Globalization and Community

How does Globalization lead to Cultural Conflict?

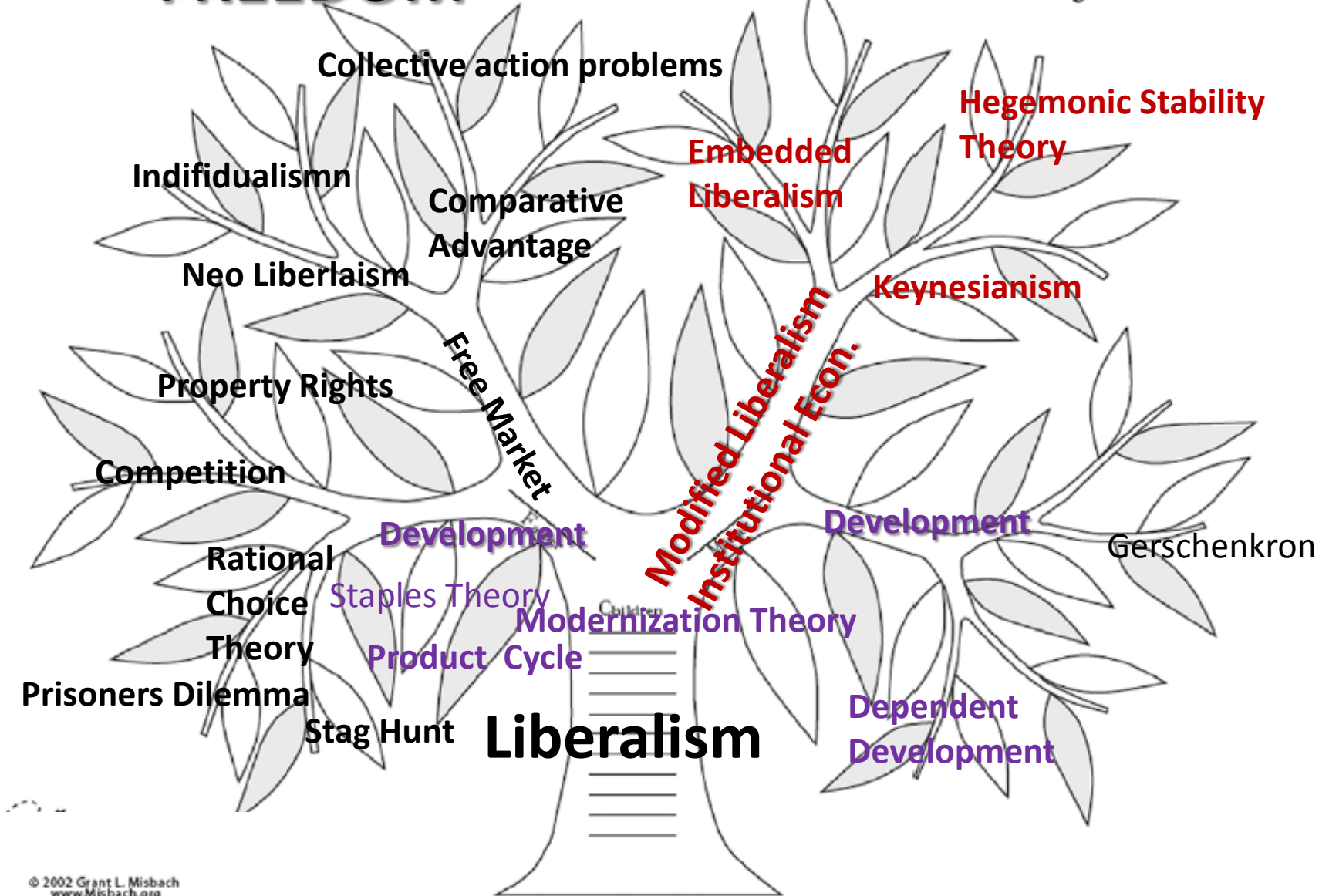# Theory Review

"FAMILIES" OF MODERN THEORIES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

