

Process Questions

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using (a) broad and inclusive definitions and (b) narrow and exclusive definitions of globalization?

Answer:

a. Broad and inclusive definitions of globalization include a variety of issues that deal with overcoming boundaries. These definitions come from different perspective point of reference when it comes to how we all became connected to each other. It has also the advantage of seeing further ahead to avoid future problems. However, it does not shed light on the implications of globalization due to its vagueness and it does have the potential to neglect its own constituents at certain time because of it being complex.

b. A narrow and exclusive definition of globalization focuses on one spot, particularly its own. These are better justified because of the very limited point of view but can also be limiting to particular definitions. It may also fail to recognize the role of other parties as a potential partner towards international level of development.

2. What do you think is the importance of defining globalization?

Answer:

Defining globalization can enlighten the people on what is really happening in the world. It helps us gain new knowledge and share our own ideas all over the world and at the same time, we also hear or read ideas from other people. If we are defining globalization, we are

also making ourselves aware of the different meanings, definitions, and roles of globalization in the world and in our lives.

3. Do you agree with the idea that the contemporary world is characterized by high liquidity? Why or why not?

Answer:

I agree with the idea that the contemporary world is characterized by high liquidity because nowadays, information moves faster than before. For example, internet does not exist before, and people find it hard to get information, interact or communicate to other people from other countries but now that internet is everywhere, everything moves faster and communication is now a lot easier.

Activity: The World Made Closer

1. Answer the following questions:

a. Enumerate at least three of the most recent songs you have listened. Where did they originate? Identify the nationality of the writer and/or artist for each music.

Most recent songs I have listened:

1. A Whole New World

- A song from Disney's 1992 animated feature film Aladdin, with music by American composer Alan Menken and lyrics by English lyricist Tim rice
- Recorded in New York City on early 1992 by Brad Kane, an American singer, and Filipina singer Lea Salonga

2. Love Someone

- A song by Danish pop and soul band Lukas Graham
- Recorded and released in Denmark

3. All Too Well

- A song recorded by American singer-songwriter Taylor Swift.
- Written by Taylor Swift and American songwriter Liz Rose.

b. What gadgets or device do you usually use to listen to music?

Smart phones, laptop, earphones, and speakers are the gadgets and devices I usually use to listen to music.

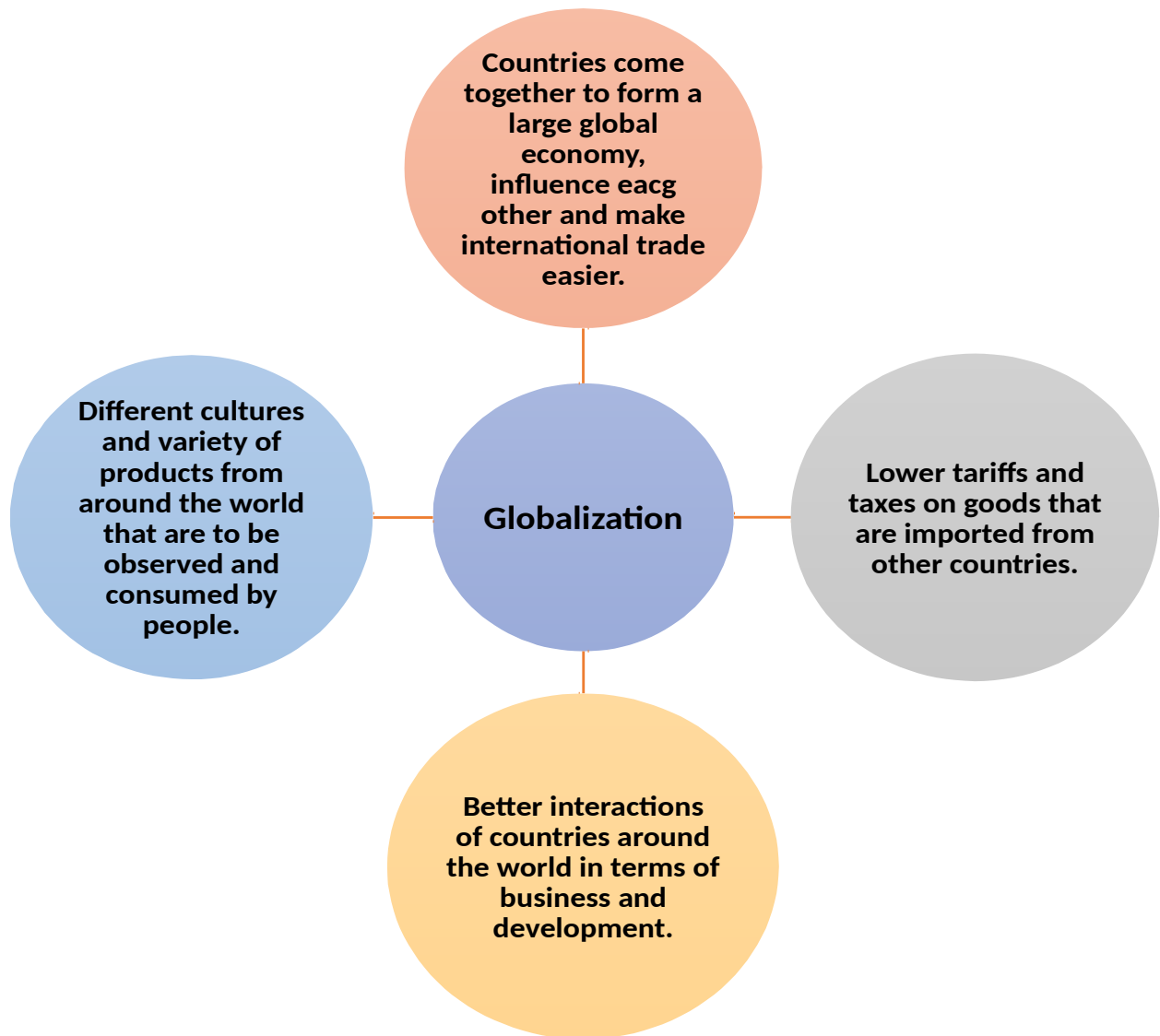
c. Where were these gadgets or devices made? Where is the company based?

