



## **Globalization**

### **A Conceptual Debate**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Since the beginning of the 1960s the international studies have begun to give a special interest to globalization. However, the differences that have arisen about the interpretation of this phenomenon, led to many complexities and situations of confusion.

This fact is further exacerbated, because globalization appears for a long period of time and then disappears or diminishes according to the prevailing international conditions and the response of different economies to the most powerful centres in the world.

The views of those concerned differed as to the extent to which certain definitions of globalization could be generalized to cover all their situations in terms of space and time or to address each situation differently, since what applied to a given situation differed in its characteristics from other situations.

After introducing several definitions suggested by those interested in this concept, the author tried here to present a definition that may be more comprehensive than previous. And because the characteristics of this phenomenon are of great importance in defining the concept of globalization, these characteristics, were presented in order to prepare the reader to compare different ideas to identify this phenomenon, which requires more debate.

### **A Preface**

Globalization, as a term, began to be used as a modern concept in the 1960s and became globally widespread and popular in the economic, social, political and cultural studies later in the 1990s, since then, globalization requires an objective discussion

through which the researcher can reach a clear, comprehensive and accurate definition of this concept.

### **The basic objectives of the research**

The research aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To analyze the views of researchers and those interested in globalization as a terminology in order to build a generalized concept suitable for all periods and countries.
2. To present specific conceptual contributions made by specialists.
3. Determining the characteristics of globalization on which the definitions presented are based.

### **The Problem Statement**

No doubt that achieving these goals requires identification of the problem statement through a number of questions, including.

1. What are the bases, methods and classifications adopted for the phenomenon of globalization?
2. What are the most important definitions presented by the specialists that can be adopted to distinguish globalization?
3. What are the main characteristics of the phenomenon of globalization?
4. Can a very comprehensive formula of globalization be reached and generalized?

### **The Hypothesis**

Here, the following hypothesis that can be adopted:

(Globalization is a comprehensive phenomenon of the total structural transformation of states, economies and societies gradually and cumulatively through international openness and interaction.)

### **The Method of Analysis**

For the purpose of verification of this hypothesis, the research is based on a logical descriptive analysis of the presentation of ideas, convictions and practices, in order to reach the best acceptable form in this research.



In so far, this research focuses on the following topics

**ONE.** An introduction to the concept of globalization.

**TWO.** Proposed definitions of globalization.

**THREE.** Characteristics of globalization.

## **ONE. An Introduction to the Concept of Globalization**

### **Basic Principles of Globalization**

As indicated before the term globalization was used for the first time in the 1960s and popularized in the mid-1990s. In general, this term passed through a lot of interpretations and formulations that sometimes-created ambiguity and other complexities (P.J. Taylor; 2002, 17) such as the (Postmodern Society), (Late Capitalism), and (Nation-State Demise). The studies concerned the various definitions provided by researchers according to their fields of interest, whether economic, political, social or cultural.

There is a quite known that each researcher in his definition of the globalization depends on characteristics that he derived from the situational conditions surrounding it and therefore does not endorse globalization itself in all places in the world at the same time. (D.J. Hess; 2007,10)

Generally speaking, there are two trends in the definition of globalization (H. Johnson, 1991, PP1-9.

R.Z. Lawrence;1996 ,16-20, S. Devos;1995 , W. Hatch and K. Yamamura;1996,173-175,77-78 ); The first view sees lack of general acceptance of a specific definition for globalization because of its included contradictions that do not accept generalization in any way.

In this same direction, globalization is an almost chaotic state of economic, political and social activities without integration of these activities or real convergence of systems. While the concepts of capitalism and democracy can be identified but they remain practically different, this is where the economic and political aims conflict even under liberal democracy. At a time when capitalism needs international control in which countries play a central role, the economic authorities are eroding, highlighting different concepts of spaces, districts and regions.



