

Colorado School of Mines

Division of Liberal Arts and International Studies

LAIS 446A and 546A

Globalization

Spring 2010

Dr James V. Jesudason

3230 Stratton Hall

Tel: 303 273-3425 [email: jjesudas@mines.edu](mailto:jjesudas@mines.edu)

Course time: M 1-3.50 Office hours: Tues 2-5, Thurs: 2-5

Course Description:

The broad concern of this course is to examine the nature of globalization and to analyze its implications for economic, social, and political, and cultural processes. The word globalization has permeated everyday discourse, and it is used casually to explain diverse phenomena as well as to justify a host of government actions and policies. Yet teasing out what the concept actually means and determining its usefulness requires careful consideration and analysis.

Key Questions: 1. What are the pressures toward the convergence of institutions and what is the latitude for variability in a global system. What factors underpin these outcomes?

2. More specifically, what impact has "globalization" had on various vital human activities, such as modes of wealth accumulation, participation in politics, state decision-making, individual and national identities, and emerging patterns of global power and influence.

Objectives of the Course: 1. To understand the dynamics of the global system at the economic, political, and cultural levels, and to analyze the implications of globalization for identity formation, national institutions, and macro-economic outcomes. 2. To help students analyze exactly how the concept of globalization is useful for understanding specific phenomena and how it is merely a label draped on unconnected events. In other words, we need to train ourselves to differentiate between what I call globalization as causation and globalization as a terrain of myriad activities. 3. To encourage students to think boldly and formulate original ideas and theories about the role of global processes, with the aim of carrying out independent research on exciting areas of contemporary interest.

Course Requirements:

1. Doing the reading and thinking hard about them.
2. Active class participation (10%)
3. Critical reflections on and synthesis of the readings for the week. About 1- 1 1/2 page statements for each class. I will weigh the 6 poorest papers by half as much as the better ones (30%)
4. Class Presentation (1 hour) elucidating on some questions posed for the particular weekly topic we are covering (30%)
5. A research paper due at the end of the semester; 10 page length for undergraduates and 20 pages for graduates (30%)

General Discussion of Globalization and Laying Out the Core Themes

1. Introduction to the Course.
2. Historical and Contemporary Globalization
Osterhammel and Petersson, Globalization: A Short History

Question: Is globalization a new phenomenon or has it existed for centuries? Does the concept mainly refer to economic interactions, flows, and exchanges on a massive integrated scale or are political, military, and cultural processes vital to a full consideration of globalization?

Economic Processes

3. Cross-National Variations in Capitalism

Question: How do we account for the varieties of economic outcomes among nations? Does it look likely that countries will be moving toward one economic model?

Baumol, Litan, and Schramm, *Good Capitalism, Bad Capitalism*, chaps 2, 4, 5, 7

Presentation Topic: Examine the concept of industrial policy. How do the governments in U.S., China, Japan, and France promote policies to elevate the technological capacities of their nations? Do they rely of general growth -promoting policies or do they target particular firms and sectors for development. What instruments are used (market-neutral, subsidies, tariffs, national standards benefitting nation firms, etc.). Do some of these countries engage in subtle or blatant protectionism? Is there a best practice method for promoting technological development.

4. Types of Corporate Governance and Structures

Do firms around the world have the same basic structures and corporate governance approaches or are there important national differences. Are we seeing a convergence of corporate forms around the world with globalization, or does there appear to be considerable variation?

Sanford Jacoby, "Corporate Governance, Risk, and Inequality in Japan and the United States, 15 pages

J. Lincoln, "Whither the Keiretsu, Japan's Business Networks?" 29 pages

Heiner Michel, "Co-Determination in Germany: The Recent Debate" 24 pages

Presentation Topic: Look at the keiretsu structure in Japan (e.g. Mitsubishi) and determine if it is weakening? What's driving any of the changes? Also pick a state firm in China (e.g. Shanghai Automotive Industry group) and determine how it is connected to the government and the degree to which market principles guide its functioning. Pick one or two examples of U.S. large firms, and determine if they operate by different business and entrepreneurial logics compared to the Japanese and Chinese examples.

The State

5. Globalization and State Autonomy

Question: Does the state lose control over vital domestic policies in the era of globalization?

