

SYLLABUS

Final Essay





U N I V E R S I T A T ROVIRA i VIRGILI

FEBRUARY 4, 2018 NICOLÁS GOMEZ VEGA Challenges of Globalization When given the timeline on the different eras of globalization, I noticed that the description of the yet to come period VI was filled with questions. I realized that different answers could be provided to these questions, according to different points of view, using the concepts learned in this course (or, at least, some ideas regarding the topic). Therefore, the contents of the subject could be arranged according to these questions.

Of course, an introduction is needed to provide a context to the main analysis. It would consist of general definitions, concepts and facts from the past and present of globalization.

CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION I) INTRODUCTORY CONCEPTS

- Dual nature: as an outcome and as a process
- Globalization 1.0, 2.0, 3.0
- Technology
- Engines: gains from trade, economies of scale and economies of agglomeration
- Global forces: the fall of the soviet union, globalization, the rise of china, a global demographic shift
- The elephant curve
- Drivers behind the globalization of labour markets
- The industrial revolutions: currently in the 4th (industry 4.0, internet of things)
- Main players in the world economy: *big states, large private financial institutions, industrial multinationals*

II) WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

1. WILL CAPITALISM SURVIVE ITS SOURCES OF INSTABILITY (FINANCE, RESOURCE EXHAUSTION, CLIMATE CHANGE, POLLUTION, INEQUALITIES, DEPOPULATION)? WILL IT REINVENT ITSELF?

YES	 Neoliberalism Washington consensus The augmented Washington Consensus
NO	 Paradox of neoliberalism Crises of capitalism Paradoxes of the free market Yates' dilemma Globalization and risk (vulnerability) Corollary to Herman Daly's impossibility theorem Calum Chace's economic singularity (capitalism will get replaced) "Is globalized finance destroying the economy?
HOW TO REINVENT ITSELF?	Yunus' three zeroes: seeking zero poverty, zero unemployment and zero net carbon emission

2. WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE WELFARE STATE?

IT'S IN RETREAT	 "The world is broken"
HOWEVER	Free trade mythSouth Korea's success

3. WILL EXCESSIVE INEQUALITY BE TAMED?

 Rise of the West/The Great Divergence North-South divide Asymmetry of globalization Matthew effect Piketty's r > g theory of inequality Poverty traps Joining the rank of developed countries appears to be extremely difficult The catch-up illusion Lucas paradox Convergence Is the Great Convergence a necessary continuation of the Great Divergence? Kuznets curve, Kuznets wave (<i>in the long run</i>) The liberal, optimistic, convergent view of the future Versions of convergence of GDP per capita Thomas Friedman's Flat World The paradox of power Through the tax system Race between technology and education (education ahead of technology → decline in inequality between workers) 	3. WILL LACE	
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		in inequality between workers)

4. GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OR SOVEREIGN NATIONAL STATES?

*	 Inherent tension between what's best for markets and what's best for states
	 Rodrik's trilemma
	Is globalization creating a multipolar world?
SOVEREIGN	 Ian Bremmer's G-Zero world (4 scenarios)
STATES	 The alliance/convergence between political and economic elites favours the
	political status quo
GLOBAL	 The paradox of our times
GOVT.	 Global core problems in an increasingly interconnected world

5. REVOLT OF THE ELITES OR GLOBAL TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY?

*	Conjecture: no confluence between general population, political elite and the economic elite interests
PRO DEMOC.	 Paradoxical nature of democracy (virtues)
AGAINST DEMOC.	 Paradoxical nature of democracy (its virtues also make them go wrong) Capitalism does not imply democratization The Lee hypothesis
IDEALISTIC SOLUTION	 Cosmopolitanism: as a solution to the tension between democracy and globalization

6. THE END OF WAR?

YES	 "The bright side of globalization" (less wars in this last wave) Pinker's "What may be the most important thing that has ever happened in human history?" (decline in violence, we are living the most peaceful era ever) Death of conflict
NO	 The Thucydides trap Piketty's traumatic end to the Neoliberal Era Tension belts

