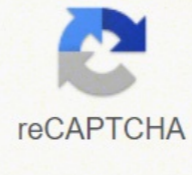
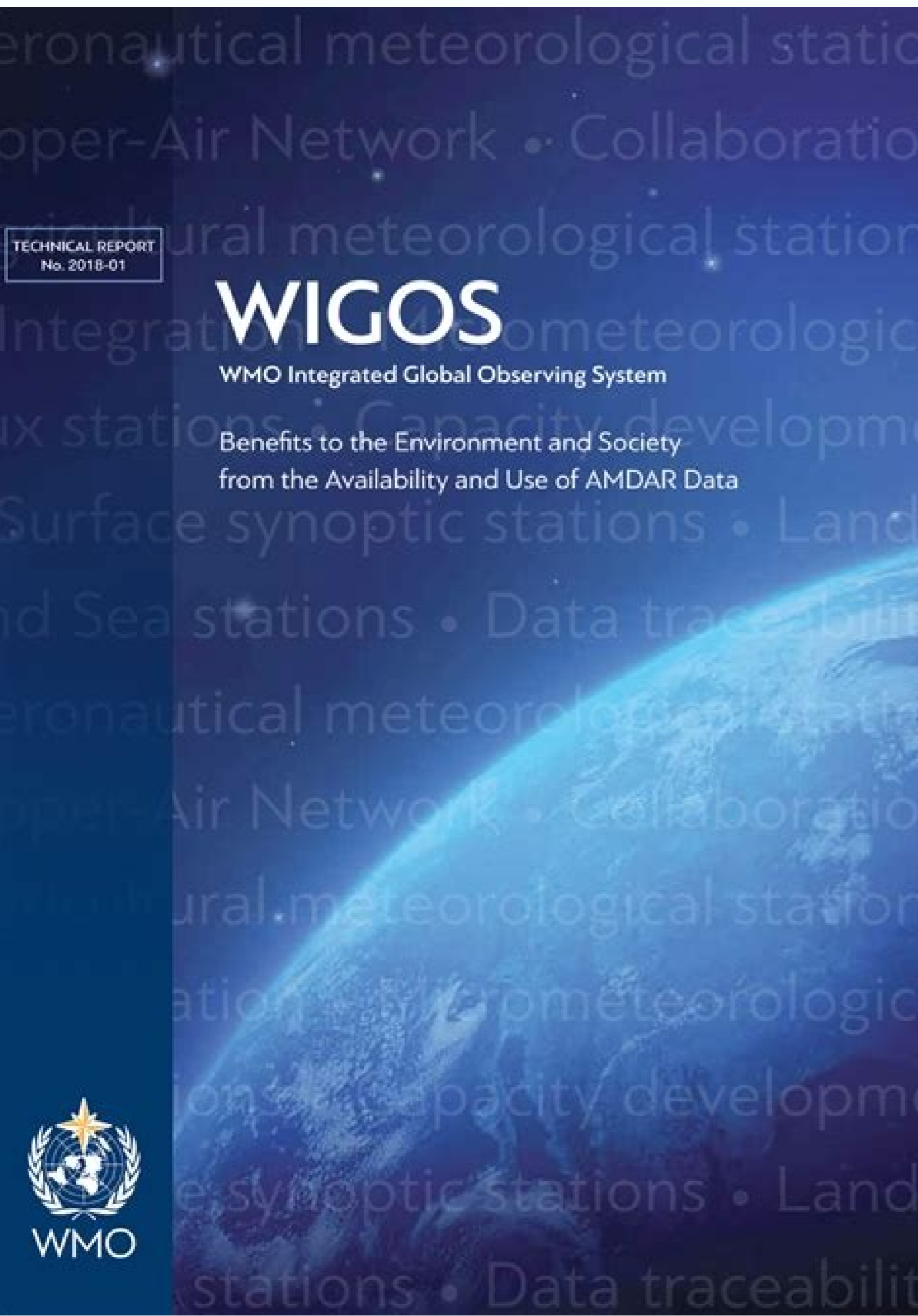




