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Introduction to the Contemporary World

The Contemporary World

Globalization

Cross-over of the following:

- **Economic**
 - Is mostly associated with Globalization due to the opening of barriers for trading. The idea of free trade is conceptualized due to Globalization
 - Is not always positive. Sometimes, the developed countries are those who benefit more.
- **Political**
 - Because of the opening up of borders, the countries do not work independently. They realized that globalization helps with boosting their economies by engaging in different bilateral and multilateral agreements that can help their countries not necessarily for the economy, but can help their country.
 - *E..g. Alliances*
- **Social**
 - Exchange of cultural belief, perspective
 - With the help of technological advancement, we have access to different cultures across the globe
- **Technological**
 - Technology is always present because it helps boost the interrelations of the countries.

- Development of communications.
- Speeds up globalization with the help of the advancements
- We are updated locally and internationally
- Speeds up the transborder relationship

Framing Globalization

Effect on Society

- The effect is not always 50-50 (positive-negative.) It's not always the case that: positive > negative, negative > positive.

Trade and Investment

- Economic Impact

Interaction and Interconnectedness

- One state to another, one actor to another
- Paano yung interaction? Pano nag-opening border so that other markets can penetrate

Process and discourse

- Globalization is a continuous process
 - Is not black and white
 - As time passes by, there is an added discourse about globalization

Open for Criticism

- Its nature that it can't be boxed or having not only one definition, it is open for criticism
- Globalization can be debated on/questioned

What is Globalization?

- No definitive meaning

- Can be explained with its initial premises
- Can be explained with its implications for social change
- **Effects on Human Condition**
 - From what we were before, to what we are now. But looking at us individually, are the effects positive or negative?
- **Anthony Giddens**
 - Naapektuhan tayo ng mga pangyayari kahit local yun sa ibang bansa dahil sa interconnectedness natin
 - The effects can be small or big (personal-scale, country-scale)
- **Thomas Larsson**
 - Because of globalization, we can get information in just a snap of a finger. We are able to communicate instantly despite the distance
- **Globalization is a continuous discourse**

Core Claims of Globalization

- **Liberalization and global integration of market**
 - Each state should liberalized (open their borders to participate in the market), and there should be integration of markets
- **Inevitable and unstoppable**
 - It may slow down, but it won't stop

- We had a global crisis, globalization slowed down, but it did not stop because of the technological advancements that allowed us to have interactions and meetings
- **No one is in charge of Globalization**
 - It cannot be contributed to one country alone, no matter how powerful a country is
 - Smaller countries also contribute to the mechanism of globalization
 - Bigger/advanced countries can influence more, but they do not have the power to act on its own
- **It will benefit everyone in the long run**
- **Democracy and Globalization Compatibility**
 - For a nation to prosper, democracy is the most compatible type of government.
 - To maximize the full benefits of globalization
 - Policies, mindset of the leaders are helpful

- **Requires a global war on terror**
 - Mahirap mag globalize sa isang bansa when a country is being terrorized
 - Paano ka makakahikayat ng investors kung may war naman sa bansa mo?

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Perspectives on Globalization

Hyperglobalist

- Purely economic
- Positive effects of globalization
- Demise of sovereign nation states
 - They think na mas lumilit ang sphere of influence ng nation states sa market

Skeptics

- Globalization is internalization or regionalization
 - Hindi mawawala ang power ng nation states
- State-centric
- Negative outweighs the positive effects of globalization

Transformationalist

- Hindi palaging positive or negative. Hindi rin purely economic, at hindi rin mawawala yung power ng nation states.
- Weigh in the bearings (positive, negative)
 - Depends on the priorities of the nation states
- Outcome
- Transformation of human lives
- Both positive and negative sides
- Power of states increases but their nature changes
 - Over a period of time, there's a change in priority
 - Shifting of power
 - A state can be political before, but can be fluid now because of transformation
- Flexible to the need of the times
 - Power is still there but flexible

Misconceptions of Globalization:

- Universalization

- Homogeneity. Pagkakaparehas ng perspective, ideas.
- When you open up your borders, you open up for the others to see your uniqueness as well. It's not always homogenized.
- Opening up your borders, you have the chance to show your uniqueness. But there are still cases of universalization. Pero hindi lahat naa-adapt.

