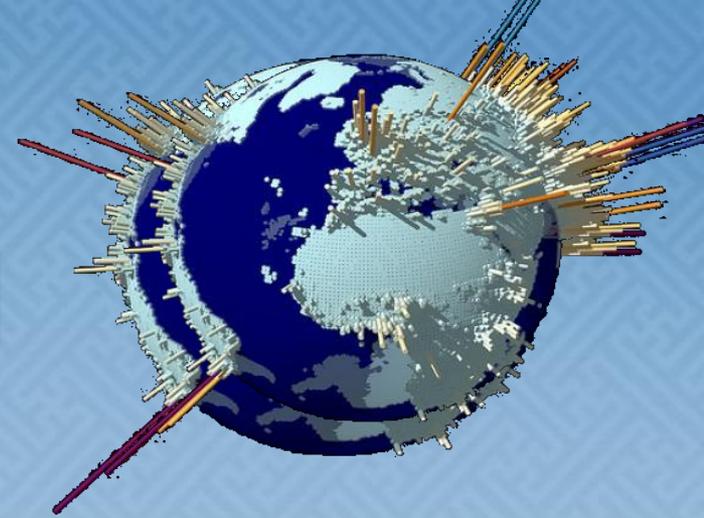


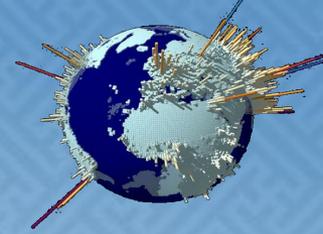
Globalization and Diversity: A Roadmap for the Course Part II



No two countries that both had McDonald's had
fought a war against each other since each got its
McDonald's.

Thomas Friedman

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Scope

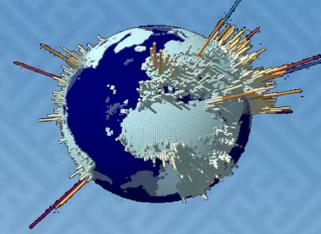


Examination of:

- tradition and change
- new cultural forms produced through cultural interaction
- gender issues
- global languages and religions

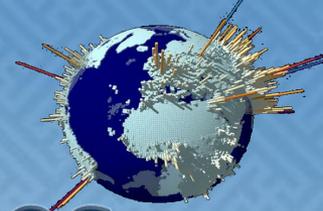


Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Culture



- culture
 - learned, not innate
 - behavior held in common by a group of people, empowering them with what is commonly called a “way of life”
 - abstract and material dimensions

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Cultural Landscapes



- cultural landscapes: space into place
 - visible, material expressions of human settlement
 - exhibit great diversity across the globe

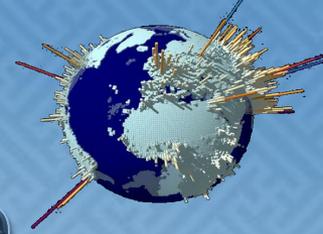


shopping mall
in Kunming,
China



Luzon,
Philippines

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Consumer Culture

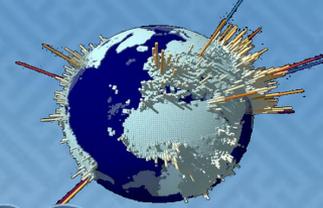


- may erode local diversity
- tension between traditional cultures and external globalizing influences
 - examples: clothing, food, movies
 - Many global goods and services originate in North America.
 - hybridization or syncretism: sometimes occurs when forms of American popular culture spread abroad then are melded with local cultural traditions



Thai woman eating under poster advertising "Thai Spicy McSalad Shaker"

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Conflicting Cultures

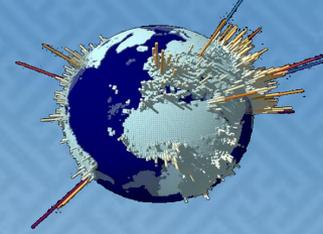


linguistic diversity
in Maryland



- Culture is learned (not innate), is shared (not individual) behavior, and includes both abstract (language, religion) and material elements (architecture, technology).
- Conflicting Cultures:
 - cultural imperialism: active promotion of one's cultural system over another
 - cultural nationalism: the process of defending a cultural system against offensive cultural expression while at the same time actively promoting local or national values
 - cultural syncretism: the blending of elements of culture to form a new culture

