The Imagined Economies of Globalization

Teresa Brennan argues that the evidence already exists that globalization has for years been harming not just the poor of the Third World, but also its alleged beneficiaries in the affluent West.

Losing Control? (Uncorrected OCR)


Submitted by Chan Shui Yum
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Globalization is a comparatively recent phenomenon, but its effect on the relationships between neighbouring countries in the past two decades, particularly countries in the South East Asia, has been profound. Globalization is a process of expanding and deepening the global market for goods and commodities, services, and finance, which has been spurred by the advancements in telecommunication, transportation, and production technologies and later by trade liberalization, unprecedented growth rates of foreign direct investment (FDI), and transnational corporation (TNCs) activities. The forces of globalization, in the form of FDI flows through TNC activities, have transformed Hong Kong and its hinterland. Little research has been conducted on this topic, and this thesis studies the effects of globalization on Hong Kong and its hinterland in the Pearl River Delta (PRD). Hong Kong as an open market economy is one of the most globalized cities in the Asian Pacific area. Its economic, social and spatial patterns were inevitably affected by intensifying globalization between 1980 and 2000. Economically, accelerating globalization has led to marked economic growth and a major economic transformation from manufacturing to services based economy. But despite bringing economic prosperity to Hong Kong, globalization has also contributed to social polarization and income inequality in the territory in the past twenty years. Manufacturing employment has declined rapidly, resulting in a persistent high unemployment rate in the late 1990s further worsened by the economic downturn. A large pool of poor and unemployed people has sought help from the social security system, and this unemployment will eventually place a h.

Globalization and Its Implications for the Defense Industrial Base

With contributions from leading thinkers such as J. Bhagwati and Robert Solow, this edited collection examines some hotly debated issues in today's world. The significance of globalization and its effects on welfare states is discussed and analyzed. A special chapter is devoted to terrorism, and it is explained why some people are willing to sacrifice their lives to gain 'heavenly goods'. The role of multinationals in the globalization process is examined as is the importance of changing and evolving social norms regarding work and leisure for the survival of today's welfare states.

The Impact of Globalization on Argentina and Chile

This title explores the complex relationships between corporate behaviour, institutions and economic growth through the contrasting experiences of Argentina and Chile.
Globalization and Its Effect on the MENA Region This is an examination of the impact of different financial systems on investment. The text considers the increasing effects of globalization on the relationship between financial systems and investment, with particular reference to the USA, UK, France, Japan and Germany.

The Case Against the Global Economy Completely revised and updated, the fifth edition of this well-regarded textbook charts key topics and recent research in globalization along with the latest complexities and controversies in the field. Includes a new section on globalization and identity and new readings on global inequality, mental illness, structural violence, microfinance, blood diamonds, world citizenship, the global justice movement, and sumo wrestling. Contains essential, thought-provoking readings by prominent scholars, activists, and organizations on the many dimensions of globalization, from political and economic issues to cultural and experiential ones. Examines foundational topics, such as the experience of globalization, economic and political globalization, the role of media and religion in cultural globalization, women’s rights, environmentalism, global civil society, and the alternative globalization movement. Retains the helpful student features from prior editions, including an accessible format, concise introductions to major topics, stimulating examples, and discussion questions for each selection and section.

Globalization and Its Impact on Economic Change and Urban Structure

Global Subjects The Changing Global Economy and its Impact on International Entrepreneurship addresses different changes and challenges which small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) face in an economy where they need to compete at home and cannot refrain from participating in international markets. This volume presents a collection of 12 carefully selected chapters that highlight challenging real-world cases to illustrate a variety of difficult problems. The book presents an analytical framework with three levels of analysis – entrepreneurial level, firm level, and institutional level – to document comprehensive, realistic and experientially-based entrepreneurial initiatives, potent firm and public policy strategies with solid results.

