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Definitions of Globalization: A Comprehensive Overview and a Proposed Definition

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Abstract

Many authors have attempted, with relative success, to define globalization in a variety of ways. Some claim that it cannot be done, others claim that it would constrain the meaning to do so, and still others have defied these two beliefs and have constructed a working definition. Despite differing opinions about developing a definition, all authors agree on one thing: that defining this term is anything but easy. This paper will attempt to provide a comprehensive overview of the existing definitions of globalization and introduce our proposed definition:

“Globalization is a process that encompasses the causes, course, and consequences of transnational and transcultural integration of human and non-human activities.”

Introduction

Globalization is not a single concept that can be defined and encompassed within a set time frame, nor is it a process that can be defined clearly with a beginning and an end. Furthermore, it cannot be expounded upon with certainty and be applicable to all people and in all situations. Globalization involves economic integration; the transfer of policies across borders; the transmission of knowledge; cultural stability; the reproduction, relations, and discourses of power; it is a global process, a concept, a revolution, and “an establishment of the global market free from sociopolitical control.”¹ Globalization encompasses all of these things. It is a concept that has been defined variously over the years, with some connotations referring to progress, development and stability, integration and cooperation, and others referring to regression, colonialism, and destabilization. Despite these challenges, this term brings with it a multitude of hidden agendas. An individual’s political ideology, geographic location, social status, cultural background, and ethnic and religious affiliation provide the background that determines how globalization is interpreted. In 1995, Martin Khor, President of the Third World Network² in Malaysia, referred to globalization as colonization. Concurrently, Swedish journalist Thomas Larsson, in his book *The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization* (2001), stated that globalization:

“is the process of world shrinkage, of distances getting shorter, things moving closer. It pertains to the increasing ease with which somebody on one side of the world can interact, to mutual benefit, with somebody on the other side of the world.”³

These two different interpretations reflect different perspectives rooted in different world positions.

By its nature, globalization spans a multitude of disciplines, communities, and cultures. This, of course, allows for a variety of viewpoints, be they economic, social, or political. The definitions presented here reflect some of those viewpoints. It is also vital that these definitions be presented against the reality of the global situation, as Vidya S. A. Kumar rightly points out in his article “A Critical Methodology of Globalization: Politics of the 21st Century?”. It is, however, beyond the scope of this paper to assess the extent to which each of the statements captures reality. Rather, we look at issues surrounding the difficulties of defining globalization and discuss the benefits of doing so within the larger debate.

The impact of globalization is vast, as the definitions that we present here indicate. One question remains regarding the potential difficulty of trying to define this concept, as well as the limitations involved in trying to do so: does this hinder discussions about globalization? Does the fact that globalization requires constant defining inhibit or undermine true academic debate about the geopolitical implications of this process before that debate even begins?

This paper does not propose a definition that will be useful and acceptable to everyone. Nor does it try to justify why one definition might be better than another. Rather, we suggest reviewing the definitions that are available in an attempt to truly understand this concept, and we also propose a definition that we think might be broad enough to address most aspects of the process.

Methodology

This study provides a thorough overview of existing definitions of globalization, which we were able to use to develop our own definition. In reviewing current definitions, it is at once apparent that some are rather narrow and exclusive, while others are broad and inclusive. Each approach has its strengths and weaknesses: more-general definitions tend to be all-encompassing but more abstract, while more-specific definitions are better justified but narrower in scope. For example, Kenichi Ohmae stated in 1992 that “globalization means the onset of the borderless world.”⁴ This definition does not have positive or negative connotations but is vague and inclusive. This definition could be used as a basis for a working paper on a number of subjects, including technology, trade agreements, and just about any other issue that deals with overcoming traditional boundaries. This definition is a bit too vague, however, for discussions on the detailed implications of globalization. Alternatively, a detailed definition would be suited to this type of discussion. Robert Cox provides a good example of this approach: “the characteristics of the globalization trend include the internationalizing of production, the new international division of labor, new migratory movements from South to North, the new competitive environment that accelerates these processes, and the internationalizing of the state... making states into agencies of the globalizing world.”⁵ This definition is more detailed and contributes more to the discussion. Despite this benefit, this can also be limiting, as it may only be applicable to those that agree with this definition. As mentioned earlier, this can also stall the debate about the implications of this type of globalization because a discussion about negative and positive connotations could lend itself to a paper and subsequent discussion all on its own without delving into deeper ramifications.

So how should one go about defining globalization? Some academics have determined that it is a useless task. Kumar argues that “the debate about what to do about globalization is still very much a debate about what globalization is.”⁶ His article focuses on the debate regarding the definition of such a term and what relation this has to reality. This means that he also needs to be cautious in claiming that some definitions come closer to reality than others, which is not what we intend to do in this article. We have compiled a comprehensive list of definitions of globalization in order to provide a survey of what some academics, theorists, sociologists, politicians, and leaders claim globalization actually is.

Results

The results of our overview appear in a table later in this paper. We gathered definitions from both academic and resource guides in an attempt to look for patterns and similarities. In general, we found agreement with George Ritzer, who, in his article “The Globalization of Nothing,” wrote: “[a]ttitudes toward globalization depend, among other things, on whether one gains or loses from it.”⁷

In reviewing all of these definitions, it is clear that the literature does not come any closer to an understanding of what globalization actually is. Due to the complexity of the concept, research projects, articles, and discussions usually remain focused on a single aspect of globalization in order to be able to provide some concrete solutions and recommendations. It is understandable that a definition developed for a particular paper, if one is developed at all, would focus on the aspect in question in order to provide a benchmark for the remainder of the paper. No matter what definition you adhere to, globalization is complex and multifaceted. Therefore, any definition that comes close to reflecting the reality of globalization must also be complex and multifaceted. Many of the definitions presented here are useful in a number of cases and disciplines, but others remain focused on one point or another, which limits their scope (which is the purpose of their usage). However, most scholars realize the significance a definition can have. Like the concept of globalization itself, the definitions presented here are broad and may be perceived in a variety of ways. They appear in chronological order.

In our opinion, and based on our knowledge of globalization as it is understood today, we propose the following definition:

“Globalization is a process that encompasses the causes, course, and consequences of transnational and transcultural integration of human and non-human activities.”

In the development of our own definition of globalization, it was vital to utilize a broad perspective in order for it to be brief yet as comprehensive as possible. Globalization is not an endpoint to be discussed and then forgotten. Rather, it is a process, a current that has been impacting communities, cultures, and economies for hundreds of years. It is a result of the transnational and transcultural integrations that have occurred globally throughout human history. It encompasses the causes, the course, and the consequences of these integrations. This intermingling has transpired through activities that are both human and non-human in nature. Human activities encompass the linguistic, cultural, economic, and political aspects of human life (along with many others) that are a part of the human and social sphere. It is also important to include non-human activities, which incorporate, but are not limited to, the spread of bacteria and non-human diseases such as bird flu, as well as natural disasters such as

tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes, and hurricanes. As all of these issues impact human and global security, it is our opinion that a truly comprehensive definition must address them. In addition, it is important to recognize that globalization is not a force that needs to be stopped; rather, it is a process that influences each of us in a number of ways, both to our benefit and also to our detriment. When embraced in the context of our definition, globalization can be understood in a way that allows for a greater appreciation of, and, consequently, movement towards furthering, individual, as well as global, security and stability.

Discussion

This overview of current definitions of globalization can arguably leave one feeling more confused in the discourse than before. The abundance of definitions is clearly an indication of the varying opinions that have developed regarding this concept since it first appeared in Webster's dictionary in 1961.⁸ The past decades have allowed for the creativity of humankind to develop the definitions that appear in this paper. However, abundance does not necessarily indicate that with each new definition there has been marked improvement.

Since the debate over globalization stems largely from the act of defining the concept, it is important to see the progression of where the definitions have come from and how different connotations have emerged. This overview illustrates that many of the definitions refer to questions of economics: of the 114 definitions presented here, 67 of them make some reference to the economic dimension either through market expansion or the selling of goods and services. Many of these definitions do, however, include other dimensions: quite often they involve political and social aspects as well. However, this does indicate that notions of globalization, at least in our representation, tend to lean toward the economic roots of the concept.