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language

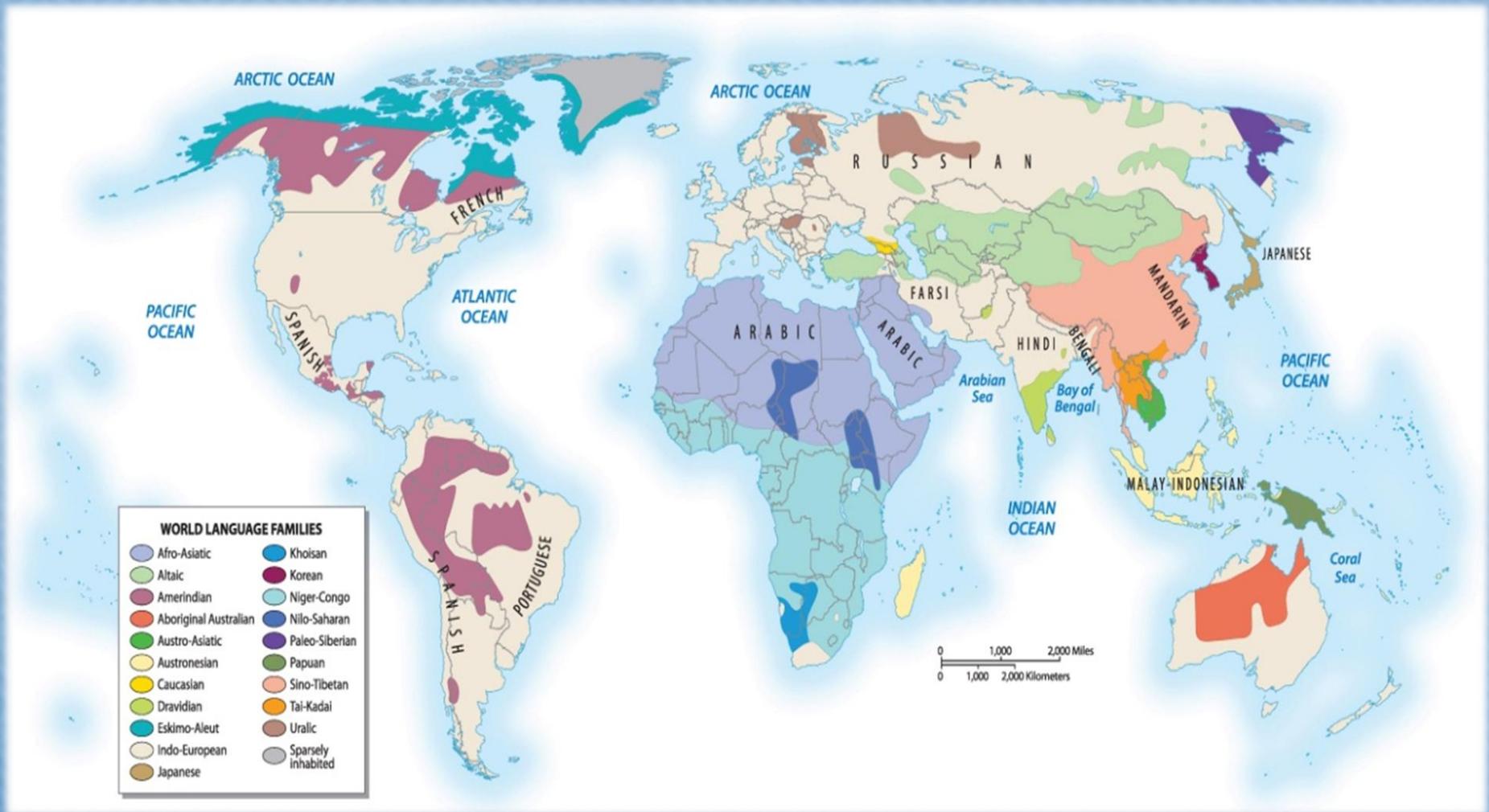
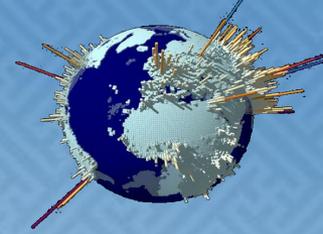


- Language and culture are closely tied.
- Language is often the characteristic that best defines cultural groups.
- **dialect**: a distinctive form of a language associated with a specific region (eg, American and British English)
- **lingua franca**: a third language that is adopted by people from different cultural groups in a state who cannot speak each other's language (eg, Swahili in Africa or English in India)

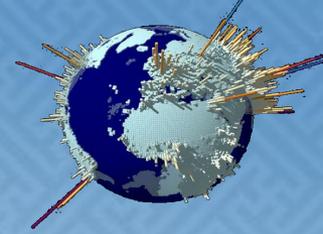


English as a global language (in Dubai)

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion

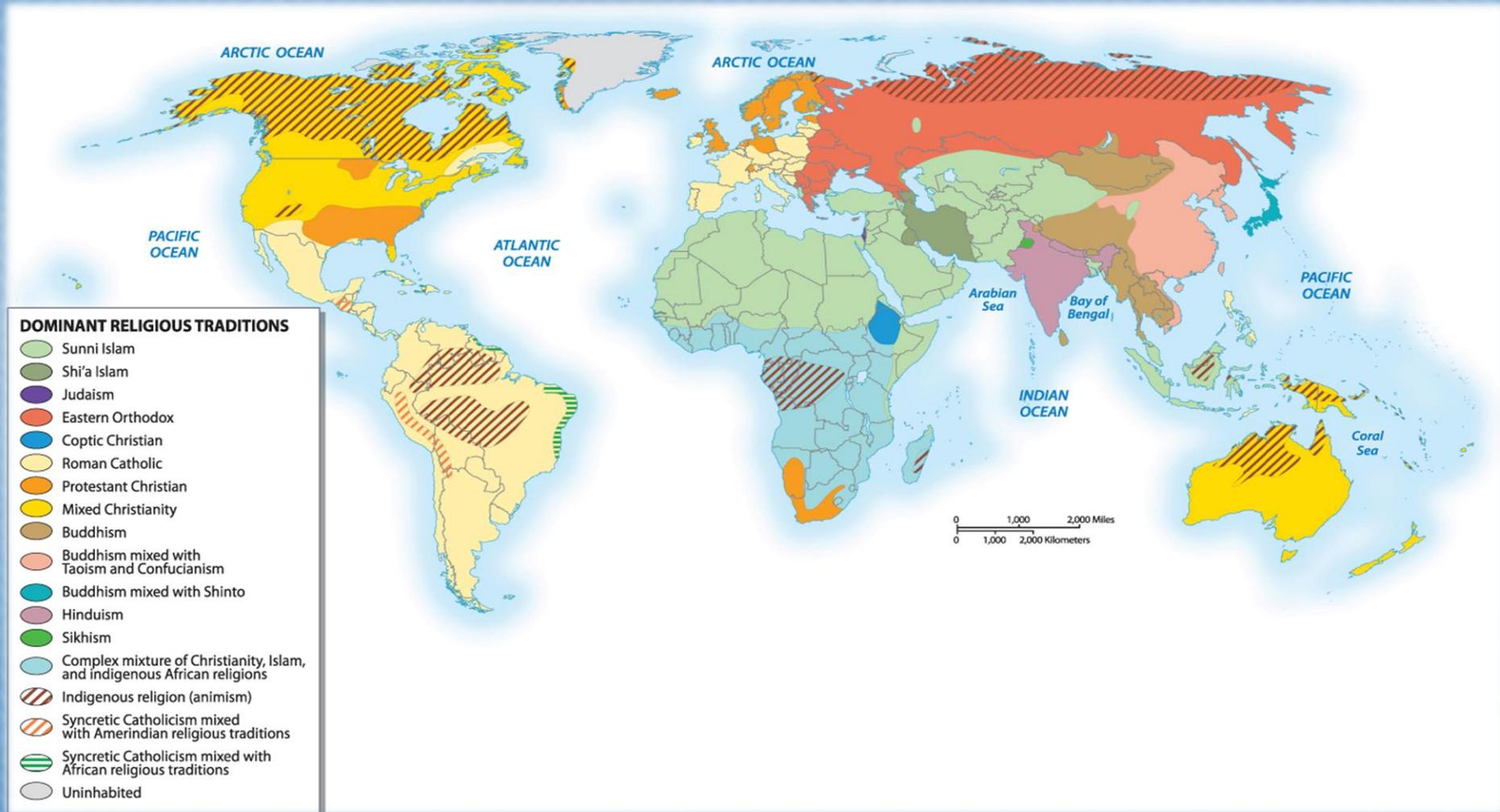
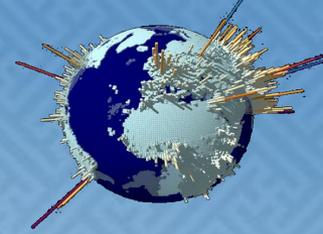


