



Globalization and World Order

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Introduction

- This topic will discuss international order after the cold war period.
- The element of world order and the position where are we now.
- Case study: Asia



Definition

- The era that we're in now is known as “new world order”.
- World order – men's effort to create a civilized, peaceful and prosper world.
- NWO, “a new era – freer from threat of terror, stronger in pursuit of justice & more secure in the quest for peace”



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- Why question of order is so important? Anarchy, cooperation
- Solution: state-centered approach
 - balance of power
 - polarity of int. system
 - collective security



Situation during cold war

- 25 million people dead, world was divided (for 40 years), threatened humanity with instant destruction.
- Stability was managed through bipolar order – both sides recognize the limit of what they could and could not do.
- Ideology, economics and struggle for global influence – divide superpower



Globalization

- Triggered the doctrine known as the “Washington Consensus” – market are efficient, states are unnecessary, the poor and the rich has no conflicting interest, thing turn out for the best when left alone. Privatization, deregulation and open capital markets promote economic development, gov. just balance budget & fight inflation and do almost nothing else.
- Passing of opposing economic system



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- States were compelled to play a single set of rules within an increasing competitive world economy.
- The only thing one could do is ‘compete not retreat’ – Bill Clinton.
- “... either had to reform or decline. There was no other way” – Tony Blair.



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- New technology – increase economic interdependence, new source of growth vs unregulated economics process benefit the few and generated insecurity for many.
- Stability was achieve so far because US act as the only superpower – conflict in 90s and 2000s.



Were are we?

- Cooperation – united/consensus
(sacrifice)



- parasite/virus
(leeches)



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□ Progress – peaceful/humanities
(big team)



- always rich
(big snake)



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□ Develop - equality
(big garden)



- unequal
(big machine)



Case Study: East Asia

- After WWII;
 - wars (in Korea, Vietnam)
 - insurgencies (M'sia, Philippines)
 - authoritarian rules (everywhere)
 - extremism (Cambodia)

- With the end of cold war, powerful communist party still rule in China, N Korea and Vietnam.



..East Asia

- Territorial disputes continue threaten the region; China - Taiwan. Division; South and North Korea. Primed for rivalry?
- Primed for peace? Economics achievement drive the countries in the region together- regionalism.



..East Asia

- Role of Japan in fostering better IR – large scale investment (in 2003, 5,000 companies operating in China).
- So far China has working in responsible manner in regional multilateral institution.



..East Asia

- Other factor which make China behave as it is now is the presence of US. Many issues had a potential to explode – human rights record, Taiwan, trade imbalance, etc.
- A “rising China”, realist believe will challenge the status quo.



Conclusion

- Question of order and globalization is beyond the question of the state losing its sovereignty as western scholars make us to believe.
- Values are the real and urgent issues need to be addressed.