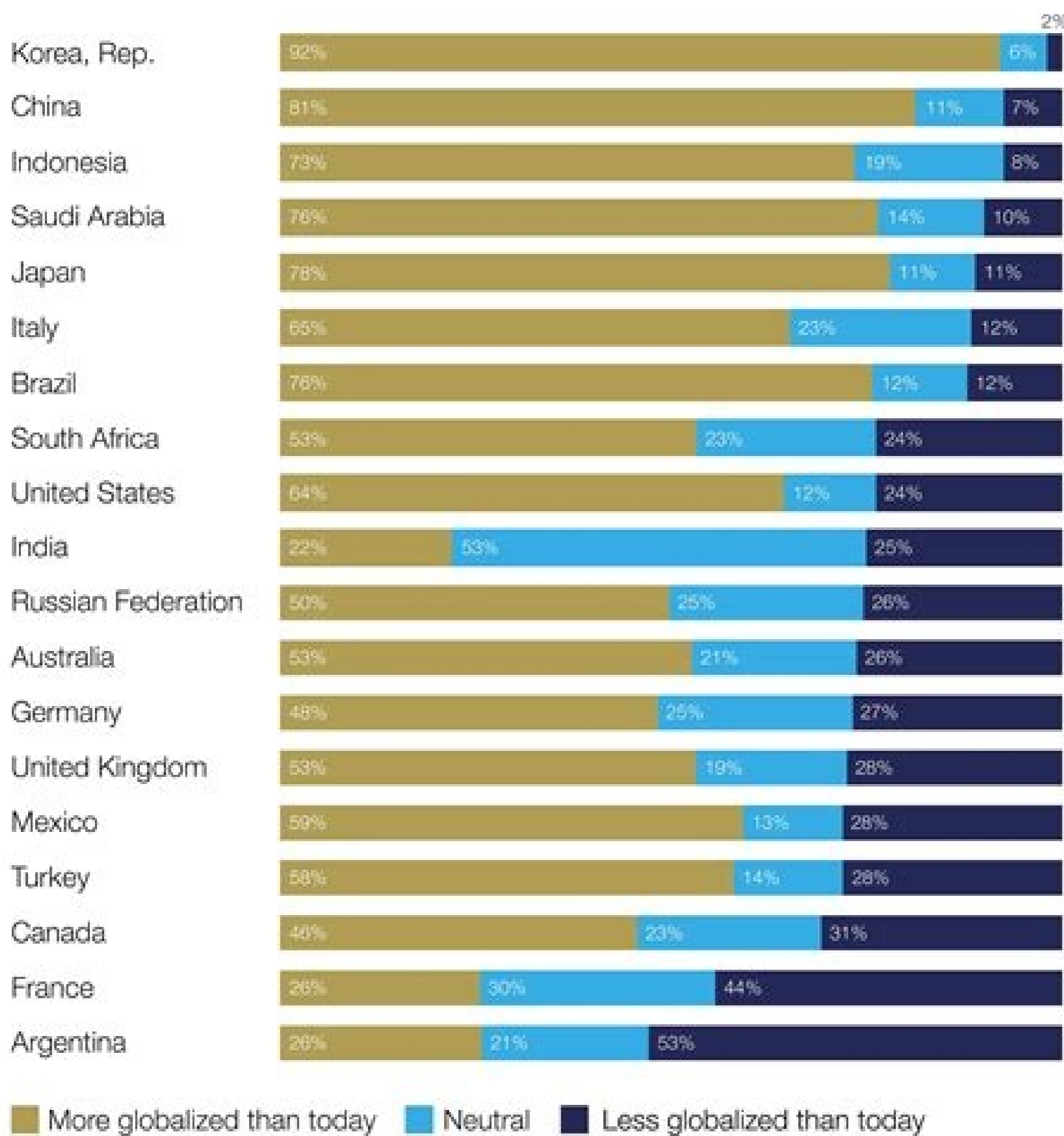
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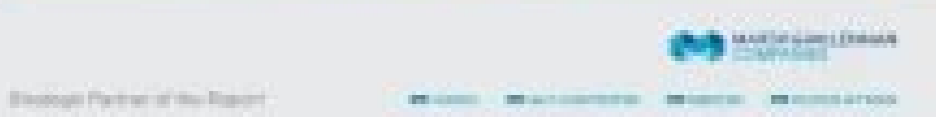
Expecting to open up to global markets or to become inner looking?