- Religion is another extremely important defining trait of cultural groups.
- **universalizing religion**: attempts to appeal to all people regardless of location or culture (examples: Christianity with 2 billion, Islam with 1.2 billion, Buddhism)
- **ethnic religion**: identified closely with a specific ethnic group, does not actively seek converts (examples: Judaism, Hinduism with 850 million in India)
- **secularization**: exists when people consider themselves to be non-religious or atheistic (about 1 billion)

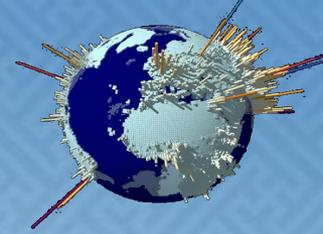
Sultan Ahmet Camii (Blue Mosque), Istanbul, Turkey



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion

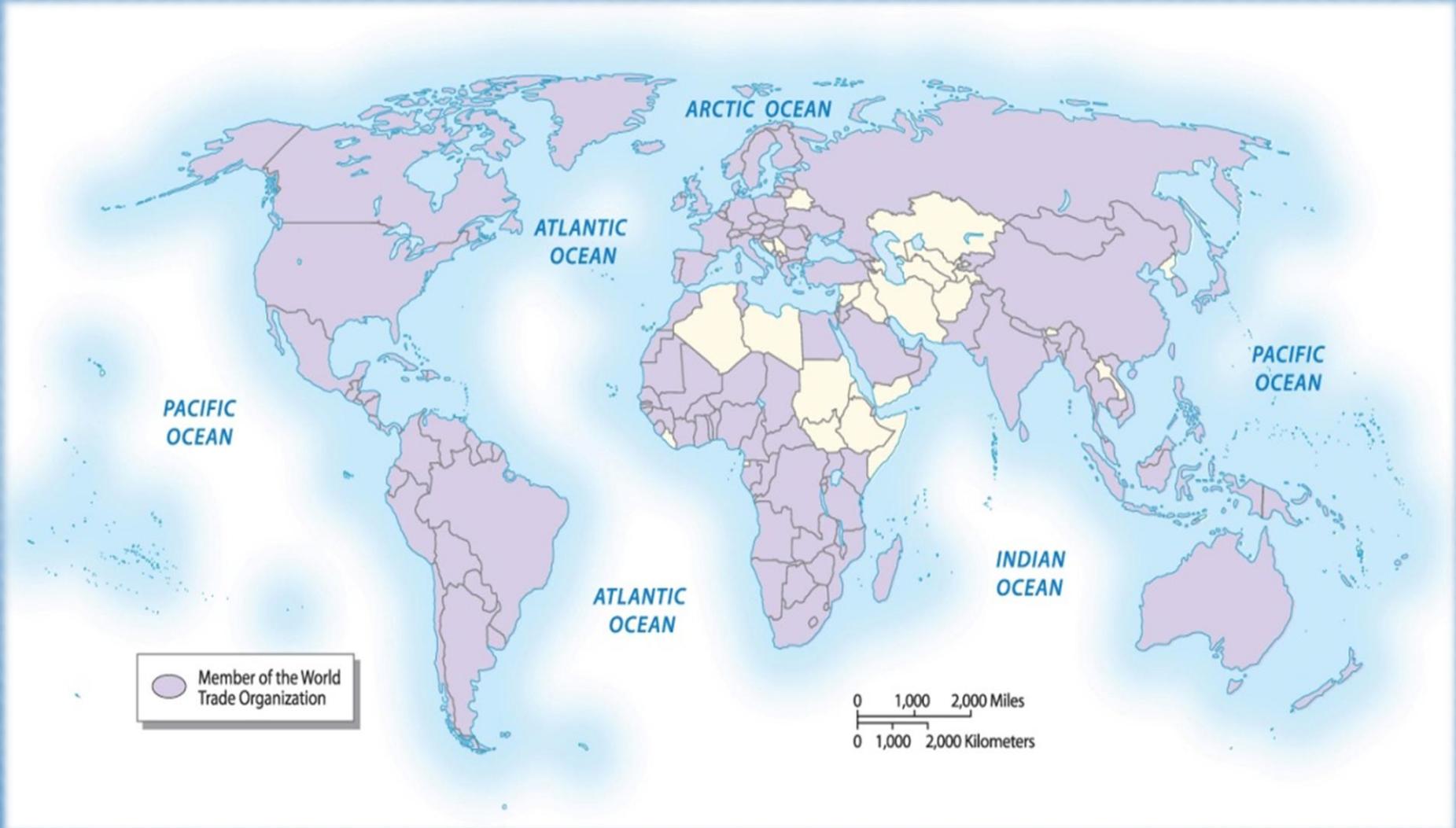
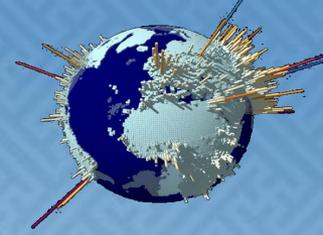


Geopolitical Framework: Global Politics

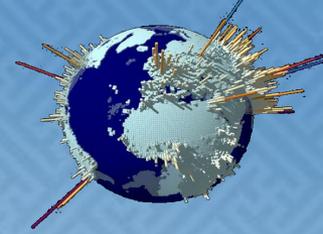


- The Geopolitical Component
 - The United Nations provides representation to all states.
 - International agreements promote global trade and cultural exchange.
- Environmental Concerns
 - Globalized economy, transnational corporations create environmental problems, disrupt local ecosystems.
 - Native peoples may lose resource base.
 - Globalization aggravates world environmental problems (climate change, air and water pollution, deforestation).
 - International treaties may help.

