



THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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6e



True or False: Quiz #3

- 1.The 4th Industrial Revolution is also called Industry 4.0.
- 2.It focuses mainly on the use of steam engines and mechanization.
- 3.Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the driving technologies of the 4th Industrial Revolution.
- 4.Internet of Things (IoT) refers to everyday objects connected to the internet and capable of sending/receiving data.
- 5.Cloud computing and big data analytics play an important role in Industry 4.0.

True or False: Quiz #3

6.The 4th Industrial Revolution is completely separate and unrelated to the previous three industrial revolutions.

7.Robotics and automation are examples of technologies shaping Industry 4.0.

8.Cybersecurity is less important in Industry 4.0 since everything is automated.

9.3D printing (additive manufacturing) is part of the innovations under Industry 4.0.

10.The 4th Industrial Revolution emphasizes smart factories and digital integration.

True or False: Quiz #3

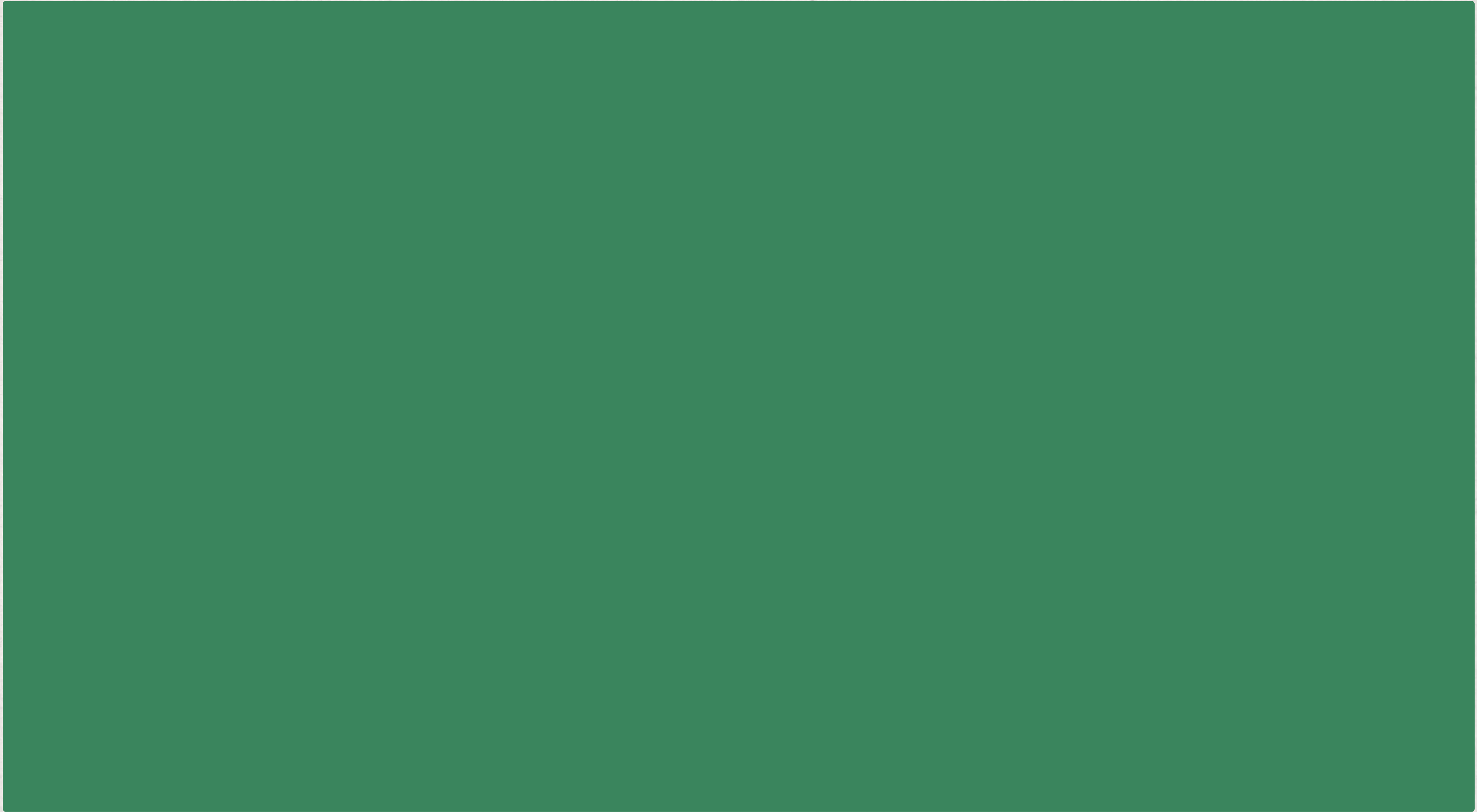
11. Blockchain technology is considered one of the emerging technologies in Industry 4.0.

12. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) can be used in training and industrial applications in the 4th Industrial Revolution.

