

A PPT ON GLOBALISATION – FEATURES AND DIMENSIONS MADE BY SUDHARANI SWAIN



- The term "globalization" is derived from the word "global," which itself comes from the Latin word "globus," meaning "sphere" or "round mass." The suffix "-ization" is used to form nouns indicating a process or action.-
- Global: Relates to the entire world, suggesting something that is worldwide or pertains to the whole earth. "-ization": A suffix indicating the process of becoming or making something. Therefore, etymologically, "globalization" refers to the process of making something worldwide in scope or application. It denotes the increasing integration and interaction on a global scale. The term came into more common use in the late 20th century to describe the growing interdependence and interconnectedness of the world.
- Globalization is the process of International integration arising from interchange of trade, technology, goods and services, information, ideas and education. It refers to the interconnectedness and interdependence of world economies, cultures, population and world views. The term is also used to refer to a process, policy, a marketing strategy or an ideology.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2000, identified four basic aspects of Globalization
 - i. Trade and Transactions
 - ii. Capital and investment movements
 - iii. Migration and Movement
 - iv. Dissemination of Knowledge

Definitions of Globalisation by Scholars

- 1. Anthony Giddens** – “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”.
- 2. Roland Robertson** – “Globalisation as a concept refers both to compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole”.
- 3. Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King** – “Globalisation is the process by which the people of the world are incorporated into a single world society”.
- 4. Baylis and Smith** – “Globalisation is the process whereby social relations acquired relatively distance-less and borderless qualities”.
- 5. Thomas Larson** – Globalisation is the process of world linkages , of distances getting shorter and things moving closer. It pertains to the increasing ease with which some body on one side of the world can interact for mutual benefit, with somebody on the other side of the word.
- 6. Gladdens** – Globalisation can be defined as the intensification of world wide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa.

FEATURES OF GLOBALISATION



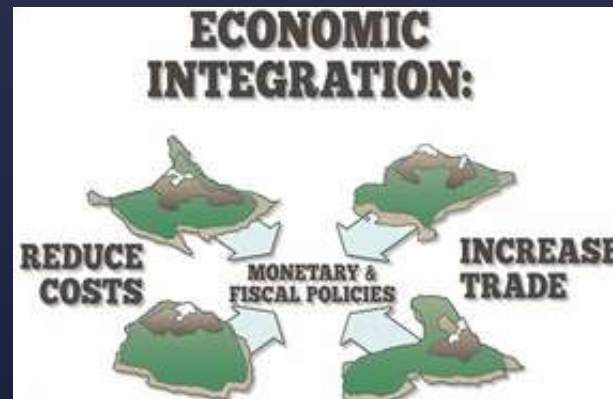
1. Economic Integration:

Trade Liberalization: Reduction of trade barriers and tariffs, leading to increased international trade.

Global Supply Chains: Production processes that span multiple countries, leading to interdependence in manufacturing and services. All the steps involved in manufacturing and delivering a product or service when those steps take place in more than one country.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Investment by companies in foreign markets to establish or expand operations.

Global Financial Markets: Integration of financial markets through the flow of capital across borders, including investments, loans, and financial services.



- **2. Technological Advancements:** Information and Communication Technology (ICT): Rapid growth in technologies like the internet, social media, and mobile communications, which facilitate global connectivity. Automation and Innovations in technology that increase efficiency and drive economic growth across borders.