Similarly, the definitions tend to be multifaceted and complex. They are rarely confined to one or two lines; rather, an elaborate definition is more often the norm in addressing this issue. This is illustrative of the complex nature of globalization: in attempting to determine how the impact of globalization is most felt, whether politically, economically, or socially, one frequently finds oneself debating aspects that are also multidimensional. This appears to be universal, as a majority of our authors have written definitions that are lengthy. Therefore, it is safe to assume that the majority of definitions will encompass such aspects.

So what conclusions might we draw from this overview? To what extent have the definitions helped us understand more fully the concept of globalization? Why should one engage in such a study?

Globalization is evolutionary; it is a fluid process that is constantly changing with the development of human society. This becomes more evident when assessing the various

attempts at defining this idea. This paper argues that the perspective of the person who defines globalization shapes any definition thereof. One could reflect on the impact of globalization for days without having a clear understanding of what in reality the term means. By analyzing what has been offered in attempts to express the meaning of such a complex idea, it forces the issue to be simplified in one or two sentences. In this task, the core of the discourse must be determined by the author. The definition is a clear indication of what the author's perspective is on where globalization has come from and, more importantly, what it will mean in geopolitical terms in the future. By only having an abstract concept and nothing concrete, there is no reference point. Does this mean, then, that in order to have a worthwhile debate on globalization, a definition must be agreed upon at the outset?

In a way, this is the case. If nothing else, this overview of definitions has made it clear that globalization is many things to many different people. As Arjun Appadurai noted in 1996, "globalization is a 'world of things' that have 'different speeds, axes, points of origin and termination, and varied relationships to institutional structures in different regions, nations, or societies.'"⁹ This captures the complexity of globalization without actually defining it. It implies that further elaboration would not be particularly useful.

The future of globalization is one that no academic would venture to try to predict. The fluidity of this concept makes concrete recommendations for a definition difficult. By looking at the ways in which the definition has changed over the past 45 years, one can ascertain that the future will not give way to a simpler or a more refined means of arriving at a clearer conceptualization of the process. There are definitions presented in our table that are timeless, and there are those that indicate that globalization is a trend. Anthony McGrew's elaboration of this concept illustrates this point:

"globalization [is] a process which generates flows and connections, not simply across nation-states and national territorial boundaries, but between global regions, continents and civilizations. This invites a definition of globalization as: 'an historical process which engenders a significant shift in the spatial reach of networks and systems of social relations to transcontinental or interregional patterns of human organization, activity and the exercise of power.'"¹⁰

The challenge of defining globalization is not going to disappear or lose importance anytime in the near future. By exploring the various explanations and thoughts behind the idea that has come to be called globalization, we are able to see how the concept has been identified over the course of the approximately thirty years represented in Table 1. It allows for a balanced view of globalization in a way that can allow for a better understanding of where the term is

rooted and where it might be headed in future research and policy work. As globalization exists at different times and means different things to different facets of society and the international system, it can never fully be defined to the satisfaction of all who are impacted by its implications. Despite this difficulty, the definitions do permit a comprehensive understanding of globalization that is extensive enough to allow us to see what lies at the core of the thoughts of those thinking about the concept in modern discourse.

Conclusion

The remaining questions center around the value that defining this concept adds to the globalization debate. It could be argued that the discussion that stems from the definition issue is in fact a vital part of the discourse itself. Sociologist Cesare Poppi contributes a thought in this regard:

“The literature stemming from the debate on globalization has grown in the last decade beyond any individual’s capability of extracting a workable definition of the concept. In a sense, the meaning of the concept is self-evident, in another, it is vague and obscure as its reaches are wide and constantly shifting. Perhaps, more than any other concept, globalization *is* the debate about it.”¹¹

The debate surrounding globalization is a large part of its lifeblood. Without it, there would be no need for a paper of this nature, nor would there be the resources to pull together so many definitions. Poppi is correct: globalization *is* the debate, and the debate *is* globalization. Without one, the other is inconceivable. The matter of defining globalization can be deemed useless because of its shifting nature, its ambiguity, its influence from the perspective from which one views it. But the attempt, even if it feels like an everlasting and futile task, does contribute to the debate and does stimulate discussion about globalization. Searching for a definition thus does help renew focus on the policy challenges and responses needed, which in turn sheds further light on the globalization process and its many-sided impact on stability. Being unable to come up with a Webster’s-dictionary-style definition is part of what makes it an interesting point of departure for further discussion and study.

Table 1: Definitions of *Globalization*¹ (in chronological order)

SOURCE	DEFINITION
Immanuel Wallerstein , <i>The Modern World System: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century</i> (New York: Academic Press, 1974), as cited in R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (London: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 11.	"globalization represents the triumph of a capitalist world economy tied together by a global division of labour."
David Harvey , <i>The Condition of Postmodernity</i> (Oxford: Blackwell, 1989), as cited in R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (London: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 8.	"...the compression of time and space."
Martin Albrow , "Introduction", in M. Albrow and E. King (eds.), <i>Globalization, Knowledge and Society</i> (London: Sage, 1990), p. 8, as cited in R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (London: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 15.	"...all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society."
Anthony Giddens , <i>The Consequences of Modernity</i> (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1990), p. 64.	"Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa."
Arjun Appadurai , "Disjuncture and Difference in the Global Cultural Economy", in M. Featherstone (ed.), <i>Global Culture: Nationalism, Globalization and Modernity</i> (London: Sage, 1990), p. 308, as cited in Chi-yu Chang, "How American Culture Correlates the Process of Globalization", <i>Asian EFL Journal</i> , Vol. 6, Issue 3, September 2004.	"The critical point is that both sides of the coin of global cultural process today are products of the infinitely varied mutual contest of sameness and difference on a stage characterized by radical disjunctures between different sorts of global flows and the uncertain landscapes created in and through these disjunctures."
Peter Dicken , <i>Global Shift: The Internationalization of Economic Activity</i> (London: Guilford Press, 1992), p. 1, p. 87, as cited in I. Clark, <i>Globalization and International Relations Theory</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 38.	"...globalization is 'qualitatively different' from internationalization... it represents 'a more advanced and complex form of internationalization which implies a degree of functional integration between internationally dispersed economic activities.'" (p. 1) ... "the degree of interdependence and integration between national economies.'" (p. 87)
Kenichi Ohmae , <i>The Borderless World: Power and Strategy in the Global Marketplace</i> (London: HarperCollins, 1992), as cited in RAWOO Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council, "Coping with Globalization: The Need for Research Concerning the Local Response to Globalization in Developing Countries", Publication No. 20, 2000, p. 14.	"...globalization means the onset of the borderless world..."
Roland Robertson , <i>Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture</i> (London: Sage, 1992), p. 8.	"...refers both to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole."
OECD , <i>Intra-Firm Trade</i> (Paris: OECD, 1993), p. 7, as cited in R. Brinkman and J. Brinkman, "Corporate Power and the Globalization Process", <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> , Vol. 29, No. 9, 2002, pp. 730-752, pp. 730-731.	"...understood as the phenomenon by which markets and production in different countries are becoming increasingly interdependent due to the dynamics of trade in goods and services and the flows of capital and technology."

¹ Whenever possible, citations were taken from original sources.