13. The 4th Industrial Revolution began in the 18th century during the invention of the steam engine.

14. Industry 4.0 increases the demand for digital skills in the workforce.

15. Human workers are still important in Industry 4.0, especially in areas requiring creativity, decision-making, and ethics.



The Three General
Perspectives that
analyze the Reasons for
the Establishment of
Globalization.

World-System Perspective

Developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, this theory divides the world into:

- Core countries (wealthy, industrialized nations that control global trade and technology)
- Semi-periphery countries (developing nations that serve as intermediaries)
- Periphery countries (poor nations that supply raw materials and cheap labor)

This perspective sees globalization as an unequal system where rich nations exploit poorer ones.



Immanuel Wallerstein



World-System Perspective



Examples:

- ◆ **Fast Fashion Industry** – Brands like H&M, Zara, and Nike (core countries) produce clothing in Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Ethiopia (periphery countries), taking advantage of cheap labor and weak labor laws.
- ◆ **Tech Manufacturing (Apple & China)** – Apple (U.S., a core country) designs its products but relies on Chinese factories (semi-periphery) and suppliers from Africa (periphery, where minerals like cobalt are mined).
- ◆ **Agricultural Exports from Africa** – European and American companies dominate coffee and cocoa production in countries like Ivory Coast and Ethiopia (periphery), while profits mostly benefit companies in core nations.

Modernization Perspective

This perspective sees globalization as a positive force that helps all nations progress. It argues that developing nations can modernize by adopting Western technology, education, and infrastructure.

EXAMPLES:

South Korea's Economic Growth – South Korea, once a poor country, embraced industrialization, technology, and education, becoming a tech powerhouse with companies like Samsung and Hyundai.

◆ **India's IT Boom** – India's embrace of globalization allowed cities like Bangalore to become global IT hubs, attracting companies like Google, Microsoft, and IBM, which provide employment and economic growth.

◆ **China's Development through Special Economic Zones (SEZs)** – In the 1980s, China opened its economy to foreign investment (e.g., in Shenzhen) and became the world's factory, lifting millions out of poverty.



DEPENDENCY PERSPECTIVE

This theory argues that globalization keeps poor countries dependent on rich ones, reinforcing economic inequality. Wealthy nations control resources, trade, and financial systems, preventing true development in poorer nations.



EXAMPLES

IMF & World Bank Debt Trap – Many African and Latin American countries receive loans from the IMF or World Bank, but strict repayment terms and required economic reforms (like cutting social services) keep them financially dependent on rich nations.

◆ **Exploitation of African Resources** – Many African nations, like the Democratic Republic of Congo, supply minerals (e.g., cobalt for smartphones), but Western corporations and China profit the most, while local communities remain impoverished.

◆ **Latin America's Dependence on the U.S.** – Countries like Mexico and Honduras depend on U.S. companies for jobs (e.g., maquiladoras), but wages remain low, and profits return to the U.S., keeping them in a cycle of dependency.





THEORIES of GLOBALIZATION



THEORY OF LIBERALISM

What is Liberalism in Globalization?

Liberalism says that countries should work together through trade, cooperation, and international organizations to create peace and development. Instead of fighting, countries benefit more if they are open to each other and interdependent.

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Simple Example

Imagine two neighboring countries: Country A grows rice and Country B makes cellphones. Instead of trying to produce everything on their own, A sells rice to B, and B sells cellphones to A. Both countries gain—people in A get cellphones, and people in B get rice. To make this smooth, they might join an international organization like the World Trade Organization (WTO) that sets fair rules for trading.

Real-World Example

The European Union (EU): Many European countries removed trade barriers, use the same currency (Euro), and allow people to work freely across borders. Because they cooperate, they become economically stronger together than alone.

In short: Liberalism in globalization = “Open borders, free trade, cooperation, and peace”. Countries succeed more when they connect and depend on each other.

THEORY OF POLITICAL REALISM

Political realism is a theory in international relations that emphasizes power, national interest, and the competitive nature of states. In globalization, realism suggests that despite increased economic and cultural interconnectedness, states continue to act primarily in their own national interest, often prioritizing security and power over cooperation.

Political Realism Believes countries mainly care about **power** and **survival**.

Example: A country builds a strong military because it fears other countries.

◆ **Liberalism (Opposite View of Realism)** Believes countries can achieve peace and progress through cooperation, not just power.

Trusts in international laws, organizations, and agreements to manage conflicts.

Simplest Contrast with Example Realism view:

Country A and Country B both want to control oil in the Middle East.

They prepare for war because they don't trust each other.

Liberalism view: Instead of fighting, Country A and Country B join an international organization (like the United Nations).

They make an agreement to share oil resources fairly. They also trade oil with each other → both win without war.

◆ Real-World Example: Paris Climate Agreement (2015):

Realists might say: “Countries won’t cut emissions because it weakens their economy.”

Liberals say: “If all countries cooperate and agree on rules, everyone benefits with a safer planet.”

Result: 190+ countries signed the deal to work together.

☞ In short:

Realism = self-interest + power.

