Description of the course

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| **1. COURSE DECRIPTION – GENERAL INFORMATION** |
| * 1. Course teacher
 | Prof. Mislav Kukoč, PhD | * 1. Year of the study
 | 1 |
| * 1. Name of the course
 | **Philosophy of Globalization** | * 1. ECTS credits
 | 3 |
| * 1. Associate teachers
 |  | * 1. Type of instruction (number of hours L + S + E + e-learning)
 | 15 + 15 + 0 |
| * 1. Study programme (undergraduate, graduate, integrated)
 | graduate | * 1. Expected enrolment in the course
 | 10 |
| * 1. Status of the course
 | Elective related course/ orOptional course | * 1. Level of application of e-learning (level 1, 2, 3), percentage of online instruction (max. 20%)
 | 20 % |
| **2. COURSE DESCRIPTION** |
| * 1. Course objectives
 | Reflection on the essence of globalization, its genesis and historical development in the context of Western philosophical tradition. Conceptual analysis of globalization, as well as a critical consideration of different definitions and approaches to globalization, and its different dimensions. |
| * 1. Enrolment requirements and/or entry competences required for the course
 | Completed undergraduate study of philosophy or another undergraduate study programme in humanities or social sciences. |
| * 1. Learning outcomes at the level of the programme to which the course contributes
 | Independently read and interpret more complex works at various interdisciplinary crossings with philosophy, analyse and evaluate concepts and arguments found thereinConsider and evaluate the validity of diverse theoretical and practical proposals, taking into account specific characteristics of various areas of life and work environments;Think in an interdisciplinary manner and respect diverse methodologies and views on specific issues and problems;explain the connections, common assumptions, similarities and differences between concepts, problems, arguments and theories from various branches of philosophy. |
| * 1. Expected learning outcomes at the level of the course (3-10 learning outcomes)
 | 1. After the completion of the course, student is expected to understand and identify the phenomenon and process of globalization.
2. The student should be able to analyse/synthesise information/processes related to the different types of globalization and to globalization in general.
3. S/he is also expected to have developed the ability to apply the knowledge of globalization theories to the solution of various practical problems related to globalization impacts on contemporary social, political, cultural and economic life.
4. The student is expected to understand the major aspects /principles /types of globalization and related issues such as glocalisation, globalism, universalism, internationalism, multiculturalism, transculturalism etc.
5. S/he should be able to show the ability to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of essential facts, concepts, principles and theories relating to the subject area of globalization and related issues.
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| * 1. Course content (syllabus)
 | 1*.* ***Gnoseological and methodological aspects and dimensions of globalization*** 1.1. **Concept and meaning of globalization: definitions of globalization**1.2. **The conceptual analysis of globalization**1.2.1. The concept of world in philosophy1.2.2. The World-system theory (I. Wallerstein)1.2.3. Globalization, mondialisation, globalism, glocalisation, 1.2.4. Universalism, cosmopolitism, internationalism1.3. **Globalization: old or new term / phenomenon / process ?**1.4. **The history of 'globalization'*** + 1. ‘Prehistorical globalization’
		2. Globalization in history

1.4.2.1. *The Communist Manifesto* and Globalization* + 1. Globalization in the philosophy of history
	1. **The new theoretical paradigms**
		1. Post-communism
		2. Modernity and Post-modernity
		3. Multiculturalism, interculturalismm, transculturalism
		4. The End of History
		5. Bioethics as the ethics of life
		6. The Global Ethic (H. Küng)
		7. The Clash of civilisations (S. Huntington)
		8. Globalization
	2. **The structure of globalization**
		1. Rationalism
		2. Liberalism
			1. Philosophy of liberalism
			2. Cultural, political, social liberalism (Dworkin, Rawls, Rorty)
			3. Neoliberalism
			4. Libertarianism
		3. Capitalism
		4. Science and technology
			1. Information technology (IT)
			2. 1.6.5. Media and Communications