<p>Robert Cox, "Multilateralism and the Democratization of World Order", paper for the International Symposium on Sources of Innovation in Multilateralism, Lausanne, May 26-28, 1994, as cited in J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 15.</p>	<p>"The characteristics of the globalization trend include the internationalizing of production, the new international division of labor, new migratory movements from South to North, the new competitive environment that accelerates these processes, and the internationalizing of the state...making states into agencies of the globalizing world."</p>
<p>Mike Featherstone, <i>Undoing Culture, Globalization, Postmodernism and Identity</i> (London: Sage, 1995), pp. 6-7, as cited in "Culture Communities: Some Other Viewpoints", <i>Issues in Global Education, Newsletter of the American Forum for Global Education</i>, Issue No. 158, 2000.</p>	<p>"The process of globalization suggests simultaneously two images of culture. The first image entails the extension outwards of a particular culture to its limit, the globe. Heterogeneous cultures become incorporated and integrated into a dominant culture which eventually covers the whole world. The second image points to the compression of cultures. Things formerly held apart are now brought into contact and juxtaposition."</p>
<p>Hans-Henrik Holm and Georg Sorensen (eds.), <i>Whose World Order? Uneven Globalization and the End of the Cold War</i> (Boulder: Westview Press, 1995), p. 1, as cited in R. J. Holton, <i>Globalization and the Nation-State</i> (London: Macmillan Press, 1998), p. 11.</p>	<p>"...the intensification of economic, political, social and cultural relations across borders."</p>
<p>Rosabeth Moss Kanter, <i>World Class: Thriving Locally in the Global Economy</i> (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1995), as cited in J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 15.</p>	<p>"The world is becoming a global shopping mall in which ideas and products are available everywhere at the same time."</p>
<p>Martin Khor, 1995, as cited in J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 15.</p>	<p>"Globalization is what we in the Third World have for several centuries called colonization."</p>
<p>Robert Spich, "Globalization Folklore: Problems of Myth and Ideology in the Discourse on Globalization", <i>Journal of Organizational Change Management</i>, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1995, pp. 6-29, pp. 10-11.</p>	<p>"[I]t is a mind set, an idea set, an ideal visualization, a popular metaphor and, finally, a stylized way of thinking about complex international developments."</p>
<p>Robert Spich, "Globalization Folklore: Problems of Myth and Ideology in the Discourse on Globalization", <i>Journal of Organizational Change Management</i>, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1995, pp. 6-29, p. 7.</p>	<p>"Globalization is a conceptualization of the international political economy which suggests and believes essentially that all economic activity, whether local, regional or national, must be conducted within a perspective and attitude that constantly is global and worldwide in its scope."</p>
<p>David Steingard and Dale Fitzgibbons, "Challenging the Juggernaut of Globalization: A Manifesto for Academic Praxis", <i>Journal of Organizational Change Management</i>, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1995, pp. 30-54, as cited in P. Kelly, "The Geographies and Politics of Globalization", <i>Progress in Human Geography</i>, Vol. 23, No. 3, 1999, pp. 379-400, p. 383.</p>	<p>"...globalization as an ideological construct devised to satisfy capitalism's need for new markets and labour sources and propelled by the uncritical 'sycophancy' of the international academic business community."</p>
<p>C. Walck and D. Bilimoria, "Editorial: Challenging 'Globalization' Discourses", <i>Journal of Organizational Change Management</i>, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1995, pp. 3-5, p. 3, as cited in P. Kelly, "The Geographies and Politics of Globalization", <i>Progress in Human Geography</i>, Vol. 23, No. 3, 1999, pp. 379-400, p. 383.</p>	<p>"...globalization is not an output of the 'real' forces of markets and technologies, but is rather an input in the form of rhetorical and discursive constructs, practices and ideologies which some groups are imposing on others for political and economic gain."</p>

<p>Richard L. Harris, "The Global Context of Contemporary Latin American Affairs", in S. Halebsky and R. L. Harris (eds.), <i>Capital, Power, and Inequality in Latin America</i> (Boulder: Westview Press, 1995), p. 279 and 80, as cited in Truman State University (Marc Becker), web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www2.truman.edu/~marc/resources/terms.html.</p>	<p>"Globalization refers in general to the worldwide integration of humanity and the compression of both the temporal and spatial dimensions of planetwide human interaction.' It 'has aggravated many of the region's most chronic problems--such as the pronounced degree of economic exploitation and social inequality that have characterized Latin America since it came under European colonial domination in the sixteenth century.'"</p>
<p>Malcolm Waters, <i>Globalization</i> (London: Routledge, 1995), p. 3, as cited in I. Clark, <i>Globalization and International Relations Theory</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 48.</p>	<p>"A social process in which the constraints of geography on social and cultural arrangements recede and in which people become increasingly aware that they are receding."</p>
<p>Paul Hirst and Grahame Thompson, <i>Globalization in Question, The International Economy and The Possibilities of Governance</i> (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1996), p. 6.</p>	<p>"Globalization' is a myth suitable for a world without illusions, but it is also one that robs us of hope. Global markets are dominant, and they face no threat from any viable contrary political project, for it is held that Western social democracy and socialism of the Soviet bloc are both finished."</p>
<p>M. Albrow, <i>The Global Age</i>, 1996, p. 88, see http://www.globalizacija.com/doc_en/e0013glo.htm.</p>	<p>"The historical transformation constituted by the sum of particular forms and instances of... [m]aking or being made global (i) by the active dissemination of practices, values, technology and other human products throughout the globe (ii) when global practices and so on exercise an increasing influence over people's lives (iii) when the globe serves as a focus for, or a premise in shaping, human activities."</p>
<p>Arjun Appadurai, <i>Modernity at Large: The Cultural Dimensions of Globalization</i> (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1996), p. 4, as cited in K. Chowdhury, "Interrogating 'Newness', Globalization and Postcolonial Theory in the Age of Endless War", <i>Cultural Critique</i>, No. 62, Winter 2006, pp. 126-161, p. 137.</p>	<p>"...globalization is a 'world of things' that have 'different speeds, axes, points of origin and termination, and varied relationships to institutional structures in different regions, nations, or societies.'"</p>
<p>Paul Bairoch and Richard Kozul-Wright, "Globalization Myths: Some Historical Reflections on Integration, Industrialization and Growth in the World Economy", <i>Discussion Paper 113</i> (Geneva: UNCTAD, March 1996), p. 3, see http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/dp_113.en.pdf.</p>	<p>"...process in which the production and financial structures of countries are becoming interlinked by an increasing number of cross-border transactions to create an international division of labour in which national wealth creation comes, increasingly, to depend on economic agents in other countries, and the ultimate stage of economic integration where such dependence has reached its spatial limit."</p>
<p>David Harvey, "Globalization in Question", unpublished MS, Department of Geography and Environmental Engineering, The John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, 1996, as cited in P. Kelly, "The Geographies and Politics of Globalization", <i>Progress in Human Geography</i>, Vol. 23, No. 3, 1999, pp. 379-400, p. 385.</p>	<p>"...a spatial fix for capitalism and an ideological tool with which to attack socialists."</p>
<p>James H. Mittelman, "How Does Globalization Really Work", in J. H. Mittelman (ed.), <i>Globalization: Critical Reflections</i> (Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1996), p. 2, as cited in I. Clark, <i>Globalization and International Relations Theory</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 35.</p>	<p>"A 'rubric for a varied phenomena.'"</p>
<p>Charles Oman, "The Policy Challenges of Globalisation and Regionalisation", <i>OECD Development Centre, Policy Brief No. 11</i>, 1996, p. 5.</p>	<p>"Globalisation' is the growth, or more precisely the accelerated growth, of economic activity across national and regional political boundaries. It finds expression in the increased movement of tangible and intangible goods and services, including ownership rights, via trade and investment, and often of people, via migration. It can be and often is facilitated by a lowering of government impediments to that movement, and/or by technological progress, notably in transportation and communications. The actions of individual economic actors, firms, banks, people, drive it, usually in the pursuit of profit, often spurred by the pressures of competition. Globalisation is thus a <i>centrifugal</i> process, a process of economic outreach, and a microeconomic phenomenon."</p>

