[Template:Other uses](/wiki/Template:Other_uses" \o "Template:Other uses) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Globalization sidebar](/wiki/Template:Globalization_sidebar) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates)

**Globalization** (or globalisation) is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of [world views](/wiki/World_view), products, ideas and other aspects of [culture](/wiki/Culture).[[1]](#cite_note-1) Advances in [transportation](/wiki/Transportation), such as the [steam locomotive](/wiki/Steam_locomotive), [steamship](/wiki/Steamship), [jet engine](/wiki/Jet_engine), [container ships](/wiki/Container_ship), and in [telecommunications](/wiki/Telecommunication) infrastructure, including the rise of the [telegraph](/wiki/Telegraph) and its modern offspring, the [Internet](/wiki/Internet), and [mobile phones](/wiki/Mobile_phone), have been major factors in globalization, generating further [interdependence](/wiki/Interdependence) of economic and cultural activities.[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3)[[4]](#cite_note-4)Though scholars place the origins of globalization in [modern times](/wiki/Modernity), others trace its history long before the European [Age of Discovery](/wiki/Age_of_Discovery) and voyages to the [New World](/wiki/New_World). Some even trace the origins to the third millennium BCE.[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[6]](#cite_note-6) Large-scale globalization began in the 19th century.[[7]](#cite_note-7) In the late 19th century and early 20th century, the connectivity of the world's [economies](/wiki/Economy) and [cultures](/wiki/Culture) grew very quickly.

The word globalization is a very recent term, only establishing its current meaning in the 1970s, which "emerged from the intersection of four interrelated sets of "communities of practice": academics, journalists, publishers/editors, and librarians".[[8]](#cite_note-8) In 2000, the [International Monetary Fund](/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: [trade](/wiki/Trade) and [transactions](/wiki/Financial_transaction), [capital](/wiki/Capital_(economics)) and [investment](/wiki/Investment) movements, [migration](/wiki/Human_migration) and movement of people, and the dissemination of [knowledge](/wiki/Knowledge).[[9]](#cite_note-9) Further, environmental challenges such as [global warming](/wiki/Global_warming), cross-boundary [water](/wiki/Water_pollution) and [air pollution](/wiki/Air_pollution), and [over-fishing](/wiki/Over-fishing) of the ocean are linked with globalization.[[10]](#cite_note-10) Globalizing processes affect and are affected by [business](/wiki/Business) and [work](/wiki/Labor_(economics)) organization, [economics](/wiki/Economics), [socio](/wiki/Society)-[cultural](/wiki/Cultural) resources, and the [natural environment](/wiki/Natural_environment). Academic literature commonly subdivides globalization into three major areas: [economic globalization](/wiki/Economic_globalization), [cultural globalization](/wiki/Cultural_globalization) and [political globalization](/wiki/Political_globalization).[[11]](#cite_note-11) [Template:TOC limit](/wiki/Template:TOC_limit)

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## Etymology and usage[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

The term *globalization* is derived from the word *globalize*, which refers to the emergence of an international network of economic systems.[[12]](#cite_note-12) One of the earliest known usages of the term as a noun was in a 1930 publication entitled, *Towards New Education*, where it denoted a holistic view of human experience in education.<ref name=oed>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> A related term, *corporate giants*, was coined by [Charles Taze Russell](/wiki/Charles_Taze_Russell) (of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society) in 1897[[13]](#cite_note-13) to refer to the largely national trusts and other large enterprises of the time. By the 1960s, both terms began to be used as synonyms by economists and other social scientists. Economist [Theodore Levitt](/wiki/Theodore_Levitt) is widely credited with coining the term in an article entitled "Globalization of Markets", which appeared in the May–June 1983 issue of [Harvard Business Review](/wiki/Harvard_Business_Review). However, the term 'globalization' was in use well before (at least as early as 1944) and had been used by other scholars as early as 1981.[[14]](#cite_note-14) Levitt can be credited with popularizing the term and bringing it into the mainstream business audience in the later half of the 1980s. Since its inception, the concept of globalization has inspired competing definitions and interpretations, with antecedents dating back to the great movements of trade and empire across Asia and the Indian Ocean from the 15th century onwards.[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[16]](#cite_note-16)Due to the complexity of the concept, research projects, articles, and discussions often remain focused on a single aspect of globalization.<ref name=GCSP>Al-Rodhan, R.F. Nayef and Gérard Stoudmann. (2006). [Definitions of the Globalization: A Comprehensive Overview and a Proposed Definition.](http://www.sustainablehistory.com/articles/definitions-of-globalization.pdf)</ref>

Sociologists [Martin Albrow](/wiki/Martin_Albrow) and Elizabeth King define globalization as: [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

In *The Consequences of Modernity*, [Anthony Giddens](/wiki/Anthony_Giddens) uses the following definition: [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

[Roland Robertson](/wiki/Roland_Robertson), professor of sociology at University of Aberdeen, an early writer in the field, defined globalization in 1992 as: [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

In *Global Transformations* [David Held](/wiki/David_Held), et al., study the definition of globalization: [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

Held et al.'s definition of globalization as "transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions," described in terms of the four elements (extensity, intensity, velocity, and impact), was called "probably the most widely-cited definition" in the 2014 DHL Global Connectiveness Index.[[17]](#cite_note-17) Swedish journalist Thomas Larsson, in his book *The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization*, states that globalization: [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

[Paul James](/wiki/Paul_James_(academic)) defines globalization with a more direct and historically contextualized emphasis: [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

The journalist [Thomas L. Friedman](/wiki/Thomas_L._Friedman) popularized the term ["flat world"](/wiki/The_World_Is_Flat), arguing that [globalized trade](/wiki/Global_trade), [outsourcing](/wiki/Outsourcing), [supply-chaining](/wiki/Supply_chain), and political forces had permanently changed the world, for better and worse. He asserted that the pace of globalization was quickening and that its impact on business organization and practice would continue to grow.[[18]](#cite_note-18) Economist [Takis Fotopoulos](/wiki/Takis_Fotopoulos) defined "economic globalization" as the opening and deregulation of commodity, capital and labor markets that led toward present [neoliberal](/wiki/Neoliberal) globalization. He used "political globalization" to refer to the emergence of a transnational elite and a phasing out of the [nation-state](/wiki/Nation-state). "[Cultural globalization](/wiki/Cultural_globalization)", he used to reference the worldwide homogenization of culture. Other of his usages included "[ideological](/wiki/Ideology) globalization", "[technological](/wiki/Technology) globalization" and "social globalization".[[19]](#cite_note-19) [Manfred Steger](/wiki/Manfred_Steger), professor of [Global Studies](/wiki/Global_Studies) and research leader in the [Global Cities Institute](/wiki/Global_Cities_Institute) at [RMIT University](/wiki/RMIT_University), identifies four main empirical [dimensions of globalization](/wiki/Dimensions_of_globalization): economic, political, cultural, and ecological, with a fifth dimension - the ideological - cutting across the other four. The ideological dimension, according to Steger, is filled with a range of norms, claims, beliefs, and narratives about the phenomenon itself.[[20]](#cite_note-20) Lechner and Boli (2012) define it as more people across large distances becoming connected in more and different ways.[[21]](#cite_note-21) [Paul James](/wiki/Paul_James_(academic)) asserts that the concept of globalization 'emerged from the intersection of four interrelated sets of "communities of practice": academics, journalists, publishers/editors, and librarians.[[22]](#cite_note-22) He notes the term was used "in education to describe the global life of the mind"; in international relations to describe the extension of the [European Common Market](/wiki/European_Economic_Community); and in journalism to describe how the "American Negro and his problem are taking on a global significance".[[22]](#cite_note-22) James has also argued that four different forms of globalization can be distinguished that complement and cut across the solely empirical [dimensions](/wiki/Dimensions_of_globalization).[[23]](#cite_note-23) According to James, the oldest dominant form of globalization is embodied globalization, the movement of people. A second form is agency-extended globalization, the circulation of agents of different institutions, organizations, and polities, including [imperial](/wiki/Imperialism) agents. Object-extended globalization, a third form, is the movement of commodities and other objects of exchange. The transmission of ideas, images, knowledge and information across world-space he calls disembodied globalization, maintaining that it is currently the dominant form of globalization. James holds that this series of distinctions allows for an understanding of how, today, the most embodied forms of globalization such as the movement of refugees and migrants are increasingly restricted, while the most disembodied forms such as the circulation of financial instruments and codes are the most deregulated.[[24]](#cite_note-24) [Globophobia](/wiki/Globophobia) has been used incorrectly to refer to the fear of globalization.[[25]](#cite_note-25)[[26]](#cite_note-26)[[27]](#cite_note-27)

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

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There are both [distal and proximate causes](/wiki/Proximate_and_ultimate_causation) which can be traced in the historical factors affecting globalization. Large-scale globalization began in the 19th century.[[7]](#cite_note-7)