This reality was followed by the escalation of major political tensions in the world in the late twentieth century. The growing feelings towards local identity and the promotion of economic activity and the changing nature of political activity in this area, all as part or as a whole, turn into a more complex process with the phenomenon of globalization, especially in its overlap with regional and local trends. On the other hand, the other view is that globalization has its system and its order and the management of its operations, and therefore we can find its general definition acceptable, which is usually related to summarizing the world and shortening approaching distances to move people and things closer to each other from the beginning of the world to its end. N.R.F. Al-Rodhan;2015,2-3).

According to the same trend, some believe that globalization is an objective global trend, which resulted from the strengthening of international political, cultural, economic, financial, technical and other links between countries at different levels. It means the process of transforming the world economy into a single market for goods, services, capital, labour and knowledge. In essence, globalization is a higher stage of the internationalization of economic life (Valentina and L.Ivan;2013,117 (.

To confirm this trend, some believe that in the light of globalization, blocs among nations are dominated by the capitalist classes and that these blocs are the ones that control at the international level, and the United States is working to intensify the pressure of the ruling groups to solve the problems of global capitalism and to confront groups, incidents, and countermeasures in various political and military styles and methods.

### **Globalization and Control Systems**

Here are four concepts of control at the international level and the global capitalist system:

1. Control as an international dominance: the former Soviet Union's control of Eastern European countries and the control of the United States over the capitalist world during the Cold War.
2. Control as the rule of a capitalist state: There is a series of dominating forces in the history of the world for example, from Dutch to British and then to American.

3. Control as a consensual (particularly ideological) acceptance, according to A. Gramsci as a method in which a ruling group establishes and maintains control. Acceptance comes from cultural or intellectual leadership achieved by a class or a group.
4. Control as leading historical blocs within a certain world level. The United States gained international control after the Second World War as a result of its domination over the international political economy rather than the evolution of the Keynesian- Fordism social structure of accumulation that was under the leadership of the American capitalist class (R. Higgott and S. Reich; 1998, 14-15).

Contemporary globalization has emerged as a final regular formula for historical changes that began with the rise of Western capitalism in Europe and America and over time overlapped with certain dynamics in other parts of the world in the form of economic and political developments (such as Japan), as the result, the spread of capitalism, the dynamics of the conflicts of colonial wars and struggles for self-determination and independence have taken place.

It is emphasized that the new political positions of capitalist systems have linked globalization to prevailing ideologies: traditional liberalism, neo-liberal conservatism, social democracy and ideas of national protection and reformers seeking solutions and situations that mix national interests with policies of global openness ,the emphasis on international governance and multiculturalism) and supporters (who emphasize the mixing of world cultures and openness to international competition for the movements of different goods, services and resources). (B.B.Hughes; 2008, 368).

### **The Emergence of Globalization**

Four trends of globalization are usually recognized in universities and policy communities ((R. Higgott and S. Reich; 1998, 3-11):

1. Globalization as a historical era: Here, rather than classifying globalization as an economic or social phenomenon or a conceptual or intellectual framework, it is viewed historically according to the characteristics, size and impact of the phenomenon, beginning with the end of the Cold War and the fall of the Berlin

Wall and surpassing the strategies of the dual-pole conflict, that is, from the late 1980s until now

2. Globalization as an interplay of the effects of economic phenomena, i.e. a coherent chain, that includes liberalism, deregulation of the markets, privatization of funds, contraction of public functions, technology diffusion and global distribution of manufacturing production, the role of FDI and integration of capital markets. More precisely, the concept of globalization relates to the wide global spread of sales, production and manufacturing processes, all of which reinforces the international division of labor in the context of globalization.

More precisely, the concept of globalization is pertained to a wide global spread of sales, production and manufacturing processes, all of which restore the international division of labor in the context of globalization.

3. Globalization as a great victory for American values:

The end of the Cold War represented the outcome of the ideological conflict that began at the end of the Second World War, which confirmed the superiority of Western economic and technological capabilities,

Especially the American, which was based on the interaction of the principles of capitalism and democracy derived in many of its origins from Adam Smith and his colleagues, as well as the ideas of John Lock before.