<p>Mark Ritchie, "Globalization vs. Globalism", <i>International Forum on Globalization</i>, 1996, see http://www.itcilo.it/english/actrav/telearn/global/ilo/globe/kirsh.htm.</p>	<p>"I will define globalization as the process of corporations moving their money, factories and products around the planet at ever more rapid rates of speed in search of cheaper labor and raw materials and governments willing to ignore or abandon consumer, labor and environmental protection laws. As an ideology, it is largely unfettered by ethical or moral considerations."</p>
<p>Jan Aart Scholte, "Globalisation and Collective Identities", in J. Krause and N. Renwick (eds.), <i>Identities in International Relations</i> (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996), p. 44, see http://www.globalizacija.com/doc_en/e0013glo.htm.</p>	<p>"...an ensemble of developments that make the world a single place, changing the meaning and importance of distance and national identity in world affairs."</p>
<p>Anthony Giddens, "Anthony Giddens on Globalization: Excerpts from a Keynote Address at the UNRISD Conference on Globalization and Citizenship", <i>UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development) News</i>, Vol. 15, Bulletin No. 15, 1996/7, pp. 4-5, p. 5, as cited in M. Findlay, <i>The Globalisation of Crime, Understanding Transitional Relationships in Context</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 169.</p>	<p>"Globalisation is not a single set of processes and does not lead in a single direction. It produces solidarities in some places and destroys them in others. It has quite different consequences on one side of the world from the other. In other words, it is a wholly contradictory process. It is not just about fragmentation: I see it more as a shake-out of institutions in which new forms of unity go along with new forms of fragmentation."</p>
<p>Richard Kilminster, "Globalization as an Emergent Concept", in Alan Scott (ed.), <i>The Limits of Globalization: Cases and Arguments</i> (London: Routledge, 1997), p. 272.</p>	<p>"...an emergent concept, which was created spontaneously to reflect people's experiences of the properties of an accelerating phase of the level of social integration compromising the bonds between nation states."</p>
<p>Cesare Poppi, "Wider Horizons with Larger Details: Subjectivity, Ethnicity and Globalization", in Alan Scott (ed.), <i>The Limits of Globalization: Cases and Arguments</i> (London: Routledge, 1997), p. 285, as cited in V. S. A. Kumar, "A Critical Methodology of Globalization: Politics of the 21st Century?", <i>Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies</i>, Vol. 10, Issue 2, Summer 2003, pp. 87-111, p. 95.</p>	<p>"[G]lobalization must be understood as the condition whereby localizing strategies become systematically connected to global concerns...Thus, globalization appears as a dialectical (and therefore contradictory) process: what is being globalized is the tendency to stress 'locality' and 'difference', yet 'locality' and 'difference' presuppose the very development of worldwide dynamics of institutional communication and legitimation."</p>
<p>C. Thomas, "Globalization and the South", in C. Thomas and P. Wilkin (eds.), <i>Globalization and the South</i> (Houndmills, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1997), p. 6, as cited in I. Clark, <i>Globalization and International Relations Theory</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 10.</p>	<p>"...refers broadly to the process whereby power is located in global social formations and expressed through global networks rather than through territorially-based states."</p>
<p>International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook, A Survey by the Staff of the International Monetary Fund", "Meeting the Challenges of Globalization in the Advanced Economies", in the <i>World Economic and Financial Surveys</i>, 1997, p. 45, see http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/WEOMAY/Weocon.htm (Chapter 3).</p>	<p>"Globalization refers to the growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through the increasing volume and variety of cross-border transactions in goods and services and of international capital flows, and also through the more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology."</p>
<p>Fredric Jameson, "Notes on Globalization as a Philosophical Issue", in F. Jameson and M. Miyoshi (eds.), <i>The Cultures of Globalization</i> (Durham: Duke University Press, 1998), as cited in Vilashini Cooppan, "World Literature and Global Theory: Comparative Literature for the New Millennium", <i>Symploke</i>, Vol. 9, Issue 1-2, 2001, pp. 15-43, p. 16.</p>	<p>"As cultural process, globalization names the explosion of a plurality of mutually intersecting, individually syncretic, local differences; the emergence of new, hitherto suppressed identities; and the expansion of a world-wide media and technology culture with the promise of popular democratization. As economic process...the assimilation or integration of markets, of labor, of nations."</p>
<p>Gijsbert Van Liemt, "Labour in the Global Economy: Challenges, Adjustment and Policy Responses in the EU", in O. Memedovic et al. (eds.), <i>Globalization of Labour Markets: Challenges, Adjustment and Policy Responses in the European Union and Less Developed Countries</i> (Dordrecht and Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1998), as cited in V. S. A. Kumar, "A Critical Methodology of Globalization: Politics of the 21st Century?", <i>Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies</i>, Vol. 10, Issue 2, Summer 2003, pp. 87-111, p. 97.</p>	<p>"...the growing interdependence of national economies."</p>

<p>George Modelski, "Globalization Texts, Concepts and Terms", University of Hawaii, compiled by Fred W. Riggs, May 13, 1998, see http://www2.hawaii.edu/~fredr/glotexts.htm#MODELSKI.</p>	<p>"...globalization is a process along four dimensions: economic globalization, formation of world opinion, democratization, and political globalization. This was rounded off with the assertion that changes along one of these dimensions (such as economic globalization) elicited changes among the other dimensions."</p>
<p>Majid Tehranian, "Globalization Texts, Concepts and Terms", University of Hawaii, compiled by Fred W. Riggs, May 13, 1998, see, http://www2.hawaii.edu/~fredr/glotexts.htm#TEHRANIAN.</p>	<p>"Globalization is a process that has been going on for the past 5000 years, but it has significantly accelerated since the demise of the Soviet Union in 1991. Elements of globalization include transborder capital, labor, management, news, images, and data flows. The main engines of globalization are the transnational corporations (TNCs), transnational media organizations (TMCs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and alternative government organizations (AGOs). From a humanist perspective, globalization entails both positive and negative consequences: it is both narrowing and widening the income gaps among and within nations, intensifying and diminishing political domination, and homogenizing and pluralizing cultural identities."</p>
<p>Ray Kiely and Phil Marfleet, <i>Globalisation and the Third World</i> (London: Routledge, 1998), p. 3.</p>	<p>"...a world in which societies, cultures, politics and economics have, in some sense, come closer together."</p>
<p>Anthony Giddens, <i>The Third Way, The Renewal of Democracy</i> (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1998), pp. 30-31.</p>	<p>"Globalization, as I shall conceive of it in what follows, at any rate, is not only, or even primarily, about economic interdependence, but about the transformation of time and space in our lives."</p>
<p>Anthony G. McGrew, "Global Legal Interaction and Present-Day Patterns of Globalization", in V. Gessner and A. C. Budak (eds.), <i>Emerging Legal Certainty: Empirical Studies on the Globalization of Law</i> (Ashgate: Dartmouth Publishing Company, 1998), p. 327, as cited in V. S. A. Kumar, "A Critical Methodology of Globalization: Politics of the 21st Century?", <i>Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies</i>, Vol. 10, Issue 2, Summer 2003, pp. 87-111, p. 98.</p>	<p>"[G]lobalization [is] a process which generates flows and connections, not simply across nation-states and national territorial boundaries, but between global regions, continents and civilizations. This invites a definition of globalization as: 'an historical process which engenders a significant shift in the spatial reach of networks and systems of social relations to transcontinental or interregional patterns of human organization, activity and the exercise of power.'"</p>
<p>Herman E. Daly, "Globalization Versus Internationalization: Some Implications", <i>Global Policy Forum</i>, 1999, see http://www.globalpolicy.org/globaliz/econ/herman2.htm.</p>	<p>"Globalization refers to global economic integration of many formerly national economies into one global economy, mainly by free trade and free capital mobility, but also by easy or uncontrolled migration. It is the effective erasure of national boundaries for economic purposes. International trade (governed by comparative advantage) becomes interregional trade (governed by absolute advantage). What was many becomes one."</p>
<p>Thomas Friedman, <i>The Lexus and the Olive Tree</i> (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1999), pp. 7-8.</p>	<p>"[T]he inexorable integration of markets, nation-states and technologies to a degree never witnessed before - in a way that is enabling individuals, corporations and nation-states to reach around the world farther, faster, deeper and cheaper than ever before, and in a way that is also producing a powerful backlash from those brutalized or left behind by this new system... Globalization means the spread of free-market capitalism to virtually every country in the world."</p>
<p>David Held, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt and Jonathan Perraton, <i>Global Transformations, Politics, Economics and Culture</i> (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999), p. 2.</p>	<p>"...the widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life, from the cultural to the criminal, the financial to the spiritual."</p>
<p>David Henderson, <i>The MAI Affair: A Story and Its Lessons</i> (London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1999), as cited in M. Wolf, <i>Why Globalization Works</i> (London: Yale University Press, 2004), p. 14.</p>	<p>"...free movement of goods, services, labour and capital thereby creating a single market in inputs and outputs; and full national treatment for foreign investors (and nationals working abroad) so that, economically speaking, there are no foreigners."</p>
<p>Jan Aart Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 14.</p>	<p>"Globalization refers to processes whereby social relations acquire relatively distanceless and borderless qualities, so that human lives are increasingly played out in the world as a single place."</p>