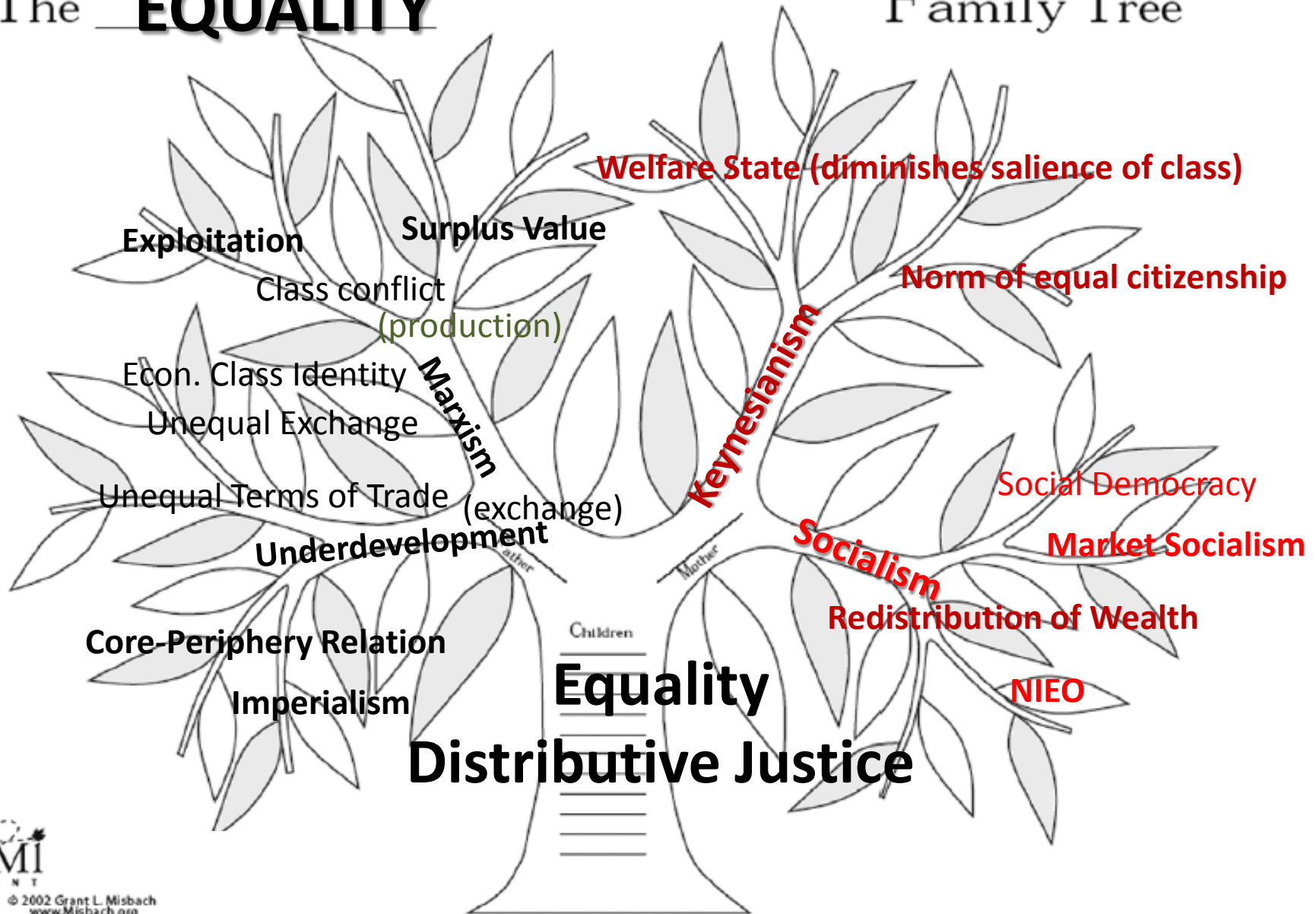The FREEDOM Family Tree

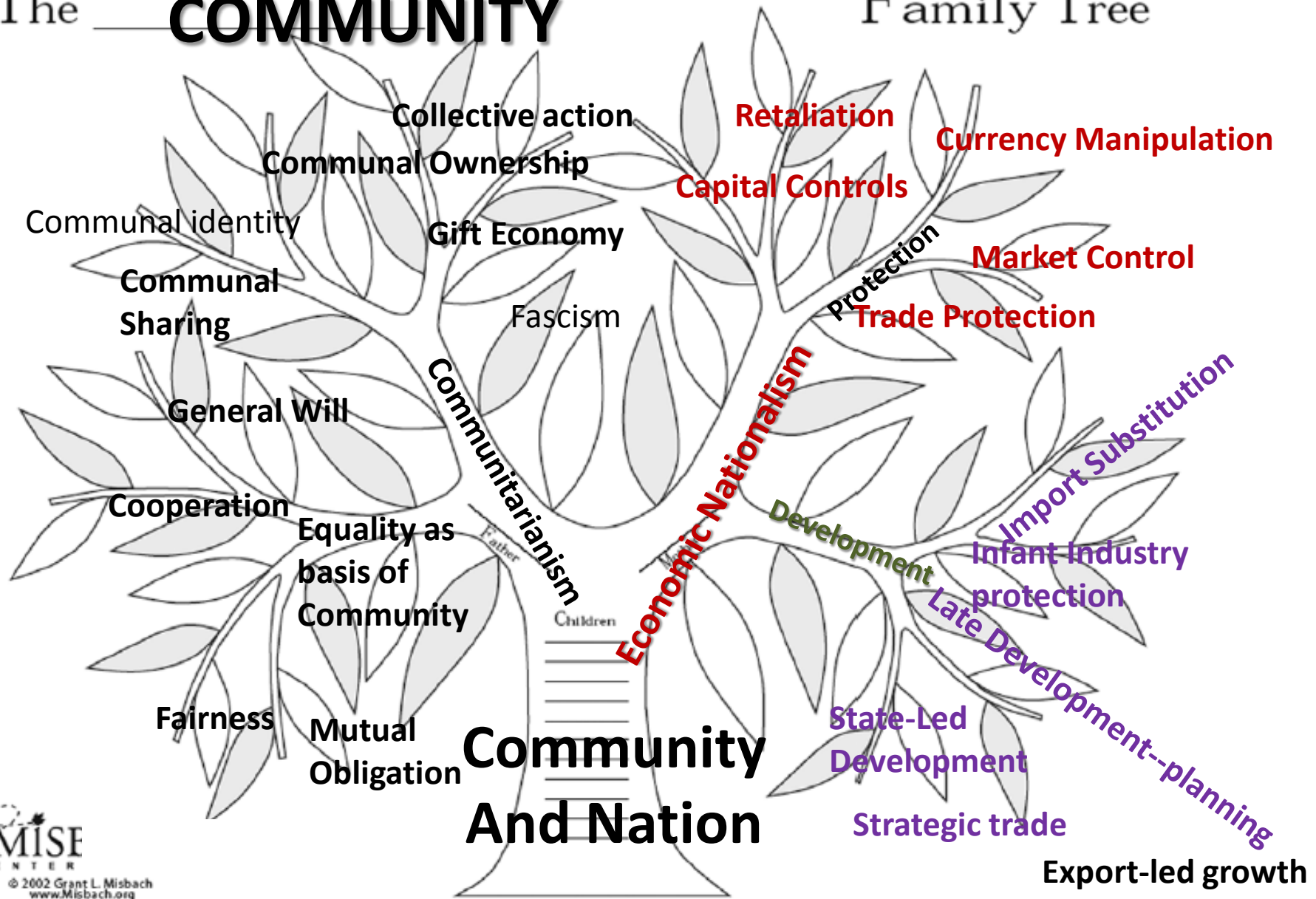Collective action problems

Hegemonic Stability Theory

Indifidualismn

Comparative Advantage

Embedded Liberalism

Neo Liberlaism

Keynesianism

Property Rights

Free Market

Competition

Modified Liberalism
Institutional Econ.