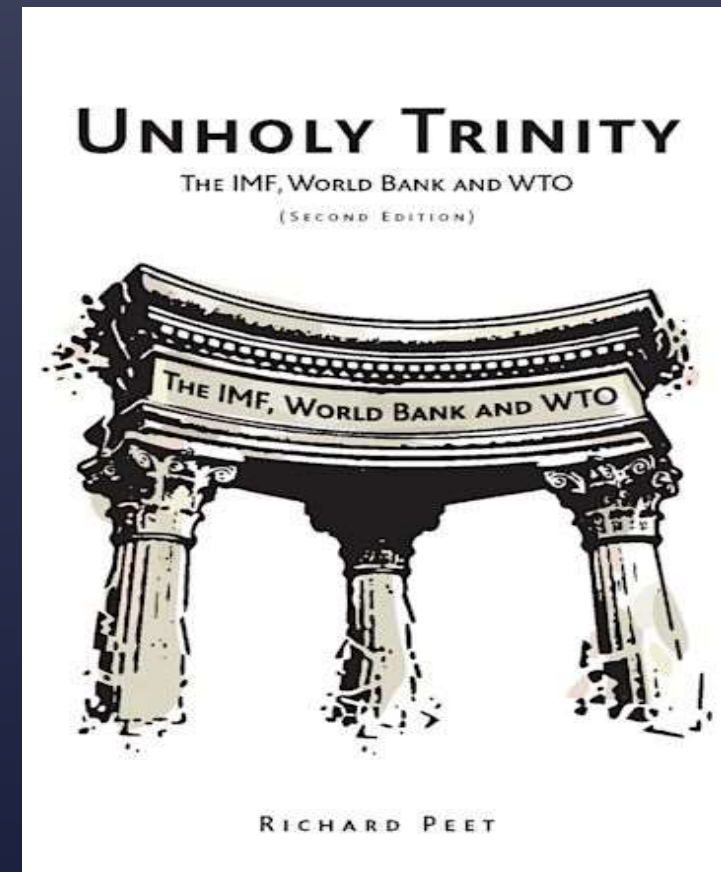
- **3. Cultural Exchange:** Cultural exchange is a term used to describe the mutual sharing of cultural content between different societies, groups, or individuals. The process involves the transfer and acquisition of cultural elements such as customs, beliefs, values, traditions, and knowledge. Cultural exchange is a powerful aspect of globalization as it enables people from diverse backgrounds to interact, learn from each other, and appreciate their differences. With Global Media and Entertainment there is Spread of films, music, literature, and other cultural products across the globe. Cultural Hybridization results into Blending of cultural elements from different societies, leading to new, mixed cultural practices and products



Tourism ∴ Globalization has changed the way tourism industry worked since mobility of people can change their ideas and cultural values too. Increased movement of people across borders for leisure, traveling, exploration, business, and education



4. Political and Legal Integration: Creation of treaties and agreements (e.g., trade agreements, climate accords) to manage global issues and facilitate cooperation between nations. Supranational Organizations are responsible for Strengthening of institutions like the United Nations, World Trade Organization, and International Monetary Fund, which play roles in global governance.



- 5. Migration resulting from movement of people across borders for work and employment, education, or asylum, contributing to demographic changes. Increased migration is one of the most visible and significant aspects of globalization because of growing numbers of people move within countries and across borders, looking for better employment opportunities and better lifestyles

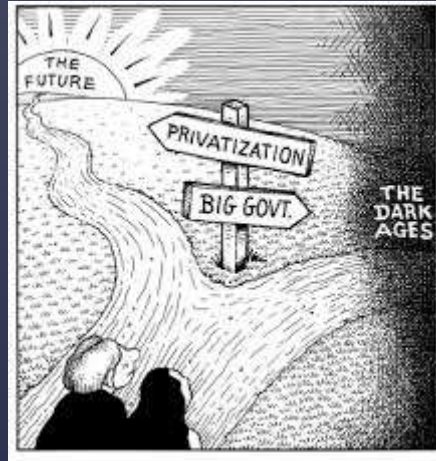


- 6. Environmental Impacts - Globalized trade often leads to increased exploitation of natural resources and environmental concerns. While globalization can positively and negatively impact society, its effect on the environment is primarily negative as it contributes to accelerating climate change and it does not respect the principles of ecology.









- 7. Increase in Employment – Every Industry is responsible for generating both direct and indirect jobs. And when production increases for different goods and services, it has a positive effect on employment. Globalisation helps companies increase their production capacity and set up operations in different parts of the world. It also helps boost work opportunities in countries where these corporations have set up operations

- 8. Privatisation - Globalisation stands for keeping the state away from ownership of means of production and distribution and letting the free flow of industrial, trade and economic activity among the people and their corporations.



- 9. Increased Collaborations: Encouraging the process of collaborations among the entrepreneurs with a view to secure rapid modernisation, development and technological advancement, is a feature of Globalisation.

- 10. Standard of Living – With increased economic activity and opportunities for employment, people have more money in their pockets. They also have more options to choose from because of improved job opportunities. It is one of the main reasons why Globalisation allows some people to improve their standard of living. With consumers having more choice to pick quality items at right price, and with no boundary restrictions on flow of goods & services, the markets have turned from ‘Sellers Market’ to ‘Buyers Market’. This has helped in raising the standard of living for vast populations across the world. It has also raised aspirations among billions of people to upgrade their lifestyles.