<p>Emanuel Richter, (n.d.), J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", as cited in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 15.</p>	<p>"Die Globalisierung...global networking that has welded together previously disparate and isolated communities on this planet into mutual dependence and unity of 'one world.'" (translated from German)</p>
<p>Quanto Financial Technology,¹² "Glossary – G", 2000-2005, see http://www.equanto.com/glossary/g.html.</p>	<p>"Tendency of integration of national capital markets."</p>
<p>Jha Avinash, <i>Background to Globalisation</i> (Bombay: Center for Education and Documentation, 2000), p. 3, see http://www.globalizacija.com/doc_en/e0013glo.htm.</p>	<p>"...integration of national economies leading to the notion of a borderless global or planetary economy... an interwoven net of factories, fields and forests, banks, governments, labouring and farming populations, cities and transport spread over the surface of earth."</p>
<p>Ulrich Beck, "The Cosmopolitan Perspective: Sociology of the Second Age of Modernity", <i>British Journal of Sociology</i>, Vol. 51, Issue No. 1, January/March 2000, pp. 79-105, p. 86.</p>	<p>"Globalization - however the word is understood - implies the weakening of state sovereignty and state structures."</p>
<p>Griffith University, "Software Internationalisation Glossary of Unicode Terms", Australia, March 2000, see http://www.cit.gu.edu.au/~davidt/cit3611/glossary.htm.</p>	<p>"The process of developing, manufacturing, and marketing software products that are intended for worldwide distribution. This term combines two aspects of the work: internationalization (enabling the product to be used without language or culture barriers) and localization (translating and enabling the product for a specific locale)."</p>
<p>Media Studies Learning Web, "Glossary", Brendan Richards, September 26, 2000, see http://freespace.virgin.net/brendan.richards/glossary/glossary.htm.</p>	<p>"A process in which activities are organised on a global not national scale, in ways which involve some interdependence, and which are often instantaneous around the world."</p>
<p>Anne Krueger, "Trading Phobias: Governments, NGOs and the Multilateral System", The Seventeenth Annual John Bonython Lecture, Melbourne, October 10, 2000, see http://www.cis.org.au/Events/JBL/JBL00.htm.</p>	<p>"...a phenomenon by which economic agents in any given part of the world are much more affected by events elsewhere in the world."</p>
<p>Stuart Hall, "The Multicultural Question", Pavis Lecture, Walton Hall Campus of the Open University in Milton Keynes, October 19, 2000.¹³</p>	<p>"...it is a hegemonizing process in the proper Gramscian sense."</p>
<p>P. McMichael, <i>Development and Social Change, A Global Perspective</i>, 2nd ed. (London: Pine Forge Press, 2000), p. 348.</p>	<p>"'Globalization project': an emerging vision of the world and its resources as a globally organized and managed free trade / free enterprise economy pursued by a largely unaccountable political and economic elite."</p>
<p>James H. Mittelman, <i>The Globalisation Syndrome, Transformation and Resistance</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000), pp. 6-7.</p>	<p>"As experienced from below, the dominant form of globalization means a historical transformation: in the economy, of livelihoods and modes of existence; in politics, a loss in the degree of control exercised locally... and in culture, a devaluation of a collectivity's achievements... Globalization is emerging as a political response to the expansion of market power... [It] is a domain of knowledge."</p>
<p>Pavel V. Nikitin and John E. Elliott, "Freedom and the Market (An Analysis of the Anti-globalisation Movement from the Perspective of the Theoretical Foundation of the Evaluation of the Dynamics of Capitalism by Palanyi, Hayek and Keynes)", <i>The Forum for Social Economics</i>, Fall 2000, pp. 1-16, p. 14, as cited in G. Gaburro and E. O'Boyle, "Norms for Evaluating Economic Globalization", <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i>, Vol. 30, No. 1/2, 2003, pp. 95-118, p. 115.</p>	<p>"...globalization is... the establishment of the global market free from sociopolitical control."</p>
<p>Jan Aart Scholte, <i>Globalization – A Critical Introduction</i> (London: Macmillan Press, 2000), p. 46.</p>	<p>"De-territorialization – or... the growth of 'supraterritorial' relations between people."</p>

<p>Eduardo Aninat, "China Globalization, and the IMF", speech by the Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, <i>The Foundation for Globalization Cooperation's Second Globalization Forum</i>, January 14, 2001, see http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2001/011401.htm.</p>	<p>"Globalization can be defined as the increasing interaction among and integration of diverse human societies in all important dimensions of their activities--economic, social, political, cultural, and religious."</p>
<p>Vilashini Cooppan, "World Literature and Global Theory: Comparative Literature for the New Millennium", <i>Symploke</i>, Vol. 9, Issue 1-2, 2001, pp. 15-43, p. 15.</p>	<p>"...a process of cross-cultural interaction, exchange, and transformation."</p>
<p>Malcolm Waters, <i>Globalization</i>, 2nd ed. (London: Routledge, 2001), p. 1.</p>	<p>"[T]he key idea by which we understand the transition of human society into the third millennium."</p>
<p>Malcolm Waters, <i>Globalization</i>, 2nd ed. (London: Routledge, 2001), p. 6.</p>	<p>"Globalization is the direct consequence of the expansion of European culture across the planet via settlement, colonization and cultural replication. It is also bound up intrinsically with the pattern of capitalist development as it has ramified through political and cultural arenas. However, it does not imply that every corner of the planet must become Westernized and capitalist but rather that every set of social arrangements must establish its position in relation to the capitalist West - to use Robertson's term, it must relativize itself."</p>
<p>Memorial University of Newfoundland, "Canadian Business in the New Stakeholder Economy Glossary", Robert Sexty, Faculty of Business Administration, 2001, see http://www.ucs.mun.ca/~rsexty/business1000/glossary/G.htm.</p>	<p>"...the integration of markets on a worldwide scale and could eventually mean worldwide standards or practices for product quality, pricing, service, and design."</p>
<p>Robert Gilpin, <i>Global Political Economy</i> (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2001), p. 364, see http://www.globalizacija.com/doc_en/e0013glo.htm.</p>	<p>"The integration of the world economy."</p>
<p>Thomas Larsson, <i>The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization</i> (US: Cato Institute, 2001), p. 9.</p>	<p>"[I]t is the process of world shrinkage, of distances getting shorter, things moving closer. It pertains to the increasing ease with which somebody on one side of the world can interact, to mutual benefit, with somebody on the other side of the world."</p>
<p>Jain Neeraj, <i>Globalisation or Recolonisation</i> (Pune: Elgar, 2001), pp. 6-7, see http://www.globalizacija.com/doc_en/e0013glo.htm.</p>	<p>"...it is nothing but 'recolonisation' in a new garb."</p>
<p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), <i>MOST Annual Report 2001</i>, see http://www.unesco.org/most/most_ar_part1c.pdf.</p>	<p>"Globalization can be defined as a set of economic, social, technological, political and cultural structures and processes arising from the changing character of the production, consumption and trade of goods and assets that comprise the base of the international political economy."</p>
<p>Richard Langhorne, <i>The Coming of Globalization: Its Evolution and Contemporary Consequences</i> (Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2001), p. 2.</p>	<p>"Globalization is the latest stage in a long accumulation of technological advance which has given human beings the ability to conduct their affairs across the world without reference to nationality, government authority, time of day or physical environment."</p>
<p>Jan Aart Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), <i>The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), pp. 14-15.</p>	<p>"...globalization refers to processes whereby many social relations become relatively delinked from territorial geography, so that human lives are increasingly played out in the world as a single place."</p>
<p>Wayne State University, Anthropology Department, April 4, 2001, see http://www.anthro.wayne.edu/ant2100/GlossaryCultAnt.htm.</p>	<p>"...the intensification of worldwide social relations which, through economic, technological and political forces, link distant localities in such a way that distant events and powers penetrate local events."</p>
<p>The World Bank Group, 2001, see http://www1.worldbank.org/economicpolicy/globalization/.</p>	<p>"Globalization – the growing integration of economies and societies around the world."</p>

