

The Impact of Globalisation on International Relations

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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

Globalization 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 globalization 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 globalization globalisation on international relations is rooted in the broader concept of globalization globalisation itself. Globalization Globalisation discusses the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries and societies worldwide the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of countries and societies across the world. It is driven by advancements in Technological advancements, communication, transportation, and trade, which have significantly reduced barriers to moving goods, capital, information, and people. Globalization Globalisation has profoundly affected international relations by transforming the nature of interactions between nations. Historically, international relations focused primarily on the interactions between nation-states, with a focusing on diplomacy, security, and power dynamics. However, globalization globalisation has introduced new actors and dynamics into the international arena, reshaping the field of international relations. One of the key drivers of globalization globalisation has been economic integration. The liberalisation 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 countries more vulnerable to economic financial crises and fluctuations in the global market. Globalization Globalisation has also 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 shaping global governance and influencing policy decisions. These actors often have significant power and resources, and their actions can have far-reaching implications for international relations. Advancements in technology and communication have played a crucial role in accelerating globalisation. The Internet, mobile communications, and social media have revolutionized revolutionised 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 Globalisation 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 globalisation 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 globalisation 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, globalisation as

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a pattern or project, globalisation as a process of human being's history, globalisation as a probable future, globalisation as a situation, and finally, globalisation as a trend (Nahavandian, 2007). There aren't is not one and single definition about for the term of globalisation. Everyone has seen it in from his perspective. So, there are different opinions about it (Salimi, 2005). Jan Aart Scholte (2000), has argued that at least five broad definitions of "globalisation" can be found in the literature. Globalisation increases worldwide technology, and fast, effective communication and consumption of popular products are growing (pp. 15-17) the growing of fast, effective communication and consumption of popular products. Globalisation links cultures and international relations on a variety levels; economics, politics, and socially social (Nahavandian, 2007). Thus, So, there are different opinions about it (Salimi, 2005). Jan Aart Scholte (2000, 15-17) has argued that at least five broad definitions of 'globalization' "globalisation" can be found in the literature (pp. 15-17). 1) globalisation as internationalization internationalisation, 2) globalisation as liberalisation, 3) globalisation as universalisation, 4) globalisation as westernisation or modernisation, (especially in an 'Americanized' form). Here, 'globalisation' is understood as a dynamic, 'whereby the social structures of modernity (capitalism, rationalism, industrialism, bureaucratism, 5), globalization globalisation as deterritorialisation (or as the spread of supraterritoriality). In addition, I believe that my experiences demonstrate how globalisation has been employed by international relations to achieve its objective of understanding cultures. Globalisation is having a significantly impacts international relations, which are centered on how nations, people, and organizations organisations interact. As more nations, people, and cultures familiarize familiarise themselves to with the ever changing international community, diplomats, politicians, and representatives has meet and deal with accordingly to have to meet and deal with the needs and wants of nations. Equally important, diplomacy can be exercised in many forms; through peace talks, written constitutions, field experiences, etc. Culture is a familiar term and remains unchanged. However, globalisation and international relations have constantly positively and negatively altered culture both positively and negatively. Globalisation – the process of continuing integration of the countries in the world – is strongly firmly underway in all parts of the globe. It is a complex interconnection between capitalism and democracy, which involves positive and negative features, that empower and disempowers individuals and groups.

3.1 The Impact of Globalisation on International Relations

Globalization Globalisation had 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 global economy, politics, culture, and security. The critical impacts impact 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. (Held, 1999). 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 (Baylis, 2017). Equally important, there is an Unequal Distribution of Benefits that has contributed to both economic growth and increased inequality, in; in addition, some countries and individuals have benefited from globalization 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, information, and people 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".

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 globalisation has allowed countries to tap into larger markets, attract international investment, and benefit from technological advancements. what's Moreover more, globalisation 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 Globalisation has paved the way for the establishment of international organisations, 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 globalisation, 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, globalisation 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 Globalisation 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 globalisation on international relations has been a subject of debate and analysis. While globalisation 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 globalisation 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 labour 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 labour 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.

(2017). It has transformed the way nations interact and has had both positive and negative effects on international relations. key aspects to consider when examining the impact of globalisation on international relations:

- 1) Globalisation has led to a deepening of economic interdependence among nations. Countries are now more rely on each other for trade, investment, and financial stability. This increased interdependence has created opportunities for economic growth, it has also made nations more vulnerable to economic crises and fluctuations in the global market.
- 2) Globalisation has empowered non-state actors, such as multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations organisations (NGOs), and international institutions, to play a more prominent role in international relations. These actors often operate beyond national boundaries and influence global governance, shaping policies and agendas.
- 3) Advances in technology, particularly the internet and social media, have revolutionised communication and information exchange on a global scale. This has facilitated increased connectivity among individuals, organisations, and governments worldwide. It has also given rise to new forms of activism, such as online advocacy and cyber warfare, which have implications for international relations.
- 4) Globalisation has led to the diffusion of ideas, values, and cultural practices across borders. This cultural exchange can foster greater understanding and appreciation among nations, and provoke tensions and conflicts as societies grapple with questions of identity and cultural homogenisation.
- 5) Globalisation has brought attention to shared global challenges that transcend national borders, such as climate change, terrorism, pandemics, and migration. Addressing these challenges requires international cooperation and coordination, as they have implications for the security and well-being of all nations.
- 6) Globalisation has contributed to shifts in global power dynamics. Emerging economies, such as China, India, and Brazil, have gained more significant influence in international relations, challenging the dominance of traditional powers. This has necessitated adjustments in global governance structures to accommodate these new actors and their interests.
- 7) Globalisation has raised questions about the extent to how nations can maintain their sovereignty and autonomy in an interconnected world. The integration of economies and the growth of international institutions have necessitated the transfer of decision-making authority to supranational bodies, which can limit the policy choices available to individual nations.

5. Conclusion

The impact of globalisation on international relations has been deep profound and far-reaching. It has transformed how nations interact and has positive and negative implications. Economically, globalisation has deepened interdependence among countries, creating opportunities for growth and vulnerabilities to economic crises. The rise of transnational actors has reshaped global governance, while advancements in communication technology have facilitated

more excellent connectivity and new forms of activism. Cultural exchange has fostered understanding but 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.

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