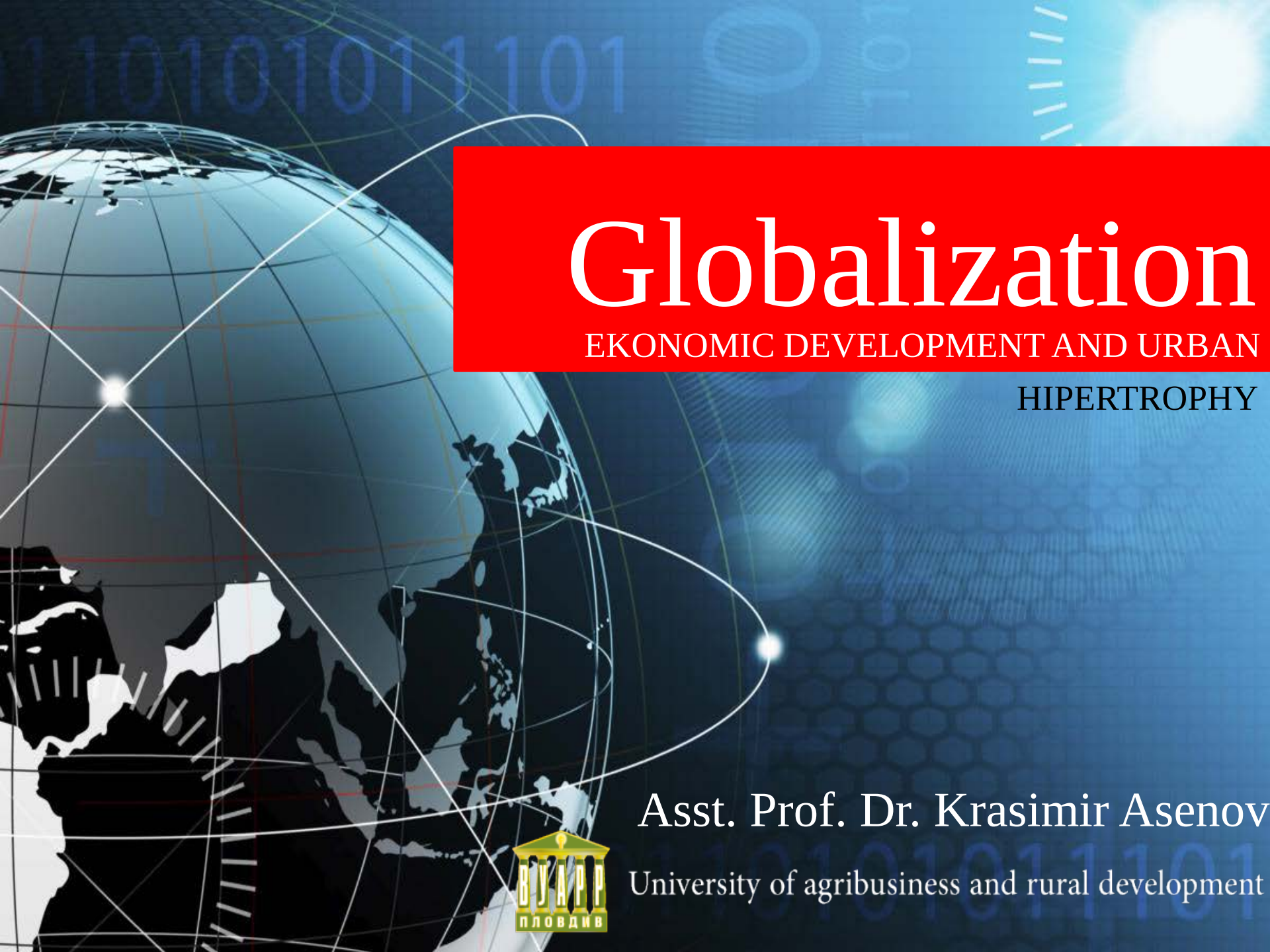

Globalization

EKONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN HIPERTROPHY

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University of agribusiness and rural development

