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International Relations

Lecture # 16

Topic:

Globalization

Globalization

- Globalization—
 - Time-Space Compression
 - The widening, deepening, and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness
 - Deterritorialization
 - Social, political, and “economic activities are increasingly ‘stretched’ across the globe
 - Relative Denationalization

Globalization

- Cross-border interactions
- Interdependence between countries
- Globalization allows to comprehend:
 - The change of relationships between individual states
 - From side by side existence towards their integration in an international system
 - Events happening outside their territory are far more likely to have an effect on them than they would have had a about century ago

Globalization

- How states are dependent on another?
- What is the effect that dependency and integration?
- What is the impacts of events on states happening in international arena?

Globalization

- Before the age of globalization, states were looking to promote their national interests.
- Own safety than global security.
- Domestic problems rather than international level.

Globalization

- Now world is inter-connected into a complex web.
- Cultural interaction is at its peak.
- New problems have evolved.
 - Climate Change
 - Population Explosion
 - Covid-19
 - Water Crisis
 - Ozone Layer Depletion

Globalization

- New problems require more comprehensive solution.
- Without cooperation, individual states can not deal with them.
 - Who can alone fight with climate change?
 - If other states don't curtail fossil fuel consumption.
 - Is water crisis a problem of one nation?
 - What about Covid-19?

Perspectives on Globalization

- Hyperglobalists—
 - demise of the sovereign nation-state
 - global forces undermine the ability of governments to control their own economies and societies
- Sceptics—
 - states and geopolitics remain the principal forces shaping world order

Perspectives on Globalization

- Transformationalist perspective
- Not the demise of the sovereign state but to a globalization of politics
- The emergence of a conspicuously global politics in which the traditional distinction between domestic and international affairs is not meaningful

Global Commerce

- Global Supply Chains
 - Worldwide economic integration has intensified as the expansion of global commerce, finance, and production links together the fate of nations, communities, and households across the world's major economic regions and beyond within an emerging global market economy.
- US Financial Crisis 2002
- East Asian Recession 1997

Transnational Cooperation

- “\$1.88 trillion flows across the world’s foreign exchange markets”
- 25-33 per cent of world output
- 70 per cent of world trade
- 80 per cent of international investment”

Global Communication

- Twitter
- Facebook
- Cell Phones
- Youtube

Case Study: Global production and the iPod



Case Study: Global production and the iPod

- The central microchip provided by the U.S. company Portal Player.
- The core technology of the chip is licensed from British firm ARM and is modified by Portal Player's programmers in California, Washington State.
- Portal Player then works with microchip design companies in California that “send the finished design to a ‘foundry’ in Taiwan (China)”

Case Study: Global production and the iPod

- Taiwan produces ‘wafers.
- These wafers are then cut up into individual disks and sent elsewhere in Taiwan (China) where each one is tested.
- The chips are then encased in plastic and readied for assembly by Silicon-Ware in Taiwan (China) and Amkor in the Republic of Korea.
- The finished microchip is then warehoused in Hong Kong (China) before being transported to mainland China where the iPod is assembled.”

Contemporary Globalization – Post 9/11

- John Gray-
 - The era of globalization is over.
- States have reasserted their power and borders have been sealed, however imperfectly, in response to the perceived worldwide terrorist threat.

Contemporary Globalization – Post 9/11

- Contemporary globalization is not a singular process.
 - It operates within all aspects of social life from politics to production, culture to crime, and economics to education.
- The globalization of what?
 - Aftermath of 9/11 the slowdown in economic globalization was heralded by sceptics as marking the end of globalization.
 - Yet this ignored the accelerating pace of globalization in the military, technological, and cultural domains..

