

Globalization and Effects; A study on the effects of globalization in the society

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Abstract

Globalization is one of the important factors which every community and society deals with it. In some countries it has effected good changes but in the other one may be have bad effects. This paper aims to study some effects of globalization in different era.

Keyword: Globalization, Society, Management, Effects of Globalization

Introduction

For more than 20 years scholars from a variety of fields have been engaged in a vigorous debate about a new social phenomenon: globalization (Belk, 1996; Featherstone, 1990, 1995; Ger and Belk, 1996; Liebes and Katz, 1993; Robertson, 1992; Sklair, 2002; Waters, 1995; Matei, 2006, p.1). Human societies across the globe have established progressively closer contacts over many centuries, but recently the pace has dramatically increased. Jet airplanes, cheap telephone service, email, computers, huge oceangoing vessels, instant capital flows, all these have made the world more interdependent than ever. The global social justice movement, itself a product of globalization, proposes an alternative path, more responsive to public needs and intense political disputes will continue over globalization's meaning and its future direction (Global Policy Froum, 2011).

What is globalization?

Traditionally politics has been undertaken within national political systems. National governments have been ultimately responsible for maintaining the security and economic welfare of their citizens, as well as the protection of human rights and the environment within their borders. 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).

According to Investor Word, (2005), globalization is the name for the process of increasing and speeding up the connectivity and interdependence of the world's markets and businesses and other institutions. This process has speeded up dramatically in the last two decades as

technological advances make it easier for people to travel, communicate, and do business internationally (investor word, 2005).

Two major recent driving forces in the globalization era

Two major recent driving forces are advances in telecommunications infrastructure and the rise of the internet. In general, as economies become more connected to other economies, they have increased opportunity but also increased competition. Thus, as globalization becomes a more and more common feature of world economics, powerful pro-globalization and anti-globalization lobbies have arisen (investor word, 2005).

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.

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).

Globalization Effects

Industrial emergence of worldwide production markets and broader access to a range of foreign products for consumers and companies particularly movement of material and goods between and within national boundaries International trade in manufactured goods has increased more than 100 times (from \$95 billion to \$12 trillion) since 1955(BBC NEWS, 2007). China's trade with Africa rose sevenfold during 2000–07 alone (Times Online, 2008; Pulitzer, 2008). And these are some effects of globalization in the area of rapid changing.

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. Multinational corporations manufacture products in many countries and sell to consumers around the world. Money, technology and raw materials move ever more swiftly across national borders. Along with products and finances, ideas and cultures circulate more freely. As a result, laws, economies, and social movements are forming at the international level (Globalization, 2005).

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). Also examining the relationship between three dimensions of globalization and life expectancy, the most robust finding is a positive relationship between economic globalization and life expectancy.

Multinational corporations manufacture products in many countries and sell to consumers around the world. Money, technology and raw materials move ever more swiftly across national borders. Along with products and finances, ideas and cultures circulate more freely. 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).

Under globalization, politics can take place above the state through political integration schemes such as the European Union and through intergovernmental organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. Political activity can also transcend national borders through global movements and NGOs. 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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