- Liberalization

- You cannot equate globalization with this. It talks only about markets.
- Globalization is removing the restrictions to open up a borderless country. Meanwhile, liberalization is on the economic part only. **GLOBALIZATION CANNOT BE CONTAINED TO ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE.**

- Internalization

- Expansion of business
 - Customers, clientele
- Entering of business into a country

- Westernization

- "Lahat magiging western culture." How they think, economy and culture
- Napatunayan ng Asian countries by showcasing their strengths, that they are not heavily influenced by the western culture

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The Global Economy Economic Globalization

“The only true and sustainable prosperity is shared prosperity.” Joseph Stiglitz

Why do Nations Trade?

Different

- We have different materials, good
- We have to trade to have what we don't have

Efficiency

- Import innovations (the needs)

Trade

- Multinational corporation have Global Reach and Increasing Power

Bretton Woods System

- 1944 in Bretton Woods New Hampshire
- 44 delegates (from different nation states)
- Focused primarily on creating a new monetary system
- International monetary system that ensures exchange rates stability
- **Policies**
 - Establishment of the Gold Standard (based on US dollar)
 - Adjustable-peg exchange rate system
- Focus on Economic Globalization
- **White**
- **International Trade Organization**
- **Establishment of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**

Neoliberalism

- Macroeconomic Stability

- Control Inflation and Reduce Fiscal Deficits
- Strengthen local economy and open up to the international market

Benefits vs Setback

- Solves trade disputes peacefully
- **Focused on developed nations**
- Lower the cost of goods and services for those developed nation
- **To achieve low cost, labor rights and environment concerns are ignored**
- Promotes economic growth in developed countries
- **Favor the rich nations and powerful trans-national corporation**

Protectionism

- Domestic > Imported
- Protect jobs
- Protect Infant industries
- Enhance National Security

Example:

- Tariff
- Import Quota
- Bans

How to make trades easier?

- Free Trade
 - Trading without tariffs of taxes
- Trade Block
 - Reduce or eliminate trade barriers

Neoliberalism Principles

- Less state

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The Interstate System

- Global constellation of states
 - The relationship of one state to another state may be economic/political. Each state is connected to one another

Key Players of the International Sphere

State

- Primary key player
- More on the political side

Elements of a State

- **People**
 - Everyone within the state
 - Migrants should also be protected by the state
 - Organic citizens have the most rights
 - Have the most responsibilities to their country
- **Territory**
 - Nasasakupan ng bansa
 - Hindi lang land
 - Aerial territory is included
- **Government**
 - Implementing the policies of state
 - Internal
 - Handling local state of affairs
 - International
- **Sovereignty**
 - One of the most important element of state
 - Shows the power of a state internationally

- It differs the state from the other actors in the arena
- Hindi basta-basta pwede na pasukin ang Afghanistan because it is considered as a sovereign country
- You can't just meddle
 - *I will take care of my own local disputes*

What do you think these organizations have in common?

- United Nations
- League of Nations
- Amnesty International
- Red Cross
- International Lions Club
- WalMart
- Mcdonalds
- Al Qaeda
- Moro National Liberation Front

THEY ARE THE NON-STATE ACTORS

- Does not operate in one country
- Operate globally
- They can be felt internationally

International Politics and the Interstate System

Power Configuration

- **Bipolarity**
 - Power rests on two hands
- **Unipolarity**
 - Power rests on one hand
- **Multipolarity**
 - Power is distributed
 - Is not evenly distributed
 - One cannot claim that I have the power over all

A paradoxical set-up

Anarchy

- No central authority
 - Wala na tayo sa unipolar configuration

- How do we achieve peace?
 - **Cooperation of the different actors.** States realized the benefits of cooperation rather than being involved in a war.
 - Cooperation gives out the interest of the actors
 - I have investments there. My citizens are also there

Hierarchy

- Domination of a few interests
 - State interests
 - Developed countries' interests are still highlighted the most
 - Economic development vs. peace?
- Existence of a Hegemon
 - Not the persona of state, but the persona of interests

Unpredictability

- Shifting priority of states
- We can somehow forecast given the trends, but still unpredictable.