Patterns of Globalization

- Economic Globalization
- Military Globalization
- Legal Globalization
- Ecological Globalization
- Cultural Globalization
- Social Globalization

The Engines of Globalization

- Technology
 - Modern Communication
- Economics
 - Capitalism's insatiable requirement for new markets.
- Politics
 - As technology provides physical infrastructure, politics provides normative infrastructure.
 - **Example:** Trump's travel ban on six Muslim countries (Normative attempt to deglobalization)

The Three Waves of Globalization

- 1450-1850: European expansion and conquest
 - Quest for new lands- America (New World)
- 1850-1945: Entrenchment of European Empire
 - Scramble for more power- Africa, Asia, etc.
- 1960-Onwards: Contemporary Globalization
 - Industrial revolution
 - Age of Imperialism

The Westphalian Model

- Territoriality
 - Fixed borders
- Sovereignty
 - State as a supreme authority within borders
- Autonomy
 - Independence in all spheres

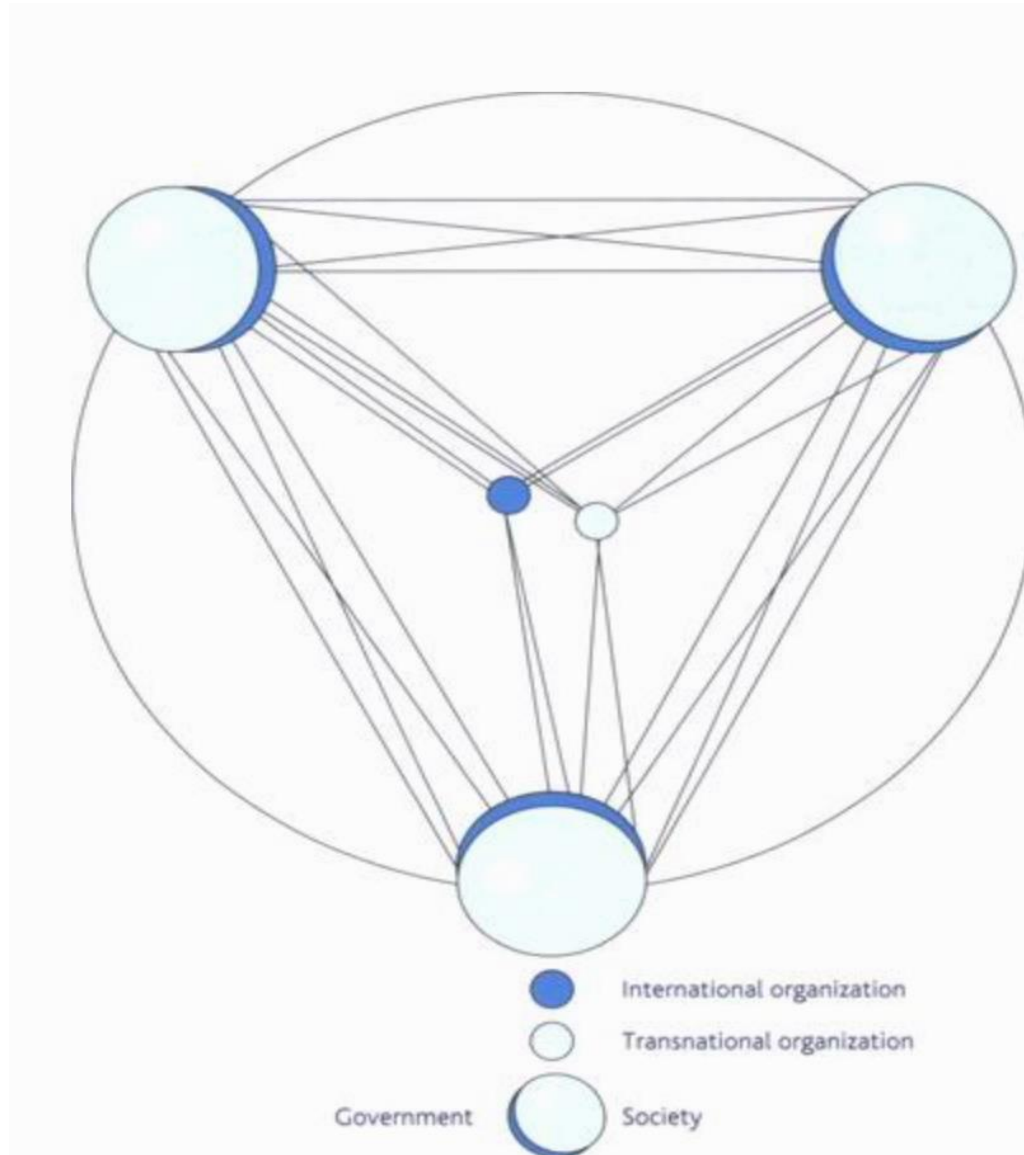
The Post-Westphalian Model

- Multilateral institutions and multilateral politics
 - World Bank, IMF
- Transnational associations and networks
 - from the International Chamber of Commerce to the World Muslim Congress;
- Global policy networks of officials, corporate

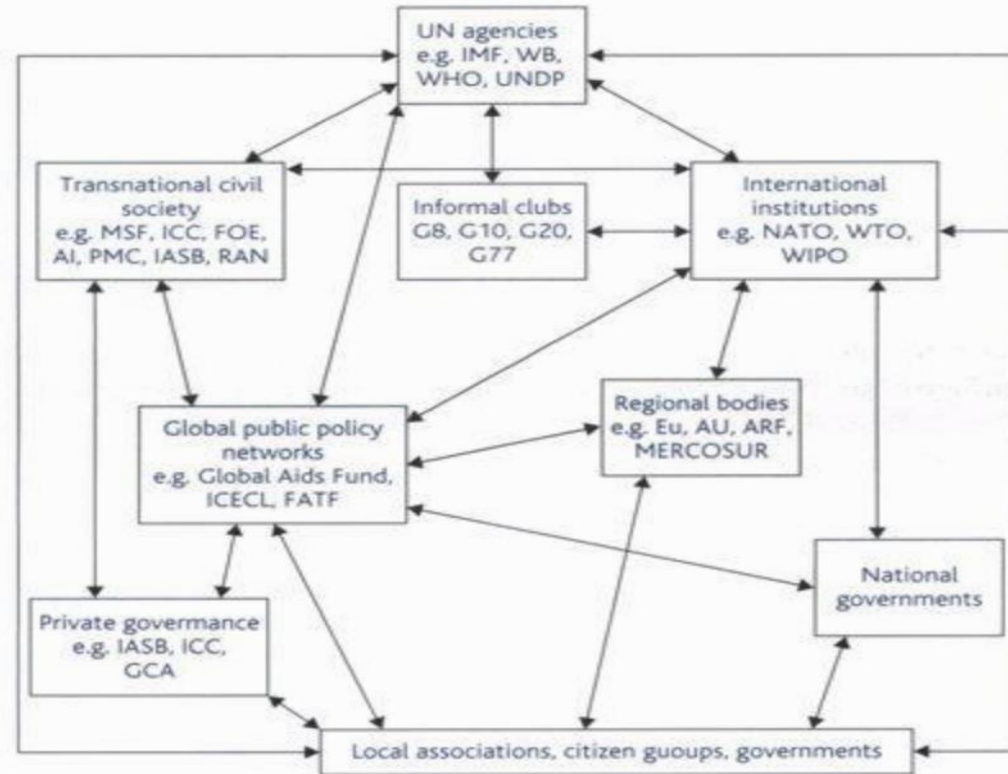
The Post-Westphalian Model

- Non-governmental actors
 - Dealing with global issues, such as the Global AIDS Fund and the Roll Back Malaria Initiative
- Formal and informal (trans-governmental) networks of government officials dealing with shared global problems
 - Basle Committee of central bankers
 - Financial Action Task Force on money-laundering ”

The Post-Westphalian Model



The global governance complex



KEY:

