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## Chapter 1 : Globalization, Second Edition: A Critical Introduction by Jan Aart Scholte

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We publish many of the key scholars in. Archaic globalization is seen as a phase in the history of globalization conventionally referring to globalizing events and developments from the time of the earliest. Globalism, Nationalism, Tribalism establishes a new basis for understanding the changing nature of polity and community and offers unprecedented attention to these. Introduction to the topic: The Globalization of World Politics “An introduction to international. It is assumed that globalization is embedded in Neoliberal theory which builds on the conviction of classical liberalism that market forces will bring prosperity, liberty, democracy, and peace to the whole of humankind and advocate the removal of state controls on prices, wages, and foreign exchange rates. Such activities have challenged the political structure such as who plays the key role thus they challenge both the sovereignty and autonomy of states: Globalization, they argue, depletes political authority from nation- states, the dominant figure of political organizations in world politics. In the heated debate surrounding globalization, its effects on nation- state are especially controversial. Some fear a more far-reaching erosion of the nation- state; some acknowledge it; while others refuse that it means the end of the nation- state. Overall, there are five theses that must be acknowledged in the contemporary debate over the impact of globalization on the nation- state: Each thesis views the issue from different perspectives and emphasizes it in different ways. Globalization in Contemporary Politics and its Debate. Globalization covers an extensive range of aspects such as economic, politics, social and cultural. Scholte wrote that globalization is a distinctive and significant feature of recent world history. The aspects in globalization, although being wide, both affect and are connected to each other. Thus, it is fair to say that, among other things, political globalization involves economic globalization as activities of both aspects are related and thus, to some extent, overlapped. Basically, politics and economics are inseparable within social relations whereas politics the acquisition, distribution, and exercise of power is in integral to economics the production, exchange, and consumption of resources , and at the same time economics is integral to politics, helping to determine where power lies and how it is exercised. Political Economy requires analysis of both views “political and economy “in which politics shapes the economy, and of the way in which the economy shapes politics. Economic globalization refers to what happens in the world in which the moving flows of goods, capital, labour, and information and technology seem to easily advance across national boundaries which rapidly expands the political and economic interdependence. In my opinion, political globalization is what happens in world politics as a result of the increasing economic activities within that of multiple processes. However, the linkage between economic globalization and erosion of the democratic nation- state is more political than economic in nature. Although, what seems somewhat less contentious is that the political processes, events and activities nowadays appear increasingly to have a global or international dimension. Giddens mentioned that globalization generally includes four elements namely extensity, intensification, velocity and deepening impact. Extensity refers to social, political and the economic activities stretching across national frontiers. This is possible due to the greater rapidity ensued from the advance in technology and communication. The flow of ideas and goods over the globe leads to greater interdependence i. That means a local development can lead to an enormous global consequence. Related with this is such that developments at even the most local level can have global implications and vice versa. Grew states that a broadening of political process refers to the growing array of issues which surface on the political agenda combined with the enormously diverse range of agencies or groups involved in political decision making processes at all levels from the local to the global. There are debates on how we see the contemporary world politics. The Hyperglobalist thesis, argues that the world we live in today is different from more than twenty years ago as it is now borderless in nature,

particularly in economic terms. What we are witnessing is the cumulative effect of fundamental changes in the currents of economic activity around the globe. National economies are included into one global economy, in which international financial markets and transnational companies dominate. In a borderless world, for example, companies can simply pick and choose where to invest since they are no longer constrained by geography. Thus what happens is a real and profoundly transformative process which will gradually expand further and eventually shape a more globalized world. The Sceptical thesis criticizes this thesis by suggesting that contemporary world is not really different from before. It conceals the reality of an international economy segmented into three major regional blocs in which national governments remain very powerful. They conceive it as one in which the principal entities are economies. The flow of trade and investments are far from being global, and despite there is increasing activities of Multinational Companies MNCs across borders, most firms remain to operate from their distinctive home country. On the other hand, the Complex Globalization theorists, such as Held and Dicken, view the globalization as a process and do not deny the globalization itself. Dicken suggested that today, fewer activities are oriented towards local " or even national " markets, more and more have meaning only in regional or a global context. According to Held and Mc. They argue that the world is experiencing a transformation, although, differently to Hyperglobalist thesis, it is not only about economic, but also covers other aspects: The New Institutional Thesis, such as Hall and Soskice, see resolutions of coordination and governance problems as strongly related to national political economies. Thus, they view that what happens in contemporary world is relations of continuing and increasing divergence between market liberal and social democratic regimes. In the former, the firm coordinates its activities primarily via hierarchies and competitive market arrangement, while in the latter they depend more on non- market relationships for coordination and the development of key competencies. Another prominent thesis is the Ideational Globalization. Among them are Hay and Marsh, known as their idea of Demystifying Globalization. Interestingly, they suggest that despite looking at the material reality of globalization, we should look at the idea of it. The way we understand the world and our ideas about the world is what shapes our behaviour. Thus, the role of ideas is important in shaping the world today. For instance, the United States U. In the case of UNCTAD I, it had opposed the schemes proposed by the developing countries since they were not something that could maximize its interests when it came to free trade. This thesis sees the discursive construction of globalization as a crucial explanatory variable in explaining policy outcomes. In sum, I would state that the contemporary world politics is different from what it was like a century ago, but not in the way the Hyperglobalists see it. The increasing importance of environmental issues in International Relations proves that it is different. What happens in contemporary world politics today is both a part and outcomes of its process. It is noted by the increasing of international organizations, NGOs, the mobility of MNCs across borders, international regional integrations, and international and regional trade activities alongside the trade institutions. Thus they have modified the structure of world politics. The reconfiguring shape of contemporary world politics has challenged and impacted the nation- state. Globalization and the Nation- State: No concept is more central to political discourse and political analysis than that of the state. For most of the 2. But, perhaps, since the subsequent collapse of the Soviet Union, globalization of the world economy has made political borders less important. Identity and Place - Geography. The relationship between identity and place is one of the most recurrent themes in geography. Yet there seems to be no agreement. Each geographer seems to have his or her own answer. Instead, it suggests where to look further in order to understand the ways in which place intervenes in the reproduction. After a brief overview on the subject, the article opens with the phenomenological literature, which explores. This is followed by works in environmental psychology, a branch. The rise of post- structuralist, postcolonial, and feminist scholarship in the early 1. Geographers have since engaged more frequently with gender, sexual. Jones and Garde- Hansen 2. The final chapter contains a list. Jones, Owain, and Joanne Garde- Hansen, eds. Explorations in Identity, Place and Becoming. London and Thousand Oaks, CA: Multiple scales home, locality, region, and nation are analyzed through perspectives of gender, race, class, and age, although. United Kingdom and the United

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States. Territories, Boundaries and Consciousness: Finno- Russian border land. A Sense of Place. Edited by Doreen Massey and Pat Jess, 8. Oxford University Press, 1. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1. Narratives of Identity and Place. Although sporadic investigations had emerged earlier, it was only in the 1. Anglo-American geography started a systemic. The focus was on the individual. This experiential perspective of place is extensively. Buttimer and Seamon 1. Hoelscher, and Karen E. University of Minnesota Press, 2. Buttimer, Anne, and David Seamon, eds. The Human Experience of Space and Place. Chapters cover various geographical dimensions, such as body, home, age, community, and urban planning. Getting Back into Place:

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