<p>Alan Deardorff, "Glossary of International Economics", University of Michigan, 2001, see http://www-personal.umich.edu/~alandear/glossary/g.html.</p>	<p>"1. The increasing world-wide integration of markets for goods, services and capital that attracted special attention in the late 1990s. "2. Also used to encompass a variety of other changes that were perceived to occur at about the same time, such as an increased role for large corporations (MNCs) in the world economy and increased intervention into domestic policies and affairs by international institutions such as the IMF, WTO, and World Bank. "3. Among countries outside the United States, especially developing countries, the term sometimes refers to the domination of world economic affairs and commerce by the United States."</p>
<p>Peter Berger, "Introduction: The Cultural Dynamics of Globalization", in P. Berger and S. Huntington (eds.), <i>Many Globalizations: Cultural Diversity in the Contemporary World</i> (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002), p. 16.</p>	<p>"...globalization is, <i>au fond</i>, a continuation, albeit in an intensified and accelerated form, of the perduring challenge of modernization. On the cultural level, this has been the great challenge of <i>pluralism</i>: the breakdown of taken-for-granted traditions and the opening up of multiple options for beliefs, values and lifestyles. It is not a distortion to say that this amounts to the great challenge of enhanced freedom for both individuals and collectivities." (italics in original)</p>
<p>David Harvey, <i>Spaces of Hope</i> (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2002), p. 54, as cited in K. Chowdhury, "Interrogating 'Newness', Globalization and Postcolonial Theory in the Age of Endless War", <i>Critical Critique</i>, No. 62, Winter 2006, p. 144.</p>	<p>"...if the word 'globalization' signifies anything about our recent historical geography, it is most likely to be a new phase of exactly the same underlying process of the capitalist production of space."</p>
<p>Robert O. Keohane, <i>Power and Governance in a Partially Globalized World</i> (London: Routledge, 2002), p. 15.</p>	<p>"...globalization describes a <i>trend</i> of increasing transnational flows and increasingly thick networks of interdependence." (italics in original)</p>
<p>Zaki Laidi, "Democracy in Real Time", <i>Journal of Democracy</i>, Vol. 13, No. 3, July 2002, pp. 68-79, p. 69.</p>	<p>"...a process of intensifying social relations on a worldwide scale that results in an increasing disjunction between space and time."</p>
<p>Brink Lindsey, <i>Against the Dead Hand: The Uncertain Struggle for Global Capitalism</i> (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2002), p. 275, n. 1., as cited in M. Wolf, <i>Why Globalization Works</i> (London: Yale University Press, 2004), p. 14-15.</p>	<p>"...three distinct but interrelated senses: First, to describe the economic phenomenon of increasing integration of markets across political boundaries (whether due to political or technological causes); second, to describe the strictly political phenomenon of falling government-imposed barriers to international flows of goods, services, and capital; and, finally, to describe the much broader political phenomenon of the global spread of market-oriented policies in both the domestic and international spheres. Since I contend that globalization in the first sense is due primarily to globalization in the second sense, and that globalization in the second sense is primarily due to globalization in the third sense, I do not think it unduly confusing to use the same word to mean three different things."</p>
<p>Bena Internet Publishing Services, "Glossary", March 2002, see http://www.bena.com/ewriters/Glossary.html.</p>	<p>"...a process of creating a product or service that will be successful in many countries without modification."</p>
<p>George Soros, <i>On Globalization</i>, 2002, p.13, see http://www.globalizacija.com/doc_en/e0013glo.htm.</p>	<p>"...development of global financial markets, growth of transnational corporations and their growing dominance over national economies."</p>
<p>The International Monetary Fund, "Globalization: Threat or Opportunity", 2002, see http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ib/2000/041200.htm#II.</p>	<p>"Economic 'globalization' is a historical process, the result of human innovation and technological progress. It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political and environmental dimensions of globalization that are not covered here."</p>
<p>Jacob van der Westhuizen, "Globalization and Global Trends in Criminal Behavior", <i>Biblioteque: World Wide Society (BWW)</i>, Bi-monthly Journal, 21 September 2003, see http://www.bwwsociety.org/feature/criminalbehavior.htm.</p>	<p>"Globalization can be defined as a process by means of which most of the world's developed countries and some of the developing countries aim to improve <i>inter alia</i> the free flow of information, money, ideas, cooperation, detection, exchange, and prosecution of criminals, technology, and trade between nations." (italics in original)</p>

<p>Giuseppe Gaburro and Edward O'Boyle, "Norms for Evaluating Economic Globalization", <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i>, Vol. 30, No. 1/2, 2003, pp. 95-118, p. 97.</p>	<p>"By economic globalization we mean the practice of economic agents (business enterprises, banks, and finance companies) working in different countries and serving the world market without a prevailing national base. These agents change their location between national territories on the basis of opportunities for growth and profit, and they grow not because they are supported or protected by the nation-state but through their own efforts. They carry out their economic affairs as if the boundaries which define the nation-state do not exist."</p>
<p>Melba Cuddy-Keane, "Modernism, Geopolitics, Globalization", <i>Modernism/Modernity</i>, Vol. 10, No. 3, 2003, pp. 539-558, p. 553.</p>	<p>"Cultural globalization is distinguished by a consciousness of dwelling in the world, and a conception of that world as a fluid, interconnected, conflicted, and dynamic whole."</p>
<p>Imre Szeman, "Culture and Globalization, or, The Humanities in Ruins", <i>CR: The New Centennial Review</i>, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2003, pp. 91-115, p. 94.</p>	<p>"Globalization is the moment of mass migration, multiculturalism, and cosmopolitanism."</p>
<p>H. J. J. G. Beerkens, "Global Opportunities and Institutional Embeddedness, Higher Education Consortia in Europe and Southeast Asia", <i>University of Twente</i>, 2004, see http://www.utwente.nl/cheps/documenten/thesisbeerkens.pdf.</p>	<p>"The world-wide interconnectedness between nation-states becomes supplemented by globalisation as a <i>process in which basic social arrangements</i> (like power, culture, markets, politics, rights, values, norms, ideology, identity, citizenship, solidarity) <i>become disembedded from their spatial context</i> (mainly the nation-state) <i>due to the acceleration, massification, flexibilisation, diffusion and expansion of transnational flows of people, products, finance, images and information.</i>" (italics in original)</p>
<p>William Easterly, "Channels From Globalization to Inequality: Productivity World Versus Factor World", as cited in S. M. Collins and C. Graham, "Editors' Summary", in S. M. Collins and C. Graham (eds.), <i>Brookings Trade Forum, Globalization, Poverty and Inequality</i> (Brookings Institution, 2004), p. xiv, see http://www.brookings.edu/press/books/chapter_1/brookings_tradeforum2004.pdf.</p>	<p>"...the movement across international borders of goods and factors of production."</p>
<p>University of California, Riverside Library, "Approval Plan Glossary", January 17, 2004, see http://lib.ucr.edu/depts/acquisitions/YBP%20NSP%20GLOSSARY%20EXTERNAL%20revised6-02.php.</p>	<p>"Used for transnational influences on culture, economics, politics, etc., especially illustrating global patterns or trends."</p>
<p>BBC News, "Financial Terms E-J", April 15, 2004, see http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/working_lunch/guides/glossary/1496844.stm.</p>	<p>"The world is shrinking thanks to advancing technology. Depending on what you read, this increasingly interconnected global marketplace is either the best or the worst thing to happen. Meetings of bodies such as G8, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank often generate large demonstrations."</p>
<p>Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, "Essay Contest Glossary", U.S., 2004-2005, see http://minneapolisfed.org/econed/essay/topics/glossary05.cfm.</p>	<p>"The generalized expansion of international economic activity which includes increased international trade, growth of international investment (foreign investment) and international migration, and increased creation of technology among countries. Globalization is the increasing world-wide integration of markets for goods, services, labor, and capital."</p>
<p>Calgary Board of Education, Media Services, 2005, see http://schools.cbe.ab.ca/logistics/g.html.</p>	<p>"The process of making something worldwide in scope or application."</p>
<p>The Canadian Government, 2005, see http://canadianeconomy.gc.ca/english/economy/globalization.html.</p>	<p>"The term 'globalization' describes the increased mobility of goods, services, labour, technology and capital throughout the world. Although globalization is not a new development, its pace has increased with the advent of new technologies, especially in the area of telecommunications."</p>
<p>OECD, <i>OECD Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators</i> (OECD, 2005), p. 11.</p>	<p>"The term 'globalisation' has been widely used to describe the increasing internationalisation of financial markets and of markets for goods and services. Globalisation refers above all to a dynamic and multidimensional process of economic integration whereby national resources become more and more internationally mobile while national economies become increasingly interdependent."</p>

