

GLOBALIZATION

"Millennium Development Goals

Realization: Involving High School Students and Educators in Development Education Program and Projects"

Teachers Training

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GLOBALIZATION

New concept of globalization is in understanding of globalization in spatial categories as broadening of transplanetary and supraterritorial connections between the people.

GLOBALIZATION

Characteristics of Globality

Transplanetary connections

– this more general characteristic of Globality is presented from a long time, but today these connections are intensive and numerous as never before.

GLOBALIZATION

Supraterritorial characteristic of globality

This is rather new phenomenon - supraterritorial relations are going beyond territorial geography..

Global relationships could have place simultaneously / in the same time in a whatever place of the Earth/

GLOBALIZATION

Globality is a way of connecting the whole space of the earth

There are different dimensions of the world today

– state relations, regional relations and transplanetary relations

In fact globality means social relationships between people and groups of people who are in different points of the globe.

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Supraterritoriality is closely connected with global communication / Internet par exemple/

Transplanetary migrations – scientists, managers, tourists

Transplanetary process of production – global outsourcing

Transplanetary consumption, ecology, civil society

Global consciousness – awareness of the world as our common home

GLOBALIZATION

Main concepts of globalization

Internationalization

Transactions' growth and growing interdependence between the states

This is quantity approach to globalization

- number of contacts , transactions, exchange of goods, trade, number of international phone calls, membership in international organizations,

There is natural process of growth and one does not have to put efforts in this slowly or quickly changing situation.

GLOBALIZATION

Main concepts of globalization

Internationalization

Global relationships should be investigated as interstate relationships.

What is new could be understood in already known categories of international policy.

International trade, permanent migrations were higher one hundred years before .

The idea of globalization is the idea of its up and downs

This is somewhat reductionist model

- based only on interstate relations

GLOBALIZATION

Liberalization

Moving the way the barriers between the states and establishing opened world economy

Here the debate leads to contemporary neoliberal macroeconomic policy.

Antiglobalists are attacking namely this neoliberal policy.

It is true that liberalization and globalization have been developing simultaneously and liberalization sometimes facilitates the progress of globalization.

The theory of free market has been developed from centuries and didn't require globalization language.

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Universalization

‘Here globalization describes the processes of dissemination

of goods and experiences all over the world.

In this sense global means worldwide - this had happened in the past – Gregorian calendar, tobacco, curry dissemination and cet.

Some economists do measure the globalizations by the equalizing of the prices on a world scale of the goods and of services.

GLOBALIZATION

Universalization

This is nothing new although we do observe today worldwide diffusion and process of homogenization. Nevertheless as some people observed “transcontinental expansion of our gender started about one million years ago and this was the introductory phase of globalization”. World religions are good evidence of this process. There was not a term of globalization in order to describe the universalization in the past, so there is no need to use new vocabulary for describing the processes.

GLOBALIZATION

Westernization

Globalization is understood as a special kind of Universalization through which process the new social structures / capitalism, industrialism, individualism, urbanism/ are disseminated world wide and in a way which destroys the existing local cultures and local autonomy.

So presented globalization is understood as colonialization, Americanization/ the term “westoxification” is used/.

But this is not enough to assert that this is one and the same process. Globalizations could take other forms / Buddhist globalization, Islamic globalizations and cet./

It is not clear whether globalization has intrinsically imperialistic character

GLOBALIZATION

Manifestations of globality

Communication

post

telecommunication

mass media

Travel

migrants looking for work

pilgrims

refugees

tourists

businessmen

GLOBALIZATION

Manifestations of globality

Production

transplanetary production networks
global sourcing

Markets

global products
global marketing and sale strategies

Money

global currencies
bank cards with a global access to bancomates
global credit cards
on-line sales