Development

Development

Gerschenkron

Rational Choice Theory

Staples Theory

Modernization Theory

Product Cycle

Prisoners Dilemma

Dependent Development

Stag Hunt

Liberalism

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The **EQUALITY** Family Tree

Welfare State (diminishes salience of class)

Exploitation

Surplus Value

Class conflict

Norm of equal citizenship

(production)

Econ. Class Identity

Unequal Exchange

Marxism

Keynesianism

Unequal Terms of Trade (exchange)

Socialism

Social Democracy

Underdevelopment

Market Socialism

Core-Periphery Relation

Children

Redistribution of Wealth

Imperialism

Equality

Distributive Justice

NIEO

Father

Mother

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The _____ COMMUNITY Family Tree

Collective action
Communal Ownership
Communal identity
Gift Economy
Communal Sharing
Fascism
General Will
Cooperation
Equality as basis of Community
Fairness
Mutual Obligation

Retaliation
Currency Manipulation
Capital Controls
Market Control
Protection
Trade Protection
Communitarianism
Economic Nationalism
Development
Import Substitution
Infant Industry protection
Late Development--planning
State-Led Development
Strategic trade
Export-led growth

Father
Children

Community And Nation

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Theory working itself out: 20th century Political Economy
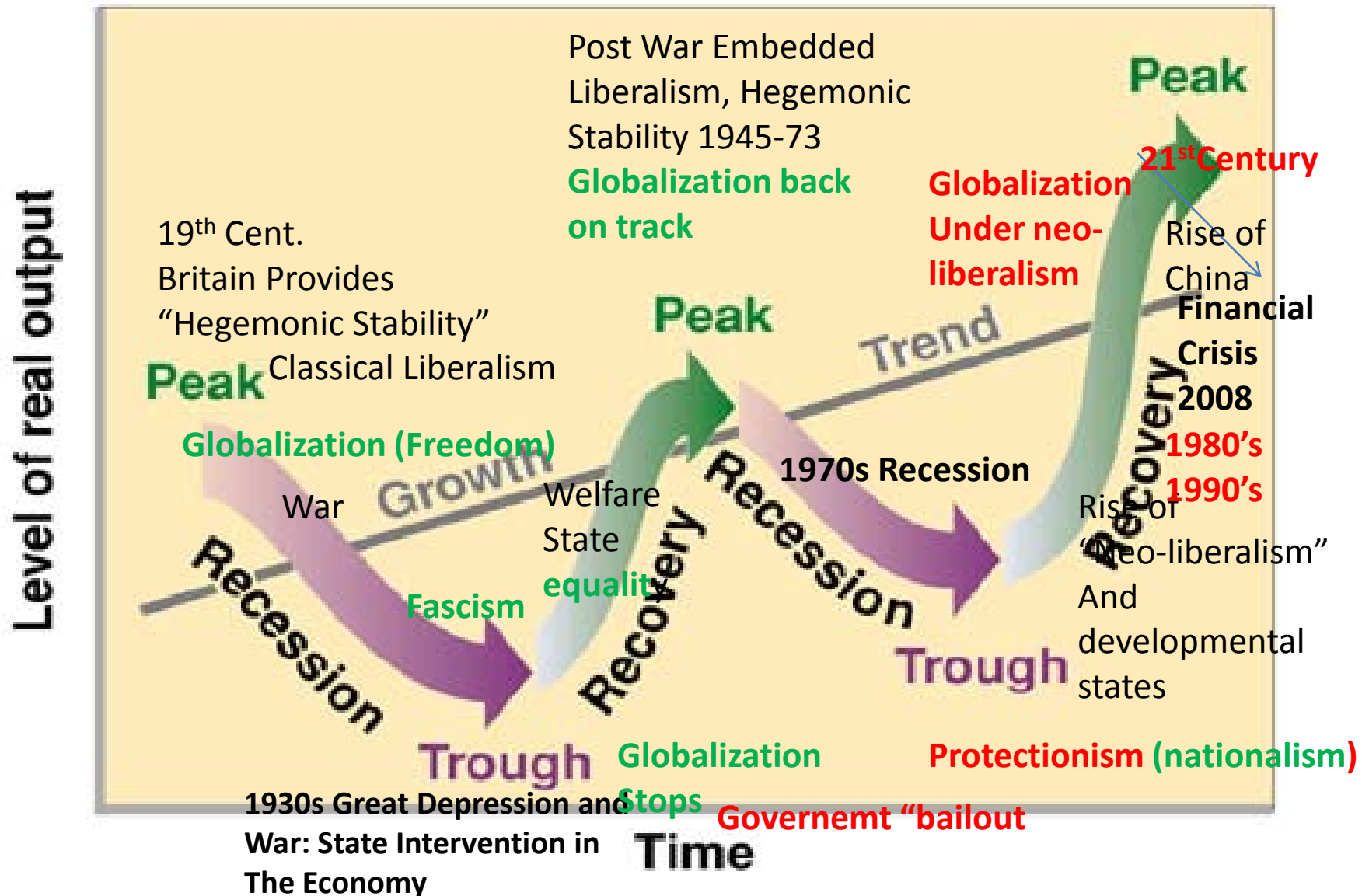
21ˢᵗ Century a causal chain of globalization

