

Absolute Globalization

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Abstract: Globalization is the integration of the Earth human societies and it offers extensive opportunities for worldwide development. Globalization contains three aspects: economic globalization, cultural globalization and political globalization. Four aspects of globalization can be classified into four aspects: (1) Trade; (2) Capital movements; (3) Movement of people; (4) Spread of knowledge and technology. General to say, everyone should be equal in the world, especially in political aspect. The Earth should have the World Government and the global human society should be a unified entity. [Nature and Science. 2005;4(1):54-57].

Keywords: culture; economics; democracy; globalization; politics; society

1. Introduction

Up to July 2005, there are 6,446,131,400 people distributed in 192 countries of the world (World Factbook, 2005). The interest connections and conflicts among countries have existed in the whole human history. Wars never disappear in the world and global wars happened many times in history. Particularly, as the military development with the high tech, especially nuclear weapon's power, it is really danger for the Earth human civilization to be completely wiped out by the conflicts among countries. Even the conflicts inside a country, such as civil wars, killed millions of people in human history and the domestic problems like human right violations are problems in everywhere of the world, and even the terrorism is the common enemy of the human society, the biggest possibility to complete remove all the civilization of the Earth is the fighting among countries. The absolute globalization is the best way to save the human civilization from the dander of destroying.

The nature of human society is to produce products, sell the products, and buy materials for the further production and living. Everybody has some abilities but nobody has full abilities. As an integrate, it is powerful, and it is benefit to the whole human society.

2. We need the Absolute Globalization

Globalization is a positive tendency in our Earth world. And, globalization is the integration of the Earth human societies and it offers extensive opportunities for worldwide development. We need the Absolute Globalization in the world. Some countries are becoming integrated into the global economy more quickly than others. Countries that have been able to integrate are faster growth and less poverty. As the civilization advanced, it became possible to make the world be more democracy absolute globalization.

Globalization refers in general to the worldwide integration of humanity and the compression of both the

temporal and spatial dimensions of planet wide human interaction (Harris, 1995). Globalization contains three aspects: economic globalization, cultural globalization and political globalization. Right now, most debates and public concerns are concentrated in the economic globalization.

There are four aspects of globalization: (1) Trade: Developing countries as a whole have increased their share of world trade—from 19 percent in 1971 to 29 percent in 1999. For instance, the newly industrialized economies of Asia have done well, while Africa as a whole has fared poorly. The strongest rise by far has been in the export of manufactured goods. (2) Capital movements: Direct foreign investment has become the most important category. Both portfolio investment and bank credit rose but they have been more volatile, falling sharply in the wake of the financial crises of the late 1990s. (3) Movement of people: Workers move from one country to another partly to find better employment opportunities. The numbers involved are still quite small, but in the period 1965-90, the proportion of labor forces round the world that was foreign born increased by about one-half. Most migration occurs among developing countries. But the flow of migrants to advanced economies is likely to provide a means through which global wages converge. There is also the potential for skills to be transferred back to the developing countries and for wages in those countries to rise. The board control of developed countries is an obstacle to the globalization. For the absolute globalization, it should completely open all the boards. (4) Spread of knowledge and technology: Information exchange is an integral, often overlooked, aspect of globalization. For instance, direct foreign investment brings not only an expansion of the physical capital stock, but also technical innovation. More generally, knowledge about production methods, management techniques, export markets and economic

policies is available at very low cost, and it represents a highly valuable resource for the developing countries.

Worries about globalization exist in all countries. Someone concerns if globalization harm workers' interests. I want to say that it does not. But for the different countries the effectiveness of globalization are different.

All government should represent the interest of its people but not hurt the interest of other country's people. The economy as a whole will improve globalization by promoting an open economy. All the countries in the world will get benefit from the globalization. Government policy should focus on two important areas: education and vocational training, to make sure that workers have the opportunity to acquire the right skills in dynamic changing economies.

The succession of crises in the 1990s (including Russia, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Mexico and Brazil etc) suggested that financial crises are a direct and inevitable result of globalization. But I want to say this economic crisis did not come from the globalization.

Indeed, globalization does not reduce national sovereignty. At the national level, even some countries want to be independent from outside of the world, they cannot do this. At the international level, the whole world is a united thing. No country can keep itself from the internationalization.

National and international institutions play an important role in the process of globalization, such as the United Nations.

Right now, most people are talking about economic globalization, a few people are talking about cultural globalization, but very few people are thinking about political globalization. Our Earth is unique in the universe. Everyone should be equal in the world. To keep the world from the totally destroying, we need to make the world as one country. World government must be set up. There is no reason to distinguish the people from different citizenship.

