

«The three main views on Globalization »

I chose this topic for an essay for the reason that this specific issue could be added to the course of "Challenges of the Globalization". This particular issue is related directly to the globalization and its value.

There are three main views on globalization belonging to the apologists and skeptics of this phenomenon. Among the apologists are those who are inclined to consider globalization as an evolutionary process and those who do not doubt its revolutionary nature. There is a comparison of these views on the main estimated points, which is presented below in the table 1.

The concepts of revolutionaries:

- Globalization is seen as a source of future prosperity, peace, uniform rules for everybody, a way of survival, raising the standards of living, achieving social stability, political significance, means of eliminating the incentive to subjugate neighboring states.
- The globalization wave will have an impact on world trade negotiations, will determine the development of a new, highly negative attitude towards protectionism.
- Proponents of accelerated and liberated from the restraining beginnings of globalization see only in it a way of bringing the rich (western) part of the world closer to the poor. This means that poor countries will be able to find their niche in world production, relying not on stagnant governments, but on private companies that are sensitive to the new changes and innovations.
- In a new "borderless" economy, national governments are becoming simple intermediaries between ever-growing industries.

There are two American political scientist R. Keohane and J. Nye, who are supporters of revolutionary, substantiated the proposition in their book "Power and Interdependence" (1997) that simple interdependence became a complex interdependence that binds economic and political interests so tightly that the conflict of major powers now excluded. In 1990, a theoretical breakthrough in this direction was made by the Japanese researcher Kenichi Ohmae in his work "A World without Borders". In this article author writes that people, companies, markets increase their value, and the prerogatives of states weaken — in the era of globalization, all nations and all basic processes turn out to be subordinate to the global market space. This is a new era in the history of mankind, when "traditional nation-states lose their naturalness, become unsuitable as a partner in business".

Table 1 – Comparison of views on globalization of the main points

Theories	New in the modern world	The main features of the modern stage of development	The power of national governments	Driving forces of globalization	The main idea of new processes in the world	The main idea of globalization	Summary
The view of apologists who consider globalization as a revolutionary process	The advent of globalization	Global capitalism, global governance	Weakening and decaying	Free capital and new technology	Standardization	Revision human nature relationship	Nation-state loses its historical relevance
The view of apologists who consider globalization as an evolutionary process	Unprecedented level of globalization	Intensive spatial globalization	Revised and reconstructed	The desire to modernize society	Transformation of a political society	Revision of interregional relations	State power and world politics are transformed
Skeptics view	Formation of trading blocks, weaker global governance than in previous times	The world is less interdependent than in 1890	Fortified and multiplied	Government mechanisms and market structures	Realization of national interests	Internationalization and regionalization	Internationalization becomes dependent on the consent of states and on the world balance of power

Concepts of evolutionists:

- Supporters of an evolutionary approach, led by theorists J. Rosenau and A. Giddens, consider the modern form of globalization to be historically unprecedented.
- Those who adhere to this position require states and societies to gradually adapt to a more interdependent and at the same time highly unstable world with its inevitable social and political changes, the totality of which will be the essence of the development of modern societies and world order.
- Globalization is a powerful force transforming the world, responsible for the mass evolution of societies and economies, for changing the forms of government and the whole world order. It gradually destroys the differences between domestic and foreign, between internal and external problems.
- Proponents of an evolutionary approach refuse to determine the direction of the process that has engulfed the world, the very essence of which is unpredictable changes that give rise to new contradictions. They see globalization as a long-term controversial process, subject to all kinds of opportunistic changes, and do not claim to know the trajectory of world development, considering the prediction of the parameters of the future world, also a clear definition of the needs of the world market or an exhaustive description of the emerging world civilization. They do not predict the creation of a unified world community, not to mention a kind of a unified world state.
- They associate globalization with the new world stratification, when some countries gradually but firmly enter the “eye of the typhoon” - at the center of world development, while other countries are hopelessly marginalized. But even with a clear separation of some countries from others, there will be no division into developed and developing ones, it will be more difficult. Essentially, the enclaves of development and backwardness of the country will be present in almost every big city.
- There will be a radical change in the very concept of power. Sovereign states will retain power over their own territory, but in parallel with national sovereignty, the zone of influence of international organizations will expand. “Complicated global systems, from financial to environmental, will connect the fate of various communities in remote regions of the world. The carriers of power and subordinates to the system of this power will be clearly separated from each other by almost the oceans. A modern institution of geographically limited government will be an anomaly compared with the forces of transnational organizations.”
- Evolutionists deny the revolutionary, hyperglobalist rhetoric of the onset of the historical end of the nation-state as an institution. Their ideology concludes in that traditional concepts of statehood change slowly, but constantly. Today’s sovereignty "is something less than a territorial barrier, it is rather a source and resource for upholding the rights and privileges of a common system characterized by complex transnational networks." The state is no longer the axis of the world order. This forces the governments of sovereign states to develop a new strategy in the world, where during for two and a half centuries independent sovereign states of the Westphalian system have existed.