### Archaic[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|right|400px|The 13th century world-system, as described by](/wiki/File:Archaic_globalization.svg) [Janet Abu-Lughod](/wiki/Janet_Abu-Lughod) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

[Archaic globalization](/wiki/Archaic_globalization) is seen as a phase in the [history of globalization](/wiki/History_of_globalization) conventionally referring to globalizing events and developments from the time of the earliest civilizations until roughly the 1600s. This term is used to describe the relationships between communities and states and how they were created by the geographical spread of ideas and social norms at both local and regional levels.[[28]](#cite_note-28) In this schema, three main prerequisites are posited for globalization to occur. The first is the idea of Eastern Origins, which shows how Western states have adapted and implemented learned principals from the East.[[28]](#cite_note-28) Without the traditional ideas from the East, Western globalization would not have emerged the way it did. The second is distance. The interactions amongst states were not on a global scale and most often were confined to Asia, North Africa, the Middle East and certain parts of Europe.[[28]](#cite_note-28) With early globalization it was difficult for states to interact with others that were not within close proximity. Eventually, technological advances allowed states to learn of others existence and another phase of globalization was able to occur. The third has to do with [interdependency](/wiki/Interdependency), stability and regularity. If a state is not dependent on another, then there is no way for either state to be mutually affected by the other. This is one of the driving forces behind global connections and trade; without either, globalization would not have emerged the way it did and states would still be dependent on their own production and resources to function. This is one of the arguments surrounding the idea of early globalization. It is argued that archaic globalization did not function in a similar manner to modern globalization because states were not as interdependent on others as they are today.[[28]](#cite_note-28) Also posited is a 'multi-polar' nature to archaic globalization, which involved the active participation of non-Europeans. Because it predated the [Great Divergence](/wiki/Great_Divergence) of the nineteenth century, in which [Western Europe](/wiki/Western_Europe) pulled ahead of the rest of the world in terms of industrial production and economic output, archaic globalization was a phenomenon that was driven not only by Europe but also by other economically developed [Old World](/wiki/Old_World) centers such as [Gujarat](/wiki/Gujarat), [Bengal](/wiki/Bengal), coastal China and Japan.[[29]](#cite_note-29)[thumb|right|Portuguese](/wiki/File:NanbanCarrack.jpg) [carrack](/wiki/Carrack) in [Nagasaki](/wiki/Nagasaki), 17th-century Japanese [Nanban art](/wiki/Nanban_trade)

The [German](/wiki/German_people) historical [economist](/wiki/Economist) and [sociologist](/wiki/Sociologist) [Andre Gunder Frank](/wiki/Andre_Gunder_Frank) argues that a form of globalization began with the rise of trade links between [Sumer](/wiki/Sumer) and the [Indus Valley Civilization](/wiki/Indus_Valley_Civilization) in the [third millennium](/wiki/Third_millennium) [B.C.E.](/wiki/Common_Era) This [archaic globalization](/wiki/Archaic_globalization) existed during the [Hellenistic Age](/wiki/Hellenistic_civilization), when commercialized urban centers enveloped the axis of [Greek](/wiki/Greek_people) culture that reached from India to Spain, including [Alexandria](/wiki/Alexandria) and the other [Alexandrine](/wiki/Alexander_the_Great) cities. Early on, the geographic position of Greece and the necessity of [importing](/wiki/Import) wheat forced the Greeks to engage in maritime trade. Trade in ancient Greece was largely unrestricted: the state controlled only the supply of grain.<ref name=GL-H-09>Frank, Andre Gunder. (1998). *ReOrient: Global economy in the Asian age.* Berkeley: University of California Press. ISBN 978-0520214743</ref> [thumb|Native](/wiki/File:New_World_Domesticated_plants.JPG) [New World](/wiki/New_World) crops [exchanged globally](/wiki/Columbian_Exchange): Maize, tomato, potato, [vanilla](/wiki/Vanilla), rubber, [cacao](/wiki/Cacao_bean), tobacco

Trade on the [Silk Road](/wiki/Silk_Road) was a significant factor in the development of the civilizations of China, the [Indian subcontinent](/wiki/South_Asian_history), [Persia](/wiki/Persia), Europe, and [Arabia](/wiki/Arabia), opening long-distance, political and economic interactions between the civilizations.[[30]](#cite_note-30) Though silk was certainly the major trade item from China, many other goods were traded, and religions, [syncretic](/wiki/Syncretic) philosophies, and various technologies, as well as diseases, also travelled along the Silk Routes. In addition to economic trade, the Silk Road served as a means of carrying out cultural trade among the civilizations along its network.[[31]](#cite_note-31) The movement of people, such as refugees, artists, craftsmen, missionaries, robbers and envoys, resulted in the exchange of religions, art, languages and new technologies.[[32]](#cite_note-32)

### Early modern[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

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'[Early modern](/wiki/Early_modern)-' or 'proto-globalization' covers a period of the [history of globalization](/wiki/History_of_globalization) roughly spanning the years between 1600 and 1800. The concept of 'proto-globalization' was first introduced by historians [A. G. Hopkins](/wiki/A._G._Hopkins) and [Christopher Bayly](/wiki/Christopher_Bayly). The term describes the phase of increasing trade links and cultural exchange that characterized the period immediately preceding the advent of high 'modern globalization' in the late 19th century.[[33]](#cite_note-33) This phase of globalization was characterized by the rise of maritime European empires, in the 16th and 17th centuries, first the [Portuguese](/wiki/Portuguese_Empire) and [Spanish Empires](/wiki/Spanish_Empire), and later the [Dutch](/wiki/Dutch_Empire) and [British Empires](/wiki/British_Empire). In the 17th century, world trade developed further when [chartered companies](/wiki/Chartered_companies) like the [British East India Company](/wiki/British_East_India_Company) (founded in 1600) and the [Dutch East India Company](/wiki/Dutch_East_India_Company) (founded in 1602, often described as the first [multinational corporation](/wiki/Multinational_corporation) in which stock was offered) were established.[[34]](#cite_note-34) Early modern globalization is distinguished from modern globalization on the basis of expansionism, the method of managing global trade, and the level of information exchange. The period is marked by such trade arrangements as the [East India Company](/wiki/East_India_Company), the shift of [hegemony](/wiki/Hegemony) to Western Europe, the rise of larger-scale conflicts between powerful nations such as the Thirty Year War, and a rise of new commodities – most particularly [slave trade](/wiki/Slave_trade). [The Triangular Trade](/wiki/The_Triangular_Trade) made it possible for Europe to take advantage of resources within the western hemisphere. The transfer of animal stocks, plant crops and epidemic diseases associated with [Alfred Crosby's](/wiki/Alfred_Crosby) concept of [The Columbian Exchange](/wiki/The_Columbian_Exchange) also played a central role in this process. Early modern trade and communications involved a vast group including European, [Muslim](/wiki/Muslim), Indian, Southeast Asian and Chinese merchants, particularly in the Indian Ocean region.

[thumb|19th century](/wiki/File:Marshall's_flax-mill,_Holbeck,_Leeds_-_interior_-_c.1800.jpg) [United Kingdom](/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Ireland) was an early modern global superpower.

### Modern[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

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During the 19th century, globalization approached its modern form as a direct result of the [industrial revolution](/wiki/Industrial_revolution). Industrialization allowed [standardized](/wiki/Standardization) production of household items using economies of scale while rapid population growth created sustained demand for commodities. In the 19th century, [steamships](/wiki/Steamships) reduced the cost of international transport significantly and [railroads](/wiki/Railroads) made inland transport cheaper. The transport revolution occurred some time between 1820 and 1850.[[7]](#cite_note-7) More nations embraced international trade.[[7]](#cite_note-7) Globalization in this period was decisively shaped by nineteenth-century [imperialism](/wiki/Imperialism) such as in [Africa](/wiki/Scramble_for_Africa) and [Asia](/wiki/Western_imperialism_in_Asia). The invention of [shipping containers](/wiki/Shipping_containers) in 1956 helped advance the globalization of commerce.[[35]](#cite_note-35)[[36]](#cite_note-36) After the Second World War, work by politicians led to the [Bretton Woods conference](/wiki/Bretton_Woods_conference), an agreement by major governments to lay down the framework for international monetary policy, commerce and finance, and the founding of several international institutions intended to facilitate economic growth multiple rounds of trade opening simplified and lowered trade barriers. Initially, the [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade](/wiki/General_Agreement_on_Tariffs_and_Trade) (GATT), led to a series of agreements to remove trade restrictions. GATT's successor was the [World Trade Organization](/wiki/World_Trade_Organization) (WTO), which provided a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements and a dispute resolution process. Exports nearly doubled from 8.5% of total gross world product in 1970 to 16.2% in 2001.[[37]](#cite_note-37) The approach of using global agreements to advance trade stumbled with the failure of the [Doha round](/wiki/Doha_round) of trade negotiation. Many countries then shifted to bilateral or smaller multilateral agreements, such as the 2011 [South Korea–United States Free Trade Agreement](/wiki/South_Korea–United_States_Free_Trade_Agreement).