3. Discussion

As globalization has progressed, people living conditions have improved significantly in all countries. It is the natural right for everybody in the world to enjoy the achievements created by people. We admit the private property ownership, but we nobody can claim the public properties are related to citizenship. For example, if the public property of a country belongs to all the citizens of the country, how the new immigrants can get the same share of the property and how if the people immigrate to another country they will lose the ownership of the property? So that, the conclusion is that the ownership of the public property belongs to the whole human community of the Earth. All the people are living in the single Earth Village!

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Appendix

196 Countries and Districts in the World

1. Afghanistan (Kabul) (AS)
2. Albania (Tirane) (EU)
3. Algeria (Algiers) (AF)
4. Andorra (Andorra la Vella) (EU)
5. Angola (Luanda) (AF)
6. Antigua and Barbuda (St. John's) (NA)
7. Argentina (Buenos Aires) (SA)
8. Armenia (Yerevan) (EU)
9. Australia (Canberra) (AU)
10. Austria (Vienna) (EU)
11. Azerbaijan (Baku) (AS)
12. Bahamas (Nassau) (NA)
13. Bahrain (Manama) (AS)
14. Bangladesh (Dhaka) (AS)
15. Barbados (Bridgetown) (NA)
16. Belarus (Minsk) (EU)
17. Belgium (Brussels) (EU)
18. Belize (Belmopan) (NA)
19. Benin (Port-Novo) (AF)
20. Bhutan (Thimphu) (AS)
21. Bolivia (Sucre) (SA)
22. Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo) (EU)
23. Botswana (Gaborone) (AF)
24. Brazil (Brasilia) (SA)
25. Brunei (Bander Seri Begawan) (AS)
26. Bulgaria (Sofia) (EU)
27. Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou) (AF)
28. Burma/Myanmar (Yangon) (AS)
29. Burundi (Bujumbura) (AF)
30. Cambodia (Phnom Penh) (AS)
31. Cameroon (Yaounde) (AF)
32. Canada (Ottawa) (NA)
33. Cape Verde (Praia) (EU - Portugal)
34. Central African Republic (Bangui) (AF)

35. Chad (N'Djamena) (AF)
36. Chile (Santiago) (SA)
37. China (Beijing) (AS)
38. Colombia (Bogota) (SA)
39. Comoros (Moroni) (AF)
40. Congo (Brazzaville) (AF)
41. Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa) (AF)
42. Costa Rica (San Jose) (NA)
43. Cote d'Ivoire/Ivory Coast (Yamoussoukro) (AF)
44. Croatia (Zagreb) (EU)
45. Cuba (Havana) (NA)
46. Cyprus (Nicosia) (AS) and/or (EU)
47. Czech Republic (Prague) (EU)
48. Denmark (Copenhagen) (EU)
49. Djibouti (Djibouti) (AF)
50. Dominica (Roseau) (NA)
51. Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo) (NA)
52. East Timor (Dili) (AS)
53. Ecuador (Quito) (SA)
54. Egypt (Cairo) (AF)
55. El Salvador (San Salvador) (NA)
56. Equatorial Guinea (Malabo) (AF)
57. Eritrea (Asmara) (AF)
58. Estonia (Tallinn) (EU)
59. Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) (AF)
60. Fiji (Suva) (AU - Oceania)
61. Finland (Helsinki) (EU)
62. France (Paris) (EU)
63. Gabon (Liberville) (AF)
64. Gambia (Banjul) (AF)
65. Georgia (Tbilisi) (EU)
66. Germany (Berlin) (EU)
67. Ghana (Accra) (AF)
68. Greece (Athens) (EU)
69. Grenada (St. George's) (NA)
70. Guatemala (Guatemala City) (NA)
71. Guinea (Conakry) (AF)
72. Guinea-Bissau (Bissau) (AF)
73. Guyana (Georgetown) (SA)
74. Haiti (Port-au-Prince) (NA)
75. Honduras (Tegucigalpa) (NA)
76. Hungary (Budapest) (EU)
77. Iceland (Reykjavik) (EU)
78. India (New Delhi) (AS)
79. Indonesia (Jakarta) (AS)
80. Iran (Tehran) (AS)
81. Iraq (Baghdad) (AS)
82. Ireland (Dublin) (EU)
83. Israel (Jerusalem) (AS)
84. Italy (Rome) (EU)
85. Jamaica (Kingston) (NA)
86. Japan (Tokyo) (AS)
87. Jordan (Amman) (AS)
88. Kazakstan (Astana) (AS)
89. Kenya (Nairobi) (AF)
90. Kiribati (Bairiki) (AU - Oceania)
91. Korea, North (Pyongyang) (AS)
92. Korea, South (Seoul) (AS)
93. Kuwait (Kuwait City) (AS)
94. Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek) (AS)
95. Laos (Vientiane) (AS)
96. Latvia (Riga) (EU)
97. Lebanon (Beirut) (AS)
98. Lesotho (Maseru) (AF)
99. Liberia (Monrovia) (AF)
100. Libya (Tripoli) (AF)
101. Liechtenstein (Vaduz) (EU)
102. Lithuania (Vilnius) (EU)
103. Luxembourg (Luxembourg) (EU)
104. Macedonia (Skopje) (EU)
105. Madagascar (Antananarivo) (AF)
106. Malawi (Lilongwe) (AF)
107. Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) (AS)
108. Maldives (Male) (AS)
109. Mali (Bamako) (AF)
110. Malta (Valletta) (EU)
111. Marshall Islands (Majuro) (AU - Oceania)
112. Mauritania (Nouakchott) (AF)
113. Mauritius (Port Louis) (AF)
114. Mexico (Mexico City) (NA)
115. Micronesia (Palikir) (AU - Oceania)
116. Moldova (Chisinau) (EU)
117. Monaco (Monaco) (EU)
118. Mongolia (Ulan Bator) (AS)
119. Morocco (Rabat) (AF) (including Western Sahara)
120. Mozambique (Maputo) (AF)
121. Namibia (Windhoek) (AF)
122. Nauru (no official capital) (AU - Oceania)
123. Nepal (Kathmandu) (AS)
124. Netherlands (Amsterdam, The Hague) (EU)
125. New Zealand (Wellington) (AU)
126. Nicaragua (Managua) (NA)
127. Niger (Niamey) (AF)
128. Nigeria (Abuja) (AF)
129. Norway (Oslo) (EU)
130. Oman (Muscat) (AS)
131. Pakistan (Islamabad) (AS)
132. Palau (Koror) (AU - Oceania)
133. Panama (Panama City) (NA)
134. Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby) (AU)
135. Paraguay (Asuncion) (SA)
136. Peru (Lima) (SA)
137. Philippines (Manila) (AS)
138. Poland (Warsaw) (EU)
139. Portugal (Lisbon) (EU)
140. Qatar (Doha) (AS)
141. Romania (Bucharest) (EU)
142. Russian Federation
143. (east) of the Ural Mountains (AS)