Globalization and Society

Deadly Worlds The forces of globalization present challenges, risks, and opportunities to virtually every industry in every country. One of the most important implications of globalization is its effect on the economic competitiveness of countries and particular industries. The author explores how key elements of globalization have transformed national defense industries around the world, and how these changes will affect the U.S. defense industrial base in the coming years. He focuses on elements of globalization that are relevant especially to the defense industry: the globalization of capital (finance), production, trade, technology, and labor, and the changes in global governance that structure the forces of globalization. He concludes by offering ten recommendations for policymakers who have the difficult task of maximizing U.S. economic competitiveness without compromising national security.

Verteidigung der Globalisierung This caselet explains the effect of globalization on the German economy, especially its labor market. It delves into the issues of job cuts and employee concern over job security. It details the reasons for the decline of the German economy.

Globalization and Its Impact on Economic Change and Urban Structure

The Distribution of Gains from Globalization Examines the effects of global economic policies on developing nations, discussing agencies and concepts including the International Monetary Fund, the East Asia crisis, trade laws, fair markets, and privatization.

Economics in a Changed Universe This work looks at the way in which the new global economy...
Globalization and Its Discontents Essay from the year 2011 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Globalization, Political Economics, language: English, abstract: History has revealed a growing trend in our social institutional disposition, from the earlier kingdoms of the middle age, the nation-state of the mid-16th century to the current global environment of the 20-21st century. This progressive transformation reveals the latter system as being responsible for exacerbating interactions, scientific development, and so on. It has also become responsible for the modernity that drives industrialization, technology, and resulting in far flung interconnectedness. These interactions include economic, political and socio cultural collusions. Charon (2010) indicated that, "World interaction-the interconnectedness, interdependence, integration, social network, exchanges accelerated at the end of the twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first century" (p. 289). These characteristics seem to be having a growing commonality in global product and service demands. The information system; media, telecom, internet technologies continue to introduce MNCs' products and services globally. Charon posited that social interactions among people throughout the world have increased with the technology of air, ground transportation, and network communication (pg. 289). The basic gains of the growing world interactions are the intensified trades, outsourcing, and capital transfer, expansion of markets, corporate relocations, migration, and cultural cohesions.

Religion, Globalization and Political Culture in the Third World The greatest political debate of our time is about the blind rush towards a single global economy, its consequences for jobs, democracy, human well-being and cultural diversity, and its impact on the natural world that sustains us. Its effects will be profound and irreversible, but globalization itself is not inevitable. In The Case Against the Global Economy, 24 leading economic, agricultural, cultural and environmental authorities, drawn from across the world, argue that free trade and economic globalization are producing exactly the opposite results to those promised. From a detailed analysis of the new global economy, its structures and its full social and ecological implications, they show how it is undermining our liberty, our security and our well-being, and is devastating the planet. First published in the USA in 1996, in an edition focused on North America, the book won the American Political Science Association award for the Best Book in Ecological and Transformational Politics. This completely revised and updated international edition presents a passionate and persuasive case for the need to reverse course, away from globalization and towards a revitalized democracy, local self-sufficiency and ecological health.

Globalization and Its Discontents Over the past decades, globalization has now become a new world order, which virtually influences everything that comes in our mind. Developing countries like Bangladesh with vulnerable geopolitical locations and weak economies are now looking at globalization to strengthen their economy to fight any perceived threats. But the increasing role played by the western dominated institutions such as, the World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in setting the rules under which globalization is played, has placed developing countries in a much disadvantageous position vis-a-vis the developed countries. However, a closer look at the globalization will show that it has both positive and negative impacts on the economy of Bangladesh. A thorough understanding of the effect of globalization is needed to use its advantages to improve her economy. This may also help Bangladesh maintain a sustained growth in the face of likely economic peril. This paper studies both negative and positive impacts of globalization on some selected economic sectors of Bangladesh. It also studies some ameliorative measures to overcome the negative impacts and also the ways to exploit the opportunities created. Finally the paper recommends some measures for Bangladesh to meet the challenges of economic globalization.

