

"GLOBALIZATION"

Globalization is the interconnectedness and integration of the world's economies, societies, cultures, and political systems, driven by increased trade, communication, technology, and movement of people. It was first introduced by "Peter Sutherland", who is known as "the father of globalization", and was a true advocate for migration. The origins of globalization can be traced back to the 18th and 19th centuries, driven by advances in transportation and communication technologies. These developments increased global interactions, fostering the growth of international trade and the exchange of ideas, beliefs, and cultures. While globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration, it is also closely linked to social and cultural dynamics. Additionally, dispute and international diplomacy have played significant roles in the history and evolution of globalization, continuing to shape its modern form. Between 1990 and 2010, globalization progressed rapidly, driven by the information and communication technology revolution that lowered communication costs, along with trade liberalization and the shift of manufacturing operations to emerging economies (particularly China). In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: trade and transactions, capital and investment movements, migration and movement of people, and the dissemination of knowledge.

"Paul James" defines globalization with a more direct and historically contextualized emphasis:

"Globalization is the extension of social relations across world-space, defining that world-space in terms of the historically variable ways that it has been practiced and socially understood through changing world-time".

"Lechner and Boli (2012)" define globalization as:

"More people across large distances becoming connected in more and different ways".