Since the 1970s, aviation has become increasingly affordable to middle classes in developed countries. [Open skies](/wiki/Open_skies) policies and [low-cost carriers](/wiki/Low-cost_carrier) have helped to bring competition to the market. In the 1990s, the growth of low-cost communication networks cut the cost of communicating between different countries. More work can be performed using a computer without regard to location. This included accounting, software development, and engineering design.

In the late 19th and early 20th century, the connectedness of the world's economies and cultures grew very quickly. This slowed down from the 1910s onward due to the World Wars and the [Cold War](/wiki/Cold_War)[[38]](#cite_note-38) but picked up again in the 1980s and 1990s.[[39]](#cite_note-39) The [revolutions of 1989](/wiki/Revolutions_of_1989) and subsequent liberalization in many parts of the world resulted in a significant expansion of global interconnectedness. The [migration](/wiki/Human_migration) and movement of people can also be highlighted as a prominent feature of the globalization process. In the period between 1965–90, the proportion of the labor force migrating approximately doubled. Most migration occurred between the developing countries and [least developed countries](/wiki/Least_developed_country) (LDCs).<ref name =Saggi2002>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> The [Internet](/wiki/Internet) has become influential in connecting people across the world. [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), more than 2.4 billion people—over a third of the [world's human population](/wiki/World_population)—have used the services of the Internet.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[[41]](#cite_note-41) Growth of globalization has never been smooth. One influential event was the [late 2000s recession](/wiki/Late_2000s_recession), which was associated with lower growth (such as [cross-border phone calls](/wiki/International_call) and [Skype](/wiki/Skype) usage) or even temporarily negative growth (such as trade) of global interconnectedness.[[42]](#cite_note-42)[[43]](#cite_note-43) The DHL Global Connectedness Index studies four main types of cross-border flow: trade (in both goods and services), information, people (including tourists, students and migrants) and capital. It shows that the depth of global integration fell by about one-tenth after 2008, but by 2013 had recovered well above its pre-crash peak.[[17]](#cite_note-17)[[42]](#cite_note-42) The report also found a shift of economic activity to [emerging economies](/wiki/Emerging_economies).[[17]](#cite_note-17) Globalized society offers a complex web of forces and factors that bring people, cultures, markets, beliefs and practices into increasingly greater proximity to one another.[[44]](#cite_note-44)

## Economic globalization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Shanghai-pudong_night.jpg)[Shanghai](/wiki/Shanghai) has become a symbol of the recent economic boom in Asia. In 2013, China had 2,378,000 millionaires[[45]](#cite_note-45)

Economic globalization is the increasing economic interdependence of national economies across the world through a rapid increase in [cross-border](/wiki/Cross-border) movement of goods, service, technology and capital.[[46]](#cite_note-46) Whereas the globalization of business is centered around the diminution of international trade regulations as well as tariffs, taxes, and other impediments that suppresses global trade, economic globalization is the process of increasing [economic integration](/wiki/Economic_integration) between countries, leading to the emergence of a global marketplace or a single world market.[[47]](#cite_note-47) Depending on the paradigm, economic globalization can be viewed as either a positive or a negative phenomenon. Economic globalization comprises the globalization of [production](/wiki/Production_(economics)), [markets](/wiki/Markets), [competition](/wiki/Competitiveness), technology, and corporations and industries.[[46]](#cite_note-46) Current globalization trends can be largely accounted for by [developed economies](/wiki/Developed_country) integrating with [less developed economies](/wiki/Developing_country) by means of [foreign direct investment](/wiki/Foreign_direct_investment), the reduction of [trade barriers](/wiki/Trade_barrier) as well as other [economic reforms](/wiki/Economic_reform) and, in many cases, [immigration](/wiki/Immigration).

In 1944, 44 nations attended the [Bretton Woods Conference](/wiki/Bretton_Woods_Conference) with a purpose of stabilizing world currencies and establishing credit for international trade in the post World War II era. While the international economic order envisioned by the conference gave way to the neo-liberal economic order prevalent today, the conference established many of the organizations essential to advancement towards a close-knit [global economy](/wiki/World_economy) and [global financial system](/wiki/Global_financial_system), such as the [World Bank](/wiki/World_Bank), the [International Monetary Fund](/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund), and the [International Trade Organization](/wiki/International_Trade_Organization).

As an example, [Chinese economic reform](/wiki/Chinese_economic_reform) began to open China to globalization in the 1980s. Scholars find that China has attained a degree of openness that is unprecedented among large and populous nations, with competition from foreign goods in almost every sector of the economy. Foreign investment helped to greatly increase product quality and knowledge and standards, especially in heavy industry. China's experience supports the assertion that globalization greatly increases wealth for poor countries.[[48]](#cite_note-48)During 2005–2007, and again from 2010–2013, the [Port of Shanghai](/wiki/Port_of_Shanghai) held the title as the [world's busiest port](/wiki/World's_busiest_port).[[49]](#cite_note-49)[[50]](#cite_note-50)[[51]](#cite_note-51) In India, [business process outsourcing](/wiki/Business_process_outsourcing) has been described as the "primary engine of the country's development over the next few decades, contributing broadly to GDP growth, employment growth, and poverty alleviation".[[52]](#cite_note-52)[[53]](#cite_note-53)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

## Cultural globalization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[thumb|upright|right|](/wiki/File:Shakira_Rio_03.jpg)[Shakira](/wiki/Shakira), a Colombian multilingual singer-songwriter, playing outside her home country.

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

Cultural globalization refers to the transmission of ideas, meanings and values around the world in such a way as to extend and intensify social relations.[[54]](#cite_note-54) This process is marked by the common consumption of [cultures](/wiki/Culture) that have been diffused by the Internet, popular culture media, and international travel. This has added to processes of commodity exchange and colonization which have a longer history of carrying cultural meaning around the globe. The circulation of cultures enables individuals to partake in extended social relations that cross national and regional borders. The creation and expansion of such social relations is not merely observed on a material level. Cultural globalization involves the formation of shared norms and knowledge with which people associate their individual and collective cultural identities. It brings increasing interconnectedness among different populations and cultures.[[55]](#cite_note-55) Cultural globalization has increased cross-cultural contacts but may be accompanied by a decrease in the uniqueness of once-isolated communities. For example, [sushi](/wiki/Sushi) is available in Germany as well as Japan but Euro-Disney outdraws the city of Paris, potentially reducing demand for "authentic" French pastry.[[56]](#cite_note-56)[[57]](#cite_note-57)[[58]](#cite_note-58) Globalization's contribution to the alienation of individuals from their traditions may be modest compared to the impact of modernity itself, as alleged by [existentialists](/wiki/Existentialists) such as [Jean-Paul Sartre](/wiki/Jean-Paul_Sartre) and [Albert Camus](/wiki/Albert_Camus). Globalization has expanded recreational opportunities by spreading pop culture, particularly via the Internet and satellite television.

Religious movements were among the earliest cultural elements to globalize, being spread by force, migration, [evangelists](/wiki/Evangelism), imperialists and traders. [Christianity](/wiki/Christianity), [Islam](/wiki/Islam), [Buddhism](/wiki/Buddhism) and more recently sects such as [Mormonism](/wiki/Mormonism), which have taken root and influenced endemic cultures in places far from their origins.[[59]](#cite_note-59)[thumb|left|alt=Japanese McDonald's|A McDonald's in](/wiki/File:Mac_Japan.jpg) [Osaka](/wiki/Osaka), Japan illustrates the [McDonaldization](/wiki/McDonaldization) of global society