144. Russian Federation (Moscow)
 145. (west) of the Ural Mountains (EU)
 146. Rwanda (Kigali) (AF)
 147. Saint Kitts and Nevis (Basseterre) (NA)
 148. Saint Lucia (Castries) (NA)
 149. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Kingstown) (NA)
 150. Samoa (Apia) (AU - Oceania)
 151. San Marino (San Marino) (EU)
 152. Sao Tome and Principe (Sao Tome) (AF)
 153. Saudi Arabia (Riyadh) (AS)
 154. Senegal (Dakar) (AF)
 155. Seychelles (Victoria) (AF)
 156. Sierra Leone (Freetown) (AF)
 157. Singapore (Singapore City) (AS)
 158. Slovakia (Bratislava) (EU)
 159. Slovenia (Ljubljana) (EU)
 160. Solomon Islands (Honiara) (AU - Oceania)
 161. Somalia (Mogadishu) (AF)
 162. South Africa (Pretoria, Cape Town, Bloemfontein) (AF)
 163. Spain (Madrid) (EU)
 164. Sri Lanka (Colombo) (AS)
 165. Sudan (Khartoum) (AF)
 166. Suriname (Paramaribo) (SA)
 167. Swaziland (Mbabane) (AF)
 168. Sweden (Stockholm) (EU)
 169. Switzerland (Bern) (EU)
 170. Syria (Damascus) (AS)
 171. Taiwan (Taipei) (AS)
 172. Tajikistan (Dushanbe) (AS)
 173. Tanzania (Dodoma) (AF)
 174. Thailand (Bangkok) (AS)
 175. Togo (Lome) (AF)
 176. Tonga (Nuku'alofa) (AU - Oceania)
 177. Trinidad and Tobago (Port-of-Spain) (NA)
 178. Tunisia (Tunis) (AF)
 179. Turkey (Ankara) (AS) & (EU)
 180. Turkmenistan (Ashgabat) (AS)
 181. Tuvalu (Funafuti) (AU - Oceania)
 182. Uganda (Kampala) (AF)
 183. Ukraine (Kiev) (EU)
 184. United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi) (AS)
 185. United Kingdom (London) (EU)
 186. United States (Washington D.C.) (NA)
 187. Uruguay (Montevideo) (SA)
 188. Uzbekistan (Tashkent) (AS)
 189. Vanuatu (Port-Vila) (AU - Oceania)
 190. Vatican City (na) (EU)
 191. Venezuela (Caracas) (SA)
 192. Vietnam (Hanoi) (AS)
 193. Yemen (Sana) (AS)
 194. Yugoslavia (now Serbia & Montenegro) (Belgrade) (EU)
 195. Zambia (Lusaka) (AF)
 196. Zimbabwe (Harare) (AF)
- (Abbreviations of above: Africa – AF; Asia- AS; Australia – AU; Europe – EU; North American – NA; South American – SA).