Neo liberalism + fall of communism + rise of Asian Tigers and China

Factor mobility—growing global commodification of land, labor, and capital
- Rising competition

Be efficient or die!

Develop technologies of efficiency + pressure governments to lower wages, taxes, regulation
- Policy convergence

More efficiency → more productivity –growth → cultural convergency
- But inequality

Globalization and Culture: How does Global Culture Converge?

- Liberal View

    State shrinking → Political convergence and harmonization, cultural convergence...consumer culture

Global Liberalism Overcomes cultural divides

Level of real output

Globalization unites Cultures

Peak

EU

?

1945 Nationalism
Seen as big danger:
Rise of Transnational
Institutions

Peak

Ethno Fascism 1939

Globalization
Under embedded
Liberalism

Globalisation and Multiculturalism
nationalism War 1914

European Integration

Peak

Recession

Growth

Recovery

Recession

Trough

Recovery

Trend

Ethno Fascism 1939

Trough

Globalization Dies

Time

Why is this good?

- Liberal view: Without globalization and the creation of a global culture you get ethnonationalism
- Two kinds of nationalism: civic nationalism (inclusive) and ethno-nationalism (common language, culture, faith, ethnic ancestry)
  - Extended family united by blood ties
  - There is a common "we"
  - Very subjective
  - But Ethnonationalism can lead to ethnic/religious conflict
  - Therefore it should be overcome
    - Look at the results in 20th century history

Germans try to exterminate Jews

They almost succeed

Pile of Jews' Glasses at Auschwitz

Never Again! The Optimistic Liberal Argument Global Cultural Convergence

- Ethnonationalism is the historical legacy of pre-modern conditions.

- Move from tradition to modernity, globalization universalizes liberal culture, spreads democracy.

21ˢᵗ Century?

But what actually happened? The rise of Ethnonationalism under globalization

- A world divided by ethnic and sectarian nationalist states and the rise of extremist ethno-national and sectarian nationalist ideologies.

- Exclusive **"Nations"** with unique citizenschip rights have aligned with both **"states"** and **territory** in the 21st Century. This trio forms the core of national identity for most of the world—