4. Globalization as a social and technological development:

Here, this term elucidated as a decisive transformation that has taken place from industrial capitalism to a new concept behind the industrial revolution of economic relations. This shift was made by technological industrial elites that finally managed to form global opened markets and integrated production units, all with technological links across traditional national borders. People moved time and space in their activities and economic and social contacts. As a result a reversal trend of interest has risen towards the Glocalization with the transformation of power from the national centre to local levels.



These Distinct interpretations have highlighted four theses (R. Higgott and S. Reich; 1997, 13-21, K. Ohmae;1995, 214-218, P. Hirst and G. Thompson;1995,6):

(1) Redistribution between countries and within a single country. (2) Regionalization. (3) Modernization and (4) the Internet. All of which determine policy conflicts within the context of the influence of the market on the authority of the state and civil society.

### **Globalization and Integration Process**

Globalization has achieved real and unstoppable natural progress towards a world without borders and a reference as a highly used and unambiguous interpretation of many incidents of international relations, which represents the end of the modern state system we currently know, especially after the world witnessed the expansion of neo-liberal tendencies and strong consensus among international institutions of multiple origins. (L. W. Pauly and S. Reich;1997, 1-30)

On the other hand, some doubt about the extent to which state authority is reduced (W. Hatch and K. Yamamura; 1996 ,173).

There are three ideas derived from the above, which revolve around the process of increasing integration:

1. The first concerns the origins and scope of globalization. There is general agreement that globalization has a history with differing views on it. Some of them are giving back globalization beyond the Second World War, some of them return to the nineteenth century and others until the sixteenth century. The world seen by most of them, without limits (Ohmae 1990, 215). However, others still see the immaturity of globalization till now (E. W. Davis; 1996)

2. Some people are concerned about the causes of globalization; they are bringing them back to the development of transport and communication technologies and some see the collapse of the international economy between the two wars

3. Others are concerned about the consequences of globalization. Globalization as a force for convergence among countries. They are seen as erosion of state control (G. Jones; 2005,3-4, S. Strange,1996,66-70,91-99) in other words as Kobrin believes that



the sovereignty of nation states is being compromised—if not undermined—by globalization, and particularly by the emergence of electronic networks. He believes that this is leading to an asymmetry between political and economic space, and between the structural power of firms and national governments, both of which may be difficult to resolve without the establishment of some sort of supranational order (S. J. Kobrin; 1997, 146-148).

With giving the short and long terms into account, globalization is growing faster, wider, and denser in the sites of interconnected communication networks. Thus, the technologies of globalization in transport and communications are pushing the world towards a single system, where economic, social, political and cultural disparities can be found across different locations and regions. These processes are strongly linked to the expansion of capitalism, taking into account the unfinished ambitions of capitalism in the increasing production and development of technology in all its dimensions, especially in terms of productivity, information, communication, ideas and innovations, all of which were significant during the last three decades. This is the way, individuals, organizations, governments and transnational corporations act as a general response to capital trends to expand and intensify the processes of globalization in their endeavors and programs aimed at building supranational organizations as part of their attempts to regulate and direct current flows. (P.J. Taylor;2002.15)

According to D. Held; (D. Held (et al);1999,415, R.J. Johnson (et al); 1991,73-74, G. Jones;2005, 3-4 P. Grang and S. Corbridge, in: P.J. Cloke (et al), 1999,24 and 67).

Globalization is not a modern social phenomenon; it has emerged for many centuries. Its form changes over time and through the main starting points of human interaction from the personal dimension to the environmental dimension. In today's world, the dimensions of social, political, and economic integration are different to those of the previous versions.

