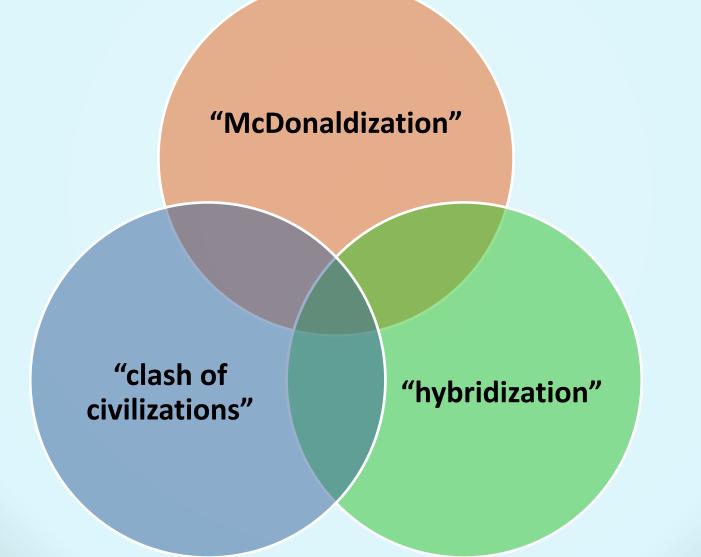
Globalization goes in circles: Hybridities East-West

Bondareva E.

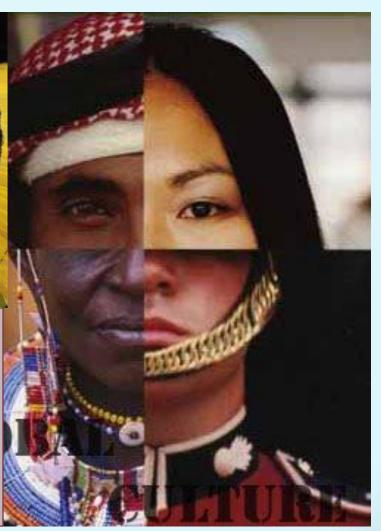
Three major approaches to globalization and culture



Hybridization



Hybridization is 'the way in which forms become separated from existing practices and recombine with new forms in new practices'



Why study hybridities East-Wes

- the need to overcome Eurocentrism and develop a polycentric perspective on world history (Giddens' view that globalization is 'a consequence of western modernity')
- to shed light on the contemporary 'rise of Asia'. If this is not merely a rise but a comeback
- a matter of deepening our understanding of globalization, viewed not just from a western viewpoint but, indeed, from global viewpoints. Globalization thinking should be global.
- uncovering the layers in East-West relations and looking beyond present times contributes to a sophisticated take on hybridity.

Phases of globalization

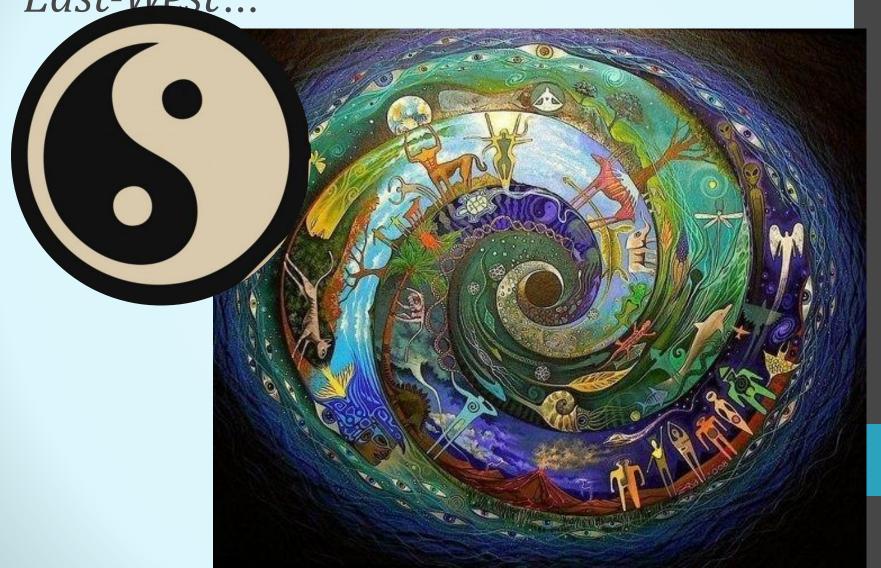
Phases	Start time	Dynamics	Central nodes
Prehistory	3000 BCE	Migrations, trade, conquest	East and South Asia
Early (Oriental,	500 CE	Integration world economy	Middle East
primary)	1000	Productivity, technology	East to South Asia
Early modern	1500	Triangular trade, Americas	Multipolar & Europe
Modern	1800	Colonialism, industry, IDL	Euro-Atlantic
			economy
Contemporary	1950	MNCs, cold war	Triad US, EU, Japan
(accelerated)	1970	NIDL	NIEs
	1980	Neoliberal globalization,	Washington
		flexible accumulation,	institutions, East
		Toyotism, offshoring,	Asian tigers, NIEs,
		outsourcing	Asia-US co-
		POSTON PROCESSION AND ACCOUNTS OF	dependence
	2000	Trade, energy, security	BRIC(SA)

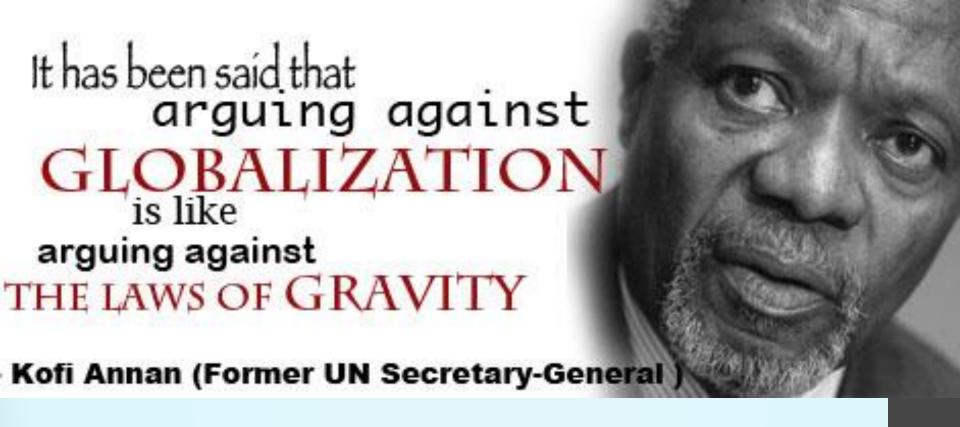
^{*} In economics the **new international division of labor (NIDL)** is an outcome of globalization. The term was coined by theorists seeking to explain the spatial shift of manufacturing industries from advanced capitalist countries to developing countries

XXI century



Globalization goes in circles: East-West, West-East, East-West...





Thanks for your attention!