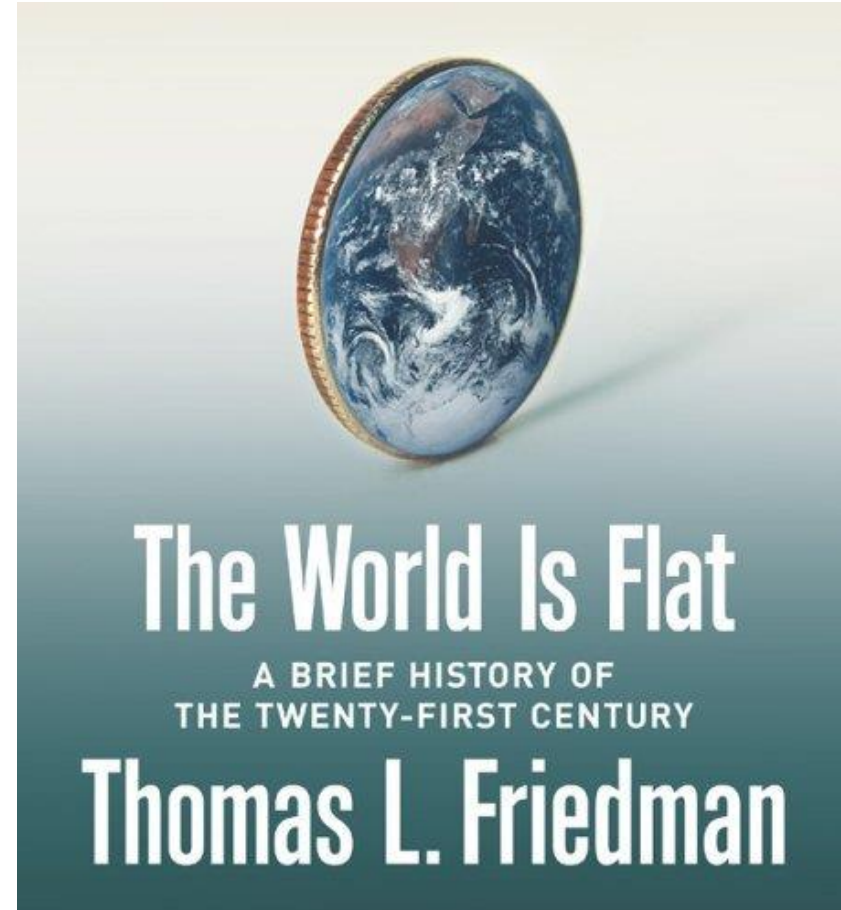
Core Values of a World Community

- 9. ELIMINATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
- 10. CESSATION AND PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN COUNTRIES
- 11. PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY



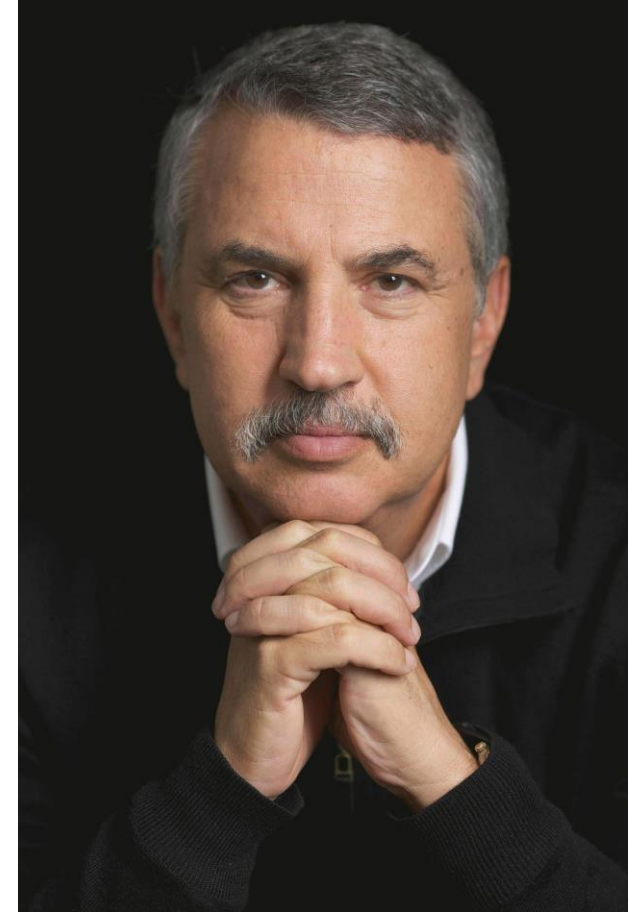
Globalization & Global Citizenship

- Thomas Friedman, in his landmark book, *The Earth is Flat*, argues that the pace of globalization picked up in the year 2000 as a result of the convergence of the personal computer with fiber-optic cable and the rise of work flow software.



Globalization & Global Citizenship

- As a result, “people all over the world started waking up and realizing that they had more power than ever to go global as individuals, they needed more than ever to think of themselves as individuals competing against other individuals all over the planet, and they had more opportunities to work with those other individuals, not just compete with them.”



Today's global trends

- Increasing global divergence in population trend.
- Appreciation of cultural diversity.
- Respect for diversity/intercultural understanding.
- Diversity – the quality of being different.
- Many problems are generated from a lack of understanding and awareness. The simplest and foremost answer is to learn how to live and work together without creating any conflict.

Summary

- Global citizenship is part of a pluralistic or post-modern identity.
- A sense of global belonging.
- World community that honors and respects multiple allegiances.
- Embracing cultural diversity and religious pluralism.
- Everyone is a global citizen.