Supporters of globalization claim that globalization is a process which is:

- ✓ Inevitable;
- ✓ Fatally predetermined;
- ✓ Universalizing or leveling all differences - from economic to cultural;

- ✓ Identical to westernization or Americanization;
- ✓ Unidirectional, that is uncontested;
- ✓ Erasing not only differences, but also inequalities and eliminating a sovereign state.

The main part of theorists of both apologetic trends believes that globalization will deal a mortal blow to sovereign states. The state will no longer be the dominant force on the world stage. Global market forces in the face of transnational corporations and banks have a strong influence. They operate in the international arena with minimal restrictions.

There exists an opinion of the American political scientist Susan Strange that “The forces of the depersonalized world market are becoming more influential than the state, whose weakening capabilities reflect the growing diffusion of state institutions and associations, the transfer of power to local and regional bodies.” New forms of social organization are being created to replace the nation-state. In the new, emerging in the twenty-first century the world “global markets undermine the foundations of sovereignty. The market is slowly narrowing the scope of national governments, leaving them less room for maneuver. At the same time, globalization is undermining democratic control. Free market laws, not national parliaments, begin to operate.”

For the loss of the sovereignty of their governments, certain segments of society will have the opportunity to make a material throw forward. Due to globalization in 2000-2026 there will be a phase of accelerated economic growth. Along with a general improvement in the educational system, this growth will convince most countries that cooperation with the globalizing international system, rather than isolation from it or trying to crush the system, will serve their national interests better.

Skeptics Concepts:

Those who hold the third point of view are skeptical about the positive features of globalization. Critics of globalization state that:

- It helps to increase corporate profits at the expense of employees;
- Undermines democracy, degrades the environment;
- Lowers the standards of health and safety;
- Promotes cultural leveling;
- Contributes to the spread of crime and the escalation of armed conflicts.

In opposition constructions, all the stereotypes of supporters of globalization appear as if upside down. Globalization appears in them as a process:

- ✓ Not predetermined or inevitable, but reversible;
- ✓ Having an alternative in the form of national and soil identities opposed to westernization and Americanization;
- ✓ Deepening inequalities and dismemberment in the current world order, which is transformed into a system dominated by global corporate capitalism.

In conclusion it can be said that globalization is the process that defines the global economy. By defining main views of globalization, it can help to analyze the process from different sides and to understand it worth as it covers various aspects of the functioning of society.

References

Didenko, N. I. (2001), World Economy. Contours of development. Retrieved from <http://window.edu.ru/catalog/pdf2txt/534/61534/31526>

O. Keohane, Joseph S. Nye (2012), Power and Interdependence Revisited. Retrieved from http://www.ri.ie.ufrj.br/intranet/arquivos/power_and_interdependece.pdf

Kenichi Ohmae (2007), Challenges and opportunities in our Borderless World. Retrieved from <http://ptgmedia.pearsoncmg.com/images/9780137043781/samplepages/0137043783.pdf>