Transfer of technology	Economic growth	Better services
		
<p>Globalisation allows companies to move their production from high-cost locations to lower-cost locations abroad. This means bringing jobs, information technology, and other economic opportunities to countries with fewer resources.</p>	<p>By increasing the international exchange of goods, technology, and information, globalisation increases economic development for any industry participating in the global economy. An increase in economic growth means better living standards. Higher economic growth results in a country and, often, less poverty in other, less developed parts of a country.</p>	<p>Globalisation always provides us better services. Through the technological advancement our services like water supply, mobile telephoning, internet, electricity supply and many other services have been easier and better than before. It has given easy access to the internet throughout the globe is also the result of the globalisation.</p>
Growing inequality	Increasing unemployment	Environmental destruction
		
<p>Globalisation can increase inequality throughout the world by increasing specialisation and trade. Although specialisation and trade boost the per-capita income it may cause relative poverty.</p>	<p>Globalisation demands for higher-skilled work with cheaper prices. But countries where institutions are relatively weak are not capable of producing highly skilled workers. As a result, the unemployment rate is increasing in those countries.</p>	<p>The pace of industrialisation is increasing as the result of globalisation. Industrialisation boosts the economic growth but it harms environment as well. Globalisation looks from the nature and it harms us very badly.</p>

11. Urbanisation

- Globalisation has led to an increase in urban centres. When numerous companies establish businesses in a specific area, it becomes an economic hub. The employees of these companies require infrastructure, such as housing, transportation, and shopping centres, leading to urbanisation around these industrial areas.



12. Outsourcing – One of the characteristics of globalisation is that it allows companies to bring in third parties from outside the country to manage specific processes. They take this step to reduce internal costs, improve the quality of services or both. Outsourcing is a boon for several human resource-rich countries that are looking to generate employment. Countries like India and the Philippines have benefitted immensely as a result of this practice.



Outsourcing

[ˈaʊtˌsɔːrs-ɪŋ]

The business practice of hiring a party outside a company to perform services or create goods that were traditionally performed in-house by the company's own employees and staff.

 Investopedia

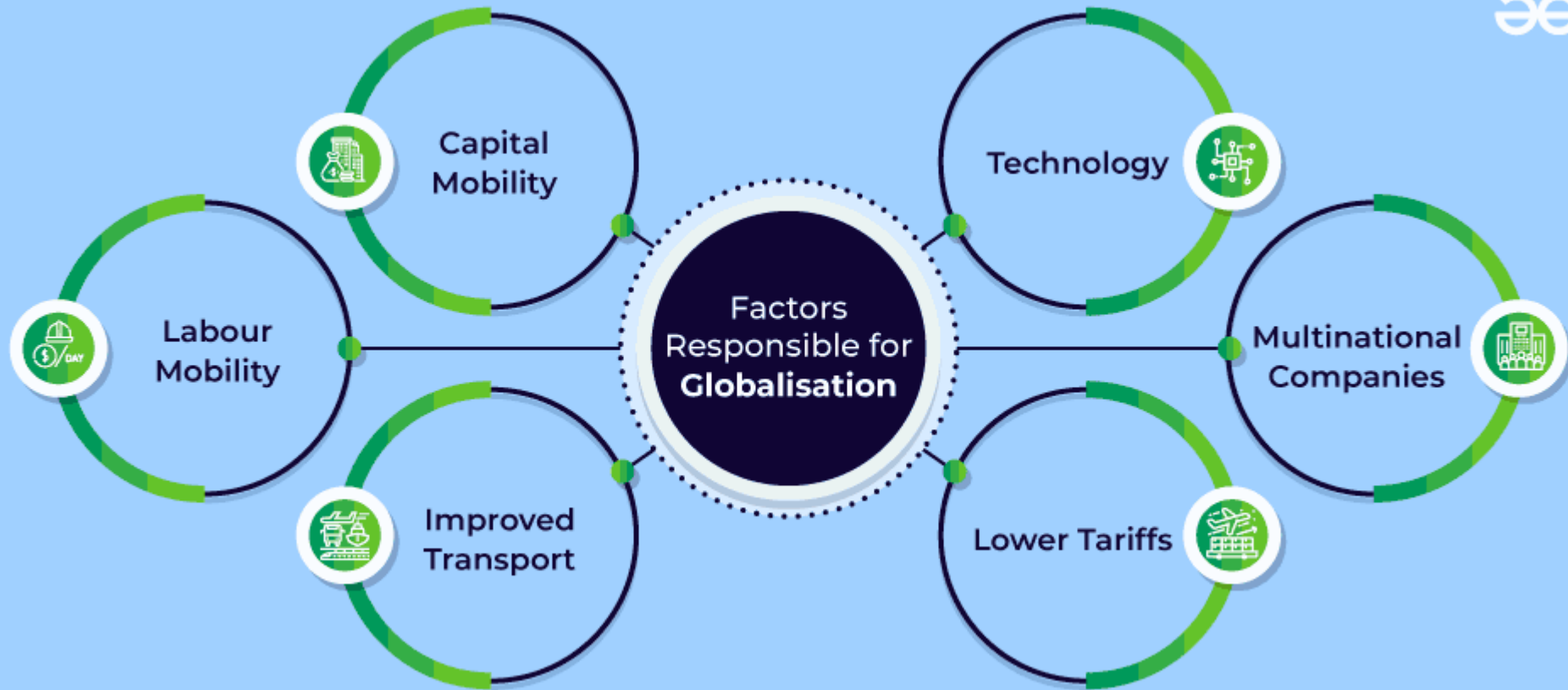
13. Globalization has Linked Politics with Economics:

- Earlier, political ideologies and relations between nations have determined the fate of people and the economy over centuries; with economics being subservient to politics. However, in the new era, it is the economics, employment generation and public welfare that determine the need & strength of relations between nations.

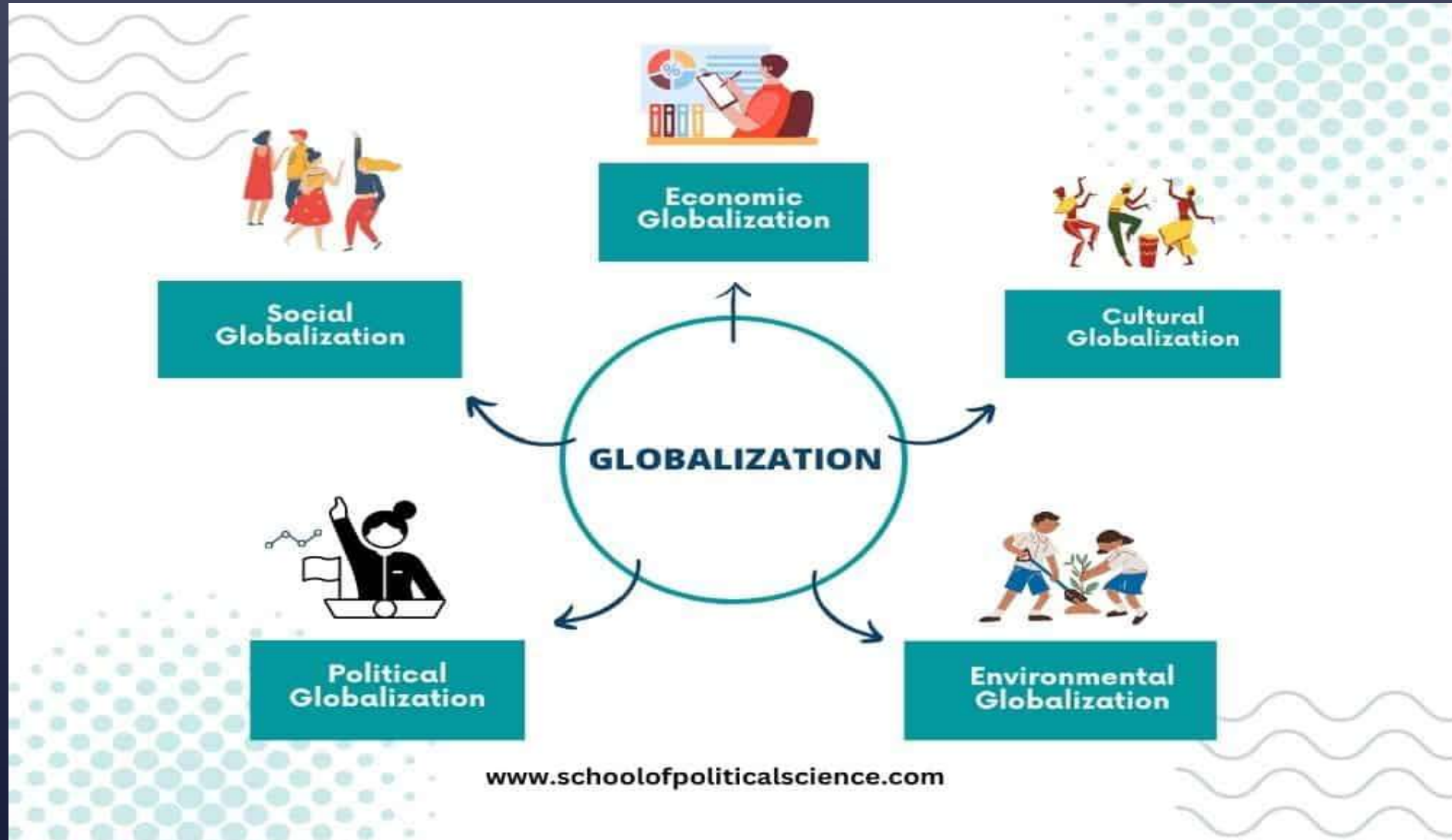
14. Globalization is Inevitable & Irreversible

