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GLOBALIZATION VS DEGLOBALIZATION OR REGLOBALIZATION?

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Abstract. In the world we have many discussion about globalization - deglobalisation - reglobalization. The three models around which globalization is built, and the classification of globalization according to the field of science, raise the question of the future of globalization. Currently, there are many disputes and discussions in the context of the triad: globalization, deglobalization, reglobalization, each of which has its own basis and reasons to exist. Different points of view on this triad (S.Jean, W. Bello) reveal the reasons for the emergence of the concept of “deglobalization”, which include the restructuring of production chains, the movement of enterprises, migration, multiculturalism, multilingualism, problematic elections in the United States as a political protest against globalization, and others.

Key words: globalization, deglobalization, reglobalization, economics, world politics.

Globalization is built around three models:

1. The development model is simply a well-known, classic model based on efficiency and creativity based on the infinite accumulation of production, trade volume, and maximizing and accumulating profits.
2. The model of social connections. This model is a way of creating a society on the basis of two pillars: the assertion of competition between people as the basis of creativity; and to avoid this competition.
3. Decision-making model. Finally, globalization also relies on a decision-making model that crystallizes around the concept of governance. This is a de facto oligarchic model, which is based on the concentration of decisions in the hands of an elite of experts.

Origins of globalization

Globalization is inherent in human nature and it started from the very beginning of human history. Human societies have tended to increasingly exchange information with each other. Since ancient times, various civilizations have developed trade routes and cultural exchanges, and they have also experienced migration phenomena that have facilitated exchanges between peoples.

Globalization has accelerated quickly thanks to technological advances in transport and communications. It was in the second half of the XX century that world trade accelerated.

It is well known that globalization is the acceleration of movement and trade (in people, goods and services, capital, technology, and cultural practices) around the world. Globalization leads to an increase in the level of interaction between different regions and peoples of the world.

There are definitions of globalization depending on the field of science:

1. Definition of globalization in geography. Globalization is a set

of processes: economic, social, cultural, technological, and institutional, contributing to the interaction of societies and individuals around the world. Geographical globalization is a new and constantly changing processes with priority areas in various regions of the world.

2. Economic globalization: the development of trade with transnational entities such as multinational companies.

3. Financial globalization: the emergence of global finance with international financial and currency exchanges.

4. Political globalization: the development and growing influence of international organizations such as the UN as NGOs.

5. Sociological globalization: the flow of information in real time, the relationship and interdependence of events and their consequences.

6. Cultural globalization: the interpenetration of cultures in all their diversity, as well as the emergence of a globalized super-culture.

Economic globalization as the engine of globalization

Historically, economic globalization is the first aspect of globalization. It was trade that fueled the dynamics of interaction between different parts of the world. Starting in the 1960s and especially in the 1970s, it was the openness of the world economy and the development of free trade policies that really started the acceleration of globalization. Between 1950 and 2010, world exports increased 33 times, which greatly contributed to the expansion of interaction between various countries and regions of the world. How will multinational corporations adapt? One hypothesis is based on the reorganization into “multilocal” companies with value chains designed for geographical markets, and the increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) since 2012 in order to introduce innovations and production at the point of sale.

Cultural globalization: globalization and cultural diversity

The growth of economic and financial trade was accompanied by an acceleration of human trafficking: migration, emigration, business trips, academic and scientific exchanges etc. These human exchanges contributed to the development of cultural exchanges. With digitalization and the advent of the Internet, cultural exchanges have expanded. Thus, today all over the world you can try the cuisine of different countries, get access to literature or movies from all over the world. Today, American cinema is becoming a global benchmark, sometimes to the detriment of local film industries. Globalization has made international cultural diversity more accessible.

But, paradoxically, globalization also tends to homogenize and simplify world cultures. Indeed, some cultural features tend to disappear due to globalization. Some cultures are imposed, others disappear.

Economic consequences of globalization: Globalization has led to a sharp increase in trade and economic trade, as well as an increase in financial trade.

However, this economic growth due to globalization has not been without criticism. The effects of globalization are far from positive evaluation: income inequality development, and declining terms of trade. Some actors (countries, companies, individuals etc.) benefit more from the phenomena of globalization, while others are sometimes perceived as “losers” from globalization.

Impact of globalization on the environment: Many critics have also stressed that globalization has a negative impact on the environment. Thus, the massive development of transport, which is the basis of globalization, is also responsible for serious environmental problems: gas emissions, global warming, air pollution etc.

Global economic growth and industrial productivity, which are the driving force and main consequences of globalization, also have serious environmental consequences: the depletion of natural resources, deforestation and the destruction of ecosystems.

In the context of globalization and sustainable development economic globalization affects all industries on a more or less broad scale, and inevitably faces problems of sustainable development and social responsibility. At the same time the globalization represents an opportunity to move towards a more sustainable world.

The concept “Made in the world” introduced by Suzanne Berger as the title of her recent work is a product distinguished by its place of production in some recognized unchanging economic geography [1].