Geopolitical Framework: World Trade Organization



Geopolitical Framework: Terminology

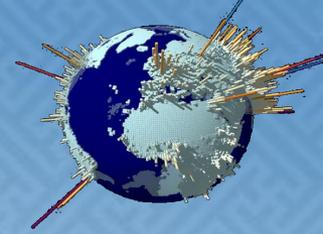


- **geopolitics:** term that describes the close link between geography and political activity
 - Focuses on the interaction between power, territory and space at all levels.
- **state:** a political unit with territorial boundaries recognized by other states and internally governed by an organizational structure
- **nation:** a large group of people who share many cultural elements (eg, language, religion, cultural identity) and view themselves as a single political community, Kurds are a nation without a state
- **nation-state:** a relatively homogenous cultural group with its own fully independent political territory (eg, Japan, France)

Geopolitical Framework: Kurds, Nation Without a State



Geopolitical Framework: Separatism



A common definition of **separatism** is that it is the advocacy of a state of cultural, ethnic, tribal, religious, racial, governmental or gender separation from the larger group. While it often refers to full political secession, separatist groups may seek nothing more than greater autonomy.

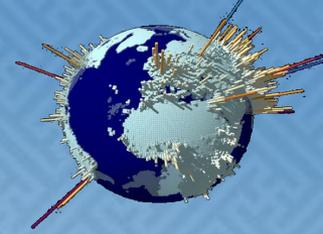
Separatist groups practice a form of **identity politics** - political activity founded in the shared experiences of injustice of members of certain social groups. Such groups believe attempts at integration with dominant groups compromise their identity and ability to pursue greater self-determination.

However, economic and political factors usually are critical in creating strong separatist movements as opposed to less ambitious identity movements.



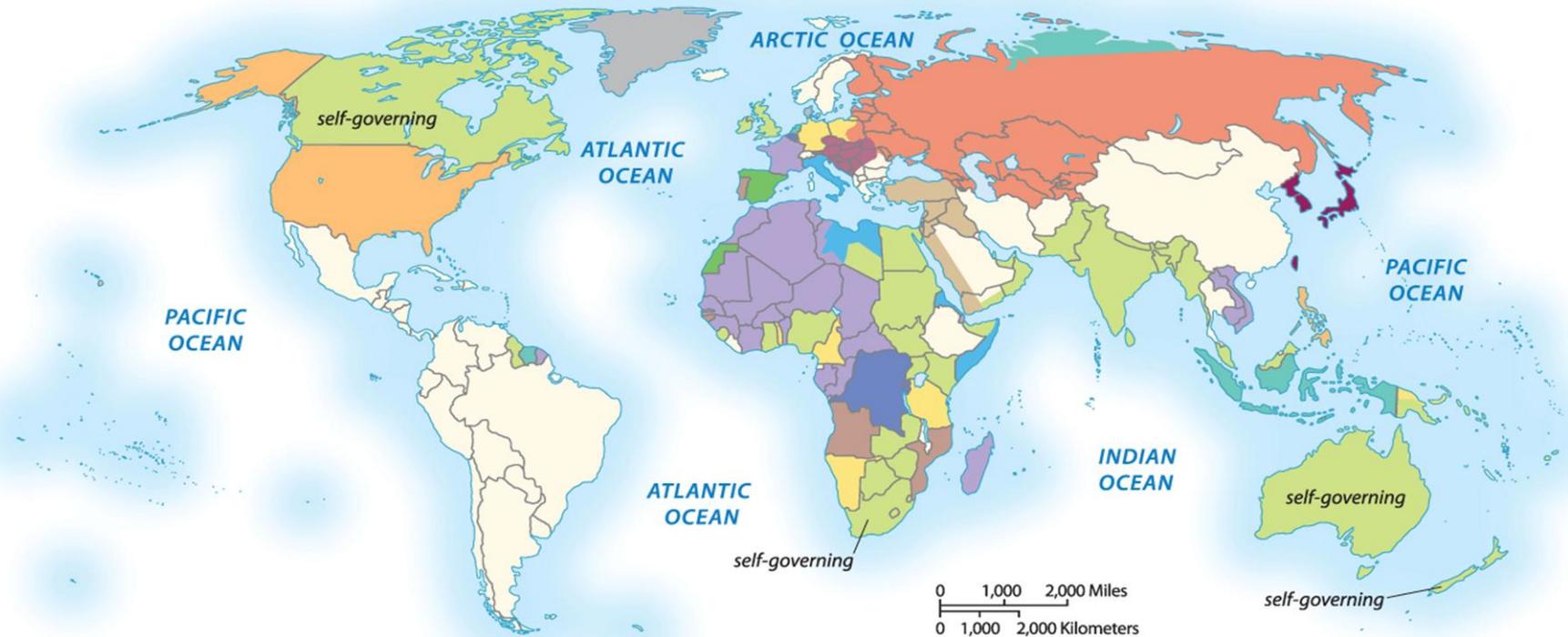
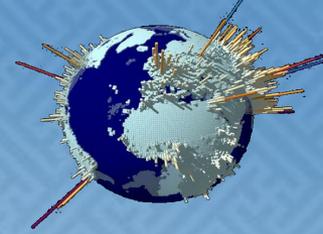
Ethnic Separatism

Geopolitical Framework: Fragmentation and Unity



- Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces
 - centrifugal forces: cultural and political forces acting to weaken or divide an existing state
 - examples: linguistic minority status, ethnic separatism, territorial autonomy, disparities in income and well-being
 - centripetal forces: forces that promote political unity and reinforce the state structure
 - examples: shared sense of history, need for military security, overarching economic structure
- Colonialism and Decolonialization
 - colonialism: formal establishment of rule over a foreign population
 - decolonialization: the process of a colony's gaining (or regaining) control over its territory and establishing a separate independent government

