

Globalization and Challenges; What are the globalization's contemporary issues?

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Abstract

One of the most important factors of developed countries is the indicator of the country's globalization rate indicator. If a country has good indicator or high globalization indicator it is a positive point for that country. This paper aims to study some contemporary issue of globalization and its challenges.

Keyword: Globalization, Challenges, Management, Effects of Globalization

Introduction

Globalization typically refers to the process by which different economies and societies become more closely integrated, and concurrent with increasing worldwide globalization, there has been much research into its consequences (Nilson, 2010, p.1191). Covering a wide range of distinct political, economic, and cultural trends, the term “globalization” has quickly become one of the most fashionable buzzwords of contemporary political and academic debate. In popular discourse, globalization often functions as little more than a synonym for one or more of the following phenomena: the pursuit of classical liberal (or “free market”) policies in the world economy (“economic liberalization”), the growing dominance of western (or even American) forms of political, economic, and cultural life (“westernization” or “Americanization”), the proliferation of new information technologies (the “Internet Revolution”), as well as the notion that humanity stands at the threshold of realizing one single unified community in which major sources of social conflict have vanished (global integration”; Globalization, 2010). Globalization is not a new phenomenon, with global ecological changes, an ever more integrated global economy, and other global trends, political activity increasingly takes place at the global level (Globalization, 2005). It is old but not very about more than 20 years scholars from a variety of fields and coeres have been discussed in a vigorous debate about this social phenomenon: globalization (Belk, 1996; Castells, 1996; Featherstone, 1990, 1995; Ger and Belk, 1996; Liebes and Katz, 1993; Robertson, 1992; Sklair, 2002; Waters, 1995; Matei, 2006, p.1).

Different streams and looks on globalization

There are two branches of interest in the area of globalization some are interested and some not i.e. the pro-globalization lobby argues that globalization brings about much increased opportunities for almost everyone, and increased competition is a good thing since it makes agents of production more efficient. But the other ones i.e. the anti-globalization group argues that certain groups of people who are deprived in terms of resources are not currently capable of functioning within the increased competitive pressure that will be brought about by allowing their economies to be more connected to the rest of the world (investor word, 2005). The results have enlarged profits for investors but offered pittances to laborers, provoking a strong backlash from civil society. This page analyzes economic globalization, and examines how it might be resisted or regulated in order to promote sustainable development (Global Policy.org, 2005).

Globalization in the contemporary

Industrial emergence of worldwide production markets and broader access to a range of foreign products for consumers and companies has increased a lot during the globalization process (Politzer, 2008).

There are different approaches and ideas surrounding the idea of “globalization,” which we can categorize it in two broad areas:

(1) Some say that globalization is necessary and we should willingly and actively enter into this process, and (2) Others take the quite opposite view, espousing the need for increased nationalism and consolidation of state power. However, arguably the mainstream view of globalization, at least among the people who matter in the countries that matter—the vast majority of economists, many political scientists, and political commentators—is that globalization is a benign force leading us ultimately to the era of converging world incomes (as poor countries like China open up to the world and see their incomes rise), converging institutions as democracy becomes a universal norm, and cultural richness as people of different background interact more frequently (Milanovic, 2002; Noruzi & Westover, 2010, p.112).

Few concepts have disused as rapidly as globalization. A look into the Social Science Citation Index shows zero entries 1986, 10 entries 1990, and nearly 400 entries 1997. It grows daily in newspapers. But, in spite of all the talk of globalization, pro and con, the notion is seldom defined, much less operationalized. It therefore often serves ideologically as a disuse positive goal associated with degrees of freedom, mobility, integration, exchange of learning and broadening of horizons; or, as an equally negative alien force, falling down like rain on poor innocent locals, diminishing their autonomy and threatening their identity. Globalization has become a generic term for a wide variety of processes involving a number of societal spheres: trade and investment, the geography of branches and arms, the political geography of spatial competence in decision-making, cultural exchange and hybridization, transportation and telecommunications. Indeed, it can be argued that since these processes are plural, we should “conceive of globalizations in the plural” (Nederveen Pieterse, 1994, p. 161; Clurk & Lund, 2000, p. 468).

Globalization may be defined and realized in many ways. For example, one may speak of economic, social, and cultural globalization (Bornman & Schoonraad, 2001) and therefore the plural (“globalizations”) is perhaps more accurate (Braman & Statan, 2000). Teitel (2005) defines (economic) globalization as “. . . the phenomenon of increased integration of the world economy as evidenced by the growth of international trade and factor mobility.”

Globalization and culture

Technology has now created the possibility and even the likelihood of a global culture. The Internet, fax machines, satellites, and cable TV are sweeping away cultural boundaries. Global entertainment companies shape the perceptions and dreams of ordinary citizens, wherever they live. This spread of values, norms, and culture tends to promote Western ideals of capitalism. Will local cultures inevitably fall victim to this global “consumer” culture? Will English eradicate all other languages? Will consumer values overwhelm peoples’ sense of community and social solidarity? Or, on the contrary, will a common culture lead the way to greater shared values and political unity? This section looks at these and other issues of culture and globalization (Global Policy, 2009).

Results and Conclusions

Over many centuries, human societies across the globe have established progressively closer contacts. Recently, the pace of global integration has dramatically increased. Unprecedented changes in communications, transportation, and computer technology have given the process new impetus and made the world more interdependent than ever (Globalization, 2005). The global social justice movement, itself a product of globalization, proposes an alternative path, more responsive to public needs (Global Policy Forum, 2011). Advances in communication and transportation technology, combined with free-market ideology, have given goods, services, and capital unprecedented mobility. Northern countries want to open world markets to their goods and take advantage of abundant, cheap labor in the South, policies often supported by Southern elites. They use international financial institutions and regional trade agreements to compel poor countries to “integrate” by reducing tariffs, privatizing state enterprises, and relaxing environmental and labor standards (Global Policy.org, 2005).

As a result, laws, economies, and social movements are forming at the international level. Many politicians, academics, and journalists treat these trends as both inevitable and (on the whole) welcome. But for billions of the world's people, business-driven globalization means uprooting old ways of life and threatening livelihoods and cultures (Global Policy Forum, 2011). Civil society organizations act globally by forming alliances with organizations in other countries, using global communications systems, and lobbying international organizations and other actors directly, instead of working through their national governments (Globalization, 2005).

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