AI	Amnesty International	ICECL	International Convention on the Elimination of Child Labour
ARE	Asean Regional Forum	IMF	International Monetary Fund
AU	African Union	MERCOSUR	Southern American Common Market
EU	European Union	MSF	Médecin sans Frontières
FATF	Financial Action Task Force (on money-laundering)	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
FOE	Friends of the Earth	PMC	Private military companies, e.g. Sandline
G8	Group of 8 (US, Italy, UK, France, Germany, Russia, Canada, Japan & EU)	RAN	Rainforest Action Network
G77	Group of 77 developing countries	UNDP	UN Development Programme
GCA	Global credit agencies, e.g. Moodies, Standard and poor	WB	World Bank
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board	WHO	World Health Organization
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Rights Organization
		WTO	World Trade Organization

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

- States give up some of their sovereignty to a body governed by the collective will and decisions of its member-states.
- European Union
- United Nations
- FATF
- World Bank
- IMF

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

- Collective Self-Defense
 - Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations
 - Article 5 of NATO
 - Iraq Vs. Kuwait
- Operation Desert Storm
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Criticism on Distorted Global Politics

- Double Democratic Deficit
 - Democracies are unable to control transnational agencies in accordance with the preferences of the citizens.
 - So, the very essence of democracy as self-governance is compromised.
 - Due to power asymmetries in distorted global politics, global institutions largely serve the interests of global elites.

Why there is a distorted global politics?

- First, enormous inequalities of power between states
- Second, global governance is shaped by an unwritten constitution that tends to privilege the interests and agenda of global capitalism.
- Third, the technocratic nature of much global decision-making, from health to security.

From distorted global politics to cosmopolitan global politics?

- Cosmopolitanism
 - A radical critique of distorted global politics for the manner in which it perpetuates global inequalities and therefore global injustices.
- Cosmopolitan Democracy
 - Realizing a more humane and just world order requires a reformed and more democratic system of global governance

From distorted global politics to cosmopolitan global politics?

- Cosmopolitan democracy
 - Seeks to reinvigorate democracy within states by extending democracy to relations between and across states.
 - Only through such a **double democratization** will the **double democratic deficit** created by globalization be addressed.

From distorted global politics to cosmopolitan global politics?

Guiding ethical principles/core values	Global social justice, democracy, universal human rights, human security, rule of law, transnational solidarity
Short-term measure	<p><i>Governance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reform of global governance: representative Security Council; establishment of Human Security Council (to coordinate global development policies); Global Civil Society Forum; strengthened systems of global accountability; enhancement of national and regional governance infrastructures and capacities; enhanced parliamentary scrutiny <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulating global markets: selective capital controls; regulation of offshore financial centres; voluntary codes of conduct for multinational corporations (MNCs)• Promoting development: abolition of debt for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC); meeting UN aid targets of 0.7% GNP; fair trade rules; removal of EU and US subsidies of agriculture and textiles <p><i>Security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening global humanitarian protection capacities; implementation of existing global poverty reduction and human development commitments and policies; strengthening of arms control and arms trade regulation
Long-term transformations	<p><i>Governance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Double democratization (national to supra-state governance); enhanced global public goods provision; global citizenship <p><i>Economy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taming global markets; World Financial Authority; mandatory codes of conduct for MNCs; global tax mechanism; global competition authority• Market correcting: mandatory global labour and environmental standards; foreign investment codes and standards; redistributive and compensatory measures; commodity price and supply agreements• Market promoting: privileged market access for developing countries; convention on global labour mobility <p><i>Security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global social charter; permanent peacekeeping and humanitarian emergency forces; social exclusion and equity impact reviews of all global development measures
Institutional/political conditions	Activist states, global progressive coalition (involving key Western and developing states and civil society forces), strong multilateral Institutions; open regionalism, global civil society, redistributive regimes, regulation of global markets, transnational public sphere

Readings

- Globalization of World Politics by John Baylis
- <https://www.e-ir.info/2011/07/27/how-has-globalisation-changed-the-international-system/>

