The Impact of Globalisation on International Relations

Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye
PhD Candidate
Email: omarkasaye[at]gamil.com

Abstract: Globalisation refers to the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, economies, societies, and cultures around the world. The driving force of globalisation is the advancements in technology, transportation, and communication, which have made it easier for people, goods, services, capital, and ideas to move across borders. This interconnectedness has equally impacted international relations and brought new perspectives and approaches worldwide. This essay will argue the shift in international relationships caused by globalisation.

Keywords: Globalisation, interconnectedness, international relations.

1. Introduction

Globalisation has significant implications for various aspects of society, including the economy, politics, culture, and the environment. It has created opportunities for economic growth, innovation, and access to new markets. However, it has also raised concerns about job displacement, income inequality, cultural homogenisation, and environmental sustainability. Equally important, the impact of globalisation is complex and varies across different countries and regions. Some countries have benefited from globalisation, experiencing economic development and improved living standards. However, others have faced challenges, including the loss of traditional industries, cultural identity, and social cohesion. Additionally, globalisation has changed and is still reshaping international relations, influencing how countries interact, cooperate, and face shared challenges in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent global system.

2. Background

The impact of globalisation on international relations is rooted in the broader concept of globalization itself. Globalisation discusses the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries and societies worldwide. The increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries and societies across the world is driven by advancements in technology, communication, transportation, and trade, which have significantly reduced barriers to moving goods, capital, information, and people. Globalisation has profoundly affected international relations by transforming the nature of interactions between nations. Historically, international relations focused primarily on the interactions between nations-states, with a focusing on diplomacy, security, and power dynamics. However, globalization has introduced new actors and dynamics into the international arena, reshaping the field of international relations. One of the key drivers of globalization has been economic integration. The liberalization of trade, the growth of multinational corporations, and the development of global financial markets have fostered economic interdependence among nations. This economic integration has created opportunities for economic growth, job creation, and increased prosperity. However, it has also made nations more vulnerable to economic financial crises and fluctuations in the global market. Globalization has facilitated the rise of transnational actors that operate beyond national borders. Multinational corporations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and international institutions such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization have gained prominence in globalisation. The Internet, mobile communications, and social media have revolutionized communication and information exchange, allowing for instant connectivity and global reach. This has facilitated the spread of ideas, values, and cultural practices across borders, leading to increased cultural exchange and the emergence of globalised norms and trends. Global challenges, such as climate change, terrorism, pandemics, and migration, have also highlighted the need for international cooperation and coordination. These challenges transcend national boundaries and require collaborative efforts to address effectively. Globalization has necessitated a shift from a purely state-centric approach to international relations to a more inclusive and cooperative framework that involves multiple actors and stakeholders. However, globalization has also raised concerns and challenges in international relations. Questions of sovereignty and national autonomy have emerged as countries grapple with the impact of global forces on their domestic policies and decision-making processes. Furthermore, globalization has not benefited only benefited some countries and communities equally, leading to disparities and inequalities that can create tensions and conflicts.

3. Literature Review

Globalisation has been presented in different and various definitions, such as globalisation as an idea, regionalisation as...
Globalisation has profoundly impacted international relations, transforming the ways how nations interact, collaborate, and compete with one another. It has influenced various aspects of international relations, including the economic, political, culture, and security. The critical impacts of globalisation on international relations is economic interdependence, of which globalisation increased economic interdependence among nations. Trade liberalisation, advancements in transportation and communication technology, and the growth of multinational corporations have facilitated the flow of goods, services, capital, and information across borders. Countries are now more connected through complex trade and investment networks, making their economies highly interlinked. Economic interdependence has created opportunities for growth and development but has also made nations vulnerable to economic shocks and crises in other parts of the world. Furthermore, Globalisation also changes the global power influence this means, meaning Power Shifts of. Emerging economies such as China, India, and Brazil have experienced rapid economic growth gained global influence. Traditional powers like the United States and European nations, such as the United States and European nations, have had to adapt to a changing global order. The rise of new players and the redistribution of power have led to shifting alliances, competition for resources, and the renegotiation of international norms and institutions. Equally important, there is an Unequal Distribution of Benefits that has contributed to both economic growth and increased inequality. In addition, some countries and individuals have benefited from globalisation through increased trade and investment opportunities, while others have been left behind. The gap between rich and poor nations, as well as income inequality within countries, has widened. This economic disparity can lead to social tensions, political instability, and conflicts, thereby impacting international relations.

3.2 International Relations in Globalisation

Globalisation has exponentially increased the level of interconnectedness among nations. Advances in transportation, communication, and technology have facilitated the movement of goods, services, capital, and information across borders. This interconnectedness has created complex networks of economic, political, and social interactions that transcend national boundaries. Moreover, Globalisation has led to the deepening of economic integration among countries. Trade liberalisation, the growth of multinational corporations, and the expansion of global supply chains have transformed the global economy. International trade agreements, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), regional trade blocs, and free trade agreements, have shaped global economic interactions’ rules and norms. Economic interdependence has become a defining feature of international relations, influencing diplomatic relations, cooperation, and conflicts. I support that Globalisation has reshaped power dynamics in international relations. Traditional powers, such as the United States and European nations, have faced challenges to their dominance as emerging economies, like BRICS, China, Russia, India, Brazil, and South Africa, have risen in global influence. Power is no longer solely concentrated among a few states but is distributed across a more diverse set of actors, including multinational corporations, non-state actors, and international organisations. The shift in power dynamics has influenced diplomatic, it; it is possible to refer to my article of “Assessing the Impact of United States Hegemony on the Global South: Balancing Positive Contributions and Negative Consequences”.

