

# **Globalisation, development and underdevelopment**

**From the beginning of merchant capitalism, conquest, discoveries and modernity as a global force**

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(Potter et al. 2004)

## **”Era of global change” - the rate of globalisation increased**

- World has become socio-politically and ecologically fragile in 15 yrs since 1990: interconnectedness, interdependence and interaction (Schech&Haggis 2000).
- Spread of capitalism as a production and market system. Intesification of worldwide social relations between widely separated places (Kiely 1999a).
- New communication technology; information society (Castells 1996).
- Free movement od goods, services, capital, people across national boundaries.

# Convergence of cultural styles as a global norm

- Tendencies are highly **uneven** both spatially and socially. **Shrinking world**, measuring lengths as time difference, satellites, **www**, **electronic money**, **erosion of the nation state**. Western forms of consumption and lifestyles spread across the globe: **Brandies** of Coca Cola, Levis Jeans, Big Mac etc. (Allen 1995). Defined by global capitalist system and the homogenization of places, Americanized moderization since 1960s: outward flow of Western know-how and capitalist culture.

# **Global North and Global South live in inequality: is there any chance become more equal?**

- **Anti-global protests** (since 1999) against neo-liberal economic policies as source of global exploitation: WTO, WB, IMF (structural adjustments, export oriented economies; EPZ in 173 countries, NIC).
- **Millenium goal**: work for the poor (1/5 of people live in extreme poverty, under 1 dollar/day). The break of uneven process?

## Relative distance: time-space compression

- **Global transport has 3-centered structure:** London-Tokyo-New York as world cities with trade, economy and IT-cores – speak about spatial differences rather than evenness and uniformity.
- ISI (Import Substitution Industrialisation), FTZ (Free Trade Zone) and EPZ (Export Processing Zone) are enclaves in NIC, China, E-Asia. The accelerated **urbanisation** with the process of **”industrialisation by invitation”** (no duties or taxes). Maquiladoras of Taiwan, Philippines, Mexico-USA. NIC, China, E-Asia.

## Global shift of economic activity

- W-Europe, USA and Japan have  $\frac{3}{4}$  of global production. NIC: China, Brazil, India, S-Korea, Mexico, Taiwan 8,5 %. EPZs and the new international labour division were created by trans- and multinational corporations since 1950s. China: 124, 18 milj., accelerating. Western countries: 850, 27 milj. (EPZ:90% women).