In your country, over the next five years, how do you expect supply chains to evolve?
 [1=Significantly more localized than today; 7=Significantly more globalized than today]

Source: World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey 2019-2020, Global Competitiveness Report special edition 2020

The Global Risks Report 2018 13th Edition



When are regions likely to close the economic gender gap?



Source: World Economic Forum, 2018. Data as of 2017.

GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX 2018

Measuring the impact of terrorism



INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS & PEACE

2018 globalization report who benefits most from globalization.

"Globalize" redirects here. For the JavaScript library, see Globalize (JavaScript library). For other uses, see Globalization (Disambiguation). Do not confuse with Globalism. Spreading visions, products, ideas and other aspects of globalization of culture. Top-left: showing early migration patterns of humans around the globe as part of the history of globalization. Top-right: the Namban ship that transports Europeans to trade with Japan. Half-left: an imperial map of the British Empire in 1910 through its global territories. Mid-Right: United Nations headquarters in New York, USA. Bottom-left: the American star of Walmart, the world's largest revenue-based company from 2021, in Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada. Bottom-right: a map of a underwater cable connections across Europe, Africa and Asia. Part of a series on Historical Sociology Outline Index Main themes Society Globalization Human behavior Environmental impact Human Identity international revolutions 3 & 4 Social complexity Social protection Social equality Social power Social standards Social structure Perspectives of conflict theory Critical theory Structural function Positivism Social construction Symbolic interruptions Branches Aging Architecture Art Astrosciology Body Criminology Consciousness Culture Death Demography Disaster Device Emotion of Economic Education (Cúme) Environmental Family Feminist Fiscal Food Gender Generations Health Historical Immigration Industrial Internet Jewry Knowledge Language Law Leisure Literature Marxist Mathematic Medical Music Peace, war, and social conflict Philosophy Political Punishment Public race and ethnicity Rural religion Rural science (Science History) Social movements Social psychology Sociocybernetics Space of Sociology Sports technology Urban terrorism Utopian Quantitative Visual Methods Comparative Computing Qualitatives Talk AnalysisComputative History Interview Mathematics Analysis Social Experience Survey PeopleEast Asia 1900s Fei Xiaotong South Asia 1800s Ghurye 1900s Irawati Karve M. N. Srinivas Middle East 1400s Ibn Khaldun Europe 1700s Auguste Comte Emmanuel Joseph Siey It's 1800s in Durkheim Harriet Martineau Karl Marx Georg Simmel Herbert Ferdinand I's J Jassergren Habermas North America 1800s Jane Addams Ernest Burgess W.E.B. Du Bois George Herbert Mead Thorstein Veblen 1900s James Coleman Patricia Hill Collins Erving Goffman Paul Lazarfeld Charles Wright Mills Robert K. Merton Theda Skocpol Dorothy E. Smith Bibliographic Lists Journal Organizations of Terminology People Timeline by country Á DA160A; the WikiProject Sociologoye Globalization Society portal, or globalization (Commonwealth English; see spelling differences), is the process of interaction and integration between people, companies and governments around the world. Globalization has accelerated since the 18th century due to advances in transport and communication technology. This increase in global interactions has led to the growth of international trade and the exchange of ideas, beliefs and culture. Globalization is, first of all, an economic process of interaction and integration that is associated with social and cultural aspects. However, disputes and diplomacy are also major parts of the history of globalization, and modern globalization. Economically, globalization involves goods, services, data, technology and capital's economic resources. [1] The expansion of global markets liberalizes the economic activities of the exchange of goods and funds. The elimination of cross-border trade barriers has made the formation of global markets more viable. [2] The advances in transport, such as steam locomotive, steamship, jet engine and container ships, and the evolution of telecommunications infrastructure, such as telegraph, Internet and mobile phones, have been key factors in globalization and have generated a greaterAlthough many scholars put the origins of globalization in modern times, others trace their story long before the European era of Discovery and New World travel, and some even to the third millennium BC. No a.c.