Globalization became an academic concept in the economy and society during the late 1980s, as the acceleration of communications caused a partial collapse of the boundaries of national, cultural and social sites. A. Giddens (1990, A. Giddens,17-21) pointed out that the axis of globalization is (transcend time and space) Social and cultural rights on the planet's capacity and the capacity of the global economy as a





single unit. The institutional alliances and information flows have fed the process of crossing the traditional boundaries. (L. Ray;2007,2)

In terms of Transformation list, globalization becomes: economic, social and cultural processes through which :( P.J. Taylor; 2002,15, J.T. Roberts and Ahata (ed.),2000, R. Robertson;1992, R. Robertson;2003)

1. Places are interconnected throughout the world.
2. Social relations and economic transactions are increasingly interconnected with Intercontinental
3. The world becomes a new entity or geographical presence. Globalization is qualitatively characterized by the fact that internationalization is multidimensional, involving increasing rates of functional integration and interdependence between scattered economic activities of different national economies as a result of the dynamism and internationalization of markets for goods, services, funds and technological flows of all material dimensions of capital and intangible capital Knowledge.

Thus, globalization leads to deregulation of access to world markets and production activities regardless of the country of origin and the economic region, in accordance with economic mechanisms governing national and international markets for goods, services and production elements. Here the global economy is linked to a global division of labor.

So, globalization is the process of the trend towards the accelerated integration of the global economy and self-propulsion in the second half of the twentieth century with the technological advances, automation of production and computerization of the various functions of the administration, as well as the deepening of the international division of labor which led to the expansion of trade in goods and services and the movement of capital (P. Bozyk (edit.);2006,1-2) or it is an inexorable integration of markets, national states and technology. It is an ideological project consciously conceived of economic liberalism that makes countries and individuals subject to the forces of the market that are more intense than ever before in a way that enables people, organizations and nations to reach the world faster, deeper and cheaper than before, globalization makes the world a single place (T. Friedman;1999, P167, P. McMichael; 2016)



Globalization is now characterized by a tendency towards international production processes, a new division of labor, and migratory movements from the South to the North, in a competitive environment that accelerates these processes.

Thus, globalization is a process of interaction and integration between people and companies led by international trade and supports information about the environment, culture or political systems ... Economic development. Globalization in its best form, such as the exchange of benefits and information between nations and peoples of the earth, achieves a kind of economic, political and cultural interaction across the world. Globalization can thus be described as a cultural phenomenon that transforms the world into a large village that receives the same economic, political, social and media influences. Or it is a historical process as a result of the creation of human beings and technological progress. It is due to the increasing integration of the economies of the world, especially through the movement of goods, services, capital and technological knowledge across international borders, and globalization makes the world a single place. In globalization, there are global practices, values and technologies that confront people's livelihood in global terms., or it is a historical process as a result of the creation of human beings and technological progress. It is due to the increasing integration of the economies of the world, especially through the movement of goods, services, capital and technological knowledge across international borders and globalization makes the world a single place. In globalization, there are global practices, values and technologies that confront people's livelihood in global terms.

On the other hand, some emphasize that globalization represents the era of the growth force of capitalist economy, prosperity, democratic freedom and environmental destruction at the same time, an era that combines contradictions in human behavior in its different aspirations for good and evil. (R. Robertson;1992,12, 35, M. Albrow;1996,71-74)

Moreover, the process of globalization presents two images of culture: (IMF; 1997, 45-47) The first image leads to the extension of a particular culture to the world. Here heterogeneous cultures overlap and merge into a dominant culture that later covers the world as a whole

The second image shows that the pressure of the cultures to prevail more than others and move the rest, especially from the economically developed countries. Behind these two images is the intensification of cross-border economic, social, political, cultural, scientific and technological relations and in particular the rapid spread of technology the most important role in the current interaction and in the control of the most initiative Competition and size.

To understand the dimensions of globalization, it is necessary to turn to the analysis of the movements of goods, services and capital in terms of quantity, speed, impact and analysis of international policy changes.

Accordingly, the following analytical methods can be presented: (G. Modelsky (et al) 2008, 4-8, 11)

1. The method of describing globalization as a multidimensional process: This takes the following forms:
  - a. The method of historical analysis to follow the emergence of globalization since ancient times as a complicated coordination system and as a society with a common destiny generated during a process period of globalization.
  - b. Follow-up to the global rate of change, where the rise of a global order has required several generations.
  - c. The growing change is occurring in the form of overlapping and synchronized groups and sequential learning processes from human social organizations.
  - d. Prediction techniques are based.
  