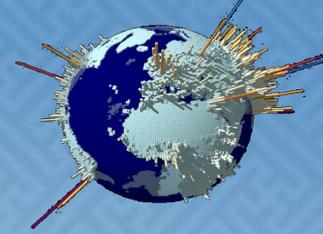
Geopolitical Framework: Fragmentation and Unity



COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, 1914

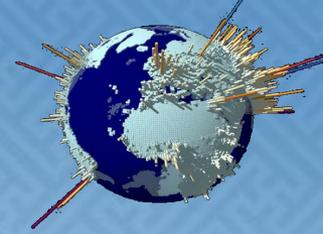


Geopolitical Framework: Fragmentation and Unity



- **terrorism** : the use of violence, or threatened use of violence, in order to achieve a political, religious or ideological aim ... In modern times, terrorism is considered a major threat to society and is therefore illegal under anti-terrorism laws in most jurisdictions.
- **insurgency**: a rebellion against authority (for example, an authority recognized as such by the United Nations) when those taking part in the rebellion are not recognized as belligerents (having the right to wage war)
- **counterinsurgency**: the organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify or challenge the political control of a region ... It is primarily a political struggle, in which both sides use armed force to create space for their political, economic and influence activities to be effective.

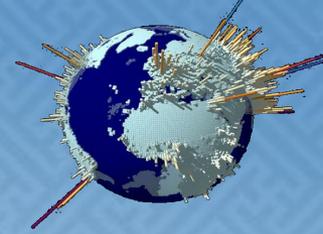
Geopolitical Framework: Global Terrorism



- The 9/11 terrorist attacks were not attached to a nationalist or regional geopolitical aspiration to achieve independence or autonomy.
- Global terrorism is a product and an expression of globalization.
 - **asymmetrical warfare**: the differences between a superpower's military technology and strategy and the lower level technology and decentralized guerilla tactics used by terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda and the Taliban



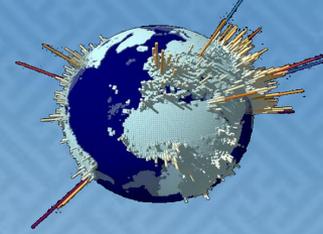
Economic and Social Development: Globalization



- Advocates of Globalization
 - Globalization is logical expression of capitalism.
 - Removing trade barriers will increase efficiency, spread new technology and ideas.
 - The free flow of capital will enhance global economic wealth.
 - The world's poorer states will catch up through globalization.



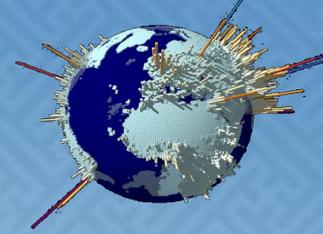
Economic and Social Development: Globalization



- Critics of Globalization
 - Today's core, developed states did not use globalization's free-market economic model to foster their own development.
 - Globalization creates greater inequality between rich and poor
 - Globalization promotes free-market, export-oriented economies, at the expense of local, indigenous economies.
 - Globalization spreads undesirable things (diseases, crime, harmful flora and fauna).
 - not a 'natural' process

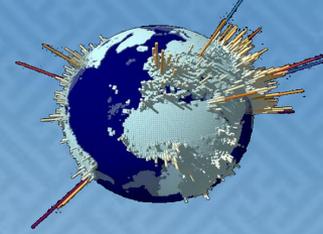


Economic and Social Development: Globalization



- A Middle Position?
 - Globalization is probably unavoidable, but can (and should) be managed.
 - Even anti-globalization forces use the global reach of the internet to oppose globalization.
 - Strong and efficient governments, international organizations and watchdog groups can help manage globalization.
- Diversity in a Globalizing World
 - The world is still a diverse place - language, religion, politics, economics, foods, architecture, urban forms.
 - Ethnic and cultural differences are contributing to separatist political movements.

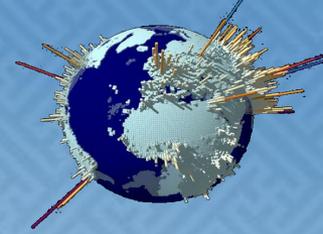
Economic and Social Development: Globalization



- economic convergence - The idea of convergence in economics (also known as the catch-up effect) is the hypothesis that poorer economies' per capita incomes will tend to grow at faster rates than richer economies. As a result, all economies should eventually converge in terms of per capita income. Poorer states can replicate the production methods, technologies and institutions of developed states.

