

BOOK REVIEWS

GLOBALIZED WORLD: ADVANTAGE OR DISADVANTAGE

Globalized World: Advantage or Disadvantage, Edited by Branislav Đorđević, Taro Tsukimura, and Ivona Lađevac, Belgrade: Institute of International Politics and Economics; Kyoto: Global Resource Management, Doshisha University, 2016. (ISBN: 978-86-7067-222-2 IPE), pp. 166.

The book “Globalized world: advantage or disadvantage”, represents a research study composed of academic articles which are dealing with the phenomena of globalization from different points of view. Concretely, this book represents a collection of the papers, which were presented by the scholars from Japan and Serbia at the round table conference, held at the Institute of International Politics and Economics in Belgrade, September 2015. It is composed of twelve scientific articles which are analyzing the process of globalization in the areas of policy, economy, law, security and society. It represents the product of cooperation between academic workers from Serbia and Japan, i.e. cooperation between Institute for International Politics and Economics from Serbia and Global Resource Management, Doshisha University from Japan. This collection of works has 161 pages and it was published in Belgrade in 2016. Authors who have contributed to this book through academic papers are Duško Dimitrijević and Mihajlo Vučić, Tazo Tsukimura, Aleksandra Babović, Mamoru Sadakata, Slobodan Janković, Takashi Kitamura, Dragan Đukanović and Marjan Gjurovski, Sanja Jelisavac Trošić, Miroslav Antevski, Utpal Vyas, Tomohiro Kumagai and Makiko Ono. Mentioned authors, from different regions of the world, allow the reader to adopt a wider understanding of the phenomena of globalization and the globalization as a contemporary and comprehensive process.

The main goal of this book is to show positive and negative sides of the process of pervading globalization through different scientific approaches. Authors and contributors of the book are presenting globalization as the long-term process, which readers could assume that originates from the period after World War I. Establishing international organizations with tasks that imply dealing with the questions and issues from all regions of our world, shows the first steps toward a new world order, which tries to interconnect all states as subjects of international law at all levels of possible cooperation. The intensive process of globalization, we can also find during World War II. Solidarity

between different nations and ethnic groups, sharing help on a daily basis and the common goal of achieving sustainable peace are examples of the process of latent globalization during wartime. Also, this book shows that mentioned process of globalization has some kind of continuity, with falls and ups, during the last hundred years.

Essentially, this book shows the role of the process of globalization in different public and state affairs. Reading analysis and research papers of this book, we can assume the importance of the role and influence of the globalization in the fields of economy, law, policy and culture. Also, we can see differences in opinions between authors to the question of globalization. For example, Slobodan Janković has a more negative opinion on the globalization process, saying that “political and economic globalization requires the surrender of or lessening of sovereignty, as a barrier for supranational authority and identity with potentially global political organization”. From the other side, Sanja Jelisavac Trosic, also one of the authors of this book, highlights that „globalization is a process with positive and negative sides, which generates spreading economic development and economic crisis all over the world, much easier and much quicker“.

According to Makiko Ono, who is writing about the impact of globalization on Japanese society and the problems on the labour market, we can notice the importance of mentioned process which leads, concretely in the case of Japan, to creating new immigration policy and openness to the new workforce. However, the same author also writes about the problems in the process of creation “mixed” Japanese society. For example, exclusivity within the society of ethnic Japanese focused toward foreigners creates the ground for parallel societies and exclusiveness from each other. The process of globalization, from the point of view of Tomohiro Kumagai, represents a unique opportunity for connection and intense economic cooperation. But, in this book, he has stressed out that states and societies should be prepared for process mentioned, respectively, people must face differences in values, beliefs, or standards. He adds that people should be pragmatic toward eventual inter-group conflicts and tensions and to adopt strategies which will propose mechanisms for common living beyond differences.

If we take into account post-war regions, we also have to mention the crucial role of the globalization in the processes of intergroup cooperation, cohesion and reconciliation. Today’s level of world development is an example which shows that the economic cooperation and political ties on the international level is a major engine of the process of globalization. An intensive economic relation between sovereign states contributes in aiming worldwide welfare and essential cooperation in establishing continuity in the processes of security and political

stabilization. Also, it triggers deepening of the process of globalization at all national, regional and global sectors.

According to the authors of the book, the role of globalization in the international law is of a crucial importance. Analyzing establishment of tribunals on the international level, which are dealing with humanitarian law and prosecution of wartime crimes, leads to a conclusion that the process of globalization overcomes national borders and does not protect national political elites for their eventual criminal activities and plans against humanity. Establishing ad-hoc tribunals in Germany and Japan after World War II, tribunals that are dealing with the war crimes committed on the African continent and during the civil war in former Yugoslavia, represent good examples of the positive sides of the globalization process. Although policy plays an important role in international law, we cannot underestimate the influence of the international law in the creation of justice on a world level.

Establishing multinational companies and corporations are a step further toward economic globalization, which does not mean cooperation only on the interstate level. Today's sovereign states are only regulators in the world's market economy. Contemporary economic conditions allow individuals to work for different companies which headquarter are located in one state, but affiliates are widespread all over the world. Usage of similar technology and equipment in different world regions and areas does not mean that the globalization process creates unification which erases different cultures, traditions and histories. On the contrary, readers can notify that it allows real economic competition between entrepreneurs on the international level.

By reading this book, we are able to eliminate the adopted prejudices, and through practical examples to show that cooperation between developed and underdeveloped countries are reached. In the process of globalization, mentioned states are able to create and share common interests and goals. International organizations, with membership based on equality between member-states, represent fertile ground which allows effective and efficient cooperation between states with different economic and developmental performances. Relocation of technology and equipment which do not satisfy latest standards for healthy environment, from developed to underdeveloped regions, does not mean exploiting of the process of globalization by developed countries, but an opportunity for poor societies to rapidly try to overcome troubles within national economies. It is impossible to reach high standards and conditions if you do not have a qualitative and stable mechanism and infrastructure.

At the end, we can observe the process of globalization as a kind of irreversible process, which leads to world unity, but not unification. Conclusion

maybe lies in acceptance of this process as a privilege for humankind that allows common and comprehensive action and strategies toward goals of sustainability. From today's point of view, the process of globalization records more positive outcomes in relation to deficiencies. This collection of scientific articles dedicated to the process of globalization leads us to the next conclusion: Humankind should use the process of globalization as an instrument for better interconnection and ties within international, regional, local and national relations at all levels.

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