

Globalization

- **Definition:**
 - A set of social processes increasing worldwide interdependencies (**Steger, 2003**).
 - Shrinking distances, contrasting with localization or regionalization (**Keohane & Nye, 2000**).
 - Integration of markets for goods, services, and capital (**Garret, 2000**).
 - Intensified social relations linking distant localities (**Giddens, 1990**).
 - Faster, deeper interconnectedness where global events impact local realities (**Held et al., 1999**).
- **Global Village Concept:**
 - The world, interconnected through telecommunications, forms a single community.
 - The idea of simplifying the world into one village due to electronic media.
- **The Shrinking World:**
 - Technology advancements reduce distances and make communication faster and cheaper.

Views on Globalization

1. **Hyperglobalist View:**
 - Globalization denationalizes human affairs, weakening nation-states in favor of global governance.
 - Democracy, capitalism, and international institutions drive globalization.
 - Open markets and free trade will lead to a borderless world.
 - The spread of democracy strengthens global institutions (UN, IMF, WTO, etc.).
2. **Skeptical View:**
 - National governments are essential for regulating international economic activities.
 - Globalization depends on the support of national governments.
3. **Transformational View:**
 - Globalization is a long-term process, involving uncertainties and contradictions.
 - It is both integrative and fragmentary in its effects.

Historical Phases of Globalization

- **Pre-World War I:**
 - European trade and expansion through the spice, silk, and slave trades.
 - Industrial Revolution led by Britain, France, and Germany spurred global trade.
 - Imperialism and mercantilism dominated, with gold as the exchange standard.
 - The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) established sovereignty, making nation-states the dominant actors in global politics.
 - The Concert of Europe (first international organization) marked the beginning of diplomatic negotiations.
- **Interwar Period (1919-1939):**
 - Adoption of the gold exchange standard.

- League of Nations was formed to prevent future conflicts after World War I.
- **Post-World War II and Cold War (1946-1991):**
 - Bretton Woods Conference (1944) established global financial institutions (IMF, WB, GATT).
 - Formation of the United Nations (UN) in 1945 for peace, justice, and global cooperation.
 - Cold War defined by a struggle between capitalism (US) and Marxist socialism (Soviet Union).
 - Increasing interest in non-traditional security issues like environmental degradation and civil wars.
 - Role of international financial institutions and NGOs grew, addressing global issues (human rights, hunger).
- **Post-Cold War Period (1992-Present):**
 - Free market trade and investment reached new heights.
 - Information technology exploded (internet), along with security threats (terrorism, drugs).

Global Interstate System

- **Definition:**
 - A system where states interact through war, diplomacy, and cooperation (**Buzan, 1993**).
 - The system is built on sovereignty, territoriality, and non-interference.
- **Historical Evolution:**
 - Originated from the Peace of Westphalia (1648), ending the Thirty Years War.
 - European political units, ruled by feudal lords and monarchs, evolved into nation-states.
 - Monarchs consolidated power by gaining control of armies and resources.

The State and Sovereignty

- **Elements of a State:**
 1. **Territory:** Defined area where people live.
 2. **People:** Inhabitants of the state.
 3. **Government:** Institutions maintaining order and security.
 4. **Sovereignty:** Supreme power of a state to govern without external interference (internal and external sovereignty). Types: **Internal, External, Political, and Legal**
- **Treaty of Westphalia (1648):** Established principles of sovereign statehood and non-interference.

The Concert of Europe

- A system of dispute resolution adopted by European powers after the Napoleonic Wars (1815). Also known as the **Congress System** or **Vienna System** after the Congress of Vienna (1815).

- Served as the world's **first international organization** that attempted to resolve conflicts diplomatically rather than militarily.
- Maintain **balance of power** between major European nations. **Prevent conflicts** from escalating into wars and maintain peace across Europe.
- Established **principles, rules, and practices** that helped manage relations among major European powers (1815-1914).
- A significant early example of international cooperation in **diplomacy** and **global governance**.
- This system marked an important step toward modern **international negotiations** and **diplomacy**.

Theoretical Perspectives on Interstate Relations

1. Realism:

- States are rational actors pursuing self-interest in an anarchic system.
- Power and survival are the primary concerns.
- Cold War arms race between US and USSR as an example of self-help and power accumulation.
- Power is based on military strength, economy, internal stability, and foreign alliances.

2. Liberalism:

- States can achieve long-term peace through international organizations, economic interdependence, and democracy.
- Economic ties reduce conflicts, as conflicts are not in a state's best interest.
- Democratic states rarely go to war with each other.

3. Constructivism:

- State interests and anarchy are socially constructed through shared understandings.
- Ideas and norms, not just material factors like military power, shape state actions.
- Interaction between states can change their identities and behaviors.
- **Substantive Theory** - Provides specific claims and speculations about issues and patterns of world affairs. Explains broader global phenomena, such as the absence of wars between major powers
- **Rational Choice Theory** - A social theory explaining how agents (states or individuals) pursue their interests based on specific conditions or constraints. Breaks from realism and liberalism by arguing that states' interests and behaviors are not fixed but can change based on shared understanding and interactions.

4. Marxism:

- The world is divided between rich/developed and poor/developing states.
- Rich states exploit poor ones, leading to poverty and anti-imperialist movements.
- Conflict between rich and poor states is inevitable under imperialism.

Role of Non-State Actors

1. **International Organizations:** Promote peace and cooperation (UN, EU, ASEAN, NATO).

2. **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**: Advocate for human rights, environment, and other causes (Amnesty International, Greenpeace).
3. **Multinational Corporations (MNCs)**: Expand trade and foreign investment, often influencing internal politics of host countries.

Global Governance

- **Definition:**
 - A movement towards political cooperation to address global problems.
 - Involves various actors, institutions, rules, and processes managing global society.

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

- Made up of **sovereign states**, established for single or multiple objectives (e.g., peace, trade, development).
- Major IGOs include the **United Nations (UN)**, which helps maintain global peace and security, and other bodies like the **EU, ASEAN, NATO, and WTO**.
- They create and enforce **principles, norms, and rules** that address collective concerns in international relations.

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- Private, voluntary organizations made up of individuals or groups gathered for a **common purpose** (e.g., human rights, environment).
- Act as **advocates** for specific policies and offer alternative forums for political participation.
- Mobilize public support for advocacies like **health, education, environmental protection** (e.g., Amnesty International, Greenpeace).

Perspectives on Global Governance

- **Neo-liberal Institutionalists** argue that institutions mediate and foster **cooperation** among states by increasing transparency and trust.
- Institutions help reduce **transaction costs**, encourage **compliance** through norms of reciprocity, and prevent misperceptions between states.
- Global governance regimes like **UN** and **WTO** provide frameworks for **long-term peace** by preventing free-riding and enforcing cooperative behavior.
- **Regime governance** is seen as a key reason for relative global stability after World War II.

Transaction Costs

- Refers to the **costs associated with making and enforcing agreements** between states.

Shadow of the Future

- Refers to the concept that the **future interactions** between states influence their **current behavior**.
- **Key Institutions:**
 - **United Nations (UN):** Founded in 1945, promotes peace, security, human rights, and development.
 - **Security Council:** Main responsibility for maintaining international peace; decisions are binding.
 - **General Assembly:** Discusses global issues but its decisions are non-binding.
 - **Secretariat:** Administers the UN's work.
 - **Economic and Social Council:** Coordinates the UN's economic and social work, maintaining links with civil society (NGOs).