GLOBALIZATION

Manifestations of globality

Finances

currency markets

banks

insurance services

markets of ценни книжа

Organizations

global trade firms

Global agencies of government

Global associations of civic society

Military

global weapons

global military actions

GLOBALIZATION

Manifestations of globality

Ecology /Environment/

Global atmosphere / acid rains , ozone hole,
climate changes/

Global biosphere/ decline of biodiversity,
the loss of rainforests/

Global hydrosphere / ocean pollution, deficit of water

Global geosphere / desertification, loss of arable land/

GLOBALIZATION

Manifestations of globality

Law

global acts and regulations

transplanetary legal networks and police networks

global courts

Consciousness

looking of the planet as a only and common place

global symbols

global events

transplanetary solidarity

GLOBALIZATION

Transplanetary doesn't mean that territoriality disappears

Dichotomy between local and global

Now globality helps us better to understand our local problems and life,
And exploring local problems we have a hint what we have to do to solve global problems

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and Homogenization

Globalization and Universality

Globality means that people in every place of the world could be connected but doesn't mean that all the people always will be connected or will be connected in the very same degree.

GLOBALIZATION

Introductory phase of Globalization

1851- First International Fair

1852– First international branch in the production sphere

1863 - First International Humanitarian organization

1866- First transoceanic telegraph cable

1871 - First tourist travel around the world

1892 - First transborder telephone connection

1896- First Global Sport event – Olympics in Athens

GLOBALIZATION

Introductory phase of Globalization

- 1899 - First transborder radio broadcast
- 1918 - Start of the air mail
- 1920 - First meeting of the League of Nations
- 1926 - Appearance of the first “tax paradise”
- 1944 - International Monetary Fund and World bank

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Introductory phase of Globalization

- 1945 - United Nations
- 1948 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 1949 - First organized holiday trip
- 1951 - First International Credit card
- 1952 - First jet airline
- 1954 - Marlboro Commercial with the cowboy
- 1956 - First transoceanic telephone cable

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GLOBALIZATION

Indicators of accelerated globalization in modern history

Phone lines / together with cell phones/	150 mln. In 1965 1500 mln. in 2000
Internet users	934 mln. In 2004
TV sets	75 mln in 1956 1400 mln 1997
International air travelers	25 mnl 1950 400 mln 1996
Incomes from tourism	19 bln 1970 389 bln 1996

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Indicators of accelerated globalization in modern history

International bank loans	9 bio 1972 1465 bio 2000
International trade	629 bio 1960 7430 bio 2001
International companies	about 7000 in late 60's 65000 in 2001
International civic society organizations	117 in 1956 20000 in 2000
Disappearing species in one year	6 in 1950 10000 in 1990

GLOBALIZATION

Theories of Globalization

Liberalism

Focus on Market

Globalization is explained as a result of the technical progress and the emergence of supporting this growth institutional infrastructures

Political realism

Focus on the relations between the states

Globalization is explained as a result of rivalry between the biggest states and/or the hegemony of USA

GLOBALIZATION

Theories of Globalization

Marxism

Focus on Production / productive forces/ and on class relations

Globalization is explained as a product of capitalism

Constructivism

Focus on the social construction of reality

Globalization is explained referring to the reconstruction of the social world

Feminism

Focus on the relations between the sexes

Globalization is explained as a product of ways of behavior and patriarchic dependencies

GLOBALIZATION

Theories of Globalization

Eclectic approach

Growth of transplanetary and supraterritorial interrelations

is closely connected with four processes

In the field of production - transition from capitalism
To hipercapitalism

In the field of government - transition from etatism
to polycentrism

In the field of consciousness – transition from
Nationalism to pluralism and to hybrid identity

In the field of knowledge - transition from rationalism
to reflective rationalism

GLOBALIZATION

Main factors behind Globalization

Capitalist production

Global markets causing much more sales

Global establishment of prices and use of
the differences between the tax systems

Global sourcing reducing the costs of products

Supraterritorial goods which are multiplying
the channels of accumulation

GLOBALIZATION

Main factors behind Globalization

Regulations

Agencies of government develop infrastructure which will facilitate global economic actions

Liberalization of the transborder transaction by the states

Legal guarantees of the property for the global capital
Establishment and further development of mechanisms for world government