The diffusion of certain cuisines such as American fast food chains is a visible aspect of cultural globalization. The two most successful global food and beverage outlets, [McDonald's](/wiki/McDonald's) and [Starbucks](/wiki/Starbucks), are American companies often cited as examples of globalization, with over 32,000[[60]](#cite_note-60) and 18,000 locations operating worldwide, respectively, as of 2008.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The [Big Mac Index](/wiki/Big_Mac_Index) is an informal measure of purchasing power parity among world currencies. Scholarly opinion typically states that globalization and [Americanization](/wiki/Americanization) are different phenomena.[[62]](#cite_note-62) Daniele Conversi says that the two have similarities and often overlap, but differentiates them in several ways.[[62]](#cite_note-62) The term globalization implies transformation. Cultural practices including traditional music can be lost or turned into a fusion of traditions. Globalization can trigger a state of emergency for the preservation of musical heritage. Archivists must attempt to collect, record or transcribe repertoires before melodies are assimilated or modified. Local musicians struggle for [authenticity](/wiki/Authenticity_in_art) and to preserve local musical traditions. Globalization can lead performers to discard traditional instruments. Fusion genres can become interesting fields of analysis.[[63]](#cite_note-63) Music has an important role in economic and cultural development during globalization. Music genres such as [jazz](/wiki/Jazz) and [reggae](/wiki/Reggae) began locally and later became international phenomena. Globalization gave support to the [World Music](/wiki/World_Music) phenomenon by allowing music from developing countries to reach broader audiences.[[64]](#cite_note-64) The term "World Music" was originally intended for ethnic-specific music. Now, globalization is expanding its scope such that the term often includes [hybrid](/wiki/Hybrid_genre) subgenres such as "World fusion", "Global fusion", "Ethnic fusion",[[65]](#cite_note-65) and [Worldbeat](/wiki/Worldbeat).[[66]](#cite_note-66)[[67]](#cite_note-67)[thumb|right|A](/wiki/File:Coca-Cola_does_Chinese_New_Year.jpg) [Coca-Cola](/wiki/Coca-Cola) stall outside the [Grand Gateway 66](/wiki/Grand_Gateway_Shanghai) shopping mall in [Xujiahui](/wiki/Xujiahui), [Shanghai](/wiki/Shanghai)

Bourdieu claimed that the perception of consumption can be seen as self-identification and the formation of identity. Musically, this translates into each being having his own musical identity based on likes and tastes. These likes and tastes are greatly influenced by culture as this is the most basic cause for a person's wants and behavior. The concept of one's own culture is now in a period of change due to globalization. Also, globalization has increased the interdependency of political, personal, cultural and economic factors.[[68]](#cite_note-68) A 2005 UNESCO report[[69]](#cite_note-69) showed that cultural exchange is becoming more frequent from Eastern Asia but Western countries are still the main exporters of cultural goods. In 2002, China was the third largest exporter of cultural goods, after the UK and US. Between 1994 and 2002, both North America's and the European Union's shares of cultural exports declined while Asia's cultural exports grew to surpass North America. Related factors are the fact that Asia's population and area are several times that of North America. Americanization is related to a period of high political American clout and of significant growth of America's shops, markets and objects being brought into other countries.

Some critics of globalization argue that it harms the diversity of cultures. As a dominating country’s culture is introduced into a receiving country through globalization, it can become a threat to the diversity of local culture. Some argue that globalization may ultimately lead to [Westernization](/wiki/Westernization) or [Americanization](/wiki/Americanization) of culture, where the dominating cultural concepts of economically and politically powerful Western countries spread and cause harm on local cultures.

So, globalization, a diverse phenomenon, relates to a multilateral political world and to the increase of cultural objects and markets between countries. The Indian experience particularly reveals the [plurality](/wiki/Cultural_pluralism) of the impact of cultural globalization.[[70]](#cite_note-70)

## Political globalization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|upright|upright|The](/wiki/File:The_United_Nations_Secretariat_Building.jpg) [United Nations Headquarters](/wiki/United_Nations_Headquarters) in [New York City](/wiki/New_York_City).

In general, globalization may ultimately reduce the importance of [nation states](/wiki/Nation_state). [Supranational](/wiki/Supranational) institutions such as the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union), the [WTO](/wiki/WTO), the [G8](/wiki/G8) or the [International Criminal Court](/wiki/International_Criminal_Court) replace or extend national functions to facilitate international agreement.[[71]](#cite_note-71) In particular, the globalization of the US [grand strategy](/wiki/Grand_strategy) may have already reduced the importance of both [nation states](/wiki/Nation_state) and the above-mentioned [supranational](/wiki/Supranational) institutions.[[72]](#cite_note-72) Some observers attribute a relative decline in US power to globalization, particularly due to the country's high trade deficit. This led to a global power shift towards Asian states, particularly China, which unleashed market forces and achieved tremendous growth rates. As of 2011, the Chinese economy was on track to overtake the United States by 2025.[[72]](#cite_note-72) Increasingly, [non-governmental organizations](/wiki/Non-governmental_organization) influence public policy across national boundaries, including [humanitarian aid](/wiki/Humanitarianism) and [developmental efforts](/wiki/International_development).[[73]](#cite_note-73) Philanthropic organizations with global missions are also coming to the forefront of humanitarian efforts; charities such as the [Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation](/wiki/Bill_and_Melinda_Gates_Foundation), [Accion International](/wiki/Accion_International), the Acumen Fund (now [Acumen](/wiki/Acumen_Fund)) and the [Echoing Green](/wiki/Echoing_Green) have combined the [business model](/wiki/Business_model) with [philanthropy](/wiki/Philanthropy), giving rise to business organizations such as the [Global Philanthropy Group](/wiki/Global_Philanthropy_Group) and new associations of philanthropists such as the [Global Philanthropy Forum](/wiki/Global_Philanthropy_Forum). The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation projects include a current multibillion-dollar commitment to funding immunizations in some of the world's more impoverished but rapidly growing countries.[[74]](#cite_note-74) and hundreds of millions of dollars in the next few years to programs aimed at encouraging saving by the world's poor.[[75]](#cite_note-75) The [Hudson Institute](/wiki/Hudson_Institute) estimates total private philanthropic flows to developing countries at [US$](/wiki/US$)59 billion in 2010.[[76]](#cite_note-76) As a response to globalization, some countries have embraced [isolationist](/wiki/Isolationism) policies. For example, the [North Korean](/wiki/North_Korea) government makes it very difficult for foreigners to enter the country and strictly monitors their activities when they do. Aid workers are subject to considerable scrutiny and excluded from places and regions the government does not wish them to enter. Citizens cannot freely leave the country.<ref name=nkr>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref><ref name=unhcr>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

## Other dimensions of globalization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

Scholars also occasionally discuss other, less common dimensions of globalization, such as [environmental globalization](/wiki/Environmental_globalization) (the internationally coordinated practices and regulations, often in the form of international treaties, regarding environmental protection)[[77]](#cite_note-77) or [military globalization](/wiki/Military_globalization) (growth in global extent and scope of security relationships).[[78]](#cite_note-78) Those dimensions, however, receive much less attention the three described above, as academic literature commonly subdivides globalization into three major ares: [economic globalization](/wiki/Economic_globalization), [cultural globalization](/wiki/Cultural_globalization) and [political globalization](/wiki/Political_globalization).[[11]](#cite_note-11)

## Measuring globalization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

One index of globalization is the *KOF Index of Globalization*, which measures three important dimensions of globalization: economic, social, and political.[[79]](#cite_note-79) Another is the [A.T. Kearney](/wiki/A.T._Kearney) / [Foreign Policy Magazine](/wiki/Foreign_Policy) Globalization Index.[[80]](#cite_note-80){| |- | style="width:50%;"|

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Measurements of economic globalization typically focus on variables such as [trade](/wiki/Trade), [Foreign Direct Investment](/wiki/Foreign_Direct_Investment) (FDI), [Gross Domestic Product](/wiki/Gross_Domestic_Product) (GDP), [portfolio investment](/wiki/Portfolio_investment), and [income](/wiki/Income). However, newer indices attempt to measure globalization in more general terms, including variables related to political, social, cultural, and even environmental aspects of globalization.[[81]](#cite_note-81)

## Support and criticism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Reactions to processes contributing to globalization have varied widely with a history as long as extraterritorial contact and trade. [Philosophical](/wiki/Philosophy) differences regarding the costs and benefits of such processes give rise to a broad-range of [ideologies](/wiki/Ideology) and [social movements](/wiki/Social_movements). Proponents of [economic growth](/wiki/Economic_growth), [expansion](/wiki/Economic_expansion) and [development](/wiki/Economic_development), in general, view globalizing processes as desirable or necessary to the well-being of human [society](/wiki/Society).<ref name=Sen1970>Sen, Amartya K. (1970). *Collective choice and social welfare.* San Francisco, CA: Holden-Day.</ref>

Antagonists view one or more globalizing processes as detrimental to social well-being on a global or local scale;[[82]](#cite_note-82) this includes those who question either the [social](/wiki/Social_sustainability) or [natural](/wiki/Natural_environment) [sustainability](/wiki/Sustainability) of long-term and continuous economic expansion, the social [structural inequality](/wiki/Structural_inequality) caused by these processes, and the [colonial](/wiki/Colonialism), [imperialistic](/wiki/Imperialism), or [hegemonic](/wiki/Hegemony) [ethnocentrism](/wiki/Ethnocentrism), [cultural assimilation](/wiki/Cultural_assimilation) and [cultural appropriation](/wiki/Cultural_appropriation) that underlie such processes.

