

Global south - mainly refers to regions such as **latin america, asia, africa, and oceania**.

These regions are generally described as having many low-income countries and being frequently politically or culturally marginalized. It can also include **poorer areas located inside wealthy countries**.

Global south does not simply mean countries located geographically in the southern part of the world.

Global South = mainly a social, economic, political, and historical concept, not simply a location on a map.

The global south shared histories involving **colonialism, neo-imperialism, and unequal economic and social development**. These histories contributed to inequalities in living standards, life expectancy, and access to resources.

Global south vs third world

Third world - frequently used to describe a developing nation. The term third world came from the **cold war**.

First world - countries aligned with NATO and capitalism.

Second world - countries aligned who supported communism and the Soviet Union.

Third world - countries that did not align with either side. These are characterized as poor and underdeveloped who have low levels of education, poor infrastructure, improper sanitation and poor access to health care.

Over the years, The **third world** has become commonly associated with poor or developing countries.

Three primary concepts of Global south

1. It refers to economically disadvantaged nation-states and as a post-cold war alternative to "third world"

lower levels of economic development and access to resources compared with wealthier parts of the world.

2. The Global South captures a **detrterritorialized geography of capitalism's** externalities and means to account for subjugated people within the borders of wealthier countries, such that there are economic Souths in the

geographic North and Norths in the geographic South.

*The Global South is also connected to the **shared historical experiences of many countries, particularly experiences involving colonialism and unequal relationships with powerful countries**.*

3. It refers to the resistant imaginary of a transnational political subject that results from a **shared experience of subjugation** under contemporary global capitalism.

*The Global South also describes countries and communities that have historically been **less powerful or marginalized in global political, economic, and cultural systems**.*

New internationalism in the global south

- The ills of the global south are being globalized.
- Underdeveloped states of the global south are ravaged by merciless **IMF** policies in the **1980's**. The economic prescriptions of the IMF as cures are recommended for countries in the global south.
- The global south has provided model of resistance for the world like **Gandhi's** non-violence that initially directed at colonial authority in **India** is now part of global protest culture, as well as benefits of critiques of international financial institutions

The Global South is not only about poor or developing countries. It can also become a source of ideas, resistance, and cooperation that influence people around the world.

Internationalism means countries and people working together across borders because they have shared problems or goals.

Asian regionalism

Regionalism - refers to the decentralization of political powers or competencies from a higher towards a lower political level. It distinguishes between **top-down** from **bottom up** regionalism.

Top-down regionalism - describe the decentralization of competences or the establishment of regional institutions by the state

Bottom-up regionalism - includes all patterns of endeavors toward political

decentralization from within the particular region.

Views of Globalization in the Asia Pacific and South Asia

- Globalization is an external phenomenon being pushed into the region by world powers particularly the **United States** and **Europe**.
- Globalization can be understood as a process that transforms the Asia Pacific and South Asia.

The **asia pacific** and **south asia** refer together to the regions of East (or Northeast) Asia, south asia and pacific islands.

World's most economically developed states

- Japan
- South Korea
- Singapore
- Taiwan

Highly impoverished countries

- Cambodia
- Laos
- Nepal

Largest and most populous states on the globe

- China
- India
- Maldives (world's smallest)
- Bhutan

- They emerged over the past decade as a new political force in the world.
- The economies of Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam and Pakistan have **strategic relevance** in today's global system. They are the focus of global powers outside of the region. A foreign policy shift called "**Pacific Pivot**" was implemented by the United States to commit more resources and attention to the region.
- This shift which is also called "**Atlantic Century**" was termed "**Pacific Century**" by US Secretary of States Hilary Clinton.
- Asia Pacific has become a key driver of global politics. It is the home to several key allies and important emerging powers like China, India, and Indonesia.

Globalization in this context is a process that transforms the asia pacific and south asia. It can be viewed as a **force for good, bringing economic development, political progress, and social and cultural diversity**.

Asia pacific and south asia's impact on globalization

- Asia was the central global force in the early modern world economy.
- Colonies in the Asia Pacific and South Asia influenced the West and vice versa. They were often "**laboratories of modernity**". **Colonialism** was not simply a practice of Western Domination but a product of what one thinks of as Western and modern.

Japan contributed to globalization through its development of **manufacturing, raw-material procurement, shipping and global production**. Japan's large-scale procurement of raw materials such as **coal** and **iron** helped it gain competitiveness in global manufacturing.

China's economic development has had a major impact on globalization, it became a major importer of basic raw materials and surpassed Japan, U.S and Europe in **Steel** production

China's economic growth → more production → more international trade → greater global connections

India opened its economy and emphasized an **export-oriented strategy**. Textiles and other low wage sectors have been a key part of the economy with highly successful software development exports. It also plays a key role in global service provisions as trends in outsourcing and off-shoring increase.

One feature of regional institutions in Asia Pacific and South Asia is adoption of "**Open regionalism**" which aims to develop and maintain cooperation with outside actors.

Open refers to the principle of **nondiscrimination**, more specifically an openness in membership and openness in terms of economic flows. It also embodied by **Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)**

In terms of culture in Globalization in the region, the source of a wide variety of cultural phenomena that have spread outward to the west and the rest of the world.

Example: k-wave like k-dramas, kpop from Korea that has a wide variety around the world, hello kitty which was created in Japan including anime, pokemon, power rangers. These examples become regional and global phenomena

The region-making in southeast asia and middle-class formation:

Hybrid - combination of different influences.

First wave - it took place in japan from mid 1950's to early 1970's and led to the emergence of a middle-class by the early 1970s

Second wave - took place between the 1960s and 1980s in South Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong and Singapore that led to the formation of middle class societies in these countries by 1980s

Third wave - not only in SEA

1986- Philippine growth of new urban middle classes. They were created through growth in retail trade, manufacture, banking, real estate development. And an expanding range of specialist services

Liberation - loosening - reducing the rules

regulation - eliminating completely