7. WILL SOCIAL PACIFICATION BE REACHED? MAJOR SOCIAL CONFLICTS/TENSIONS ERADICATED?

	 The paradox of development
IDEAS	 Technological progress as a social struggle
	Does technology create social orders?
	 X events
COMPLEXITY	 Tainter's theory of collapse
	 The price of progress
*	The ultimate question: the point is what is socially sustainable

8. POPULATION BOMB: OVERPOPULATION/POPULATION COLLAPSE, OR UNDER CONTROL?

	 Malthusian view 	
COLLAPSE	 Neo-Malthusian view 	
	 Meadow's option 1: collapse 	
	 Boserupian view 	
UNDER	Meadow's option 2: smooth adaptation	
CONTROL	 "More people, good" (more people creates more problems but they are the means to solve them) 	

9. HOW WILL ENERGY SHORTAGES BE SOLVED?

IDEAS	•	Flat energy world (<i>if energy is concentrated rather than scarce, there is potential for the energy world to be flat</i>)
		Global energy dilemma (political obstacles for introduction of renewables)

10. HOW SUSTAINABLE WILL GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH BE?

*	 Big threats to 21st century world economy (scarcity and abundance)
IMPOSSIBLE	 Herman Daly's impossibility theorem
	 Bartlett's Laws of Sustainability
COSTLY	 Increasing cost of sustaining growth
SUSTAIN- ABLE	 Evidence of apparent success in attaining sustainable growth – Meadows

11. WILL HUMANS DESTABILIZE THE EARTH SYSTEM?

	The Anthropocene
	 Jevons paradox
	 Doomsters
	 Ozone depletion, The hockey stick curve, CO2 emissions, Ecological footprint
YES	The Shock Doctrine
	 The Tragedy of the Commons
	 All pre-industrial societies were vulnerable to collapse (Easter Island as a good example of collapse)
	The dominant economic views and theories were created in an "empty world"
	 Natural resources will progressively become less costly
	 Simon's view (no limits in the trend on a better life)
NO	 Many societies have existed for thousands of years without signs of collapse
	(Are technologically advanced societies immune to collapse?)
	 Environmental Kuznet's curve (in the long term)
OTHER	Meadow's Dynamics of World3 scenarios
OTTER	Meadow's three outlooks: optimism, cynicism or middle road

12. MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION: THE RISE OF THE ROBOTS AND THE END OF WORK?

YES	 Technological unemployment (machines able to do any job people can but cheaper, faster and better)
MIDDLE ROAD	 Skill-biased technical change (favours employment of skilled workers, decrease employability of unskilled workers)
NO	 Paradox of Harvey Brooks (cost and risks assumed by few, advantages widespread)

13. WILL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BE DANGEROUS?

*	Moravec's paradox (is it still relevant nowadays?)
YES	Ambivalence of technologyTechnology is essentially unpredictable
NO	 Technological singularity (artificial general intelligence will solve every human problem)

14. WHAT OF SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, LINGUISTIC, CULTURAL, IDEOLOGICAL GLOBALIZATION?

IDEAS	 Mahbubani's Great Convergence
	 Globalization does not imply homogeneity, uniformity or cultural convergence (local cultures are modified by contact with the rest of the world, but not necessarily uniformized)
	 Why does religion (and superstitions) appear immune to the spread of material values and the exposition to scientific information?

15. CONQUEST OF SPACE OR TRAPPED ON EARTH?

*	 Fermi paradox Basic resolutions of the Fermi Paradox
WE AREN'T	 Resolutions 1 (ETs are or have been here) or 2 (they exist but we haven't been
ALONE	able to gather evidence of their existence)
WE ARE	 Resolution 3 (we are essentially alone in the universe)
ALONE	 Webb's resolution

16. HAS GLOBALIZATION AN EXPIRATION DATE?

* Challenges of globalization