Transplanetary standardization of technical norms, legal principles and administrative procedures

GLOBALIZATION

Main factors behind Globalization

Construction of consciousness

“National we” is constructed in opposition to the
“alien others” in the frame of the global space

Strengthening of the different national identities

because of the efforts and support of the diasporas

Affirmation of different non-territorial identities

under the transplanetary networks

GLOBALIZATION

Main factors behind Globalization

Rationalistic knowledge

Secular images of the social world referring to the earthly life

Anthropomorphic motivated vision of the planet as a home of the human race

Scientific concept of objective truths as something mandatory in transplanetary scale

Economic efficiency which is an argument aiming at the removal of irrational territorial divisions

GLOBALIZATION

Production and Globalization

Growth of consumption capital, informatic capital, bio-technology and nano –technology capital, growth of financial capital, growth of the capital in the field of personal services

Reorganization of the added value, growth of the profits from offshore zones, dissemination of transplanetary corporate networks, wave of merging and fusions, emergence of global oligopolies

GLOBALIZATION

Governance and Globalization

Reconstruction of the state

Disappearance of the ideological and material premises of the etatism in the frame of Westphalian construction of sovereignty

The state takes into account along with national interest as well the global interests of some groups

Very complicated consequences in the field of social policy of the state

Changes in the scope and of the means of military actions

Development of interstate and suprastate networks

GLOBALIZATION

Diffusion of regulatory processes

Intensification of the processes of decentralization of the state and growth of the transborder contacts between the local governments

Growth and development of macroregional agencies of government

Expansion of public global government

Development of private and informal institutions of government in some aspects of global processes

GLOBALIZATION

Development of the Global civic society

Development of organized civic activities concerning global issues

Growth of participation of civic society groups in suprastate and private agencies of government as well as in the state activities

GLOBALIZATION

Implications of globalization for identity

Multiplying of national identities

The people from etatist type are not disappearing

Emergence of small people and autochthon people

Emergence / at a small scale/ of regional people

Strengthening of the connections inside

the transplanetary diasporas

Support for non-territorial identities

GLOBALIZATION

Implications of globalization for identity

Strengthening of the identification
with the human race /

Renaissance of identification built on religious faith
especially in the movements aiming
at religious renovation

Appearance of a number of class identities

Development of gender identity especially
in women gender movements

Development of race identities especially
among the color people

GLOBALIZATION

Implications of globalization for identity

Development of a global youth culture

Growth of the role of sexual orientation
in the process of constructing the social identity
and group affiliation

The strengthening of hybridization

Much more pluralistic and mixed identities

Impossibility of constructing
in a communitarian way of a group solidarity

GLOBALIZATION

Implications for Globalization in the field of knowledge

Ontology

Changes in the concepts of space and changes
in the ways of time perception

Methodology

New research methods – multi- inter- and post- disciplinary

A lot of educational programs begins
to function in a transplanetary way

The growth of visual competences
because of the supraterritorial spaces

English becomes transplanetary medium of communication

Esthetics

Dissemination along the world of certain art forms

Growth of hybridization on art

New types of art

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Peace

No wars between the developed states

More opportunities to control armament
and for collective government

Military interventions of the states
from the North in the South

Growth of violence in the sphere of activities
of small people and movements of religious renovation

Global markets of armament disseminate
the means of mass destruction

Globalization raises the importance
of the politics of terrorism

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Criminal activities

Opportunities to fight the criminality globally

The criminals are in possession of new means
and instruments for their activity

Powerful organized criminality

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Environmental integrity

Global consciousness favors
growing awareness of environmental dangers
There are emerging better ways
of monitoring of environmental changes
A number of suprastate mechanisms
favor the bigger care for the environment
A lot of global activities pollutes the environment
Global restructuring often lowers
the standards for protection of the environment
The global changes are a source of a lot of anxieties
and of a sense of a danger