One World Or Many? This dissertation, "Globalization and Its Impact on Economic Change and Urban Structure: a Case Study of Hong Kong, 1980-2000" by Shui-yum, Chan, ???, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Abstract of this thesis entitled Globalization and Its Impact on Economic Change and Urban Structure: A Case Study of Hong Kong, 1980-2000 Submitted by Chan Shui Yum For the degree of Master of Philosophy at The University of Hong Kong in August 2003 Globalization is a comparatively recent phenomenon, but its effect on
the relationships between neighbouring countries in the past two decades, particularly countries in the South East Asia, has been profound. Globalization is a process of expanding and deepening the global market for goods and commodities, services, and finance, which has been spurred by the advancements in telecommunication, transportation, and production technologies and later by trade liberalization, unprecedented growth rates of foreign direct investment (FDI), and transnational corporation (TNCs) activities. The forces of globalization, in the form of FDI flows through TNC activities, have transformed Hong Kong and its hinterland. Little research has been conducted on this topic, and this thesis studies the effects of globalization on Hong Kong and its hinterland in the Pearl River Delta (PRD). Hong Kong as an open market economy is one of the most globalized cities in the Asian Pacific area. Its economic, social and spatial patterns were inevitably affected by intensifying globalization between 1980 and 2000. Economically, accelerating globalization has led to marked economic growth and a major economic transformation from manufacturing to services based economy. But despite bringing economic prosperity to Hong Kong, globalization has also contributed to social polarization and income inequality in the territory in the past twenty years. Manufacturing employment has declined rapidly, resulting in a persistent high unemployment rate in the late 1990s further worsened by the economic downturn. A large pool of poor and unemployed people has sought help from the social security system, and this unemployment will eventually place a heavy burden on Hong Kong’s finances. Spatially, various kinds of landuse restructuring have resulted from increasing globalization, mainly due to decentralization of industrial activity and centralization of commercial activity. The prolonged northward shift of manufacturing establishments to the PRD has resulted in a substantial decline of industrial landuse in Hong Kong. At the same time, a large number of TNCs have established regional headquarters in Hong Kong, resulting in a remarkable concentration of offices and service businesses in the central business districts of Hong Kong. Integration between Hong Kong and the PRD has progressed rapidly since the China opened and reformed its economy in the late 1970s. Intensifying globalization in Hong Kong has not only transformed the economic, social and spatial patterns of Hong Kong, but has also altered the urban form of the territory's hinterland. An extended metropolitan region including Hong Kong, Macao, Shenzhen, and the rest of the PRD area has emerged in the past two decades. Changes in economic conditions and spatial patterns in the PRD have resulted from the relocation of labour-intensive manufacturing processes from Hong Kong to the PRD to take advantage of cheaper land and labour costs, and the study analyses the effects of this relocation. (455 words) DOI: 10.5353/th_b3138184 Subjects: Globalization Land use

Capitalism and Freedom Globalization is at the heart of debates about the present phase of development of the world economy. In Globalization and the Postcolonial World, Ankie Hoogvelt joins these debates to examine the ways in which globalization is affecting the countries of the developing world. Taking a new look at historical trends and theories in development studies, Hoogvelt places special emphasis on emerging global forms of production, exchange, and governance. She describes the diverse impacts of globalization in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, East Asia, and Latin America, identifying different postcolonial responses in each of these regions. Hoogvelt concludes that today the social logic of globalization drives the economics of globalization—in contrast to the past, in which economic forces stimulated the integration of human societies across international borders. Globalization, she concludes, has created a new architecture of core-periphery relations in the world economy, in which social divisions replace geographic divisions and in which the politics of exclusion replace the politics of incorporation characteristic of previous phases of capitalist expansion.