20th Century Rise of Ethno-Nationalism
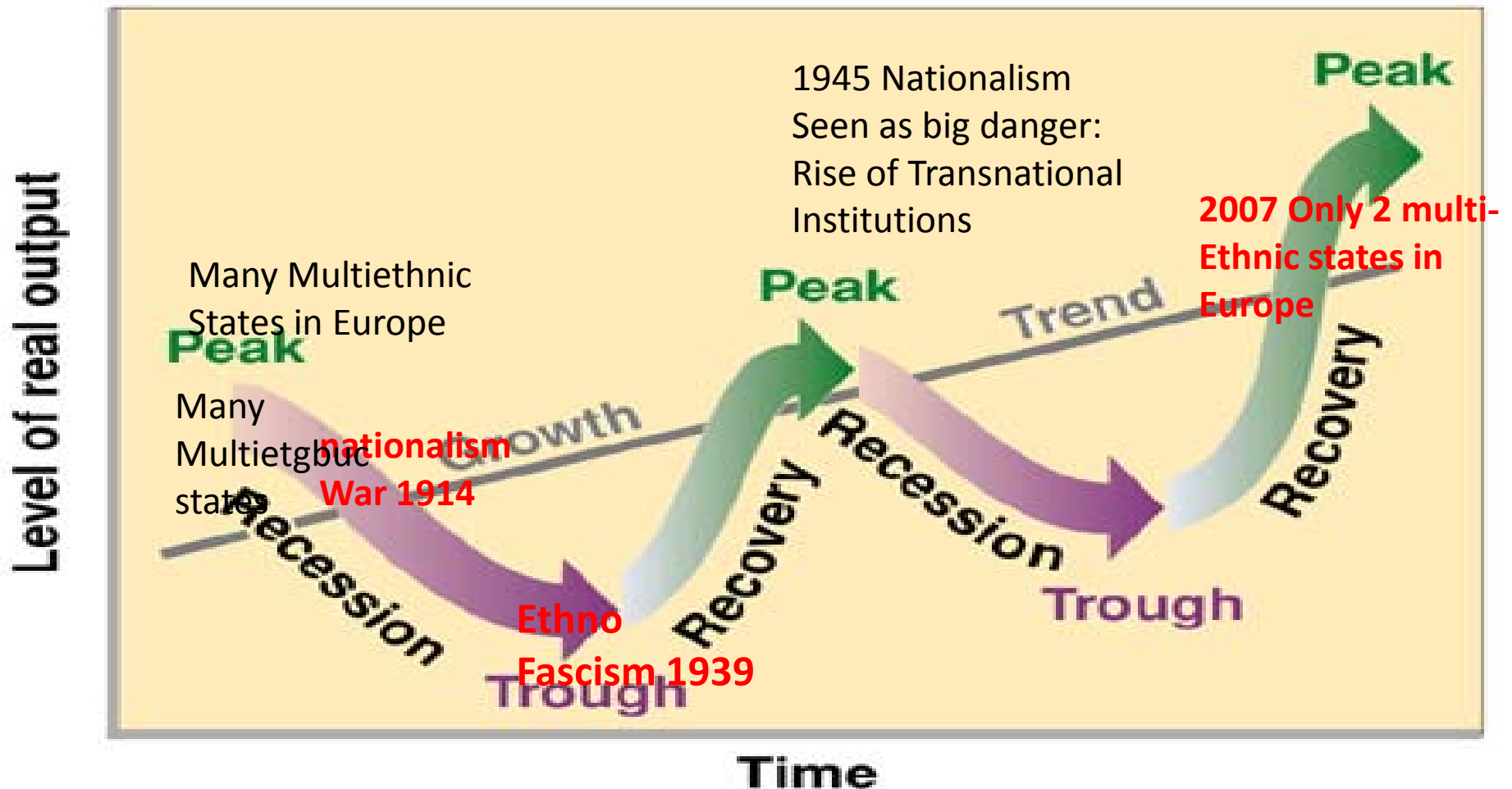
Demonstrators supporting the Abkhazians and South Ossetians protest against Georgia in front of the Georgian Embassy in Ankara
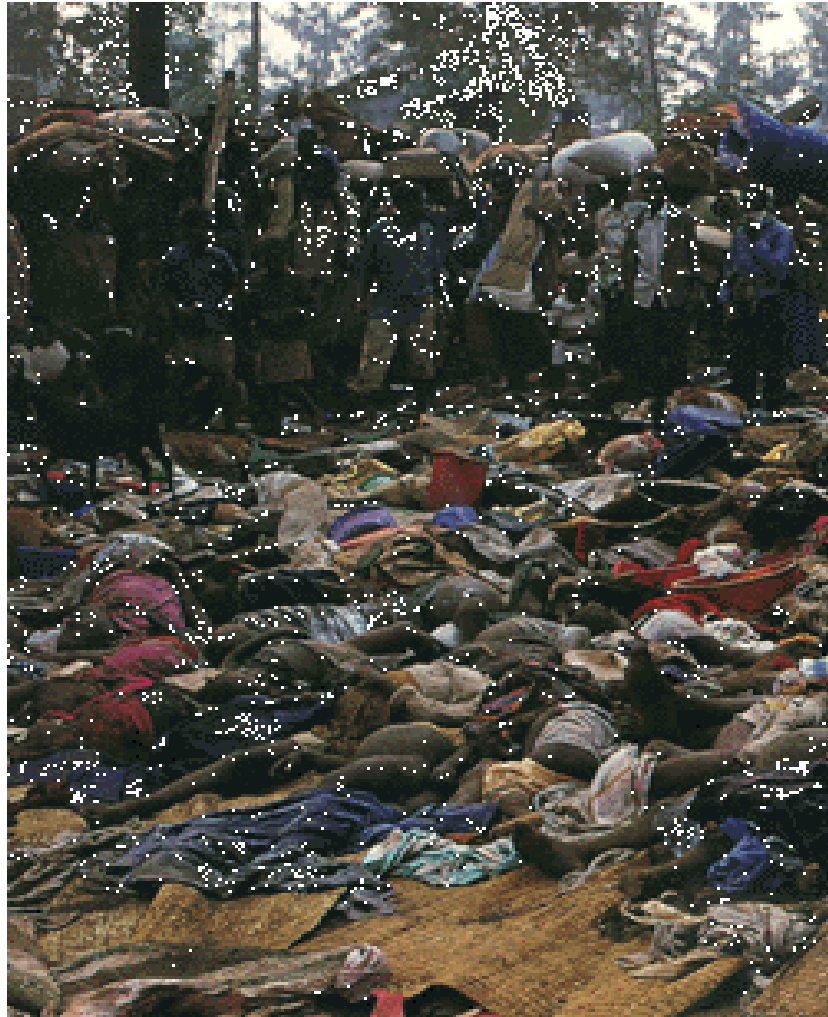
New Genocides under globalization