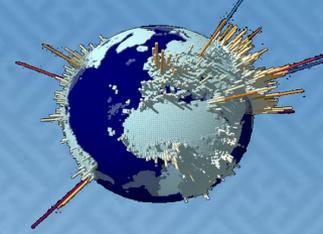


Economic and Social Development: Globalization



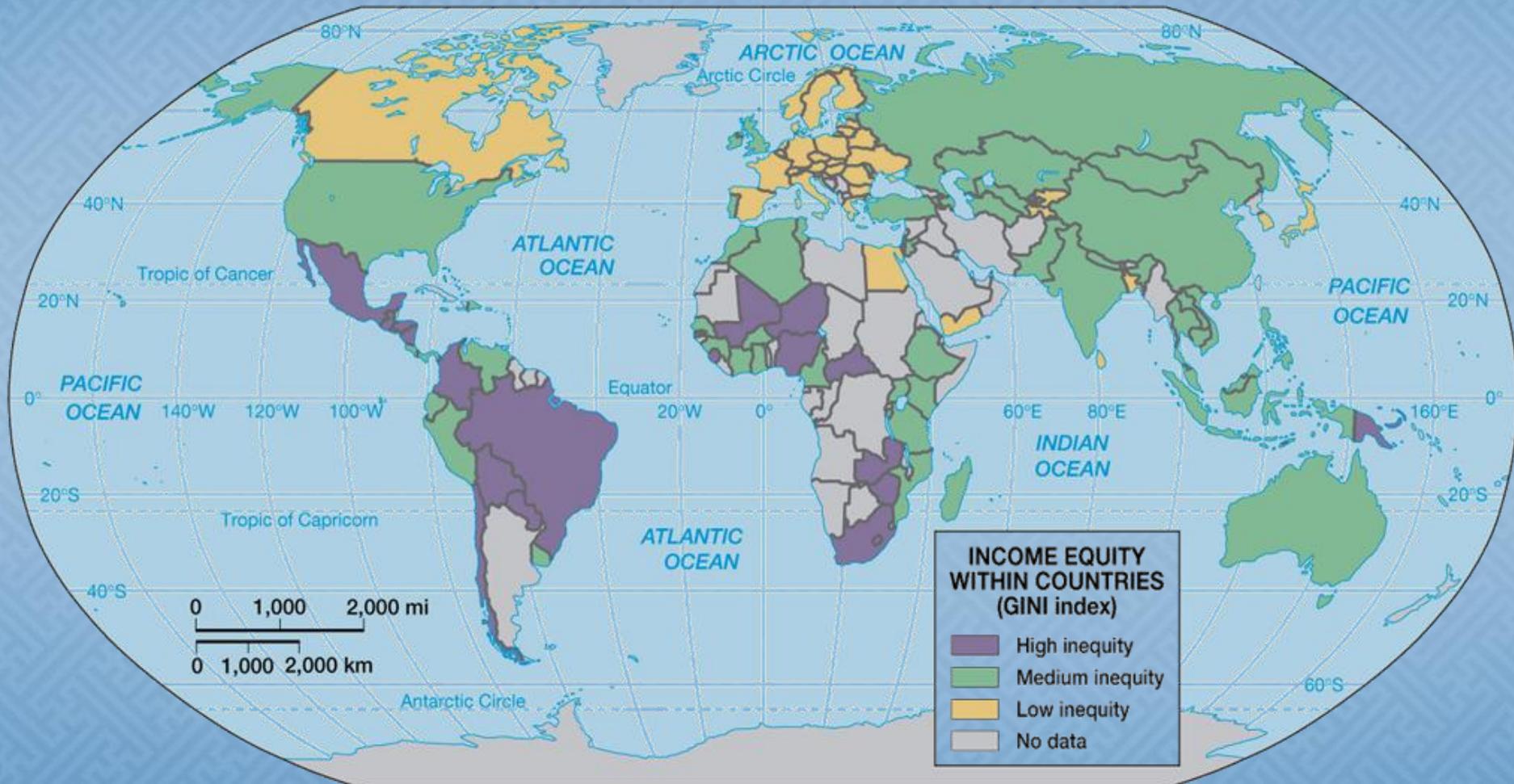
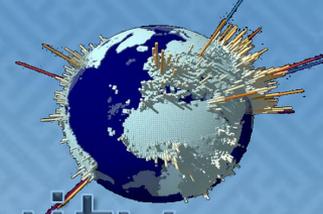
- **multinational organizations** - organizations that have a presence in one or more states other than their home state ...
Multinational organizations have existed since the beginning of overseas trade. In more recent times, multinational organizations have grown in power and visibility, but have come to be viewed more ambivalently by both governments and individuals worldwide.
- **The World Bank** - an international financial institution that provides loans to developing states for capital programs
- **WTO** - The World Trade Organization is an intergovernmental organization which regulates international trade.
- **IMF** - The International Monetary Fund is an international organization of 189 states working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.

Economic and Social Development: Prosperity



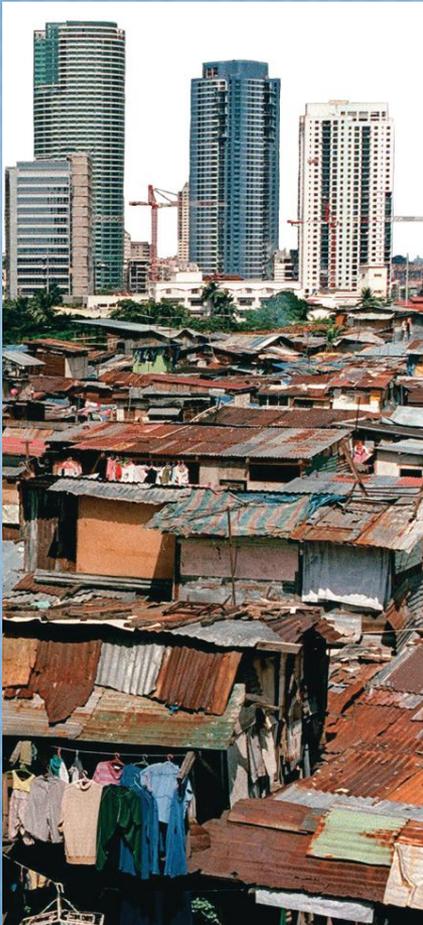
- Economic development brings increased prosperity to individuals, regions and nation-states.
- More- and Less-Developed States
 - **core-periphery model**: US, Canada, Western Europe and Japan make up the economic core in the northern hemisphere, while most areas to the south make up a less-developed periphery.
- Indicators of Economic Development
 - **development**: qualitative and quantitative measures indicating structural changes (getting better)
 - **growth**: increase in the size of a system (getting bigger)

Economic and Social Development: Economic Equity



You want equity, not inequity.