2. Institutional approach to the analysis of globalization: Globalization is interpreted as the rise of global institutions such as transnational corporations, in different ways, including:
  - a. A global leadership positions
  - b. The role of global governance
  - c. Global social ideologies and movements
  - b. Contemporary forms of world opinion
  - c. Everything that includes elements of change is organized into a universal system

Institutionalization describes globalization as a condition for mutual interdependence through flows of information, technology, goods, services and populations across the world. Here globalization described as an inexorable integration of markets, national states and technologies.

3. Method of analyzing the extent of global openness: Here, globalization is viewed from the point of view of the opening up of a system to other national systems according to the degree of participation in global flows to operate freely in open societies without restrictions and limitations on trade, capital movements, labour migration, dissemination of ideas and trading of experiences. Here we need indicators to measure the level of openness when determining Globalization.

## **Two. Proposed definitions of globalization**

Here are a number of definitions adopted by those interested in this phenomenon, including:

Globalization is defined as:

1. It is a global trend that strengthens the political, cultural, economic, financial, informational and technical links between countries at different levels and includes the process of transforming the world economy into a single market for goods, services, capital, labor and knowledge. It is the highest stage of international economic life. (F. Valentina, L. Ivan; op cit, 2013, 117)
2. Globalization is the process of generating flows and relationships not only across nation states and national boundaries, but also between regions, continents and global civilizations, which in its historical content generates a significant shift in the spatial scope of networks and systems of social relations into intercontinental or interregional patterns of human organizations and activities and its practices for its authorities(A.Giddens;1998,327,N.R.F.Al-Rodhan;2006,7)
3. Globalization is defined as: (A process that takes into account the causes, paths and effects of global integration across different countries and cultures of human and non-human activities).
4. N.R.F. Al-Rodhan (N.R.F. Al-Rodhan; op cit, P2) has presented more than 100 definitions of other authors. Most of these definitions focus on the liberalization of international exchanges of goods, information, communications, capital and services. This liberalization has been accompanied by structural changes in international relations in many countries, Current transformations in the world.

5. From sociology, globalization can be defined as a process in which geographical restrictions on social and cultural arrangements are reduced and people become more informed about global arrangements.

So, Globalization is considered as the intensification of social relations on a global scale that links sites from far distances in a way that confronts local events and events that take place over long distances, thus reflecting great expansion and development in both communications and the prospects of the global market. Here, Globalization includes the transfer of spatial social relations and transactions that are emphasized in their extensions, densities, velocities and effects, which generate intercontinental and interregional flows, networks of activities, and interactions.

Thus, globalization returns to a multidimensional set of social processes that create, multiply, intensify social interdependencies and exchanges around the world while at the same time promoting a growing sense of deepening the linkages between local and distant. (M.B. Steger, 2013, P10-13, U. Beck;2000, 79-105)

All with global pressure on time and space in the relations of human groups and the intensification of global awareness of these groups.

Therefore, the transformations required by globalization include comprehensive changes in the on-site organization of social relations and transactions, which in their extension, intensity, speed and impact have required overlapping regional, sectoral and institutional flows and networks of different activities. (R., 32, P.J. Taylor; 2002, P 13. P.J. Taylor and C. Flint; 2000,301-310. P.W. Daniels; 2001. P.W. Daniels and W. Lever (ed); 1996.K. Ohmae; 1990. K. Ohmae; 1995, W. Ruigrok and R. Van Tulder; 1995, 130-138.)

Globalization thus carries a controversial concept of the transformation of relations between the space, the economy and society because of an ever-increasing and rapid flow of information, capital and innovation in the world as a whole

For all of the above, in the context of globalization, geographical restrictions on social and cultural arrangements have been reduced and people become more familiar with global arrangements.

