



İSTANBUL
GELİŞİM
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

GLOBALIZATION

WEEK 14

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What is globalization

- Globalization is a term used to describe the changes in societies and the world economy
- Globalization is an outcome of dramatically increased trade and cultural exchange especially in economic context.
- It refers almost exclusively to the effects of trade, particularly trade liberalization or "free trade".
- Its social effects can be seen in free movement rights of people in some contexts.



Globalization

- Globalization plays a role at international levels of trade and commerce, it also effects the smallest aspects of our lives.
- The organization of daily life has changed with globalization.
- Knowingly or unknowingly, we are all under the impact of globalization



Economic globalization

- “Free trade” and increasing relations among members of an industry in different parts of the world
- Erosion of National Sovereignty in the economic sphere
- The formation of a global village - closer contact between different parts of the world,
- Increasing possibilities of personal exchange, mutual understanding and possible friendship between “world citizens“.
- Spread of multiculturalism and cultural diversity
- Reduction of diversity through assimilation, hybridization, Westernization, Americanization...



Signs of Globalization

- Greater transborder data flow, using information technologies
- International flow of capital including foreign direct investment
- Increase in international trade at a faster rate than the growth in the world economy
- Increase in the number of standards applied globally; e.g., copyright laws
- Increased role of international organizations
- Increase in the share of the world economy controlled by multinational corporations
- Development of a global financial systems
- Development of global telecommunications infrastructure
- Greater immigration, including illegal immigration
- Greater international travel and tourism



Anti-globalization

- Globalization brings unsustainable growth of debt and debt crises.
- Many anti-globalism activists see globalization as the promotion of a Corporatist agenda in the name of profit.
- They claim that increasing autonomy of corporate entities intervene the structure of nation-states.
- They claim that it leads to the consumption and extinction of nature and natural resources.
- Global competition has affected the local markets dramatically.
- The local players suffer huge losses and the domestic markets shrink.
- Conflicts started which may take the forms of violence.
- Such acts cause loss of human life and huge economic losses.