

GLOBALIZATION

Tsyba Maksym Yaroslavovych
Scientific Advisor - Shevchenko V. I., Assistant Professor
Kharkiv Educational and Scientific Institute
SHEI “University of Banking”

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. This process has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development and prosperity, and on human physical well-being in societies around the world.

Globalization is the principally new step in the development of the long-term process of internationalization (transnationalization) of the economic, political, cultural, legal and other aspects of the society's life, at the point when interrelationships between the national socials have reached such a level, when some drastic changes within the entire world community gradually transforming into the integral society institute, became inevitable.

From this period to World War I, globalization came under the rubric of Anglo-American control of the transatlantic economy. The velocity of globalization in the pre-1914 years was immensely slower than at the end of twentieth century, as were the volume and the scope. From about 1850 to 1914 an international economy existed, managed by Great Britain, resting on free trade and open capital markets and reliant on colonies and developing areas as resource bases and on consumers in advanced nations. By the twentieth century, the United States had begun to replace Britain's colonial and trans-Atlantic systems of free trade and government run transportation and communication networks. The new form of organization was a structured but open economic system of private enterprise and business-friendly public support for access to foreign markets, inventions, immigration, and adherence to international law. People and ideas could move easily, facilitating the outward diffusion of America's political ideals and cultural values.

To find the right balance between benefits and costs associated with globalization, citizens of all nations need to understand how globalization works and the policy choices facing them and their societies.

References:

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