Liberalism = cooperation + trust + institutions.

Instead of war over oil or climate issues, countries create treaties and organizations to solve problems together.

THEORY OF MARXISM

Marxist theory in globalization focuses on how capitalism drives global inequality, exploitation, and class struggle. It argues that globalization is shaped by capitalist interests, where wealthy nations and multinational corporations (MNCs) dominate poorer nations, leading to economic dependency and social injustice.

THEORY OF MARXISM

Exploitation of Labor in Developing Countries

Many multinational corporations (MNCs) outsource production to developing countries where labor is cheaper

How This Reflects Marxism:

- **Economic Inequality** – The rich (corporations & developed nations) get richer, while workers remain poor.
- **Capitalist Exploitation** – Workers do most of the labor, but the profits go to the owners.
- **Dependency Theory** – Poor countries remain dependent on rich nations for jobs, keeping them economically weak.

THEORY OF CONSTRUCTIVISM

Constructivism in international relations argues that global interactions are shaped not just by material factors (like power or economy) but also by **ideas, culture, identities, and shared norms**. Unlike realism or Marxism, constructivism emphasizes how globalization is influenced by changing beliefs, social interactions, and international cooperation.

◆ **Constructivism** Says politics is shaped by ideas, culture, values, and identities (not just power or money). Countries act based on what they believe is right or normal, not only on interests.

Example: Many countries refuse to use nuclear weapons, not just because of power, but because it's seen as morally wrong.

Abortion

Liberalism view:

Focuses on individual rights and freedoms.

Example: A liberalist would argue that women should have the freedom to choose whether to continue a pregnancy.

Law and institutions (like courts or health systems) should protect this right.

Constructivism view:

Focuses on social norms, culture, and beliefs.

Example: In some countries, abortion is accepted because society sees it as part of women's rights.

In other countries, it is banned because culture or religion considers it morally wrong. → Whether abortion is legal or not depends on the shared beliefs of that society.

QUIZ TIME



QUIZ NO.4- TRUE OR FALSE

1. Realism believes that power and national interest are the most important goals of every country.
2. Liberalism emphasizes cooperation, democracy, and free trade to promote peace.
3. Marxism argues that globalization mainly favors the rich and powerful while exploiting the poor.
4. Constructivism highlights the role of ideas, beliefs, and culture in shaping international relations.
5. Realism values military strength more than cooperation between countries.
6. Liberalism trusts international organizations like the United Nations to help prevent conflict.
7. Marxism sees multinational corporations as a way to achieve equality for all

QUIZ NO.4- TRUE OR FALSE

8. Constructivism says that social norms and identities influence how states behave.

9. Realism assumes that countries cannot trust each other completely.

10. Liberalism believes human rights and individual freedoms should be protected by law and institutions.

11. Marxism views class struggle between the rich and poor as central in politics and globalization.

12. Constructivism explains that changes in culture and shared beliefs can change political behavior.

13. Realism supports the idea that peace is best achieved through strong armies and alliances.

14. Liberalism supports free trade because it creates interdependence and reduces chances of war.

15. Marxism would explain cheap labor in poor countries as a form of exploitation by wealthier nations.

ANSWER KEY

1. True – Realism prioritizes power and national interest.
2. True – Liberalism emphasizes cooperation, democracy, and free trade.
3. True – Marxism critiques globalization as benefiting the rich.
4. True – Constructivism focuses on ideas, beliefs, and culture.
5. True – Realism values military strength and self-interest over cooperation.
6. True – Liberalism trusts institutions like the UN to manage conflicts.
7. False – Marxism sees multinational corporations as tools of exploitation, not equality.
8. True – Constructivism says norms and identities shape state behavior.
9. True – Realism assumes mistrust between states (anarchy).
10. True – Liberalism emphasizes human rights and freedoms.
11. True – Marxism highlights class struggle.
12. True – Constructivism argues culture and shared beliefs can shift politics.
13. True – Realism supports peace through strong armies and alliances.
14. True – Liberalism supports free trade to promote peace and reduce war.
15. True – Marxism views cheap labor in poor countries as exploitation.

Individual Activity: Essay – Applying Theories in Real Situations

Directions: Read the situation carefully. Then, answer the question in essay form. Write at least one paragraph for each theory (Liberalism, Realism, Constructivism, and Marxism). Be specific in your explanations.

Situation: A newly discovered island has rich oil reserves. Country A and Country B both want control over the oil. At the same time, workers on the island demand fair wages and better living conditions. Environmental groups also raise concerns about oil drilling harming marine life.

Essay Question:

If you were to explain this situation using the four theories of global politics (Liberalism, Realism, Constructivism, and Marxism), how would each theory view or solve the problem?

Guide Questions

Realism: How would countries act if their main goal is power and survival?

Liberalism: How could cooperation, trade, or international organizations help?

Constructivism: How would culture, values, or shared beliefs affect decisions?

Marxism: How would this theory explain the role of rich vs. poor, and the treatment of workers?