<p>Coventry Business School, Coventry University, "Glossary" from J. Beech and S. Chadwick (eds.), <i>The Business of Tourism Management</i> (Prentice Hall Publisher, 2005), see http://www.stile.coventry.ac.uk/cbs/staff/beece/BOTM/Glossary.htm.</p>	<p>"Generally defined as the network of connections of organisations and peoples are across national, geographic and cultural borders and boundaries. These global networks are creating a shrinking world where local differences and national boundaries are being subsumed into global identities. Within the field of tourism, globalisation is also viewed in terms of the revolutions in telecommunications, finance and transport that are key factors currently influencing the nature and pace of growth of tourism in developing nations."</p>
<p>Philip G. Altbach, "Globalization and the University: Realities in an Unequal World", <i>Occasional Papers on Globalization</i>, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2005, Globalization Research Center, University of South Florida, see http://www.cas.usf.edu/globalresearch/PDFs/Altbach.pdf.</p>	<p>"[T]he broad economic, technological, and scientific trends that directly affect higher education and are largely inevitable in the contemporary world. These phenomena include information technology in its various manifestations, the use of a common language for scientific communication, and the imperatives of society's mass demand for higher education..."</p>
<p>Open Internet Lexicon,¹⁴ "Glossary of Web Site Globalization Terminology", January 13, 2006, see http://www.openinternetlexicon.com/Glossary/GlobalGlossary.html.</p>	<p>"In the translation/localization business marketplace, it refers to the whole problem of making any product or service global, with simultaneous release in all markets. Web site globalization means more than just making one web site respond to the different language and regional requirements of the browser. Globalization includes the process by which site development, update processes, and workflow are engineered to provide a comprehensive framework for cost-effective multilingual site development and maintenance - incorporating overseas offices, consultants, translators, etc. Sometimes achieved by neutralizing the cultural elements, superior global sites are those that enrich the cultural elements appropriately in each locale."</p>
<p>Pascal Lamy, "Humanising Globalization", speech made on January 30, 2006, for full text see http://www.wto.org/English/news_e/sppl_e/sppl16_e.htm.</p>	<p>"Globalization can be defined as a historical stage of accelerated expansion of market capitalism, like the one experienced in the 19th century with the industrial revolution. It is a fundamental transformation in societies because of the recent technological revolution which has led to a recombining of the economic and social forces on a new territorial dimension."</p>
<p>Webster's Online Dictionary, web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.websters-online-dictionary.org/definition/english/gl/globalisation.html.</p>	<p>"Growth to a global or worldwide scale."</p>
<p>Colours of Resistance,¹⁵ web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://colours.mahost.org/faq/definitions.html.</p>	<p>"Globalization is a term used to refer to the expansion of economies beyond national borders, in particular, the expansion of production by a firm to many countries around the world, i.e., globalization of production, or the 'global assembly line.' This has given transnational corporations power beyond nation-states, and has weakened any nation's ability to control corporate practices and flows of capital, set regulations, control balances of trade and exchange rates, or manage domestic economic policy. It has also weakened the ability of workers to fight for better wages and working conditions from fear that employers may relocate to other areas."</p>
<p>Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA),¹⁶ web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.kwymca.org/nccq/glossary.htm.</p>	<p>"It refers to international exchange or sharing of labour force, production, ideas, knowledge, products and services across borders."</p>
<p>Agricultural Trade Policies and Issues,¹⁷ web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.agtrade.org/glossary_search.cfm.</p>	<p>"The increasing integration of world markets for goods, services, and capital. It has also been defined as a process by which nationality becomes increasingly irrelevant in global production and consumption."</p>

<p>Take Back Wisconsin,¹⁸ page is published by Julie Kay Smithson, web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.takebackwisconsin.com/Documents/Glossary.htm.</p>	<p>"A relatively new word that is commonly used to describe the ongoing, multidimensional process of worldwide change. It describes the idea that the world is becoming a single global market. It describes the idea that time and space have been shrunk as a result of modern telecommunications technologies which allow almost instantaneous communication between people almost anywhere on the planet. It describes the idea that cultures are blending and mixing and where cultural icons and values from dominant Northern cultures are being adopted in the South, while at the same time unique ethnic differences are being strengthened and local identities are being exerted. It describes that idea that the planet as a whole, rather than individual continents or landscapes, is considered as 'our home' and that some human activities can have a negative effect on people and environments far from their source or have a negative effect on the planet as a whole (UNESCO)."</p>
<p>Harker Heights High School, Killenn, Texas, USA, web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://hkhknights.com/qeo/4/aqterms.htm.</p>	<p>"The increasing economic, cultural, demographic, political, and environmental interdependence of different places around the world."</p>
<p>Scottish Enterprise,¹⁹ web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.scottish-enterprise.com/sedotcom_home/help/help-glossary.htm.</p>	<p>"Referring to the world economy and the world markets."</p>
<p>Pearson Education, Prentice Hall,²⁰ web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://wps.prenhall.com/wps/media/objects/213/218150/glossary.html.</p>	<p>"Globalisation is a more advanced form of internationalisation that implies a degree of functional integration between internationally dispersed economic activities."</p>
<p>E Marketing,²¹ web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.emarketing.ie/resources/glossary.html.</p>	<p>"People around the globe are more connected to each other than ever before. Information and money flow more quickly than ever. Goods and services produced in one part of the world are increasingly available in all parts of the world. International travel is more frequent. International communication is commonplace. This phenomenon has been titled 'globalisation.'"</p>
<p>Stanlake Search,²² "Glossary", web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.stanlake.co.uk/recruitment-candidates/recruitment-glossary.php.</p>	<p>"Tendency toward a worldwide investment and business environment, and the integration of national capital markets."</p>
<p>Investor Wiz,²³ "Glossary", web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.investorwiz.com/glossary.htm.</p>	<p>"Development of extensive worldwide patterns of economic relationships between nations."</p>
<p>HSE Web Depot,²⁴ web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.hsewebdepot.org/imstool/GEMI.nsf/WEBDocs/Glossary.</p>	<p>"A set of processes leading to the integration of economic, cultural, political, and social systems across geographical boundaries."</p>
<p>Washington Council on International Trade,²⁵ web resource accessed March 21, 2006, see http://www.wcit.org/tradeis/glossary.htm.</p>	<p>"...the movement toward markets or policies that transcend national borders."</p>
<p>Bridgemary Community Sports College, "Glossary: Economic Systems and Development", web resource accessed May 24, 2006, see http://www.bridgemary.hants.sch.uk/folders/qcse_revision_guide/glossary/page_1.htm.</p>	<p>"...an industry or corporation acting on a global scale with manufacturing bases in several countries. E.g. Nike and McDonalds."</p>
<p>Ripon College, "Important Concepts in Global Studies", web resource accessed May 24, 2006, see http://www.ripon.edu/academics/global/CONCEPTS.HTML.</p>	<p>"Globalization refers to [t]he widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary life. (All aspects, including its nature, causes and effects are hotly disputed, with strange bedfellows on all sides)."</p>
<p>SILK, Norwegian Language Technology,²⁶ "Terminology", web resource accessed May 24, 2006, see http://portal.bibliotekivest.no/terminology.htm.</p>	<p>"[noun] Globalisation is the process of preparing software for use in any language and cultural environment either by designing it to be usable in this way or by adding facilities to existing software to facilitate subsequent localization. It is synonymous with Internationalisation."</p>