Critiques of globalization generally stem from discussions surrounding the impact of such processes on the planet as well as the human costs. They challenge directly traditional metrics, such as GDP, and look to other measures, such as the [Gini coefficient](/wiki/Gini_coefficient) [[83]](#cite_note-83) or the [Happy Planet Index](/wiki/Happy_Planet_Index),[[84]](#cite_note-84) and point to a "multitude of interconnected fatal consequences–social disintegration, a breakdown of democracy, more rapid and extensive deterioration of the environment, the spread of new diseases, increasing poverty and alienation"[[85]](#cite_note-85) which they claim are the unintended consequences of globalization. Others point out that, while the forces of globalization have led to the spread of western-style democracy, this has been accompanied by an increase in inter-ethnic tension and violence as free market economic policies combine with democratic processes of universal suffrage as well as an escalation in militarization to impose democratic principles and as a means to conflict resolution .[[86]](#cite_note-86)

### Public opinion on globalization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

A 2005 study by Peer Fiss and Paul Hirsch found a large increase in articles negative towards globalization in the years prior. In 1998, negative articles outpaced positive articles by two to one.[[87]](#cite_note-87) In 2008 Greg Ip claimed this rise in opposition to globalization can be explained, at least in part, by economic self-interest.<ref name=ip08>Greg Ip: "The Declining Value Of Your College Degree", [*Wall Street Journal*](/wiki/Wall_Street_Journal). 17 July 2008.</ref> The number of newspaper articles showing negative framing rose from about 10% of the total in 1991 to 55% of the total in 1999. This increase occurred during a period when the total number of articles concerning globalization nearly doubled.[[87]](#cite_note-87) A number of international polls have shown that residents of Africa and Asia tend to view globalization more favorably than residents of Europe or North America. In Africa, a Gallup poll found that 70% of the population views globalization favorably.[[88]](#cite_note-88) The BBC found that 50% of people believed that economic globalization was proceeding too rapidly, while 35% believed it was proceeding too slowly.<ref name=bbc08>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

In 2004, Philip Gordon stated that "a clear majority of Europeans believe that globalization can enrich their lives, while believing the European Union can help them take advantage of globalization's benefits while shielding them from its negative effects." The main opposition consisted of socialists, environmental groups, and nationalists. Residents of the EU did not appear to feel threatened by globalization in 2004. The EU job market was more stable and workers were less likely to accept wage/benefit cuts. Social spending was much higher than in the US.[[89]](#cite_note-89) In a Danish poll in 2007, 76% responded that globalization is a good thing.[[90]](#cite_note-90) Fiss, *et al.*, surveyed U.S. opinion in 1993. Their survey showed that, in 1993, more than 40% of respondents were unfamiliar with the concept of globalization. When the survey was repeated in 1998, 89% of the respondents had a polarized view of globalization as being either good or bad. At the same time, discourse on globalization, which began in the financial community before shifting to a heated debate between proponents and disenchanted students and workers. Polarization increased dramatically after the establishment of the WTO in 1995; this event and subsequent protests led to a large-scale anti-globalization movement.[[87]](#cite_note-87)Initially, college educated workers were likely to support globalization. Less educated workers, who were more likely to compete with immigrants and workers in developing countries, tended to be opponents. The situation changed after the [financial crisis of 2007](/wiki/Financial_crisis_of_2007–2010). According to a 1997 poll 58% of college graduates said globalization had been good for the U.S. By 2008 only 33% thought it was good. Respondents with high school education also became more opposed.<ref name=ip08/>

According to Takenaka Heizo and Chida Ryokichi, as of 1998 there was a perception in Japan that the economy was "Small and Frail". However, Japan was resource-poor and used exports to pay for its raw materials. Anxiety over their position caused terms such as [*internationalization*](/wiki/Internationalization) and *globalization* to enter everyday language. However, Japanese tradition was to be as self-sufficient as possible, particularly in agriculture.[[91]](#cite_note-91) Many in developing countries see globalization as a positive force that lifts them out of poverty.[[92]](#cite_note-92) Those opposing globalization typically combine environmental concerns with nationalism. Opponents consider governments as agents of [neo-colonialism](/wiki/Neo-colonialism) that are subservient to [multinational corporations](/wiki/Multinational_corporations).[[93]](#cite_note-93) Much of this criticism comes from the middle class; the [Brookings Institution](/wiki/Brookings_Institution) suggested this was because the middle class perceived upwardly mobile low-income groups as threatening to their economic security.[[94]](#cite_note-94) The nonprofit [Reporters Without Borders](/wiki/Reporters_Without_Borders) publishes a [Press Freedom Index](/wiki/Press_Freedom_Index), an annual ranking of countries based upon the organization's assessment of the countries' [press freedom](/wiki/Freedom_of_the_press) records in the previous year. It reflects the degree of freedom that [journalists](/wiki/Journalists), news organizations, and [netizens](/wiki/Netizens) enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.

### Economic liberalism and free trade[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|](/wiki/File:20041120-1_bushchinamtg-1-515h.jpg)[Hu Jintao](/wiki/Hu_Jintao) of China and [George W. Bush](/wiki/George_W._Bush) meet while attending an [APEC](/wiki/Asia-Pacific_Economic_Cooperation) summit in Santiago de Chile, 2004

[Economic liberals](/wiki/Economic_liberal) and [neoliberals](/wiki/Neoliberalism) generally argue that higher degrees of political and [economic freedom](/wiki/Economic_freedom) in the form of [free trade](/wiki/Free_trade) in the developed world are ends in themselves, producing higher levels of overall material wealth. Globalization is seen as the beneficial spread of [liberty](/wiki/Liberty) and [capitalism](/wiki/Capitalism).[[95]](#cite_note-95) [Jagdish Bhagwati](/wiki/Jagdish_Bhagwati), a former adviser to the U.N. on globalization, holds that, although there are obvious problems with overly rapid development, globalization is a very positive force that lifts countries out of poverty by causing a virtuous economic cycle associated with faster economic growth.[[92]](#cite_note-92) Economist [Paul Krugman](/wiki/Paul_Krugman) is another staunch supporter of globalization and free trade with a record of disagreeing with many critics of globalization. He argues that many of them lack a basic understanding of [comparative advantage](/wiki/Comparative_advantage) and its importance in today's world.[[96]](#cite_note-96) The flow of migrants to advanced economic countries has been claimed to provide a means through which global wages converge. An IMF study noted a potential for skills to be transferred back to developing countries as wages in those a countries rise.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Lastly, the dissemination of knowledge has been an integral aspect of globalization. Technological innovations (or technological transfer) is conjectured to benefit most the developing and least developing countries (LDCs), as for example in the adoption of [mobile phones](/wiki/Mobile_phones).[[97]](#cite_note-97) There has been a rapid economic growth in Asia after embracing [market orientation](/wiki/Market_orientation)-based economic policies that encourage private [property rights](/wiki/Property_rights), free enterprise and competition. In particular, in East Asian developing countries, [GDP](/wiki/GDP) per head rose at 5.9% a year from 1975 to 2001 (according to 2003 [Human Development Report](/wiki/Human_Development_Report)[[98]](#cite_note-98) of UNDP). Like this, the British economic journalist [Martin Wolf](/wiki/Martin_Wolf) says that incomes of poor developing countries, with more than half the world’s population, grew substantially faster than those of the world’s richest countries that remained relatively stable in its growth, leading to reduced international inequality and the incidence of poverty.

Certain demographic changes in the developing world after active [economic liberalization](/wiki/Economic_liberalization) and international integration resulted in rising general welfare and, hence, reduced inequality. According to Wolf, in the developing world as a whole, life expectancy rose by four months each year after 1970 and infant mortality rate declined from 107 per thousand in 1970 to 58 in 2000 due to improvements in [standards of living](/wiki/Standards_of_living) and health conditions. Also, adult literacy in developing countries rose from 53% in 1970 to 74% in 1998 and much lower illiteracy rate among the young guarantees that rates will continue to fall as time passes. Furthermore, the reduction in [fertility rate](/wiki/Fertility_rate) in the developing world as a whole from 4.1 births per woman in 1980 to 2.8 in 2000 indicates improved education level of women on fertility, and control of fewer children with more parental attention and investment.[[99]](#cite_note-99) Consequently, more prosperous and educated parents with fewer children have chosen to withdraw their children from the labor force to give them opportunities to be educated at school improving the issue of [child labor](/wiki/Child_labor). Thus, despite seemingly unequal [distribution of income](/wiki/Distribution_of_income) within these developing countries, their economic growth and development have brought about improved standards of living and welfare for the population as a whole. [thumb|left|Of the factors influencing the duration of](/wiki/File:Berg_Ostry_2011_Chart_4.gif) [economic growth](/wiki/Economic_growth) in both developed and developing countries, [income equality](/wiki/Economic_inequality) has a more beneficial impact than trade openness, sound political institutions, and foreign investment.<ref name=BergOstryEE>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>

