

Globalization

- In today's constantly changing world, societies are becoming increasingly interdependent and have more social, economic, political and cultural relationships.

- Similarly, the problems and issues that characterize the contemporary world are interconnected and multidimensional.

- As a result, the various actors- states, organizations, and citizens- are called upon to work together to find global solutions.

Globalization in Sociological Viewpoint

Anthony Giddens

- 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." (1990:64)

Robertson

- Defines globalization as a concept that "refers both the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole.." (1992:8)

David Harvey (1989)

- Introduced globalization as the compression of time and space and the annihilation of distance.

Globalization in Economic Viewpoint

Internationalization and multinationalization are phases that precede globalization.

Globalization marks the increasing irrelevance of the nation-state, whose status as the dominant political organization was acknowledged by the **Treaty of Westphalia**.

Dominated by global economic activities like:

1. The neoliberal regime is contemporarily used to refer to market-oriented reform policies such as "eliminating price controls, deregulating capital markets, lowering trade barriers" and reducing state influence in the economy, especially through privatization and austerity.

2. The reduction of tariffs - Tariffs (imposed by the bureau of customs) are considered economically inefficient because they make imports less competitive than domestically produced goods, which can result in more expensive products for consumers. The creation of transnational corporations.

3. The improvement of multilateral trade organizations - having several or many sides; many-sided. Participated in by many more than two nations, parties, etc.; multipartite: multilateral agreements on disarmament.

G11N as a process, conditions, and ideology:

Steger (2005) explains that globalization has been commonly understood as a process, condition, or an ideology.

1. Globalization as a process

- It is viewed as a multidimensional set of social processes that generate and increase "worldwide" social interdependencies and exchanges while at the same time fostering in people a growing awareness of deepening connections between the local and the distant" (Steger, 2005:13).

2. Globalization as a condition

- It refers to globality as a social condition characterized by trans-planetary connectivity and supra-territoriality. Transplanetary relations, globality is about the establishment of social links between people located at different places of our planet.

- Globalization as a social condition is characterized by thick economic, political, and cultural interconnections and global flows that render political borders and economic barriers irrelevant (Steger, 2008).

Supra-territorial relations are "social connections that transcend territorial geography". (ex. European Union)

3. Globalization as an ideology

- Steger explains that globalization exists in people's consciousness because it consists of a set of coherent and complementary ideas and beliefs about the global order.

- Globalization is a political belief system that benefits a certain class.

Six core claims of globalization as an ideology

1. Globalization is about the liberalization and global integration of markets.

2. Globalization is inevitable and irreversible.

3. Nobody is in charge of globalization.

4. Globalization benefits everyone in the long run.

5. Globalization furthers the spread of democracy in the world.

6. Globalization requires a global war on terror.