<p>Simon Marginson, "Notes on Globalization and Higher Education, With Some Reference to the Case of Australia", Monash Centre for Research in International Education, Monash University, Australia, July 1, 2006, Centre for the Study of Higher Education, University of Melbourne, see http://www.yorku.ca/yorkint/global/conference/canada/papers/Simon-Marginson.pdf.</p>	<p>"'Globalization' means the enhancement of the worldwide or pan-European spheres of action. It has potentially transformative effects within nations, as well as remaking the common environment in which they are suited and they relate to each other."</p>
<p>Nayef R.F. Al-Rodhan and Gérard Stoudmann, "Definitions of Globalization: A Comprehensive Overview and A Proposed Definition", Geneva Centre for Security Policy, 2006, available at http://www.qcsp.ch/e/publications/Globalisation/index.htm.</p>	<p>"Globalization is a process that encompasses the causes, course, and consequences of transnational and transcultural integration of human and non-human activities."</p>

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- ² See <http://www.twinside.org.sg/>.
- ³ T. Larsson, *The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization* (U.S.: Cato Institute, 2001), p. 9.
- ⁴ This quote is part of our definitions table, but it originally appeared in Kenichi Ohmae, *The Borderless World: Power and Strategy in the Global Marketplace* (London: HarperCollins, 1992), as cited in RAWOO Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council, "Coping with Globalization: The Need for Research Concerning the Local Response to Globalization in Developing Countries", Publication No. 20, 2000, p. 14.
- ⁵ R. Cox, "Multilateralism and the Democratization of World Order", paper for International Symposium on Sources of Innovation in Multilateralism, Lausanne, May 26-28, 1994, as cited in J. A. Scholte, "The Globalization of World Politics", in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics, An Introduction to International Relations* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), p. 15.
- ⁶ V. S. A. Kumar, "A Critical Methodology of Globalization: Politics of the 21st Century?", *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*, Vol. 10, Issue 2, 2003, pp. 87-111, p. 87.
- ⁷ G. Ritzer, "The Globalization of Nothing", *SAIS Review*, Vol. 23, No. 2, Summer-Fall 2003, pp. 189-200, p. 190.
- ⁸ R. Kilminster, "Globalization as an Emergent Concept", in Alan Scott (ed.), *The Limits of Globalization: Cases and Arguments* (London: Routledge, 1997), p. 257.
- ⁹ A. Appadurai, *Modernity at Large: The Cultural Dimensions of Globalization* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1996), p. 4, as cited in K. Chowdhury, "Interrogating 'Newness', Globalization and Postcolonial Theory in the Age of Endless War", *Cultural Critique*, No. 62, Winter 2006, pp. 126-161, p. 137.
- ¹⁰ Appears in our definitions table, Anthony G. McGrew, "Global Legal Interaction and Present-Day Patterns of Globalization", in V. Gessner and A. C. Budak (eds.), *Emerging Legal Certainty: Empirical Studies on the Globalization of Law* (Ashgate: Dartmouth Publishing Company, 1998), p. 327, as cited in V. S. A. Kumar, "A Critical Methodology of Globalization: Politics of the 21st Century?", *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*, Vol. 10, Issue 2, 2003, pp. 87-111, p. 98.
- ¹¹ C. Poppi, "Wider Horizons with Larger Details: Subjectivity, Ethnicity, and Globalization", in Alan Scott (ed.), *The Limits of Globalization: Cases and Arguments* (London: Routledge, 1997), p. 300, n. 1.
- ¹² Quanto Financial Technology is "an international venture with the goal to create the premier center of competence in Financial Software in Romania." Please see <http://www.equanto.com/index.html> for further information.
- ¹³ In 2001, a paper by the same name, "The Multicultural Question", was published by the Pavis Centre. See <http://www.open.ac.uk/socialsciences/sociology>.
- ¹⁴ "The Open Internet Lexicon (OIL) is an initiative to build a dictionary of Web terms (words and short phrases) in many languages. Our goal is to reflect current Internet and Web usage in many countries. The dictionary will be open for all who are building multilingual web sites or single-language web sites." Please see <http://www.openinternetlexicon.com/>.
- ¹⁵ From their website, "Colours of Resistance (COR) is a grassroots network of people who consciously work to develop anti-racist, multiracial politics in the movement against global capitalism." For more information, see <http://colours.mahost.org/>.
- ¹⁶ The definition that appears on this site was adopted from "Workinfontet," which is inaccessible at this time. However, the citation that appears here is active as of the date of publication.
- ¹⁷ From their webpage: "The purpose of Agrtrade.org is to educate the interested public about current agricultural trade policy issues. We aim to present the results on recent issues in a way that is understandable to a general audience." The site is maintained by the Department of Agriculture Economics and Rural Sociology at Penn State University in cooperation with the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium (IATRC). For more information, see <http://www.agtrade.org/>.
- ¹⁸ From their webpage: "Take Back Wisconsin is an independent - not for profit - website. The purpose is to provide a 'Portal Depository' of collected materials from around the state, and to allow the public to 'share' in this information. The public and organizations within the state are encouraged to submit any valuable articles, letters, news releases, correspondence, legislation, or any materials which will help in the cause to Take Back Wisconsin." For further information, see <http://www.takebackwisconsin.com/>.

¹⁹ As explained on their webpage, this is “Scotland’s main economic development agency, funded by the Scottish executive.” For further information, please see http://www.scottish-enterprise.com/sedotcom_home/about_se.htm?siblingtoggle=1.

²⁰ According to their webpage, Prentice Hall is “the world’s leading publisher of academic and reference books.” For more information, see <http://vig.prenhall.com/>.

²¹ E Marketing is a company that “develop[s] online marketing programs that work hand-in-hand with [a company’s] offline marketing to give [your company] customer focussed, effective solutions that attracts the attention of your market and, more importantly, keeps it.” See <http://www.emarketing.ie/index.html>.

²² “Stanlake Search was founded in 1990 as a specialist search and selection consultancy. Our business is focused on the recruitment needs of buy and sell-side firms in the financial markets and the technology / IT sector.” Please see <http://www.stanlake.co.uk/stanlake-profile/index.htm> for further information.

²³ Investor Wiz is a webpage that offers a “fountain of information for novice investors.” Available at <http://www.investorwiz.com/index.html>.

²⁴ HSE stands for Health, Safety and Environment and is part of the Global Environmental Management Initiative (GEMI), which states: “Business helping business improve environmental, health & safety performance, shareholder value and corporate citizenship.” Please see <http://www.gemi.org/>.

²⁵ Washington Council on International Trade is a “private, non-profit, non-partisan association comprised of private sector businesses, public sector and state government representatives, academia, consular groups and individuals.” Please see <http://www.wcit.org/>.

²⁶ “SILK - is a new creation within library functions. We are both a sector-specific library and a public library, in addition to be a research library. The sector-specific part is concentrated to a digital resource on the internet about speech technology, books on speech technology and general IT and delivery of services to the companies connected to the speech technology milieu at Tvildemoen in Voss.” For further information, please see http://portal.bibliotekivest.no/about_us.htm.