Susan Strange, "The Declining Authority of States" 129-134

James Rosenau, "Governance in a New Global Order" 223- 233

Linda Weiss, "Michael Mann, State Power, and the Two Logics of Globalization" 529-539

M. Gainsborough, "Globalisation and the State Revisited: A View from Provincial Vietnam" 1-18

J. Andersen, "Political Power and Democracy in Denmark" 569-586.

Presentation Topic: Discuss China's attempt to control the internet. Why does it do so and is it succeeding in its goals? Examine the current fight between Google and the Chinese government. What leverage does each have? Will the development of informational technology and increases in lateral communication eventually undermine the power of the Chinese state?

Also examine some major international crime syndicates and gangs operating in the U.S. Is the U.S. able to control such criminal activity and what extra-national strategies is it undertaking?

Citizenship, the Nation, and Globalization

6. Social Rights and the Welfare State in a Global World:

Question: Is globalization undermining the welfare state? Is social sharing under threat and inequality a foregone conclusion? Examine the forces sustaining the welfare state and the factors hurting it.

Readings: Galtzer and Rueschemeyer, *Globalization and the Future of the Welfare State*, chaps 3, 4, 6, 8.

Presentation Topic: Compare health policies in France, U.S. and Canada. Explain the role of free markets and public control in the operation of the health system (consider the nature of provision by insurance companies, doctors, and hospitals). Is the aging population undermining the public provision of health or strengthening it. Consider how various national health systems impact on the competitiveness of the economy. Touch on the main features of health care reform in the U.S.

7. Managing Domestic Populations Amidst Heterogeneity

Question: With high levels of migration and foreign guest workers (both legal and illegal) participating in many national economies, is the idea of a nation as a shared community being undermined? What are the implications of diversity for national consensus and national belonging?

Readings:

S. Laithion, "Muslims in Switzerland: Is Citizenship Really Incompatible with Muslim Identity?", *Journal of Minority Muslim Affairs*, April 2008.

K. Kalicki, "Voting Rights of the 'Marginal': The Contested Logic of Political Membership in Japan", *Ethnopolitics*, June-Sept. 2008.

S. Huntington, "The Hispanic Challenge", *Foreign Policy*, March/April 2004.

b. Knowlton, "Muslim Assimilate Better in U.S. than Europe, Poll Finds", *NYT*, May 22, 2007

Presentation topic: Examine the Muslim population in the U.S., France, and the U.K. Are there different abilities of these nations to absorb and integrate the Muslim population into their societies? How willing are Muslims to accept fundamental Western values, and if there is disaffection, what explains it and how widespread are those feelings? Is the likely result integration on Western terms possible, a tolerant diversity or a permanent divide?

The Global Macro Picture (we are doing this first due to student scheduling problems)

8.. Globalization and Inequality

Is globalization leading to greater inequality between and within nations?

Readings:

G. Firebaugh and B. Goesling, "Accounting for the Recent Decline in Global Inequality", *AJS*, 2004.

R. Wade, "Is Globalization Reducing Poverty and Inequality?", *World Development*, Jan 2004

P. Bardhan, "Does Globalization Help or hurt the World's Poor?", recent paper, undated.

S. Dorius and G. Firebaugh, "The Global Gender Regime: Persistence or Decline?", paper Aug. 2007.

Presentation: Examine inequality in the U.S. , China, and Sweden over the last 30 years. If inequality is growing, does it mean that most in the population are getting worse off? What factors explain the pattern of inequality in each country and how do domestic factors (class power, role of politics) interact with global forces to explain changing forms of inequality? Provide general statistics on the gaps between the richest and the poorest (or between CEOs and workers) in selected countries. What is the level of concern and debate over inequality amongst political leaders and members of civil society in the above societies?

Globalization and Cultural Identities

9. Globalization and the Narrowing and Broadening of Identities

How does the flow of ideas, goods, and culture affect identities of individuals and groups. Is national identity weakening and a more global imagination taking root. What are the types of global imagination (global cosmopolitanism , global jihadism, global justice) and do they replace national attachments.

Readings:

Alexander Horstmann, "Ethnohistorical —Historical Buddhist-Muslims Relations and Co-existence in Southern Thailand, Sojourn, 2004 (1)

Pippa Norris, "Global Governance and Cosmopolitan Citizens", 2000, chap. 8

Maha Azzam, "Islamism Revisited", International Affairs, 2006 (6)

Gi-wook Shin, "The Paradox of Korean Globalization", paper, Asia-Pacific Research Center, Stanford University, 2003.

Presentation Topic: Recently, there has been enormous controversy over Christians using the word 'Allah" in Malaysia, with the government wishing to ban such use. What explains this attitude and is it due to religious reasons, broader cultural concerns, or political manipulation. What appear to be the range of views of different Muslims on this matter. Examine the media coverage of 2 or 3 other Muslim countries over this issue (e.g. Indonesia,

Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iran, etc.) . What conclusions can you draw about identity, religion, national politics, and globalization from this episode.