In general, corporate businesses, particularly in the area of [finance](/wiki/Finance), see globalization as a positive force in the world. Many [economists](/wiki/Economists) cite statistics that seem to support such positive impact. For example, per capita [Gross Domestic Product](/wiki/Gross_Domestic_Product) (GDP) growth among post-1980 globalizing countries accelerated from 1.4 percent a year in the 1960s and 2.9 percent a year in the 1970s to 3.5 percent in the 1980s and 5.0 percent in the 1990s. This acceleration in growth seems even more remarkable given that the rich countries saw steady declines in growth from a high of 4.7 percent in the 1960s to 2.2 percent in the 1990s. Also, the non-globalizing developing countries seem to fare worse than the globalizers, with the former's annual growth rates falling from highs of 3.3 percent during the 1970s to only 1.4 percent during the 1990s. This rapid growth among the globalizers is not simply due to the strong performances of China and India in the 1980s and 1990s – 18 out of the 24 globalizers experienced increases in growth, many of them quite substantial.[[100]](#cite_note-100) The globalization of the late 20th and early 21st centuries has led to the resurfacing of the idea that the growth of economic [interdependence](/wiki/Interdependence) promotes peace.[[101]](#cite_note-101) This idea had been very powerful during the globalization of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and was a central doctrine of [classical liberals](/wiki/Classical_liberals) of that era, such as the young [John Maynard Keynes](/wiki/John_Maynard_Keynes) (1883-1946).[[102]](#cite_note-102) Some opponents of globalization see the phenomenon as a promotion of [corporatist](/wiki/Corporatism) interests.[[103]](#cite_note-103) They also claim that the increasing autonomy and strength of [corporate entities](/wiki/Corporate_entity) shapes the political policy of countries.[[104]](#cite_note-104)[[105]](#cite_note-105) They advocate global institutions and policies that they believe better address the moral claims of poor and working classes as well as environmental concerns.[[106]](#cite_note-106) Economic arguments by [fair trade](/wiki/Fair_trade) theorists claim that unrestricted free trade benefits those with more [financial leverage](/wiki/Leverage_(finance)) (i.e. the rich) at the expense of the poor.[[107]](#cite_note-107) Globalization allows corporations to [outsource](/wiki/Outsource) manufacturing and service jobs from high cost locations, creating economic opportunities with the most competitive wages and worker benefits.[[52]](#cite_note-52) Critics of globalization say that it disadvantages poorer countries. While it is true that free trade encourages globalization among countries, some countries try to protect their domestic suppliers. The main export of poorer countries is usually [agricultural productions](/wiki/Agricultural_production). Larger countries often subsidize their [farmers](/wiki/Agricultural_subsidy) (e.g., the EU's [Common Agricultural Policy](/wiki/Common_Agricultural_Policy)), which lowers the market price for foreign crops.[[108]](#cite_note-108)

### Global democracy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

**Democratic globalization** is a movement towards an institutional system of global [democracy](/wiki/Democracy) that would give world citizens a say in political organizations. This would, in their view, bypass nation-states, corporate oligopolies, ideological [Non-governmental organizations](/wiki/Non-governmental_organization) (NGO), political cults and mafias. One of its most prolific proponents is the British political thinker [David Held](/wiki/David_Held). Advocates of [democratic globalization](/wiki/Democratic_globalization) argue that economic expansion and development should be the first phase of democratic globalization, which is to be followed by a phase of building [global political institutions](/wiki/International_political_economy). Dr. [Francesco Stipo](/wiki/Francesco_Stipo), Director of the United States Association of the [Club of Rome](/wiki/Club_of_Rome), advocates unifying nations under a [world government](/wiki/World_government), suggesting that it "should reflect the political and economic balances of world nations. A world confederation would not supersede the authority of the State governments but rather complement it, as both the States and the world authority would have power within their sphere of competence".[[109]](#cite_note-109) Former [Canadian Senator](/wiki/Canadian_Senate) [Douglas Roche](/wiki/Douglas_Roche), [O.C.](/wiki/Order_of_Canada), viewed globalization as inevitable and advocated creating institutions such as a [directly elected](/wiki/Direct_election) [United Nations Parliamentary Assembly](/wiki/United_Nations_Parliamentary_Assembly) to exercise oversight over unelected international bodies.[[110]](#cite_note-110)

### Global civics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[right|thumb|*Monument to Multiculturalism* by Francesco Perilli in](/wiki/File:Reach_Toronto.jpg) [Toronto](/wiki/Toronto), Canada. Four identical sculptures are located in [Buffalo City](/wiki/Buffalo_City_Local_Municipality), South Africa; [Changchun](/wiki/Changchun), China; [Sarajevo](/wiki/Sarajevo), [Bosnia](/wiki/Bosnia) and [Sydney](/wiki/Sydney), Australia [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

Global civics suggests that [civics](/wiki/Civics) can be understood, in a global sense, as a [social contract](/wiki/Social_contract) between [global citizens](/wiki/Global_citizenship) in the age of interdependence and interaction. The disseminators of the concept define it as the notion that we have certain rights and responsibilities towards each other by the mere fact of being human on Earth.<ref name = case>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> [World citizen](/wiki/World_citizen) has a variety of similar meanings, often referring to a person who disapproves of traditional [geopolitical](/wiki/Geopolitical) divisions derived from national [citizenship](/wiki/Citizenship). An early incarnation of this sentiment can be found in [Socrates](/wiki/Socrates), who [Plutarch](/wiki/Plutarch) quoted as saying: "I am not an Athenian, or a Greek, but a citizen of the world."[[111]](#cite_note-111) In an increasingly interdependent world, world citizens need a compass to frame their mindsets and create a shared consciousness and sense of global responsibility in world issues such as environmental problems and [nuclear proliferation](/wiki/Nuclear_proliferation).<ref name = feasible>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>

[Cosmopolitanism](/wiki/Cosmopolitanism) is the proposal that all human ethnic groups belong to a single [community](/wiki/Community) based on a shared [morality](/wiki/Morality). A person who adheres to the idea of cosmopolitanism in any of its forms is called a cosmopolitan or cosmopolite.[[112]](#cite_note-112) A cosmopolitan community might be based on an inclusive morality, a shared economic relationship, or a political structure that encompasses different nations. The cosmopolitan community is one in which individuals from different places (e.g. nation-states) form relationships based on mutual respect. For instance, [Kwame Anthony Appiah](/wiki/Kwame_Anthony_Appiah) suggests the possibility of a cosmopolitan community in which individuals from varying locations (physical, economic, etc.) enter relationships of mutual respect despite their differing beliefs (religious, political, etc.).[[113]](#cite_note-113) Canadian philosopher [Marshall McLuhan](/wiki/Marshall_McLuhan) popularized the term [*Global Village*](/wiki/Global_village_(term)) beginning in 1962.[[114]](#cite_note-114) His view suggested that globalization would lead to a world where people from all countries will become more integrated and aware of common interests and shared humanity.[[115]](#cite_note-115)

### International cooperation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

**Military cooperation** – Past examples of international cooperation exist. One example is the security cooperation between the United States and the former Soviet Union after the end of the Cold War, which astonished international society. Arms control and disarmament agreements, including the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (see [START I](/wiki/START_I), [START II](/wiki/START_II), [START III](/wiki/START_III), and [New START](/wiki/New_START)) and the establishment of [NATO](/wiki/NATO)’s Partnership for Peace, the Russia NATO Council, and the [G8](/wiki/G8) Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, constitute concrete initiatives of arms control and de-nuclearization. The U.S.–Russian cooperation was further strengthened by anti-terrorism agreements enacted in the wake of 9/11.[[116]](#cite_note-116) **Environmental cooperation** – One of the biggest successes of environmental cooperation has been the agreement to reduce chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) emissions, as specified in the [Montreal Protocol](/wiki/Montreal_Protocol), in order to stop ozone depletion. The most recent debate around nuclear energy and the non-alternative coal-burning power plants constitutes one more consensus on what not to do. Thirdly, significant achievements in IC can be observed through development studies.[[116]](#cite_note-116)

### Anti-globalization movement[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

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Anti-globalization, or counter-globalization,[[117]](#cite_note-117) consists of a number of criticisms of globalization but, in general, is critical of the globalization of [corporate capitalism](/wiki/Corporate_capitalism).[[118]](#cite_note-118) The movement is also commonly referred to as the [alter-globalization](/wiki/Alter-globalization) movement, anti-globalist movement, [anti-corporate](/wiki/Anti-corporate_activism) globalization movement,<ref name=Juris>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> or movement against [neoliberal](/wiki/Neoliberal) globalization. It can be explained as encompassing the ideologies present in the following other "movements", which will be discussed below: opposition to capital market integration, social justice and inequality, anti-consumerism, anti-global governance and environmentalist opposition. Each of these ideologies can be framed around a specific strand of the anti-globalization movement, but in general the movement gears their efforts towards all of these primary principles. It is considered a rather new and modern day social movement, as the issues it is fighting against are relevant in today’s time. However, the events that occurred which fuels the movement can be traced back through the lineage of the movement of a 500-year-old history of resistance against European colonialism and U.S. imperialism.[[119]](#cite_note-119) This refers to the continent of Africa being colonized and stripped of their resources by the Europeans in the 19th century. It is also related closely with the anti-Vietnam war mobilizations between 1960 and 1970, with worldwide protests against the adjustment of structure in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