Why Globalization Works This book analyzes the effects of economic, social, and political disruptions that have come with integration into the global economy for countries in five different regions and the developing world as a whole. One consequence of such disruptions is increased levels of terrorism in many countries. In addition, the effects of terrorism on economic activities were measured. Although the patterns vary for the regions, there is no doubt that connections exist. Political links with outside countries have mitigated some of the negative consequences of entering into greater contact with other countries. There is less evidence that the increased terrorism from these disruptions has had negative effects on foreign investment and tourism. This volume will provide essential materials for researchers and students interested in the connections between globalization and terrorism and between terrorism and accompanying negative economic consequences.
Get Free Globalization And Its Effect On International Business

Norwegian Catch-Up This text examines the actions that governments have taken to cope with the economic and political consequences associated with the globalization of international finance. Topics covered include the Third World debt crisis and the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, BCCI.

Globalization Since ancient times the exercise of individual freedoms has been inseparable from the expansion of the market, driven by the search for profit. This force, namely capitalism, has stimulated human creativity and aggression in ways that have produced immense benefits. As capitalism has broadened its scope in the epoch of globalization, these benefits have become even greater. Human beings have been liberated to an even greater degree than hitherto from the tyranny of nature, from the control of others, from poverty and from war. The advances achieved by the globalization of capitalism have appeared all the more striking, when set against the failure of non-capitalist systems of economic organization. However, capitalist freedom is a two-edged sword. In an epoch of capitalist globalisation, its contradictions have intensified. They comprehensively threaten the natural environment. They have intensified global inequality within both rich and poor countries, and between the internationalised global power elite and the mass of citizens rooted within their respective nation. In this remarkable, expansive text, Peter Nolan explores the impact of the domineering economic phenomenon on our personal and social liberties.

Globalization and Its Effect on Income Inequality This book considers in detail the key drivers of globalization, its contemporary shape, and its implications for world mission. It also looks at the impact of globalization on different contemporary issues affecting mission such as ethnicity, the environment, and global health as well as globalization's effect on more traditional "missionary" questions of the world religions, contextualization, theology, and the church. One World or Many? is written by a variety of authors from all over the world. This book was published in partnership with the World Evangelical Alliance.

Globalisation and Its Effect on Inequality and Labour Markets Against the background of changing international commerce, no longer synonymous with trade, this book looks at questions of global security & how the dispersion of MNC production acts as a significant force for stability in international affairs.

Die Schatten der Globalisierung Deadly Worlds offers an original analysis of one of the unsolved questions of the current age: what are the emotional costs and possibilities of globalization? Lemert and Elliott challenge the dominant interpretations of the late modern world by delving below the surface of cultural and economic theories to explore theories of the new individualism. Against European ideas that the individual is either a manipulated artifact of mass culture or a reflexive self facing global risks, they pose the possibility that the new worlds are actually deadly. Against the American tradition of viewing the individual as having abandoned her moral center, they suggest the necessity of rediscovered aggression as a proper moral quality. Deadly Worlds is controversial, but also plain spoken and intriguing. It dares to rework the case method by telling the stories of real individuals: Kelly struggling to find herself by plastic surgery; Norman responding to a positive HIV status by remaking his community; Larry desperately seeking to control the world's demands by therapy; Phyllis using her natural gift for aggression to heal and build institutions. The life stories root the book's themes in worlds all can recognize, while the presentation of the prevailing theories of globalization and its effects expand the reader's social imagination to new possibilities.

Globalization and the Welfare State This book explains how the revolution in economics, wrought by Joseph E. Stiglitz and the economics of information, has provided us with new methods and answers to solving economic problems, especially for the poor nations of the world. It brings 230 years of economic thought and folklore into question and shows us that 'free enterprise' and the 'market' that we once respected does not exist.

Globalization and Its Effect on the German Economy Using explanatory text, photos, and graphics, this book makes it easier for readers to understand the complicated and often controversial topic of globalization by discussing the different types of globalization, how and why it occurs, its effect on people, and what it means in the Internet Age.