6. Economically: Globalization means a closed integration of national economies through trade, financial and human flows. The economies in question are more vulnerable to global forces and influences, especially as the era of accelerating the globalization of the global crisis has exacerbated trade imbalances and international financial flows. (UNCTAD;2012,7)

7. Given all the above considerations, globalization can be defined as: the sum of the economic, social, political, cultural and technological forces that integrate national economies to build a global economy through international circulation of production, investment, consumption, exchange, finance and technology diffusion as well as cultural, social, media and political trends with the support of companies Transnational and capital market mechanism.
8. Globalization is defined as: (a comprehensive process of economic transformation in the first place followed by political, social, cultural and environmental changes characterized by the control, liberalization and global integration of reciprocal relations: commodity, service, capital, human and information, subject to strategies, policies, conglomerates and institutions managed by a particular pole and / The structure is in favor of private activity, market mechanisms and control forces and devotes new patterns to investment, credit, production, exchange and consumption, and traditional roles restricted to governments .....)(M.Albrow;1996,85-89).

As a result, globalization is dominated by the dominance of economic, political, cultural and military forces of a pole or a limited number of poles on the world and in what is known as the Americanization of the world. As America is the most politically and militarily powerful pole in globalization, there are global practices, values and technologies that confront people's lives in global terms. (R. Robertson;1992,12,35 M. Albrow;1996,71,73).

Faced with the complexity of the phenomenon of globalization, some believe (J. Mittelman; 2006,64, T. Larsson; 2001,9, Z. Stefanović; 2008, 263-272, P.J. Taylor; 2002,17) that there are three possibilities for defining globalization:

- a. It is defined as the intensification of global flows of goods, services and components of production, facilitated by modern means of transport and communication, in accordance with current technological developments.
- b. Globalization is defined on the basis of pressure on time and space in such a way that incidents of a part of the world have immediate effects on distant sites, which is always facilitated by technological transformation where and when it is achieved.
- c. Globalization includes a historical structure of material strength to represent the process of transformation of politics and culture. The essence of this

material force is the dynamic developments in the means, methods, information and systems of prevailing technology.

Thus, globalization is limited to an objective global trend that strengthens political, cultural, economic, financial, international, media, technical and other links among States at various levels. It means the process of transforming the world economy into a single market for goods, services, capital, labor and knowledge. In essence, globalization can be described as a higher stage of the internationalization of economic life. (F. Valentina, L. Ivan; 2013, 117).

Therefore, it may be preferable to resort to definitions that are more comprehensive and more specific, for example: (Globalization is the opening up of national and regional economies, societies and cultures of different regions and assets through unrestricted movements of goods, services, capital, human resources, information, customs and traditions to form a single world shared by regions and borders without restrictions, often in accordance with long-term directions prepared and managed by a certain pole or from major centers through which the processes of harmonization, convergence and international integration of countries concerned with their economies and societies can be achieved through a group of blocs, institutions, councils and meetings, with guidance to ensure shifts in productive, social, cultural, political, scientific and technological structures, and all these changes would devote new patterns of investment, production, exchange and consumption, and limited roles given to national governments and flexible and homogenous values for local and regional communities).

### **THREE. The Characteristics of Globalization That Can Be Derived from Previous Definitions**

In previous definitions we can find the following characteristics

1. Uniqueness of a certain pole or limited centers of international control with increasing role of countries and regions which have flexible production capacities in global markets.
2. the sovereignty of the private sector and the replacement of market laws and price mechanisms with the adoption of the open market system and global trends towards trade liberalization and unconstrained capital movements.

