

Global development – topic 2 - Globalisation		
Globalisation is the growing interconnectedness of societies across the world – including- faster and frequent communication, cheaper and more travel, growth of global economy, global spread of neoliberal free trade and free market capitalism, development of global organisations and global social movements		
Economic globalisation	Political globalisation	Cultural Globalisation
<p>EG is the growth of trade and economic connections between different parts of the world. Frobel – new international division of labour – design and knowledge in developed world and manufacturing in LEDC’s.</p> <p>Evidence as follows-</p> <p>Spread of capitalism and neo liberalism around the world.</p> <p>Growth and power of TNC’s and their global e.g. Apple operations</p> <p>Spread of McDonaldisation (Ritzer) – this has come to dominate aspects of culture and economics.</p> <p>Globalisation of international finance & banking</p> <p>Reduced controls of governments of their economies as power shifts to TNC’s</p> <p>Limitations of EG</p> <p>Still many national companies – even the biggest companies have national bases</p> <p>Nation state is still important</p> <p>Groups of countries e.g. EU still provide basic rights for workers and so limit the power of TNC’s</p> <p>Hirst and Thompson see no evidence of a fully developed global economic system.</p>	<p>Evidence of PG includes</p> <p>Spread of western style liberal democracy, human rights and individual freedom</p> <p>Erosion of power of elected governments – decisions often made by unelected and unaccountable TNC’s or super states such as the EU.</p> <p>Increase in global decision making – problems cannot be solved by national governments alone e.g. climate change, terrorism, drugs trade, refugees</p> <p>Rise in new transnational social movements that operate across several nations e.g. debt relief, environment, climate change.</p> <p>Limits of PG</p> <p>National governments still have considerable power e.g. taxation, go to war. National governments DECIDE to join or create IGO’s</p> <p>Spread of liberal democracy may not be as real as it appears – western societies still support and ally themselves to undemocratic regimes.</p> <p>Strong national, ethnic and religious identities resist globalisation e.g. Brexit and Islamic fundamentalism.</p> <p>Maybe less, not more, democracy – governments voted into power no longer make many decisions.</p> <p>These are increasingly made at global level by unaccountable elites or TNC’s.</p>	<p>This includes-</p> <p>Worldwide media and communication systems.</p> <p>Global spread of western consumer culture e.g. McDonalds, Rap Music.</p> <p>Cultural homogenisation</p> <p>The globalisation of religions – i.e. not fixed to a geographical location.</p> <p>Global dominance of English Language</p> <p>Spread of western values – family, gender equality</p> <p>Cosmopolitan lifestyles – draws on culture and ethnic identities from all over the world.</p> <p>World sport and tourism.</p> <p>Evaluation of cultural globalisation</p> <p>+ Cultural flow is not one way i.e. north – south. Reverse now occurs e.g. Bollywood.</p> <p>+Global migration has led to southern cultures all over the world.</p> <p>+new hybrid ‘Third’ cultures.</p> <p>+expansion of the internet and global communications has allowed people from all over the world to access information and ideas</p> <p>-CG is cultural imperialism – western and American culture imposed on everyone.</p> <p>- Main global mass media and communications all based in north.</p> <p>-Western culture can destroy and degrade local cultures and values in developing countries.</p>

Theories of Globalisation		
Neo liberals – positive	Radicals – neo Marxists - negative	Transformationalists – sit between neoliberals and radicals – outcome is uncertain
<p>Neoliberals welcome globalisation as a positive force</p> <p>McGrew focuses on three areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Worldwide capitalist free market leads to global economic growth, the spread of western values , eradication of poverty and spreads democracy -Production of wealth will have a ‘trickle down’ effect to the whole population – improving standards of living for all. -m in the long run no losers only winners. 	<p>Linked to dependency theory and world systems theory.</p> <p>EG benefits the rich MEDC’s.</p> <p>It has furthered the interests and profits of TNC’s - creating a ‘transnational capitalist class’</p> <p>It has increased global inequality - no trickle down</p> <p>Based on high consumption and consumerism – this is not environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>Galtung said it is based on ‘structural violence’ where some groups are exploited by the systematic denial of rights – this can be based on gender, ethnicity, religion or caste.</p> <p>Cultural globalisation is cultural imperialism.</p> <p>Unelected and unaccountable TNC’s have replaced elected governments – they drive globalisation.</p> <p>As the North gains wealth at the expense of the South this will create terrorism and illegal migrants and refugees.</p>	<p>Globalisation can be controlled and used to promote development</p> <p>It may be possible for some countries and people to reject the negative and embrace the positive aspects. Globalisation is not unstoppable - it could decline or even reverse</p> <p>There is no cultural homogenisation through cultural imperialism but instead a new hybrid based on the blending of cultures – ‘glocalisation’.</p> <p>Reverse cultural flows mean that the developing world can influence the west. It’s a two way process.</p> <p>The world is still unequal but globalisation has allowed transformation of the old hierarchies – e.g. North/ South and First/Third World.</p>