Governing the Global Economy This book critically introduces the main contemporary debates on globalization and demonstrates how conventional versions or narratives of globalization have served to shape policy responses at both state and corporate levels.

Globalization Written by two leading scholars of global politics, Globalization: the return...
Globalization and Its Effect On International Business

of borders to a borderless world? is a major new book for students of globalization. It describes and explains globalization and its origins, and examines its future in light of key recent political and global trends and events. The text: identifies the different political, economic, technological, and cultural meanings of globalization examines its historical origins from the ancient past through the Cold War and into the twenty-first century describes the multiple attributes and consequences of globalization including its effect on the sovereignty of the nation state discusses recent trends such as the increased use of social media and events like the Arab Spring assesses the normative implications of globalization analyzes the challenges to globalization posed by contemporary events such as the global financial crisis. This book will be essential reading for all students of globalization, and will be of great interest to students of global politics and global governance.

Globalization and the Postcolonial World 'Norwegian Catch-Up' looks at the early Norwegian economic trajectory in the light of its external commitments and opportunities. Detailing Norway's economic performance relative to other countries at a time characterized by globalization, it has a particular focus on the role of international trade, investment and migration. The book examines how a small open state adapted successfully to the demands of globalization, and with impressive economic record, but it developed concomitantly a strong and articulate labor movement and resilient democratic institutions. In short, the Norwegian example provides hope for development in a context of globalization. This text provides the student with a pioneering new vantage point for understanding the nature and scope of today's globalization and its effect on economic (and political) development. It also provides a historical reflection on the liberal antecedent of modern social democracy.

Globalization and the Economic Consequences of Terrorism "Globalization" has become a popular buzzword for explaining today's world. The expression achieved terminological stardom in the 1990s and was soon embraced by the general public and integrated into numerous languages. But is this much-discussed phenomenon really an invention of modern times? In this work, Jürgen Osterhammel and Niels Petersson make the case that globalization is not so new, after all. Arguing that the world did not turn "global" overnight, the book traces the emergence of globalization over the past seven or eight centuries. In fact, the authors write, the phenomenon can be traced back to early modern large-scale trading, for example, the silk trade between China and the Mediterranean region, the shipping routes between the Arabian Peninsula and India, and the more frequently traveled caravan routes of the Near East and North Africa--all conduits for people, goods, coins, artwork, and ideas. Osterhammel and Petersson argue that the period from 1750 to 1880--an era characterized by the development of free trade and the long-distance impact of the industrial revolution--represented an important phase in the globalization phenomenon. Moreover, they demonstrate how globalization in the mid-twentieth century opened up the prospect of global destruction though nuclear war and ecological catastrophe. In the end, the authors write, today's globalization is part of a long-running transformation and has not ushered in a "global age" radically different from anything that came before. This book will appeal to historians, economists, and anyone in the social sciences who is interested in the historical emergence of globalization.

Producing Security

Globalization Bayart argues that globalization is something that we ourselves have created, and the nation-state is actually a product, and not of a victim, of this process. Far from being synonymous with alienation and social disintegration, globalization establishes transnational solidarities and networks which overlap with nation-states without necessarily undermining them. Globalization has also refashioned sexual identities, transforming, through the representation of female and male bodies in the media, in advertising and in the Internet, the way individuals in different parts of the world have learnt to recognize themselves as sexual subjects. It has created new cultures of consumption which stimulate new desires, new techniques and technologies of the body and new forms of tension and conflict. Drawing on Foucaults notions of governmentality and subjection, Bayart develops an account of how the social relations constitutive of globalization produce new forms of subjectivity, new lifestyles and new moral subjects, from the colonisers and colonised subjects of nineteenth-century India and Africa to the spread of new kinds of transnational and ethnicized subjectivities and lifestyles today.