3. The widespread diffusion of electronic networks in transport and communications has increased the activities of trade and financial institutions in the world with new instruments and permanently day and night across the world economy in larger quantities and capacities and in safer channels, particularly they have been supported by an advanced system of financial, monetary and commercial institutions led by WB, IMF, WTO, TNC's and IGO....
4. There are regional, international and specialized blocs working to increase the integration of globalization trends. The productive activities are linked to the participation of different countries in their products in the components of many products. There are numerous organizations that cover the whole world, such as the United Nations, certain continents or regions, such as the European Union and the Organization of African Unity
5. Globalization is a continuous or discrete process over time carries out a comprehensive transformation in all economic, political, social, cultural and educational dimensions in the lives of people, individuals, organizations and formal and informal organizations.
6. Globalization is actually creating an increasing homogeneity to regulate product and resource flows with the unification of races, languages and assets, however, this phenomenon meets with macro-control relations (for a country in a region) and partial (between companies) and liberalization commitments (for transactions of goods, services, capital, human resources and information). One of the secretions of this control is the prevalence of Western behavior, especially Americanism the majority of personal and social behaviors.
7. Marginalizing the role of governments, national (and local) institutions and forces in favor of global authorities and influences. The role of the national state diminished as a regulatory power and Replaced by the cosmopolitan liberal state (35) especially with international organizations such as UN, G8 and other regional blocs such as EU and NAFTA.
8. It is difficult to adopt a single model that includes all the characteristics of globalization, which in its changing structure over time is a multidimensional, sequential, and historical process that is not related to one experience and can not be reduced to a specific characteristic, especially after the emergence of globalization with the peculiarities of the post-Cold War and the successive technological changes in the information networks And the automation of productive, commercial and financial activities and the establishment of democratic systems and market economies and the phenomena of renewal and



the dominance of global capitalism and the intensification of social relations to the world's capacity (37)

9. Globalization as global interactions and flows in all fields, at all times and locations, is not an irreducible, irrevocable, Irresistible relationship. Or an inexorable integration of markets, nationalities and technology to an unprecedented degree, enabling people, organizations and nations to reach the world faster, deeper and deeper. It is cheaper or is an Inexorable Integration of markets, nationalities and technology to a degree never seen before in a way that enables people, organizations and countries to reach the world faster, deeper and cheaper than before. Globalization is an ideological project consciously designed for economic liberalism that makes states and individuals subject to The market is increasingly intensive. (38)
10. The current technological transformations have made globalization a rapid phenomenon in its movement and development. This is confirmed by the field studies to identify the convictions of those interested in this field: Globalization has been characterized especially over the last few decades by its rapid spread and increasing disparate effects on different countries and systems.

Within 34 countries 22 countries have achieved rapid growth in economic globalization, especially in trade and investment. According to a survey of 34,500 people by BBC-World, about half of them believe that globalization has been achieved quickly, while about 35% believe that globalization is slowing down. In general, the globalization of China is estimated at 81%, Canada at 72% and Australia at 71% Egypt 77%

11. Confronting humanitarian problems in common: proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, drugs, pollution of the environment, illegal trade, especially the trafficking of women, children and human organs, the spread of epidemics, the imposition of monopolies and the provocation of economic and political conflicts in the arms trade.
12. Impotence in indebtedness This global trend has been supported by the growing importance of the financial structure, which has become an independent force in the world. [39]
13. The emergence of new social and political movements

The effects of globalization transcend markets and countries. They change the lives of people across the world and affect their cultures and values. The communication systems of media, music, books, opinions and international values have been disseminated in a world-wide fashion. This is what constitutes the epitome of "global



culture". This is achieved through the interaction of societies with cultures and the effects of globalization by the cracks and reactions such as the dissemination of Western values and ideas in Russia and the Middle East. Despite the pressures of strong nationalist resistance in Russia and Islam in the Middle East, the interactions are supported by new technologies that make communications and networks across the world more influential than the elements of the national political and religious Islamic resistance, forming what is known as "global civil society". In the midst of social movements, the regional borders have been given little attention. [40]