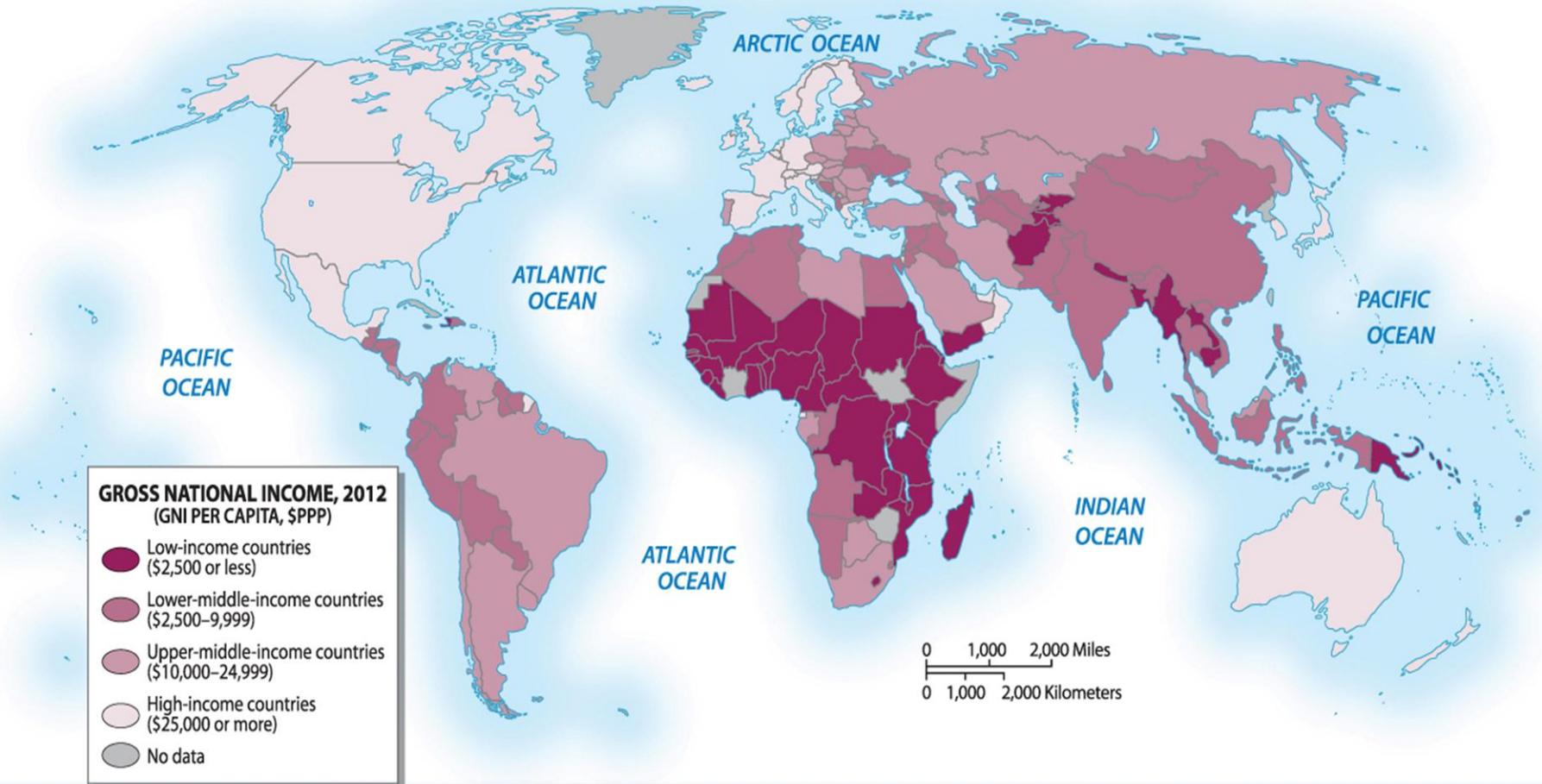
Economic and Social Development: Economic Income



- Gross National Income (GNI): the value of all final goods and services produced within a state plus net income from abroad
- GNI per capita: obtained by dividing the GNI by a country's population

Economic Unevenness

Economic and Social Development: Economic Income



Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators



- **mortality rate under 5 years:** number of children who die per 1,000 persons; related to availability of food, basic healthcare
- **adult literacy rates:** percentage of a society's males and females who can read; related to economic development, birthrates
- **human development index (HDI):** a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank states into four tiers of human development ... a state scores a higher HDI when the life expectancy at birth is longer, the education period is longer and the income per capita is higher.
- **gender inequality index (GII):** an index for the measurement of gender disparity that captures the loss of achievement within a state due to gender inequality ... It uses three dimensions to do so: reproductive health, empowerment and labor market participation.



Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators

Country	GNI per Capita, PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual % Growth 2000–10	Human Development Index 2011 ¹	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy 2012 ²	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate 1990	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate 2010	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Inequality Index (2011) ^{3,1}
China	7,640	10.8	.687	29.8	75	48	18	94	0.209
India	3,400	8.0	.547	68.7	65	115	63	63	0.617
United States	47,310	1.8	.910	—	79	11	8	—	0.299
Indonesia	4,200	5.3	.617	46.1	72	85	35	92	0.505
Brazil	11,000	3.7	.718	10.8	74	59	19	90	0.449
Pakistan	2,790	5.1	.504	60.2	65	124	87	56	0.573
Nigeria	2,170	6.7	.459	84.5	51	213	143	61	—
Bangladesh	1,810	5.9	.500	76.5	69	143	48	56	0.550
Russia	19,240	5.4	.755	<2	69	27	12	100	0.338
Japan	34,610	0.9	.901	—	83	6	3	—	0.123