1.6.5.1. M. McLuhan: The Global village1.6.5.2. M. Castels: The Network society1.6.6. (De)regulation***2. The economic globalization / Globalization of economy***2.1. Multinational and national economy2.2. Global consumer society : general commodification, uniform production2.3. Neoliberal economy: deregulation, deterritorialization2.3.1. Tax havens2.3.2. Fordism and Postfordism2.4. Globalization as denationalization of economy, multinational corporations, off-shore companies2.5. Digitalization of economy***3. Political globalization / globalization of politics***3.1.What means globalization in politics and what is the globalized politics ?3.2. Globalization, nation-state and the problem of sovereignty 3.3. The new meaning of sovereignty in the process of globalization3.4. Does globalization means denationalization? What is the destiny of the modern nation-state?3.5. Democracy and globalization3.5.1. Supraterritorial channels of global democracy3.6.2.1. Global markets3.6.2.2. Global communications3.6.2.3. Global civil society3.6.2.4. Democratic deficit3..7. Globalization and home and foreign affairs3.7.1. Nation-state's foreign policy in the process of globalization3.8. Globalization and governance3.8.1. Reconstruction of the state3.8.2. Multilayered public governance3.8.3. Privatized governance3.9. Globalization and rule of law**4. Social aspects of globalization**4.1. Globalization and community 4.1.1. Nonteritorrial communities4.1.2. Cosmopolitism4.1.3. Hybridization4.2. Glocalization4.3. Globalization and information society4.4. The first, second, third modernization4.5. Globalization and security4.5.1 Peace4.5.2. Globalization and ecology4.5.3. Financial stability4.5.3.1. The Crisis of neoliberal globalization4.5.4. (Un)employment4.5.4.1. Transfer of capital and production4.5.4.2. Working conditions 4.5.4.3. Fordism and postfordism4.6. Globalization und Justice4.6.1. Pozitive and negative effects of globalization4.6.2. Country stratification 4.6.3. Globalization winners and loosers 4.6.4. Measuring of globalization4.6.5. Class stratification4.6.6. Gender stratification4.6.7. Other stratifications***5.******Globalization of culture***5.1. Cultural pluralism or a monocultural paradigm5.2. Cultural hegemony and cultural imperialism5.2.1. Anglo-saxon dominance5.2.2. MacDonaldization and Cocacolaization – CNN and McWorld5.3. Globalization and national cultures5.3.1. Cultural glocalization (R. Robertson) 5.4. Cultural identities in the process of globalization5.5. Multiculturalism, interculturalism, transculturalism5.5.1. Models of intercultural exchange (A, Henrikson)***9. Globalization and different types of fragmentation : anti-globalist resistance***9.1. Neo-conservative radical populist resistance: parties and movements9.2. Regionalist resistance : regionalist parties and movements9.3. Leftist resistance9.4. Ecologist resistance9.5. Black, green, and red protectionism (U. Beck)***10. Humanization of Globalization***10.1. Normative aspects of globalization10.2. The Global Ethic10.3. Democratic control of globalization10.4. Globalization and sustainable development 10.5. Redistribution of global wealth10.6. Remaking of world order 10.7. Global governance10.8. Dialogue of civilizations10.9. Globalization and world religions10.10 Cross-cultural philosophy as integrative thought of globalization |
| * 1. Format of instruction:
 | [x]  lectures[x]  seminars and workshops[ ]  exercises[ ]  online in entirety[x]  partial e-learning[ ]  field work | [ ]  independent assignments[x]  multimedia and the internet[ ]  laboratory[ ]  work with mentor[ ]  (other) | * 1. Comments:
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| * 1. Student responsibilities
 | Recording lectures and participating in discussions. |
| * 1. Monitoring student work
 | Class attendance | YES |  | Research |  | NO | Oral exam | YES | NO |
| Experimental work |  | NO | Report | YES |  | (other) | YES | NO |
| Essay | YES |  | Seminar paper | YES |  | (other) | YES | NO |
| Preliminary exam |  | NO | Practical work |  | NO | (other) | YES | NO |
| Project |  | NO | Written exam |  | NO | ECTS (total) | 3 |
| * 1. Required literature (available in the library and/or via other media)
 | **Title** | **Number of copies in the library** | **Availability via other media**  |
| Kukoč, Mislav (Ed.) (2011) *Philosophy and Globalization*, Zagreb : Croatian Philosophical Society | 2 | [Synthesis philosophica](https://hrcak.srce.hr/synthesis-philosophica), Vol. 24 No. 1, 2009.<https://hrcak.srce.hr/index.php?show=toc&id_broj=3442> |
| Friedman, Thomas L.(2005) *The World is Flat : A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century*, New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux |  |  |
| Küng, Hans (1997) *A Global Ethic for Global Politics and Economics*. London: SCM Press Ltd. |  |  |
| Robertson, Roland (1992) *Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture*. London: Sage |  |  |
| Robertson, Roland and Scholte, Jan Aart (Eds.) (2006) *Encyclopedia of Globalization*, I-IV, London : Routledge |  |  |
| Scholte, Jan Aart (2000) *Globalization: a critical introduction*. New York: Palgrave. |  |  |
| * 1. Optional literature (name the title)
 | Huntington, Samuel P. (1996) *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. New York: Simon & Schuster.Kiely, Ray (2005) *Empire in the Age of Globalization: US Hegemony and Neoliberal Disorder*. London: Pluto PressKukoč, Mislav (2006) „Democracy and Neo-liberal Globalization“, *Synthesis philosophica*, 42, vol. 21 fasc. 2, pp. 373-383.Milardović, A. Pauković, D. Vidović, D. (Ed.) (2008)*: Globalization of Politics*. Zagreb: Political Science Research Centre. Rupert, Mark (2000) *Ideologies of Globalization: Contending visions of a New World Order*. London & New York: RoutledgeStiglitz, Joseph (2002) *Globalization and Its Discontents*. New York: NortonSenghass, Dieter (2002) *The Clash within Civilizations: Coming to terms with cultural conflicts.* London and New York: Routledge.Wallerstein Immanuel (1995) *After Liberalism*. New York: The New Press |