Global Governance

International Law

- No assurance of compliance
 - West Philippine Sea
 - We already won through vote and paper, but China is still there
- Power of states
 - Ability to contest the laws

Types of Interactions

- **Unilateralism**

- Isa lang ang nage-gain

- **Bilateralism**

- Two

- **Multilateralism**

- Multiple

The gains are not always divided 50-50.

Regionalism

- Exclusive relations
- Common area/common interests

The United Nations

- Founded in 1945
- 193 Member States
- Guided by the Charter
 - The bible of UN
 - Signed on June 26, 1945
- Predecessor: League of Nations
- Antonio Guterres
- China, France, Russia, UK, US
- To establish a wider and more permanent system of general security

Main bodies of the UN

- The General Assembly
 - The main deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the UN
 - Everyone has equal representation
- The Security Council
 - Imposing sanctions through bans
 - 15 members
- Economic and Social Council
 - Development goals
 - 54 members
- Trusteeship Council
- Secretariat
- International Court of Justice

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Globalization Media and Culture

What is Culture?

- System of values and beliefs that all societies produce and teach
- It exists in a society
- Language, arts, ritual, economic and political structure, history, cuisine, etc.

Features of Culture

- **Learned**
 - Transmitted to next generations
- **Patterned**
- **Dynamic**
 - Culture is not static
 - It changes overtime
 - It adapts
 - It evolves
 - Due to borders being opened
 - Expansion of food, clothing, etc.
- **Shared**
 - Hindi para sa iisang society lang
 - Hindi para sa iisang generation lang
 - Korean Culture
 - We are able to adapt the way they dress, speak, and eat
 - Samgyup
- **Adaptive**

Cultural Globalization

- **Less tangible, hard to quantify**
 - Makikita mo na lang na na-penetrated na tayo, na nagmamana siya sa actions natin
- **Faced with intense emotion and controversies**
 - Deep rooted

- Religious Practices

Globalization and Culture

- Globalization is a key factor in the cross-sharing of norms, practices and cultural interaction
 - Opening of borders

Challenges brought about by Globalization to Culture

- **Cultural Imperialism**
 - Imposing of ideas, values and modes of cultural expressions on the rest of the world
 - Power
- **Shifting Standards and Preference**
 - **Beauty, Goodness, Happiness, Freedom, Love, Local vs Export Goods**
 - Since you are exposed to different appreciation/standards, one may feel lacking.
 - Other culture becomes one standard rather than his own
 - **“The one who holds the microphone has the power to control.”**
 - The microphone reflects **power.** (E.g. USA)
 - Power: possession of economic means necessary to produce a majority of the world’s cultural media
 - Who has the capacity to influence?

- **Americanization of the World**

- Turns to cultural homogenization and standardization
- Undermines the growth and survival of local culture
- Due to the size of the US market and wealth of the US economy

- **Languages**

- Imposing bans on what they declare to be foreign cultural intrusions

Homogenization or a Heterogeneous Global Society

Homogenization

- One culture

Heterogeneous

- Different cultures coming together
- Will highlight the uniqueness of each culture

Positive effects of Globalization to Culture

- **Cultural Uniqueness**
- **Convergence**
- **Davos Culture**
 - Meetings of the minds
 - What's happening in your world?
 - How can the states benefit from the experience of a state?
- **Global Village/Community**
 - We are more open/aware of the events/situations that happen in other places.

Glocalization

- Globalizing, but at the same time localizing to fit their own culture
- **Mcdonalds**

- Yung menu, iba't iba for each country para pasok sa culture nila
- Access to raw materials
- Hindi paggamit ng pork, dahil bawal sa pork

Role of Media

- Traditional vs Modern
- Faster transfer of information
- Sphere of Influence
- How are we going to sift the right information from the wrong information?