10. The Global Power Structure and the Position of the U.S.

How is the international power structure changing and what factors are causing the rise and decline of great powers.

C. Layne, "The Waning of U.S. Hegemony: Myth or Reality?" *International Security*, Summer 2009

R. Sutter, "Does China Seek to Dominate Asia and Reduce U.S. Influence a a Regional Power", paper, April 27, 2007.

M. Slaughter, "America's Edge - Power in the Networked Society", *Foreign Affairs*, Jan/Feb 2009.

D. Drezner, "Bad Debts - Assessing China's Financial Influence in Great Power Politics", Fall 2009.

Presentation Topic: How is China building up its military capability and how is it using its economic leverage to obtain alliances and allegiances to meets its security and power interests? What is the U.S. response? How are key Asian countries such as Japan and India formulating their strategies in light of the rise of China? If the U.S. loses its status as a dominant superpower, how will its citizens adjust to the relative decline of the country?

11. Globalization and the Environment

What has been the response of various groups and nations to the global environment? What is the gap between the global imaginary about the environment and the actual actions taken by countries and international conventions to deal with the problem? What do the debates, policies, and outcomes tell us about the priorities of individuals, groups, and nations in the contemporary era?

J. Frankel, "The Environment and Globalization", NBER working paper, 10090, Nov. 2003

M. Schapiro, "Conning the Climate", *Harper's Magazine*, Feb. 2010

E. Lovebrand, et al, "Closing the Legitimacy Gap in Global Environmental Governance", Global Environmental Politics, 2009.

M. Lynas, "Why do I know China wrecked the Copenhagen deal? I was in the room", guardian.co.uk, 22 Dec. 2009.

Presentation topic: Examine the stances and positions of key players (NGOs, states such as China, U.S., India, Germany) with regard to the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference.

What was the outcome of the conference.? What steps do nations seem willing to take to deal with the problem and are these deemed sufficient ? What is the divide between the richer and poorer countries. Are the policies proposed compatible or detrimental to economic growth (do they entail a decline in living standards for many people, especially in the rich countries?). What conclusions can you draw when you consider the gap between global consciousness about the environment and the actual actions taken by societies?

12. The Current Global Economic Crisis and its Implications (time permitting)

What factors caused this current global crisis and how is it similar or different from the Great Depression. How will this crisis be resolved?

R. Wade, "Financial Regime Change", New Left Review, Sept./Oct. 2008

R. Katz, "The Japan Fallacy", Foreign Affairs, March/April 2009.

Reinhart and Rogoff, "The Aftermath of Financial Crises", Dec. 19 2008, paper, American Economic Association

Bill Gross, "Ring of Fire", PIMCO, Investment Outlook, Feb. 2010

Christina Romer, "Great Depression" Encyclopedia Britannica, Dec. 20, 2003.

Presentation Topic: Examine the causes of, policy measures toward, and consequences of the present global crisis and the Great Depression through an examination of the U.S. economy. Were the causes external or internal to the U.S. (what was the role of borrowing, speculation, economic regulation in causing the crises). Compare the ideological and political positions of various groups (financial interests, manufacturers, workers, the rich) with regard to how to respond to the crisis. What was the consequence of the Great Depression for the role of the state in the economy, and will this crisis produce more state regulation of the economy.

13. The State and Political Globalization (time permitting)

Is democracy the best political form to manage society in the era of globalization? Does it appear that states are converging in their political systems (democratic institutions, civil society participation) and forms of governance (lowering of corruption, meeting external standards).

Goodhart, "Globalization, Democracy, and the Problem of the State", Polity, 2007

Fukuyama, 'After the End of History', Opendemocracy online.

I. Maggie Zhang, "Click on Democracy: Internet Regulation and its Implications for Democracy in China", paper, May 2004.

B. Eichengreen and D. Leblang, "Democracy and Globalisation", BIS Working Papers 219, Dec. 2006

Presentation Topic: Examine the nature of democracy in India and determine if its institutions (political parties, the legislature, the bureaucracy) appear effective in solving problems such as poverty or India's desperate need for decent infra-structure. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Indian democracy. Consider China, and determine how responsive the CCP has been to social pressures and problems. Would democracy serve China better? Would it hurt China? What general conclusions can be drawn about the effectiveness of democracy to manage society in an age of globalization.

14. Brief student presentations on their research.