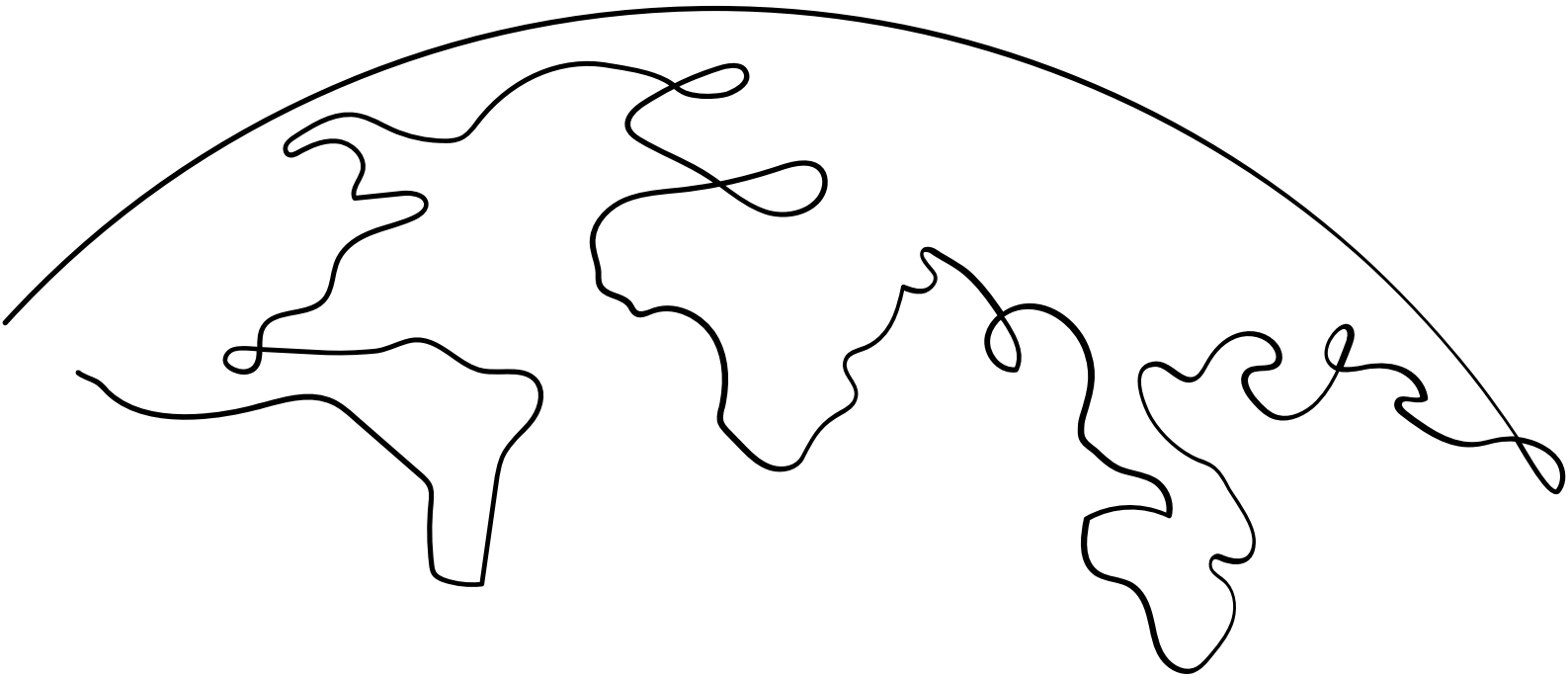
1ST EDITION, DEC 2023

Chapter 4

Global Trends Study Book



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TABLE OF CONTENT

International Political Economy (IPE)

4.1 Defining Globalization

- Short Note
- Key Points
- University Exams
- Practice Questions

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4.2 The Globalization Debates

- Short Note
- Key Points
- University Exams
- Practice Questions

4.3 Globalization and Its Impacts on Africa

- Short Note
- Key Points
- University Exams
- Practice Questions

Short Note



4.2 The Globalization Debates

The Hyper-globalists

For the hyper-globalists:

- globalization today defines a new epoch in human history in which nation states become obsolete to regulate their economy and boundary
- This view privileges the economic over the political, the market over the state, and prefigures the decline of states
- globalization is bringing about a de-nationalization/ de-territorialization of economies through the establishment of transitional networks of production, trade, and finance
- economic globalization is bringing about the decline of states
  - states becoming the site of global and transnational flows and as opposed to the primary container of socio-economic activity
  - authority and legitimacy of states thereby is undermined
  - cumulative effects of these forces would make the state in effective to full fill the demands of its citizens
- competitive nature of the market would bring new economic class as winners and losers, hence this put a challenge for the state, especially welfare states, to helping those losers under the constraint of liberal market economy
- globalization is imparting new liberal ideas and implant culture of modernization replacing the traditional culture
  - it is creating a new global order marked by uniform cultural values or way of Life

The Skeptics

- rejected the view of super- globalist as a myth
- the force of globalization is very much dependent on the regulatory power of the state to ensure the continuation of economic liberalism
- States are central actors and agents of globalization playing central role in shaping and regulating the economic activities including the Trans-boundary flows of ideas, goods and peoples
- globalization is not more than regionalization that is being manifested in the emergence of financial and trading blocs
- we have seen more interconnectedness at regional level lesser than at the global level. For that matter, Skeptics argues that
  - there is no free flow of goods, resources, technology and finance at the global level; instead we have regional based globalization
    - it has become evident that the Western region is more intergraded and globalized than the other part of the world

- in terms of trade the developing countries are integrated to the western market whereby the developing countries supply their primary agricultural commodities to earn foreign currencies
  - such trade connection is not benefiting the developing nations
- Sceptics do not believe that globalization would help to narrow the economic and technological gap that is still prevailing between the Global North(developed Countries) and The Global South(Developing countries)

The Transformationalist

- globalization is a critical driving force behind the rapid social, political and economic **changes** which are **reshaping** societies and international politics

At the core of the transformationist view:

- globalization is **reconstituting or reengineering** the power, function and the authority of the state, Even though the state has ultimate legal power to control events inside its boundary, it can't command sole control over trans-boundary issues, actors, resource movements
  - Under globalization, national economic space **no more coincides** with state boundary
- globalization is **transforming or reconstituting** the power and authority of national governments
- transformationist however reject both the hyper globalist view of the end of the sovereign state as well as the Sceptics claim that nothing much has changed Instead, they assert that
  - a **new sovereignty regime** is displacing traditional conception of state power as an absolute, indivisible, territorially exclusive power
- world order can no longer be conceived as **purely State-Centric** or even primarily state managed
  - **authority** has become increasingly **diffused** amongst public and private agencies at the local, national, regional and at global levels
- power of national government is being **redefined**, **reconstituted** and **restructured** in response to the growing complexity of process of governance in a more interconnected world

Key Point Note



Key Points On 4.2 The Globalization Debates

The Hyper-globalists

- This view privileges the economic over the political, the market over the state, and prefigures the decline of states
- globalization is bringing about a de-nationalization/ de-territorialization of economies
  - states becoming the site of global and transnational flows and as opposed to the primary container of socio-economic activity
  - authority and legitimacy of states thereby is undermined
  - these forces make the state in effective to full fill the demands of its citizens

The Skeptics

- States are central actors and agents of globalization playing central role in shaping and regulating the economic activities
- globalization is not more than regionalization that is being manifested in the emergence of financial and trading blocs
- Sceptics do not believe that globalization would help to narrow the economic and technological gap between Global North and The Global South

The Transformationalist

- globalization is **reconstituting or reengineering** the power, function and the authority of the state
  - National economic space **no more coincides** with state boundary
- transformationalist reject both the hyper globalist view of the end of the sovereign state as well as the Sceptics claim that nothing much has changed
  - Instead, a **new sovereignty regime** is displacing traditional conception of state power as an absolute, indivisible, territorially exclusive power

University Exams





University Exams

4.6 Defining Regionalism and Regional Integration

Instruction: True/False

1. The EU can be an example of a modern-day supranational regional integration organization for binding decisions can be imposed on its member states

☑ Answer: True
☰ Explanation:
📖 Module Reference:

- ✓ The influence of EU goes beyond being successful experiment in regionalization and came to dominate the discourse on regionalization – Module Page 119 Line 30
- ✓ In order to understand the supranational perception of European integration, we must first study the original theory from which this line of thought has been derived: Neo-functionalism – Module Page 126 Line 25

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Instruction: Multiple Choice

2. Which one of the following can be an example of regional integration?

A. WHO

B. WTO

C. ECOWAS

D. BRICS

☑ Answer: C
☰ Explanation:
📖 Module Reference: [Selected Cases of Regional Integration] the AU have achieved a lot in terms of opening African Free trade Areas, the issuance of visas on arrival and the strengthening of regional organizations like SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA and the EAC – Module Page 128 Line 5

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- ✓ Inter-governmentalism or liberal intergovernmentalism is a theory and approach that focus on the state for integration to succeed – Module Page 126 Line 7
- ✓ [Inter-governmentalism] It thus considers the state mainly as an actor in the international system and the integration process to be a process in that system Module Page 126 Line 9

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3. Which one of the following assumptions of supra-national perspective is highly advisable to the regional integration be real?

A. Transfer of allegiances from national to supra-national institution

B. Greater autonomy of supra-national institutions

C. Integration of states in some sectors provokes them in other sectors too

D. All

☑ Answer: D

≡ Explanation:

📖 Module Reference: The roots of Neo-functionalism lie most visibly in the works of Haas (1958) on European integration (Rosamund, 2000), who has developed three mechanisms through which he thought European integration progresses: first, positive spillover effects; second, a transfer of allegiances from the national to the supranational political arena; and third, a "technocratic automaticity," referring to an increasingly autonomous role of supranational institutions in promoting further integration – Module Page 126 Line 29

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4. A theoretical perspective of regional integration that views regionalism as a response to common problems faced by states is known as

A. Neo-functionalism

B. Inter-governmentalism

C. Supra-nationalism

D. Functionalism

☑ Answer: D

≡ Explanation:



University Exams

4.3 Globalization and Its Impacts on Africa

Instruction: True/False

1. One of the criticisms against globalization is that it is intensifying the process of Americanization that is responsible for the creation of cultural heterogeneity of societies around the world

☑ Answer: False

≡ Explanation: Americanization is leading to homogenization of the world rather than heterogeneity which refers to state of being diverse

📖 Module Reference: In sum, globalization seems to be leading inexorably to the homogenization of the world, with the United States as the model and the standard by which all other countries are to be judged – Module Page 111 Line 8

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2. Globalization is intensifying the erosion of the sovereignty of African states as economic policy impositions from the Global North are becoming the norm

☑ Answer: True

≡ Explanation: Global North refers to developed Countries like American who control international financial institutions

📖 Module Reference: Specific impacts of globalization on Africa can be identified. In the political sphere, the most important consequence is the erosion of sovereignty, especially on economic and financial matters, as a result of the imposition of models, strategies and policies of development on African countries by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization – Module Page 112 line 6

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Instruction: Multiple Choice

3. All are the negative consequences of globalization on Africa except

A. economic marginalization

B. Distorted pattern of production

C. Cultural autonomy

D. Increased unemployment and poverty

E. None

☑ Answer: C

≡ Explanation:

📖 Module Reference:

- ✓ Economically, globalization has, on the whole, reinforced the economic marginalization of African economies – Module Page 114 Line 17
- ✓ Finally, while the scientific and technological forces unleashed by globalization have facilitated to some extent access by Africans to advanced technology and information, this has been at the expense of stultifying the indigenous development of technology and distorting patterns of production in Africa, notably by utilizing capital as against labor intensive methods of production, which in turn increases unemployment and poverty – Module Page 114 Line 27

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4. Which one of the following is the positive impact globalization for Africa

A. Erosion of sovereignty

B. Development of anti-developmentalism

C. Erosion of the national ethos of solidarity and reciprocity

D. Opening of African countries to intense external scrutiny

E. None

☑ Answer: D

≡ Explanation:

📖 Module Reference: One major positive impact of globalization on Africa is that it has made available information on how other countries are governed and the freedoms and rights their people enjoy. It has also opened African countries to intense external scrutiny and exercised pressure for greater transparency, openness and accountability in Africa – Module Page 112 Line 27

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