[6] The term globalization first appeared at the beginning of the season. Twentieth century (replacing a term previous mondialization Franc s), developed its current meaning some time in the second half of the healthy 20th century, and entered into popular use in the each of 1990[7] Globalisation on a large scale began in the every 1820, and at the end of the healthy 19th century and beginning of sugar In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has identified four basic aspects of global globalization: communication and communication, and the development of a global global strategy. Trade and trade, capital movements and investments, migration and movement of people, and dissemination of knowledge[9] The processes of globalization affect and are affected by the organization of business and labor, economy, socio-cultural resources, and natural environment. The scholastic literature mica usually divide s globalization into three main a reas: economic globalization, cultural globalization and political globalization[10] Etymology and use The word globalization was used in the English language already in the 30s, but only in the context of education and the term could not gain traction. During the sessions Following each, the term was occasionally used by other scholars and media, but was not clearly defined[7] One of the first uses of the term in meaning that resembles the most recent. The common use was by the French economist Francois Perroux in his early 60-year trials (in his French works he used the term monization (globalisation) as well. translated as globalization[7] Theodore Levitt often credited with popularization of the term and its introduction into the large business community at of the 1980s[7] Since its creation, the concept of globalization has inspired definitions and competing interpretations. Its antecedents date back to the great movements of trade and in the Indian Ocean from the 15th century[11][12] Due to the complexity of the concept, various research projects, articles and discussions often remain centered on a single aspect of globalization[13] In 1848, Karl Marx noted the growing level of national interdependence provoked by capitalism, and predicted the universal character of modern world society. He states: The bourgeoisie, through its exploitation of the world market, has given a cosmopolitan character to production and consumption in all countries. Much to the distaste of the Reactionists, he under the pAs of the industry the national soil in which he was. All the old national industries have been destroyed or are being destroyed daily. In place of the old isolation and local and national self-sufficiency, we have sexual relationships in all directions, universal interdependence of nations.The socialists Martin Albrov and Elizabeth King define globalization as "all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society"[1] In The Consequences of Modernity, Anthony Giddens writes: "Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of global social relations that connect distant localities in such a way that local events are shaped by events that occur at many kilometres of distance and vice versa"[15] In 1992, Roland Robertson, professor of sociology at the University of Aberdeen and one of the first writers in the area, described globalization as "the compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole"[16] In Global Transformations, David Held and his co-writers state: Although in its simplistic sense globalization refers to the widening, deepening and acceleration of global interconnection, such a definition requires further elaboration. GlobalizaÅŠ É o globalizaÅŠ É o be in contact with the local, national and regional. At one end of the continuum are the social and economic relations and networks organised on a local and/or national basis; On the other hand, social and economic relations and networks that crystallize on the wider scale of regional and global interactions. Globalisation can refer to the space-time processes of global life of the midle, in international relations to describe the extension of the European Common Market, and journalists to describe how the "American Negro and his problem are taking on a global significance".[7] They too They argued that four forms of globalization can be distinguished through Only empirical dimensions. intensity, speed and impact.[17] Held and his co-writers defined the globalization in this same book as "transforming into the spatial organization of social relations and prior transactions appreciated in terms of their extensions, intensity, speed and impact in need of safeguarding transcontinental or inter-regional flows" was called "probably the most quoted definition" in the Global Connection Index 2014 DHL. Swedish journalist Thomas Larsson, in his book The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization, states that globalization: the process of world shrinkage, of distances getting smaller, things approaching. It's about the increasing ease with which someone on one side of the world can interact, for mutual benefit, with someone on the other side of the world. Paul James defines globalization with a more direct and historically contextualized focus: globalization the extension of social relationships throughout the world, defining this world space in terms of historically diverse ways that have been practiced and understood socially through change that sustain a transformation in the organization of human affairs, linking and expanding human activity between regions and continents. Without reference to such expansive space connections, there can be no clear or coherent formulation of this term. A satisfactory definition of globalization must capture each of these elements: extension (elongation), intensity, speed and impact.