



Economic Globalization, Democracy, and Political Behavior

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Summary

The implications of economic globalization for economic policy, social policy, and party government have been well researched. But until recently one important topic has been relatively neglected: the effects of the process on mass political behavior, political parties, and electoral competition. As in the broader literature, two opposed theoretical approaches stand out: one inferring that globalization imposes “constraint” on actors, and the other that it generates incentives for efforts to “compensate” those disadvantaged by the process. Work on economic voting has established that economic globalization reduces the apparent effect of economic performance on vote for or against incumbents, although the explanations and implications remain a matter of debate. Testing expectations that economic globalization produces neoliberal party policy convergence within countries produces mixed results, some confirming and others refuting the claims of constraint theory. While there is an association between high levels of economic globalization and lower electoral turnout, an expected microlevel linkage by way of external efficacy has not been established. While economic globalization produces winners and losers, its effects on social and political cleavages vary between countries, although there is some evidence that economic globalization helps to promote the salience of a universalist/particularist or open/closed cultural cleavage. The ability to generalize from the research so far is somewhat limited by much of the literature’s European focus. Theoretically, there is a need to move beyond the constraint/compensation debate, particularly in the wake of the global financial crisis (GFC), as a result of which globalization stalled and in some respects, began to retreat. The COVID-19 pandemic has thrown even more doubt on the future: the ‘high years’ of globalization may now be behind us, but the research questions thrown up by the process should remain alive and well.

Keywords: economic globalization, democracy, political behavior, political parties, voting, elections, constraint, compensation

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Economic Globalization and Civil War. *The Journal of Politics*, Vol. 67, Issue. 4, p. 1228. Rudra, Nita 2005. Globalization and the Strengthening of Democracy in the Developing World. *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 49, Issue. 4, p. 704. CrossRef. Google Scholar. LI, QUAN and REUVENY, RAFAEL 2006. Democracy and Environmental Degradation. *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 50, Issue. 4, p. 935. Globalization is a complex and controversial process. It has changed the world in many ways and has brought several countries together. However, as well as bringing countries together in some ways, it has also driven them apart. One of the most controversial changes it has made is to the political culture of many countries around the world. Many scholars such as David Held would agree that democracy is commonly being regarded as the best form of government. However, is globalization solely responsible for the spread of democracy around the world? Political Globalization encompasses the impact of globalization in the politics of different countries. At the initial stage, the term globalization suggested economic globalization that overshadowed political reality. Under political globalization, there exists the total subjugation of the local and regional governments, which being replaced by a universal set of rules and policies. Regarding the aspects of Political Globalization, it should be noted that the neo-liberal globalized politics has led to the undermining of the trade unions. The flexibility of jobs under globalized political order has been successful in subverting any chances of unified action. Moreover, at the same time social security under such network is provided to only some parts of the workforce. With this form of globalization underway, which empties democracy, the powerful powers have destroyed the value in use of history, politics and work; they have replaced the right to a happy life with a happily sad life, they have produced solitude in an immense social network. They wanted the vulnerable man. View full-text. Article. It has been suggested that economic openness and political openness (democracy) complement and support each other. An analysis of this possible connection suggested that there were connections in some time periods, and that economic openness appeared to be more important as precursor to political openness than the reverse. Presented at the 15th International Conference, Istanbul, Turkey, May 2005. Read more. Conference Paper. Democratic principles are also reshaping regional institutions. The European Union, originally an economic community, now requires democratic government as a precondition for membership and promotes democracy in its collective foreign policy. The Organization of American States, once a diplomatic forum for both democratic and nondemocratic governments, now works actively to restore democracy when it is imperiled in member states. The Organization of African Unity, also a traditional diplomatic group, is attempting to forge a regional human rights code modeled after the Helsinki process in Euro