## **Conclusions**

Globalization is an old phenomenon in history that some people refer to thousands of years ago, but they were not characterized by the same characteristics. They did not find the same scientific and cultural interest for the periods in which this phenomenon prevailed, but there were sometimes great differences between countries and regions in the same country or between one sector and another from the same economy towards the effects of globalization and its implications it is difficult to adopt a single model that includes all the characteristics of globalization. In contrast, recent decades have witnessed technological, economic, social, political and cultural interrelationships. Values, transactions and ideas have spread over long distances, making the world a small village with a growing global uniformity of product and resource flows with the unification of even languages and origins, and the prevalence of western behaviour, especially Americanism, keeping (national) governments in the narrowest traditional duties and therefore it is necessary first diagnose the distinctive characteristics of globalization in each case and then come out with a precise identification of the phenomenon or the coordination of all cases with their different characteristics and is similar to reaching a comprehensive definition of the same period at least as can be applied to modern globalization.

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### المستخلص

منذ بداية الستينيات ، بدأت الدراسات الدولية تولي اهتمامًا خاصًا بالعولمة. لكن الاختلافات التي نشأت حول تفسير هذه الظاهرة أدت إلى العديد من التعقيدات وحالات الارتباك. وتتفاقم هذه الحقيقة ، لأن العولمة تظهر لفترة طويلة من الزمن ثم تختفي أو تتضاءل حسب الظروف الدولية السائدة واستجابة الاقتصادات المختلفة لأقوى المراكز في العالم. اختلفت آراء المعنيين حول مدى إمكانية تعميم تعريفات معينة للعولمة بحيث تغطي جميع مواقفهم من حيث المكان والزمان أو لمعالجة كل حالة بشكل مختلف ، لأن ما ينطبق على حالة معينة يختلف في خصائصه عن غير هامن مواقف.

بعد تقديم العديد من التعريفات التي اقترحتها المهتمون بهذا المفهوم ، حاول المؤلف هنا تقديم تعريف قد يكون أكثر شمولاً من السابق. ولأن خصائص هذه الظاهرة لها أهمية كبيرة في تعريف مفهوم العولمة ، فقد تم تقديم هذه الخصائص من أجل إعداد الفارئ لمقارنة الأفكار المختلفة للتعرف على هذه الظاهرة التي تتطلب المزيد من النقاش

### پوخته

له سهره تاي شهسته كاني سدهى رابردوو زور له ليكولينه وة كاني نيوده وله تي گرنكي تاييه تيان به جيهانگيري داوه. به لام جياوازيه كاني سهريان هه لدا له سهر نه م ديارده هيه بوونه هوى زوريك له گرفته كان و به ربه سته كان و باري شله ژان.

نه م راستيه تووندوتول بوو، چونكه جيهانگيري له ماويه كي دريژخايه ن خوى ده بينيته وه و دواتر وون ده بيت و لاواز ده بينريت به پيى بارودوخى راهاتووي نيوده وله تي و ولا م دانه وهى ئابوو ريانه ي جياوازي به هيترين سه نته رة كاني جيهاندا.

بيروراكان جياوازن به پي شاره زاكان له سهر ئاستى ئيمكانيه تي گشتاندى پيناسه كاني دياريكراو بو جيهانگيري، به شيويه كه هه موو بارودوخه كاني له روانگه ي شوين و كات داده پوشي يان بو چاره سه ري هه موو باره كاني به شيويه جياواز، چونكه نه وهى له سهر باريكي دياريكراو جبه جى ده كريت جياوازه به يى تاييه تمه نديه كاني له موافقه كاني تردا.

دواي پيشكesh كردنى زوريك له پيناسه كان كه پيشنياركراون له لايه ن گرنكي پيده رانى نه م بابه ته، نووسه ر ههولى داوه پيناسه هيه كي زياتر گشتگيرتر له پيشووتر پيشكesh بكات. و چونكه تاييه تمه نديه كاني نه م ديارده هيه گرنگيه كي زياترى له چه مكي جيهانگيري هه هيه نه م تاييه تمه نديانه پيشكesh كران بو نه وهى خوينه ر بتوانيت به راوردى بيروراجياوازه اكان ديارى بكات بو نه وهى نه م ديارده هيه زياتر بو تاووتو بناسيت.