[17] Held and his co-writers defined the globalization in this same book as "transforming into the spatial organization of social relations and prior transactions appreciated in terms of their extensions, intensity, speed and impact in need of safeguarding transcontinental or inter-regional flows" was called "probably the most quoted definition" in the Global Connection Index 2014 DHL. Swedish journalist Thomas Larsson, in his book The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization, states that globalization: the process of world shrinkage, of distances getting smaller, things approaching. It's about the increasing ease with which someone on one side of the world can interact, for mutual benefit, with someone on the other side of the world. Paul James defines globalization with a more direct and historically contextualized focus: globalization the extension of social relationships throughout the world, defining this world space in terms of historically diverse ways that have been practiced and understood socially through changes in world time. Manfred Steger, professor of global studies and research assistant at the Global Cities Institute at RMIT University, four large empirical dimensions of globalization: economic, political, cultural and ecological. A fifth dimension depends on the urban ideology that crosses the other four. The ideological dimension, according to Steger, is filled with one healthy range of norms, claims, beliefs and narratives about the phenomenon itself. [21] James and Steger stated that the concept of globalization "emerged from the intersection of four interrelated sets of practice communities" (Wenger, 1998): academics, journalists, editors and librarians". They note that the term was used "in education to describe the globalization as a greater number of people through Great distances that bind in more and more different ways[26] "Globofobia" is used to refer to the fear of globalization, though also I can mean the fear of the balloons.[7][28][29] History of globalization See also m: Coma time line International trade There are both distal and close causes that can be traced in the historical factors that affect globalization. 19th century[30] Archaic The world-system of healthy 13th century, as described by Janet Abu-Lughod principal article: archaic globalization Archaic globalization conventionally refers to a phase in the history of globalization, including global events and developments since the time of the first civilizations to approximately the healthy 16th century. This term used to describe the relationships between communities and states and how they were created by the geographical dispersion of ideas and social norms, both locally and regionally[31] In this scheme, three principles are placed - key requirements for globalisation to occur. The first is the idea of Eastern Origins, which shows how the Westerners adapted and implemented the principles learned from the East[31] Without the propagation of ideas of the East, Western globalization would not have emerged the way it did. The second distance. The interactions of states were not on a global scale and were mostly confined to Asia, North Africa, the Middle East, and certain parts of Europe. [31] With early globalization, it was difficult for states to interact with others that were not in the vicinity. Eventually, the technological advances allowed states to learn of the existence of others and therefore another phase of globalization can occur. The third has to do with interdependence, stability and regularity. If a state is not dependent on another, so there is no way that any state is affected by each other. This is one of the driving forces behind the global connections and the com s trade. Without any other, globalization would not have arisen in the way it did and the states would still be dependent on their own production and resources to work. This is a one of the arguments involving the idea of early globalization. It is argued that archaic globalization did not work in a similar way to modern globalization because states were not a interdependent as others as they are today. [31] Also m a "multi-polar" nature for archaic globalization, which involved the active participation of non-Europeans. Because the Great Divergence prevailed in the healthy 19th century, where Western Europe advanced to the rest of the world in terms of industrial production and economic production, archaic globalization was a phenomenon that was driven not only by Europe, but also Other economically developed centers of the Old World, such as Gujarat, Bengal, coastal China and Japan. [32] Portuge Carrack in Nagasaki, Japanese art of healthy Nanban 17th The economic and social economist Andre Gunder Frank argues that a form of globalization began with the increase of the commercial relations between Sumer and the Indus Valley Civilization in the third millennium BC. archaic globalization existed during the Hellenistic Hellenistic When commercial urban centers involved the axis of the Greek culture that came from India to Spain, including Alexandria and the other cities of Alexandria. In in Estius, the geographic position of Greece and the need to import wheat forced the Greeks to engage in the commemoration of the marble. The beginning in the old Greece