In general, opponents of globalization in developed countries are disproportionately middle-class and college-educated. This contrasts sharply with the situation in developing countries, where the anti-globalization movement has been more successful in enlisting a broader group, including millions of workers and farmers.[[120]](#cite_note-120) These supporters of the movement are aware of the unequal power and respect in terms of international trade between the developed and underdeveloped countries of the world.[[121]](#cite_note-121) The activists that support the AGM, as mentioned previously before, can range in terms of the specific issue(s) that they oppose. Again, there are a few different dimensions of globalization: economic, political, cultural, ecological and ideological. The diverse subgroups that make up this movement include some of the following: trade unionists, environmentalists, anarchists, land rights and indigenous rights activists, organizations promoting human rights and sustainable development, opponents of privatization, and anti-sweatshop campaigners.[[119]](#cite_note-119) As summarized by [Noam Chomsky](/wiki/Noam_Chomsky):

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D.A. Snow et al. contend that the [anti-globalization movement](/wiki/Anti-globalization_movement) is an example of a [new social movement](/wiki/New_social_movement), which uses tactics that are unique and use different resources than previously used before in other social movements.[[122]](#cite_note-122) Actors of the movement participate in things such as disruptive tactics. These include flash mobs for example, which work extremely well in catching the attention of others and spreading awareness about the issue of globalization. There is also the spreading of information about the social movement through social media and word of mouth about NGOs, organizations and movement groups working to help alleviate the effects of globalization. Websites such as Twitter and Facebook have become a useful outlet for people to become aware of what is going on around the globe, any protests or tactics taking place and the progress of non-governmental organizations aiding in these impoverished countries.

One of the most infamous tactics of the movement is the [Battle of Seattle](/wiki/Battle_of_Seattle_(1999)) in 1999, where there were protests against the World Trade Organization's Third Ministerial Meeting. All over the world, the movement has held protests outside meetings of institutions such as the WTO, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the World Economic Forum, and the Group of Eight (G8).[[119]](#cite_note-119) Within the Seattle demonstrations the protesters that participated used both creative and violent tactics to gain the attention towards the issue of globalization.

### Opposition to capital market integration[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|World Bank Protester,](/wiki/File:Worldbank_protest_jakarta.jpg) [Jakarta](/wiki/Jakarta), Indonesia.

Capital markets have to do with raising and investing moneys in various human enterprises. Increasing integration of these [financial markets](/wiki/Financial_market) between countries leads to the emergence of a global capital marketplace or a single world market. In the long run, increased movement of capital between countries tends to favor owners of capital more than any other group; in the short run, owners and workers in specific sectors in capital-exporting countries bear much of the burden of adjusting to increased movement of capital.[[123]](#cite_note-123) It is not surprising that these conditions lead to political divisions about whether or not to encourage or increase international capital market integration.

Those opposed to capital market integration on the basis of [human rights](/wiki/Human_rights) issues are especially disturbed by the various abuses which they think are perpetuated by global and international institutions that, they say, promote [neoliberalism](/wiki/Neoliberalism) without regard to ethical standards. This can also be referred to as "corporate capitalism", as previous mentioned, which are money driven organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, along with many of the popular and competitive multinational corporations, like Nike and other institutions. Common targets include the [World Bank](/wiki/World_Bank) (WB), [International Monetary Fund](/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) (IMF), the [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](/wiki/Organisation_for_Economic_Co-operation_and_Development) (OECD) and the [World Trade Organization](/wiki/World_Trade_Organization) (WTO) and [free trade](/wiki/Free_trade) treaties like the [North American Free Trade Agreement](/wiki/North_American_Free_Trade_Agreement) (NAFTA), [Free Trade Area of the Americas](/wiki/Free_Trade_Area_of_the_Americas) (FTAA), the [Multilateral Agreement on Investment](/wiki/Multilateral_Agreement_on_Investment) (MAI) and the [General Agreement on Trade in Services](/wiki/General_Agreement_on_Trade_in_Services) (GATS). In light of the economic gap between rich and poor countries, movement adherents claim "free trade" without measures in place to protect the under-capitalized will contribute only to the strengthening the power of industrialized nations (often termed the "North" in opposition to the developing world's "South"). Some of the powerful Northern corporations have implemented policies like privatizing public industry and reducing tariffs. By doing this it has created a growth in sweatshops in the developing world, where wages are minimal and unfair, and conditions are unsafe to the workers’ health and psychological state. The global North can benefit from this by getting goods for a cheaper monetary amount. However, this is at the expense of these impoverished people and the community or country as a whole. Now, fair trade has been introduced in order to attempt to rebuild the economies of third world countries by paying employees, who work to produce goods to be exported, a fair price for their efforts.[[124]](#cite_note-124)

### Anti-corporatism and anti-consumerism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

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[Corporatist](/wiki/Corporatism) ideology, which privileges the rights of corporations ([artificial or juridical persons](/wiki/Legal_personality)) over those of [natural persons](/wiki/Natural_person), is an underlying factor in the recent rapid expansion of global commerce.[[125]](#cite_note-125) In recent years, there have been an increasing number of books ([Naomi Klein's](/wiki/Naomi_Klein) 2000 [*No Logo*](/wiki/No_Logo), for example) and films (*e.g.* [*The Corporation*](/wiki/The_Corporation_(film)) & [*Surplus*](/wiki/Surplus_(film))) popularizing an [anti-corporate](/wiki/Anti-corporate_activism) [ideology](/wiki/Ideology) to the public.

A related contemporary ideology, [consumerism](/wiki/Consumerism), which encourages the personal acquisition of goods and services, also drives globalization.[[126]](#cite_note-126) Anti-consumerism is a social movement against equating personal happiness with consumption and the purchase of material possessions. Concern over the treatment of consumers by large corporations has spawned substantial activism, and the incorporation of [consumer education](/wiki/Consumer_education) into school [curricula](/wiki/Curriculum). Social activists hold materialism is connected to [global retail merchandizing](/wiki/Big-box_store) and [supplier convergence](/wiki/Supplier_convergence), [war](/wiki/War), greed, [anomie](/wiki/Anomie), [crime](/wiki/Crime), environmental degradation, and general social [malaise](/wiki/Malaise) and discontent. One variation on this topic is activism by *postconsumers*, with the strategic emphasis on moving *beyond* addictive consumerism.[[127]](#cite_note-127)

### Global justice and inequality[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

#### Global justice[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

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[thumb|350px|left|Differences in national income equality around the world as measured by the national](/wiki/File:2014_Gini_Index_World_Map,_income_inequality_distribution_by_country_per_World_Bank.svg) [Gini coefficient](/wiki/Gini_coefficient), 2014

The global justice movement is the loose collection of individuals and groups—often referred to as a "[movement of movements](/wiki/Movement_of_movements)"—who advocate [fair trade](/wiki/Fair_trade) rules and perceive current institutions of global economic integration as problems.[[128]](#cite_note-128) The movement is often labeled an anti-globalization movement by the mainstream media. Those involved, however, frequently deny that they are [anti-globalization](/wiki/Anti-globalization), insisting that they support the globalization of communication and people and oppose only the global expansion of corporate power.[[129]](#cite_note-129) The movement is based in the idea of [social justice](/wiki/Social_justice), desiring the creation of a society or institution based on the principles of [equality](/wiki/Social_equality) and [solidarity](/wiki/Solidarity), the values of human rights, and the dignity of every human being.[[130]](#cite_note-130)[[131]](#cite_note-131)[[132]](#cite_note-132) [Social inequality](/wiki/Structural_inequality) within and between nations, including a growing [global digital divide](/wiki/Global_digital_divide), is a focal point of the movement. Many nongovernmental organizations have now arisen to fight these inequalities that many in Latin America, Africa and Asia face. A few very popular and well known [non-governmental organizations](/wiki/Non-governmental_organizations) (NGOs) include: [War Child](/wiki/War_Child_(charity)), [Red Cross](/wiki/Red_Cross), [Free The Children](/wiki/Free_The_Children) and [CARE International](/wiki/CARE_International). They often create partnerships where they work towards improving the lives of those who live in developing countries by building schools, fixing infrastructure, cleaning water supplies, purchasing equipment and supplies for hospitals, and other aid efforts.