Lenovo, Hewlett-Packard, LG, Petrochina, Procter & Gamble etc. are well known to us which often hinder the development of national economies. The economic weight of China or India is measured not only by statistical indicators, but also by the success of large companies and their actions. China is becoming a space country, the term “Space China” has appeared.

The phenomena of globalization observed in international corporate strategies such as restructuring of production chains, relocation of enterprises, migration, multiculturalism, multilingualism, problematic elections in the United States as a political protest against globalization and other phenomena raise the question of Deglobalization or stabilization of globalization or reglobalization.

In the current geopolitical and geo-economic situation one of the characteristic features of our time is the revival of the role of the state, while economic globalization and its other types are undergoing a crisis reinforced by COVID. The flow of information, technology, and opinion represent the structural characteristics of globalization.

Recently, discussions on the future of globalization-deglobalization-stabilization of globalization-reglobalization have become more and more frequent. There are many opinions, different points of view on these processes, which differ from each other.

Globalization has manifested the harmfulness by plunging nations into multiple economic, ecological, social and geopolitical impasses. This evidence leads to inevitable deglobalization, with each country having a clear interest in implementing national strategies and protecting itself against the destructive effects of financial liberalization and free trade. Deglobalization can take place in the disorder and confrontation of nationalisms and racism. It is to avert this perspective drawing a deglobalization articulated on a new organization of international trade and international finance.

Sebastian Jean, Director of CEP II (France’s leading center for research and expertise in the world economy), stated that it is currently difficult to assess these processes and that deglobalization will require several decades of observation [2].

To interpret the scale of recent changes it is also necessary to move them over a long period, at least several decades.

The concept of deglobalization, created in 2002 by the Philippine sociologist Walden Bello, who was educated at Princeton University and experienced exile in the United States during the time of President Marcos [3].

In his latest work, Walden Bello identifies the factors that led to the global economic crisis: the collapse of Wall Street, the collapse of the Greek economy, the rise of China. He believes that deglobalization is a timely disclosure of the numerous crises of modern capitalism, which requires new approaches to the study of these processes, i.e., the reset (perezagruzka) of approaches [4].

He provides a critical analysis of the activities of the World Bank, IMF, WTO and the Group of Seven, pointing out their shortcomings, suggesting a decentralized, pluralistic system of global economic governance that allows countries to develop development strategies in accordance with their national values and a set of opportunities and constraints.

His research is reviewed by Noam Chomsky, M. Burawoy (University of California at Berkeley), N. Klein (author of “This Changes Everything” and “The Shock Doctrine”), P. Evans (Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley and Senior Research Fellow, Brown University), as well as leading media outlets: Bangkok Post, Le Soir (Belgium), Magazine “Biarpatch” (Canada), New Internationalist (Oxford) etc. In his study, we again face the South-North problem, as the South remains subordinate to the interests of transnational corporations, banks, the IMF and its related institutions [5].

Thus, the process of deglobalization causes a lot of controversy. The Covid-19 pandemic and its crisis are intensifying the process of deglobalization, which opens up prospects for the need to transform the economic map of the world and develop new effective development models, which may lead to reglobalization.

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ЖАҒАНДАНУ VS ДЕЖАҒАНДАНУ НЕМЕСЕ ҚАЙТА ЖАҒАНДАНУ?

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Аңдатпа. Жаһандану-дежаһандану-қайта жаһандану туралы пікірталастар мамандар арасында жиі пайда бола бастады. Жаһанданудың айналасында құрылған үш модель және ғылым саласына байланысты жаһанданудың жіктелуі жаһанданудың болашағы туралы сұрақ туғызады. Қазіргі уақытта globalization, deglobalization, reglobalization триадасы аясында көптеген даулар мен пікірталастар орын алуда: олардың әрқайсысының өзіндік болу себептері мен негіздері бар. Осы үштікке деген әртүрлі көзқарастар (С.Жан, У.Белло) өндіріс тізбектерін қайта құруды, кәсіпорындардың қозғалысын, көші-қон, көпмәдениеттілік, көптілділік, жаһандануға қарсы саяси наразылық ретінде АҚШ-тағы сайлау және т.б. проблемалық мәселелерді қамтитын «дежаһандану» тұжырымдамасының пайда болу себептерін ашады.

Тірек сөздер: жаһандану, дежаһандану, қайта жаһандану, экономика, әлемдік саясат, халықаралық қатынастар.

ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ VS ДЕГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ ИЛИ РЕГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ?

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Аннотация. Дискуссии о глобализация - деглобализация - реглобализация, стали появляться чаще и чаще среди специалистов. Три модели, вокруг которых строится глобализация, и классификация глобализации в зависимости от области науки ставят вопрос о будущем глобализации. В настоящее время возникает много споров и дискуссий в контексте триады: глобализация – деглобализация деглобализация, каждая из которых имеет свои основания и причины быть. Различные точки зрения на эту триаду (С.Жан, У.Белло, например) выявляют причины появления концепта «деглобализация», к которым относятся перестройка цепочек производства, перемещение предприятий, миграция, мультикультурализм, многоязычие, проблемные выборы в США как политический протест против глобализации и другие.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, деглобализация, реглобализация, экономика, мировая политика, международные отношения.

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