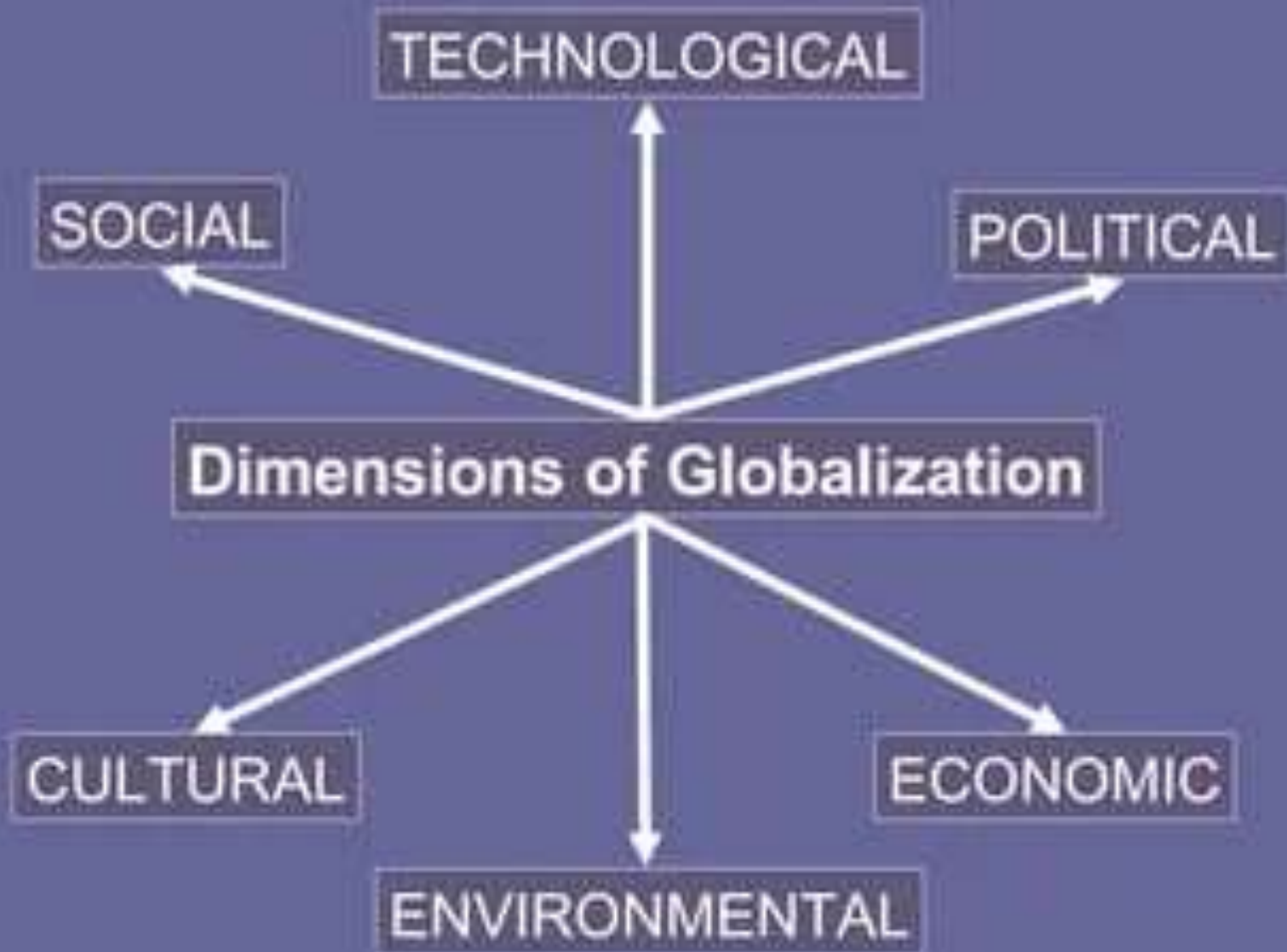
- There have been attempts by fundamentalist forces all over the world to oppose and stop the process of Globalization over past quarter century. Yet, despite differences in political ideologies, the ruling parties have gone ahead with implementation of Globalization policies. It is rightly said, “You can not stop the advent of an idea whose time has come”. Globalization is one such idea.





DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALISATION





- Economic globalization
- Economic globalization is the intensification and stretching of economic interrelations around the globe. It encompasses such things as the emergence of a new global economic order, the internationalization of trade and finance, the changing power of transnational corporations, and the enhanced role of international economic institutions. Instead of being an owner and controller, the govt. has become a facilitator and regulator by providing rules for the smooth functioning of market forces.
- 'McDonaldisation' and 'Coca-Colonisation'
- India-European Free Trade Association signed a Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) on 10th March 2024. India has been working on a Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) with EFTA countries comprising Switzerland, Iceland, Norway & Liechtenstein. The Union Cabinet chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved signing of the TEPA with EFTA States. EFTA is an inter-governmental organization set up in 1960 for the promotion of free trade and economic integration for the benefit of its four Member States.

- Political Globalization
- Political globalization is the intensification and expansion of political interrelations around the globe. It encourages the principle of inter-governmentalism where within the forum of a no. of international organizations, states take concerted action without sacrificing their national sovereignty. Aspects of political globalization include the modern-nation state system and its changing place in today's world, the role of global governance, and the direction of our global political systems.
- The creation and existence of the United Nations is called one of the classic examples of political globalization.
- Manfred B. Steger in turn wrote that it "refers to the intensification and expansion of political interrelations across the globe".
- The longer definition by Colin Crouch goes as follows: "Political globalization refers to the growing power of institutions of global governance such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO)".

POLITICAL GLOBALIZATION

DEFINITION

Political globalization refers to the process by which political decisions and activities are becoming increasingly internationalized, leading to a diminishing role of national borders and a rise in global governance structures.

EXAMPLES

- United Nations (UN)
- European Union (EU)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- International Criminal Court (ICC)



Social Globalisation

- The social dimension of globalization refers to the impact of globalization on the life, society and work of people, on their families, and their societies. Concerns and issues are often raised about the impact of globalization on employment, working conditions, income and social protection. Beyond the world of work, the social dimension encompasses security, culture and identity, inclusion or exclusion and the cohesiveness of families and communities. Immigrations and migrations to other states for education and employment or better living conditions and standards also reflect social aspect of Globalisation. Coexistence among the people of different nationalities and respect for protection and promotion of Human Rights has gained attentions as Global objective.

Cultural Globalization

- Cultural globalization is the intensification and expansion of cultural flows across the globe. Culture is a very broad concept and has many facets, but in the discussion on globalization. It refers to the transmission of ideas, commodities, music, movies, literature and values around the world which magnifies cultural relations. It has led to the process of consumption of cultures.

Ecological Globalization

- Ecological globalization involves concerns for population growth, access to food, worldwide reduction in biodiversity, the gap between rich and poor as well as between the global North and global South, human-induced climate change, and global environmental degradation. It also refers to long distance transport of materials in the atmosphere or oceans, or of biological substances or pathogens or genetic materials that affect human health and well-being. The depletion of stratospheric ozone, COVID -19 pandemic, spread of Aids virus from Africa around the world are examples of Environmental Globalization.

- Technological Globalisation
- With rapid developments in technological innovations in the 21st Century and increased ease and speed at which we can move technologies across the world economy, technological globalization is occurring at a faster rate than ever. It is also fuelled by the so information revolution, telecommunication network, information technology, social media and global media corporations. technologies spread more easily thanks to political globalization (the increased interconnection of nations) and economic globalization (the rise of a global economy facilitated by liberalization of trade). For example, free trade agreements can make it easier to move technological innovations across borders; and manufacturing in the developing world can make it cheaper to produce those technologies.