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Global_Digital_Divide1.png) [global digital divide](/wiki/Global_digital_divide): Computers per 100 people.

#### Social inequality[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

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The economies of the world have [developed](/wiki/Development_theory) unevenly, historically, such that entire geographical regions were left mired in poverty and disease while others began to reduce poverty and disease on a wholesale basis. From around 1980 through at least 2011, the GDP gap, while still wide, appeared to be closing and, in some more rapidly [developing countries](/wiki/Developing_countries), [life expectancies](/wiki/Life_expectancies) began to rise.[[133]](#cite_note-133) If we look at the Gini coefficient for world income, since the late 1980s, the gap between some regions has markedly narrowed— between Asia and the advanced economies of the West, for example—but huge gaps remain globally. Overall equality across humanity, considered as individuals, has improved very little. Within the decade between 2003 and 2013, income inequality grew even in traditionally egalitarian countries like Germany, Sweden and Denmark. With a few exceptions—France, Japan, Spain—the top 10 percent of earners in most advanced economies raced ahead, while the bottom 10 percent fell further behind.[[134]](#cite_note-134) By 2013, a tiny elite of multibillionaires, 85 to be exact, had amassed wealth equivalent to all the wealth owned by the poorest half (3.5 billion) of the world's total population of 7 billion.[[135]](#cite_note-135) Critics of globalization argue that globalization results in weak [labor unions](/wiki/Trade_union): the surplus in cheap labor coupled with an ever growing number of companies in transition weakened labor unions in high-cost areas. Unions become less effective and workers their enthusiasm for unions when membership begins to decline.[[108]](#cite_note-108) They also cite an increase in the exploitation of [child labor](/wiki/Child_labour): countries with weak protections for children are vulnerable to infestation by rogue companies and criminal gangs who exploit them. Examples include [quarrying](/wiki/Quarry), salvage, and farm work as well as trafficking, bondage, forced labor, prostitution and pornography.[[136]](#cite_note-136) [thumb|upright|Immigrant rights march for amnesty,](/wiki/File:May_Day_Immigration_March_LA60.jpg) [Los Angeles](/wiki/Los_Angeles), on [May Day](/wiki/International_Workers'_Day), 2006

Women often participate in the workforce in [precarious work](/wiki/Precarious_work), including [export-oriented employment](/wiki/Export-oriented_employment). Evidence suggests that while globalization has expanded women’s access to employment, the long-term goal of transforming [gender inequalities](/wiki/Gender_inequality) remains unmet and appears unattainable without regulation of capital and a reorientation and expansion of the state’s role in funding public goods and providing a social safety net.[[137]](#cite_note-137)

### Anti-global governance[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

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Beginning in the 1930s, opposition arose to the idea of a world government, as advocated by organizations such as the [World Federalist Movement](/wiki/World_Federalist_Movement) (WFM). Those who oppose global governance typically do so on objections that the idea is unfeasible, inevitably oppressive, or simply unnecessary.[[138]](#cite_note-138) In general, these opponents are wary of the concentration of power or wealth that such governance might represent. Such reasoning dates back to the founding of the [League of Nations](/wiki/League_of_Nations) and, later, the [United Nations](/wiki/United_Nations).

### Environmentalist opposition[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Madagascar_highland_plateau.jpg)[Deforestation](/wiki/Deforestation) of the [Madagascar](/wiki/Madagascar) Highland Plateau has led to extensive [siltation](/wiki/Siltation) and unstable flows of western [rivers](/wiki/River). [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

[Environmentalism](/wiki/Environmentalism) is a broad philosophy, ideology[[139]](#cite_note-139)[[140]](#cite_note-140)[[141]](#cite_note-141) and social movement regarding concerns for environmental [conservation](/wiki/Conservation_movement) and improvement of the health of the [environment](/wiki/Environment_(biophysical)). Environmentalist concerns with globalization include issues such as [global warming](/wiki/Global_warming), [climate change](/wiki/Climate_change), global [water supply](/wiki/Water_supply) and [water crises](/wiki/Water_crisis), inequity in [energy consumption](/wiki/Energy_consumption) and [energy conservation](/wiki/Energy_conservation), transnational [air pollution](/wiki/Air_pollution) and pollution of the [world ocean](/wiki/World_ocean), [overpopulation](/wiki/Overpopulation), world [habitat](/wiki/Habitat) [sustainability](/wiki/Sustainability), [deforestation](/wiki/Deforestation), [biodiversity](/wiki/Biodiversity) and [species extinction](/wiki/Species_extinction).

Another concern is labelled "[environmental apartheid](/wiki/Environmental_apartheid)",[[142]](#cite_note-142) which claims that the resources and wealth of society are typically appropriated by a small minority group of a privileged race or class, under much protection. Thus, the excluded majority never gets a chance to access to resources necessary for well-being and survival. In the pre-[Rio conference](/wiki/Rio_conference) period, it was the North that contributed most to the destruction of the environment. Globalization is restructuring control over resources in such a way that the natural resources of the poor are systematically taken over by the rich and the pollution promulgated by the rich is systematically dumped on the poor.[[143]](#cite_note-143) For example, 90 percent of historic [carbon dioxide emissions](/wiki/Carbon_dioxide_emissions) have been by the industrialized countries. The developed countries produce 90 percent of the hazardous wastes produced around the world every year. Global free trade has globalized this environmental destruction in an asymmetric pattern. Some argue the economy is controlled by Northern corporations and they are increasingly exploiting resources of less wealthy countries for their global activities while it is the South that is disproportionately bearing the environmental burden of the globalized economy. Globalization is thus leading to a type of environmental apartheid.[[144]](#cite_note-144) [Helena Norberg-Hodge](/wiki/Helena_Norberg-Hodge), the director and founder of Local Futures/[International Society for Ecology and Culture](/wiki/International_Society_for_Ecology_and_Culture), criticizes globalization in many ways. In her book [*Ancient Futures*](/wiki/Ancient_Futures:_Learning_from_Ladakh), Norberg-Hodge claims that "centuries of ecological balance and social harmony are under threat from the pressures of development and globalization." She also criticizes the standardization and rationalization of globalization, as it does not always yield the expected growth outcomes. Although globalization takes similar steps in most countries, scholars such as Hodge claim that it might not be effective to certain countries and that globalization has actually moved some countries backward instead of developing them.[[145]](#cite_note-145) A related area of concern is the [pollution haven hypothesis](/wiki/Pollution_haven_hypothesis), which posits that, when large industrialized nations seek to set up factories or offices abroad, they will often look for the cheapest option in terms of resources and labor that offers the land and material access they require (see [Race to the bottom](/wiki/Race_to_the_bottom)).[[146]](#cite_note-146) This often comes at the cost of environmentally sound practices. Developing countries with cheap resources and labor tend to have less stringent [environmental regulations](/wiki/Environmental_law), and conversely, nations with stricter environmental regulations become more expensive for companies as a result of the costs associated with meeting these standards. Thus, companies that choose to physically invest in foreign countries tend to (re)locate to the countries with the lowest [environmental standards](/wiki/Environmental_standard) or weakest enforcement.

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

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* [Anti-globalization](/wiki/Anti-globalization)
* [Civilizing mission](/wiki/Civilizing_mission)
* [Columbian Exchange](/wiki/Columbian_Exchange)
* [Cosmopolitanism](/wiki/Cosmopolitanism)
* [Cultural globalization](/wiki/Cultural_globalization)
* [Deglobalization](/wiki/Deglobalization)
* [Development criticism](/wiki/Development_criticism)
* [Dimensions of globalization](/wiki/Dimensions_of_globalization)
* [Economic union](/wiki/Economic_union)
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* [Interdependence](/wiki/Interdependence)
* [Internationalization](/wiki/Internationalization)
* [List of economic communities](/wiki/List_of_economic_communities)
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* [List of globalization-related indices](/wiki/List_of_globalization-related_indices)
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* [Military globalization](/wiki/Military_globalization)
* [Neorealism (international relations)](/wiki/Neorealism_(international_relations))
* [New World Order (conspiracy theory)](/wiki/New_World_Order_(conspiracy_theory))
* [North-South divide](/wiki/North-South_divide)
* [Outline of globalization](/wiki/Outline_of_globalization)
* [Purple economy](/wiki/Purple_economy)
* [Technocapitalism](/wiki/Technocapitalism)
* [Transnational cinema](/wiki/Transnational_cinema)
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* [*Vermeer's Hat*](/wiki/Vermeer's_Hat:_The_Seventeenth_Century_and_the_Dawn_of_the_Global_World) [World Englishes](/wiki/World_Englishes)

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## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

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* [Comprehensive discussion of the term at the Site Global Transformations](http://www.polity.co.uk/global/whatisglobalization.asp)
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