

PROCESS QUESTIONS**1) Compare and contrast globalism and informationalism.**

Globalism, at its core, seeks to describe and explain nothing more than a world which is characterized by networks of connections that span multi-continental distances. It attempts to understand all the inter-connections of the modern world – and to highlight patterns that underlie (and explain) them (Nye, 2002).

Globalism is a phenomenon with ancient roots. Thus, the issue is not how old globalism is, but rather how “thin” or “thick” it is at any given time. As an example of “thin globalism,” the Silk Road provided an economic and cultural link between ancient Europe and Asia (Nye, 2002).

At the same time, it is important to note that globalism does not imply universality. After all, the connections that make up the networks to define globalism may be more strongly felt in some parts of the world than in others. For example, at the turn of the 21st century, a quarter of the U.S. population used the World Wide Web. At the same time, however, only one-hundredth of one percent of the population of South Asia had access to this information network (Nye, 2002).

Informationalism, on the other hand, refers to a technological paradigm that replaces and subsumes the previous paradigm of industrialism (Castells 1996). Informationalism is connected with the information revolution that begins after World War II, covering developments associated with computer science and its various expressions in electronics and telecommunication networks. Informationalism manifests itself in the added importance of knowledge, information, and communication in the globalized world where human labor is increasingly involved in the production of immaterial goods (Hardt & Negri 2000).

2) What are the barriers to our collective learning in the age of information?

While globalization allowed the expansion of information, access to learning in this modern technology is not a universal matter that is available to every person around the world. The internet and other technologies are limited by certain barriers. These barriers include lack of electricity, illiteracy, weak financial systems, and government regulations.

Up to this day, there are still millions of people around the world who are not fortunate enough to experience the benefits of today’s age of information. Mainly due to poverty, people are not able to go to school and learn. They are deprived of their rights to learn, access to clean water, electricity, and safe shelter.

In addition to this, there are also some barriers that are imposed by the government. Just like that of China’s infamous “The Great Firewall of China”. In 1996, Beijing enacted a set of interim provisions for governing computer information, and in 1998, the Ministry of Public Security launched the Golden Shield project – a national filter that blocks politically sensitive content from entering the domestic network.

This censorship tactic scheme has long been nicknamed the Great Firewall, and has undergone periodic upgrades since it was first introduced, given that

people's efforts to cross the Great Firewall have been non-stop. Some describe the interplay between the Great Firewall and Chinese netizens as an ongoing "prison break" (Lam & Wu, 2017).

All of the aforementioned barriers are just some of the many factors that hinder our learning in today's age of information. These are just proofs that we still have a long way to go in bringing the world of modernity to all of humanity.

3) Will geopolitical boundaries and physical barriers still be relevant in the future given the nature of information and information revolution?

Some countries have boundaries defined by nature, others are arbitrarily established lines. Some governments have little or no restrictions on going to or coming from a neighbor, while others have built walls to protect their borders. Geopolitics have a lot of influence on how a country deals with its boundaries.

A boundary is a physical or imaginary barrier that separates two things. National boundaries refer to different borders that outline the territory of a country.

While national boundaries are basically a political denomination, they can be defined by geographical barriers, cultural differences or arbitrary political decisions. That is why we find some boundaries that are straight lines, some boundaries that are very sinuous curves and some boundaries that follow rivers, mountains and coastlines.

Given the nature of information and information revolution, some geopolitical boundaries and physical barriers may still be relevant in the future. There will be countries that may loosen up their guards to accept the inevitable flow of goods and information through globalization. However, they may still be resistant nations that will reject information revolution and try to impose their own rules in their motherland.

COLLECTING POSTS, CONNECTING WORLD

1) Which theme has the most number of posts?

Based from the posts my friends are currently buzzing about right now, status about one's personal life, opinion regarding various matters, memes, news about COVID-19, and life dramas are the most resonating of all. However, if i were to choose one, life dramas would most probably be the most talked about topic.

2) Which post has the most number of shares?

Memes have the most number of shares, especially those memes that relates to college hardships.

3) What are the common themes that you and your classmate have identified?

Life dramas, memes, and COVID-19 news may have been some of our theme's commonality.

4) Have you posted anything in the past that is similar with the posts you listed down?

Yes, I have. Sometimes, I randomly vent out my frustrations on my twitter account since I do not usually use Facebook. However, lately I have decided to limit my use of Twitter in order for me to achieve serenity and peace of mind.

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