The brands that I am currently using are Asus, Apple, and Samsung. Asus is a Taiwan-based multinational computer and phone hardware and electronics company. Apple Inc. is an American multinational technology company and Samsung is a South Korean multinational conglomerate.

d. How did you access these music? Did you purchased them online or listen to them through YouTube, Spotify, and other music channels?

I listened to these music through YouTube and other music channels including mp3 downloader.

2. Using a visual representation, create your generalization s and discuss: What is globalization? How would you define globalization?



3. What metaphors are you going to use in order to improve your own definition of globalization? Enumerate at least three and explain one of them.

Some of the metaphors that I am going to use to define globalization are;

1. Globalization is like a storm, you cannot stop it. You can only swim in the rain and hope to stay on top.
2. Globalization is like an experiment, we are not sure of its result and future events are uncertain but the hope that this will turn out fine is always there.

3. Globalization is like a television. While millions of people watch television each day, many of them are not quite sure how the technology works. Television has been around for many decades and although some of its components have changed over the years, the way in which television broadcasts work is pretty much the same. Just like in globalization, all people are affected in this phenomenon but only few are aware of this situation and know the meaning of globalization and what it does to the world. It has also been around for many decades and was given different meanings and explanation but its purpose and role in making a large global economy didn't change. The different channels of the television represent the countries that come together in forming a global economy.

Process Questions

1. Are societies in the world becoming more similar (homogeneous) or more different (heterogeneous)?

Societies in the world are becoming more similar (homogeneous). Great mobility is one factor that makes the people move and feel freely. People nowadays are more open and communicate with one another easier. Internet is one of the primary reasons why people are much more updated to different societal values and these values influence other people and they tend to do these things which make the society become more similar. For example, women do not enter politics before, but now, they are now involved in politics and even become leaders of their own country.

2. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of homogenization of culture? How about heterogenization?

There are several advantages of cultural homogenization. One of these is that it broadens the range of cultural experiences that the people can have and enjoy aspects of many other cultures. Homogenization also shows that people trust one another easily due to their basic understanding of one's belief and they tend to be more charitable to one another. Through homogenization, people can also obtain easier and better quality of communication. There are also disadvantages of homogenization and one is that it destroys unique cultural practices in various countries and thereby reducing the amount of cultural diversity that exists in the world. It can also result in the loss of individual culture and religion and less diversity of ideas.

Cultural heterogeneity produces different cultures. Cultural diversity is achieved and many different cultures will be accepted by other societies. It can also result in enhanced cultural diversity in different societies and increased learning opportunities due to different ideas shared by different people. However, heterogeneity can result in different fights between people with different beliefs and less global cooperation due to different understanding of the world, different goals and different ways of achieving these. It can also lead to low level of predictability of one's action.

3. Which of the aforementioned views on the history of globalization you find most appealing? Why?

For me, the most appealing view on the history of globalization is