was largely unrestricted: the state controlled only the supply of cereals. [6] The Silk Route, in Sécuro I, Native New World Cultures Exchanged Globally: Corn, Tomato, Potato, Vanilla, Rubber, Cocoa, RGIO de Tobacco On the Silk Route was a significant factor in the development of Civilizations of China, Indian subcontinent, feet. [185][30] More nations embraced the rally International trade[30] Globalisation in this period was decisively shaped by the imperialism of the healthy 19th century, as in Africa and Asia. The invention of maritime containers in 1956 helped to promote the globalization of the food industry. After World War II, the work of the politicians led to the agreements of the Bretton Woods Conference, in which the main governments established the framework of international monetary policy, with trade and finance, and foundations of various international institutions aimed at facilitating economic growth through the reduction of trade barriers. Initially, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) led to a healthy There are a number of agreements to eliminate trade restrictions. The successor to GATT was the World Trade Organisation Trade (WTO), which provided a framework for negotiating and formalising trade agreements and a dispute resolution process. Exports almost doubled from 8.5% of the total gross world product in 1970 to 16.2% in 2001[41] The approach of using global agreements to advance trade Trade stumbled upon the failure of the trade negotiations of the Doha Development Round. Many countries then went on to bilateral agreements or smaller multilateral agreements, such as the EU Agreement Free trade of 2011 between South Korea and the United States. Since the 1970s, the plane has become more and more The other class in developed countries. Canine policies u open and low cost carriers helped bring competition to the market. In the 1990s, the low cost growth Networks reduce the cost of communication between the worlds. More work can be done using a computer without considering location. This includes accounting, software development and engineering design. Student interciperprograms have become popular after World War II, and aim to increase the understanding and tolerance of participants from other cultures, in addition to improving their linguistic skills and broadening their social horizons. Between 1963 and 2006, the number of students studying in a foreign country increased nine-fold. D.H. Comet, the world's first commercial aviation, entered into service in 1949 Since the 1980s, modern globalization has spread rapidly through the expansion of capitalism and neoliberal ideologies. [43] The implementation of neoliberal policies allowed the privatization of the public industry, the deregulation of laws or policies that interfered with the free movement of the market, as well as the reduction of government social services. These neoliberal policies have been introduced in many developing countries in the form of structural adjustment programs (SAPs) implemented by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). [43] These programs required the country receiving monetising aid to open its markets to capitalism, privatize the underground industry, allow free trade, cut social services such as health and education, and allow the free movement of large multinational corporations. [45] These programs allowed the World Bank and IMF to become global financial market regulators promoting neoliberalism and the creation of free markets for multinational companies on a global scale. With a population of 1.4 billion, China is the largest economy in the world. At the end of the 19th century and early 20th century, the connectivity of world economies and cultures grew very rapidly. This slowed down from the 10s in due to the World Wars and the Cold War.[47] but resumed again in the eighties and nineties. [48] The O From 1989 and subsequent liberalization in many parts of the world have resulted in a significant expansion of global interconnectivity. The migration and the movement of people can also be highlighted as a prominent characteristics of the globalization process. In the period between 1965 and 1990, the proportion of the work forces migrating approximately doubled. Most of the migration occurred between developing countries and less developed countries (PMD). [49] a Economic integration intensified, workers were shifted to areas with higher salary and most of the world in development-oriented international market economy. The collapse of the Soviet union are not the case with the division of the cold war of the world, as it also left the United States to his only police and unrestricted defender of the free market. [According to whom it also resulted in the growing prominence of the focus centered on the circulation of diseases, in the proliferation of popular culture and in the values of consumers, in the growing prominence of international institutions such as the UN, and in a concerted international action on issues such as the environment and human rights. [50] Other developments so dramatic were the influence of the Internet in connecting people around the world; From the June, it is nonhazy, nonhazy, nonhâe, mE160; 2012 [Upgrading,

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