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Health

Global organization realize a lot of campaigns aiming at improvement of health

Global markets make available much more medicaments

Global markets do disseminate many goods dangerous for health

The global debts of the poor countries often could lead to risks for the health

Global migration leaves many countries without health specialists

Intensive migration of people favors the dissemination of many diseases

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Poverty

Global trade and global investments lead to the fast growth of welfare in new industrial countries
The number of new industrial countries is relatively small
The existing rules in the global trade lead to tragic consequences in poor countries
Global debts of the countries from the South are growing
Economic restructuring which is necessary as a consequence of globalization often aggravates poverty

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Financial stability

There is much more investment throughout the world

The liberal financial markets provide
greater risks in economic activity

The financial crises are bad not only for
the investors but as well for broad groups of people
in the developing countries

There are not enough policies aiming to counteract
the consequences of the financial crises

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Employment

Global companies had created millions of new jobs
but

The number of new jobs lags far behind the needs
Global capitalism is not as labor intensive as
the previous forms of production

Financial capitalism takes away a lot of investment
from the real economy

Global relocations as part of a corporations' policy
provide a reason for less employment and
strengthen the fears of losing the job

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Working conditions

Some global corporations improve the working conditions

The elasticity of the working conditions influences

negatively the foundations of the social contract

typical for the Fordist period

There are not appropriate guarantees

for working rights under the conditions of a global capitalism

The bad working conditions very often lead

to dangers outside the working place

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Identity

Possibilities for developing of diverse aspects of identity

Global technologies give new life to some
disappearing cultures

but

Global relations sometimes are one of the factors
causing destruction of some local cultures

The contradictions and the ambiguities in identity
could lead internal conflicts

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Knowledge

Contemporary globalization gives support to fundamentalists who are delivering “safe” truths but

Fundamentalism is usually linked with violence towards the different beliefs

Global channels very often do interfere with the dogmas of rationality

Reflective rationalists are not as sure in themselves as the rationalists from the past

Not too many people feel sure and safe staying on the foundation of the postmodernist alternative of the relative knowledge

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and security

Social cohesion

A growth of different transplanetary social connections
Global NGO's deliver to the countries where
there is not enough qualified people
a lot of volunteers and specialists

but

There is not enough attention paid to the social cohesion
under the conditions of a neoliberal globality

Globalizations weakens the capacity of the nation state
to build strong social cohesion

Alternative ways of building social cohesion
are only in a rudimentary form

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and social inequalities

Unequal access to global spaces

Concentration of the process of global communication in the field of professionals and property owners, states of the North, men, younger generations, people living in the cities

Growing chances of women to be employed although often at worse conditions than men

Access to global money and credits for the people who already are privileged

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and social inequalities

Unequal access to global spaces

Off-shore zones are designed only for the rich people

Concentration of the investments

in the big cities of the North

The boards of the global organizations are dominated by middle aged men, by white men, by citizens of the North, and by people belonging to the owners classes

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and social inequalities

Decay of the redistributing State

Resigning from progressive taxation which broadens the inequalities between the classes
Reduction of the public services delivered by the State which consequences are bad for the marginal people, for old people, women, .colored people
Reduction of the international aid under the pressure of competition

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and social inequalities

Social hierarchy in the conditions of global regimes

Most of the global institutions do not pay serious attention to the problems of social equality

The principle of free flow of information in global communication favors the dominating social groups

Uruguay Rounds and World Trade Organization are dominated by the business circles

The management of the crises is in favor of the creditors living in the North

Resistance against the arbitrary social hierarchies on behalf of the global social movements

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and social inequalities

Social hierarchy in the conditions of global regimes

Belonging to the organizational structures of territorial and mainly national character weakens the position of the trade union movement vis a vis global capital

Many global NGO's are focused on the inequalities in the relationships North-South

Global women networks attire the attention to the issues of gender justice

Global Human Rights movements are fighting for race equality, children protection and for equal chances for handicapped people

GLOBALIZATION

Structural inequalities

/ states, classes, cultures, gender/

The dominant social groups possess disproportionate power in the process of decision making and of governing the globalization. Although some of the initiatives of the civic society are expression of the fight with the structured hierarchy of the globalization management, they mostly support the existing social inequalities.