Volume 12 Issue 11, November 2023
www.ijsr.net
Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY
3.3 The Positive Impact of Globalisation On International Relations

Globalisation has a variety of positive impacts on positively impacted international relations, contributing to increased interconnectedness and cooperation among nations. This includes promoting global investment, commerce, and economic integration expansion of global investment, commerce, and economic integration. Millions of people have been lifted out of poverty to the increased economic growth and development that has occurred in many nations (Bhagwati, J. (2004). Equally important, through promoting the exchange of goods, services, and capital, globalization has allowed countries to tap into larger markets, attract international investment, and benefit from technological advancements. What’s Moreover more, globalization has made the International interchange of ideas, information, and values easier. People from diverse cultures and origins can now connect and engage more freely to more extraordinary travel, communication, and access to global media and information become more easily. More acceptance, appreciation, and understanding between countries are fostered by this cultural interchange, which strengthens the bonds that bind the world community together. Globalisation has been closely linked with technological advancements and innovation. The exchange of ideas and collaboration across borders has accelerated scientific and technological progress. This has led to healthcare, communication, transportation, and energy benefiting societies worldwide (Friedman, T. L. et al. (2005). Technological innovations and advancements have also facilitated cross-border cooperation in addressing global challenges, such as like climate change and pandemics. Globalisation has necessitated increased international cooperation and collective action to address global challenges.

Transnational issues, such as climate change, terrorism, and infectious diseases, require collaborative efforts among nations. Globalization has paved the way for the establishment of international organizations, treaties, and frameworks that promote cooperation, dialogue, and coordination among countries (Held, 1999). For further information on these, let me say that social growth and the expansion of human rights standards have been linked to globalization, had which has led to International pressure for reform and has resulted from increased awareness of injustices and violations of human rights brought about by increased global connectedness and information flow. In addition, globalization has made it easier for concepts and ideals of social justice, democracy, and gender equality to proliferate, influencing national policy and advancing human rights. Conclusion in, it is crucial to remember that not all nations and populations have experienced the same sound effects from of globalization globalisation on international relations. Globalization has not produced equal advantages and opportunities, and problems and disparities still exist. However, the world has become increasingly interconnected and interdependent to globalisation.

3.4 The Negative Impact of Globalisation on International Relations

The negative impact of globalization on international relations has been a subject of debate and analysis. While globalization has brought numerous benefits, it has also generated specific challenges and drawbacks of international relations (Rodrick. D. (2011). The Globalisation Paradox). Here are significant areas where negative impacts have been identified, 1) the globalization has economic inequality leading to widening economic disparities between countries and within societies. Whereas some nations have experienced rapid economic growth and development, others have been left behind, exacerbating inequality. This disparity can create tensions and strains in international relations, as disadvantaged countries may feel marginalised or exploited by more powerful nations (Stiglitz, J. E. et al. (2002). In addition, I want to emphasise that worker exploitation has, in my opinion, made it easier for industries to relocate and for employment to be outsourced to nations with cheaper labor prices. While this has resulted in job losses and unemployment in some locations, it has also opened up economic prospects in other regions. Moreover, labour exploitation and poor working conditions have been reported in some cases, in some cases, raising ethical concerns and straining labor relations between countries, including pollution, resource depletion, and climate change. However, differing national interests and priorities can hinder collaborative efforts and strain international relations. Moreover, the spread of globalised media, consumer culture, and mass communication has led to concerns about cultural homogenisation and the erosion of local traditions and identities. Some societies see globalisation as a threat to their cultural heritage and national identity, which can lead to resistance and cultural tensions between countries in. In my opinion, some places experience social and political instability to globalisation. Further to this Furthermore, globalisation’s rapid spread of knowledge and ideas can also feed political and social movements, especially those with controversial or extreme goals, which can affect ties between countries. Additionally, worries about the loss of national sovereignty and autonomy have been raised by the growing interconnection and integration brought about by globalisation. Countries may have to submit decision-making power to supranational entities or follow laws and regulations that infringe on their sovereignty to some decision-making power to supranational to engage in global governance and adhere to international accords.

4. Methodology

It is important to note that the impact of globalisation on international relations is complex and multifaceted, and its effects can vary across countries and regions. While globalisation has created new opportunities and challenges, it has also generated both winners and losers, leading to debates and tensions in the international relations. The impact of globalisation on international relations has been significant and complex. Globalisation discusses to countries’ increasing interconnectedness and interdependence through the exchange of goods, services, information, and ideas Baylis, J., Smith, S. & Owens, P.
Advancements in communication technology have facilitated interdependence among countries, creating opportunities for growth and new forms of activism. Cultural exchange has fostered understanding and also raised questions of identity and homogenisation. Global challenges require international cooperation, and power shifts have altered the dynamics of global influence. However, globalisation has also raised concerns about sovereignty and autonomy. In general, the impact of globalisation on international relations is complex and varies across regions, necessitating ongoing study and form in the field of international relations.

References

[14] https://www.vskills.in/certification/blog/impact-of-technology-on-globalisation/
Author Profile

Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye, PhD Candidate @
International Relations & Diplomacy.
MAILHR – Master International law and Human
rights and did MAIRD – Master international relations
& Diplomacy.
Email: omarkasaye @gmail.com
Cell phone: 252 615036843.
Postal address: Wadjir District–BuloHubay Village – Danwadaagta
Road-Mogadishu –Somalia.
Date: November 3,2023