Rwandan Genocide

Parents   Orphans

Photo © Corinne Dufka

Is Ethnonationalism sustainable?

- **Some say Yes, and call it national self-determination,**

- But there are not enough "states" to go around, given the multiplicity of "nations" in the world.

What does Globalization have to do with it? 4) Things

- Pre Globalization: ethnic division of Labor
- 1) globalization creates winners and losers along ethnic lines
- 2) globalization homogenizes culture leading to a loss of identity
- 3) globalization spreads the weaknesses of liberalism
- 4) Globalization causes a loss of state sovereignty

The impact of these 4 forces: the creation of identity politics

1) winners & losers → → → → → ↘

2) homogenization →identity loss → → → **IDENTITY POLITICS**

3) weakness of liberalism→ → → → ↗

4) state-shrinking→ ↓ loyalty to state ↗

Identity Politics vs. Interest-based Politics

- How are social divisions translated into political divisions?

- Individuals hold cross-cutting interests that can be negotiated in the political arena.
- Compromise among competing interests is possible

- Ascriptive Identities (ethnicity, gender, religion) are exclusive and collective.
- Group identities….. in which you can't get into the group unless your identity is correct.
- each exclusive group vies for representation in the political arena. Identities can't be compromised.

Identity Politics and Democracy

- The problem of compromise

- "Which side are you on" vs. "who are you?"

- Identity can't be compromised away

Jihad (forces that create identity politics)	•GROUP NORMS •Exclusive communities, •Solidarity with an exclusive group •Obedience to rigid hierarchy	GOVERNANCE Tribalism, one-party dictatorships, Theocratic fundamentalism	ARENA Sub-national actors that rebel against integration and universalism (sects, minorities) in wars against each other
Mac World (forces that globalize politics)	Global community, freedom, networks, not hierarchies	administration of things, not people, bureaucracy	forces that transcend national boundaries: markets, resources, information, communication, technology, ecology
Democracy	citizenship, participation, equal justice, protection of minorities, human rights	laws applying to all citizens, self-government	forces that historically have required a nation-state

Identity Politics → globalization backlash (double movement)—fragmented communities