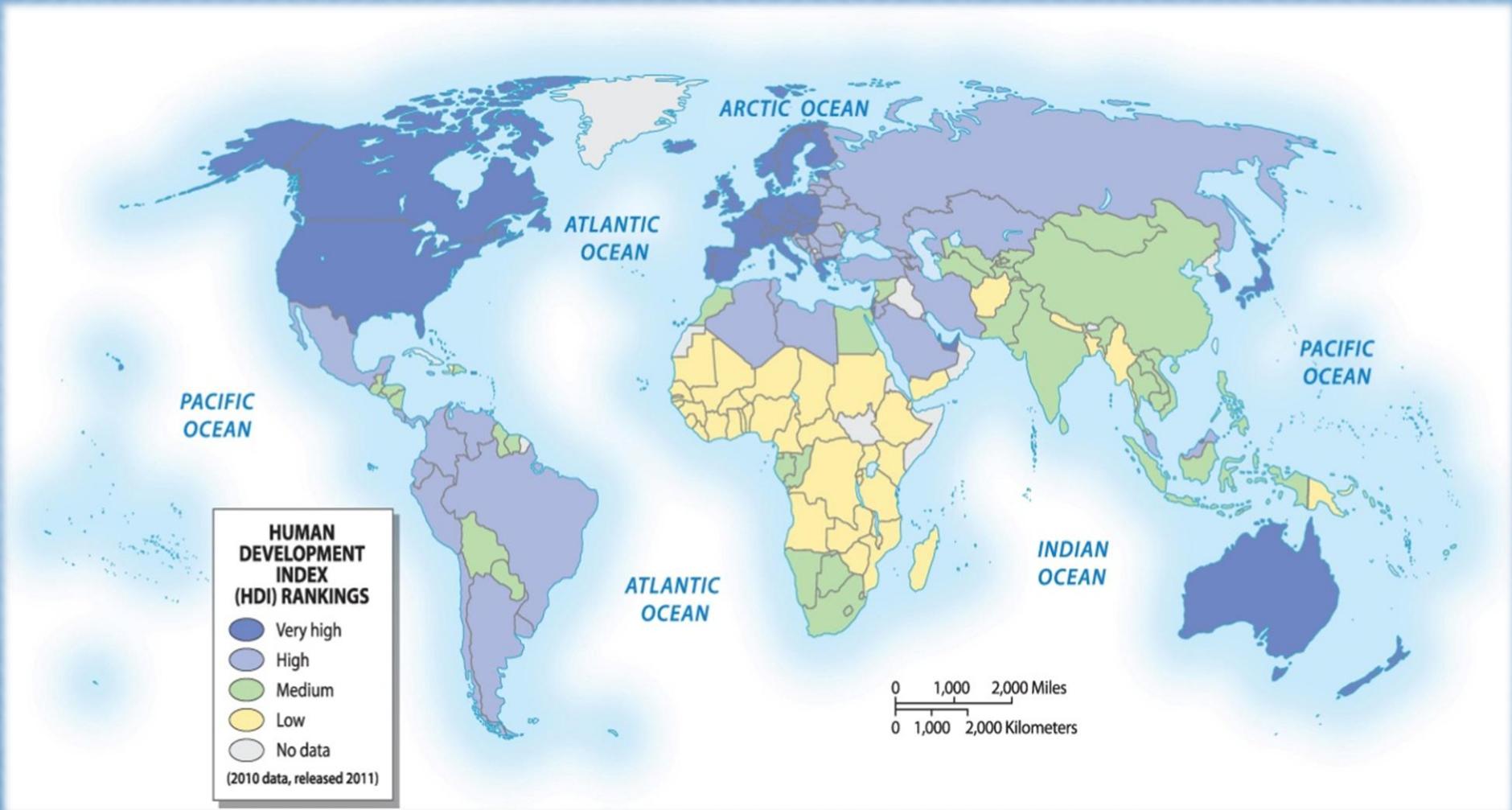
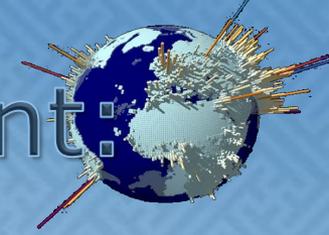
¹United Nations, *Human Development Report*, 2011.

²Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet*, 2012.

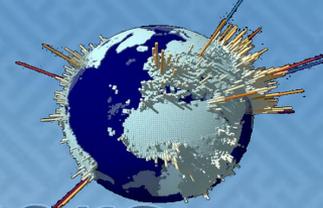
³Gender Equality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 2012.

Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators



Economic and Social Development: Social Indicators

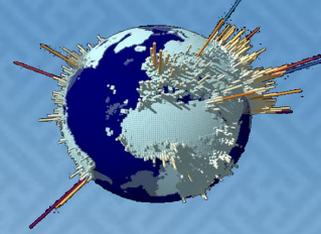


- increased international migration
- criminal element to globalization
- terrorism
- drugs
- pornography and prostitution
- human trafficking
- gambling

Global Drug Trade

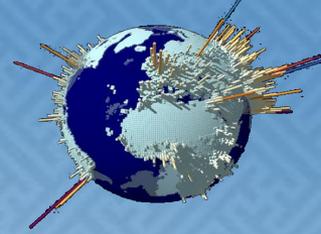


Diversity Amid Globalization



- Our discussion of each region includes five themes:
 - the physical setting, including environmental issues
 - population and settlement
 - cultural coherence and diversity
 - the geopolitical framework
 - economic and social development
- In the **physical setting**, climate change and global warming, resulting from pollution of the atmosphere by greenhouse gases, is a by-product of industrialization, both past and present.

Diversity Amid Globalization

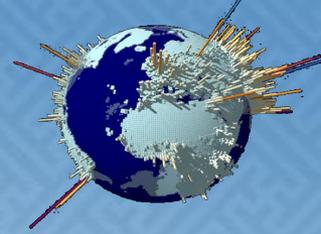


- Water, a necessity for all life, is becoming an increasingly scarce resource in this world because of limited natural freshwater, the pollution of available supplies and political and economic complexities that limit access to water.
- Plants and animals throughout the world face an extinction crisis because of habitat destruction from varied human activities.
- Globalization is both a help and a hindrance to world environmental problems.

NIGERIA West Africa Bouza
Environment Desertification
People riding donkeys on
road in dust sandstorm

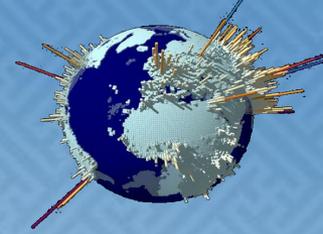


Diversity Amid Globalization



- In most regions of the developing world, **population and settlement** problems revolve around four issues:
 - rapid population growth
 - family planning (or its absence)
 - migration to new centers of economic activity
 - rapid urbanization
- A major theme in **cultural coherence and diversity** is the tension between the forces of cultural homogenization and the countercurrents of local cultural and ethnic identity.

Diversity Amid Globalization



- As the world becomes increasingly connected through international economic and political alliances, the geopolitical framework shifts and the power of the traditional nation-state lessens, with doors opening for separatist groups seeking autonomy and even independence from larger political entities.
- The theme of economic and social development is dominated by one issue - the increasing disparity between rich and poor.
- Globalization is driving a fundamental reorganization of economies and cultures through trade agreements, supranational organizations, military alliances and cultural exchanges.
- Because globalization involves both positive and negative transformations, it is a controversial and contentious topic.



economic turmoil in
Iceland

THE END