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and Democracy

Lack of information and ignorance of the citizens.
The school and University are not very active in preparing young people for their role as global citizens
Media in general do not inform about globalization and its developments and problems in a serious way.
The efforts of the civic society organizations to inform the citizens about the globalization are rather modest
Most of the global agencies do not act in a transparent way

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and Democracy

Errors and misdeeds of the institutions / local, regional, national, global/

The government agencies are not presenting the global problems or policies for discussion or for a referendum

The topics of Globalization are not at the Public agenda and if they appear on electorate agenda they are rather marginalized
Rarely local and national parliaments are exercising control over the globalization policies and in general the transplanetary agencies have no elective legislation bodies

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization and Democracy

Errors and misdeeds of the institutions / local, regional, national, global/

The participation of the judicial bodies in the execution of public responsibility for globalization management are rather limited

The role of the civic societies structures for strengthening of the citizen participation in the management of globalization and are not contributing to the public control over globalization policies

GLOBALIZATION

Toward a globalization with Human Face Toward better social security

The whole process of globalization management should be under the Human Rights

Much more control over transplanetary armaments

Better suprastate mechanism for dealing with crises

Better functioning institutions for management of the environment

Global health policy should be with more preventive character

There has to be much more focused efforts on the social dimensions of the globalization

GLOBALIZATION

Toward a globalization with Human Face

Toward better social security

Better management of the global debts especially in case when their amount is much bigger than the capacity of the indebted countries for payments.

Broader global regulation of global financing.

Giving more importance to the cultural safety and supporting the dissemination of the ethics of interculturalism.

To have better control accompanied by the support of better life conditions.

To support investment practices which are in accordance with the ethical standards

GLOBALIZATION

To end social inequality

To develop suprastate mechanisms which will fight the monopoly trends of global capitalism

To modify the general rules of intellectual property in favor of the oppressed social groups and classes

To introduce general progressive taxation

To abolish financial “tax paradises”

GLOBALIZATION

To end social inequality

To realize redistribution of resources between North-South with the change of the general economic conditions

To introduce gender justice in all aspects of globalization - to have more women at managerial positions and in the government

To fight discrimination in social relations especially discrimination against people living in the countryside, racial discrimination and toward elderly people

GLOBALIZATION

Strengthening of democracy

Acceptance of the subsidiarity principle

Better public education concerning the global issues

To have more transparency in the process
of government of global social relationships

To have electorate campaigns focused on global issues

To have stronger parliamentarian control over
global policies at national level

To have stronger role of the courts, human rights
speakers / ombudsman/ concerning
the management of globalization

To realize bigger involvement in the processes
of global management on behalf of the civic society

GLOBALIZATION

Favorable conditions

Opportunities for implementation of technological and organizational innovations

Higher Public awareness of the global issues

Higher transplanetary solidarity

Extremely higher public mobilization concerning the global issues

Better acceptance of the idea of global policies on the behalf of ruling elites

GLOBALIZATION

Obstacles to be overcome

Popularity of neoliberalism

Great strength and power of capitalism

Resistance on behalf of the US toward
global public policy

Myth of the Westphalian sovereignty

Lack of experience of implementing
to the ethic of multiculturalism

Limited public support for dealing with global issues

GLOBALIZATION

Against Globalization

Multinational companies growth – unemployment, underpayment, move from one place to another, violations of human rights, they are very powerful, beyond governments control , the power is in the hands of the few people – non-democratic decisions, non-transparent decision and they favor the privileged groups
Division between - rich minority and poor majority –

GLOBALIZATION

Against Globalization

Destroying of local cultures, traditions, Universalization

Manipulation /unlimited power /

- media serve the interests of power groups

Consumer society is an objective of globalizations

Globalization means global criminality

Exploitation of natural resources human resources

Non-inclusive globalization

– many marginal groups nations ,

Globalization means financial crisis

GLOBALIZATION

Jan Aart Scholte , 2005,
GLOBALIZATION
Macmillan publishers united , UK