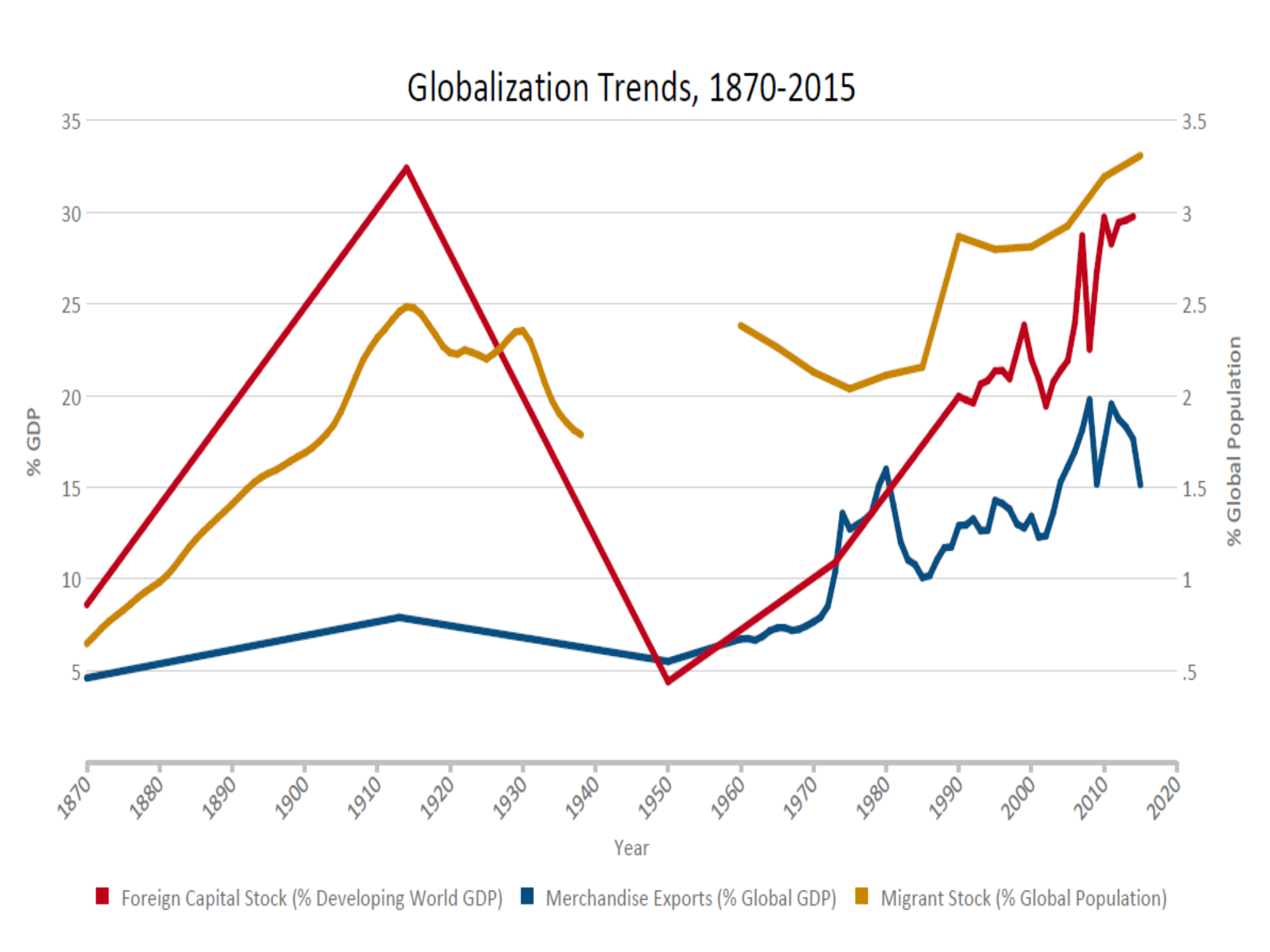
WHAT IS THE GLOBALIZATION?

Growth ScienceTechnologyWealth Communication Culture Environment



Internationalization
Liberalization
Universalization
Westernization

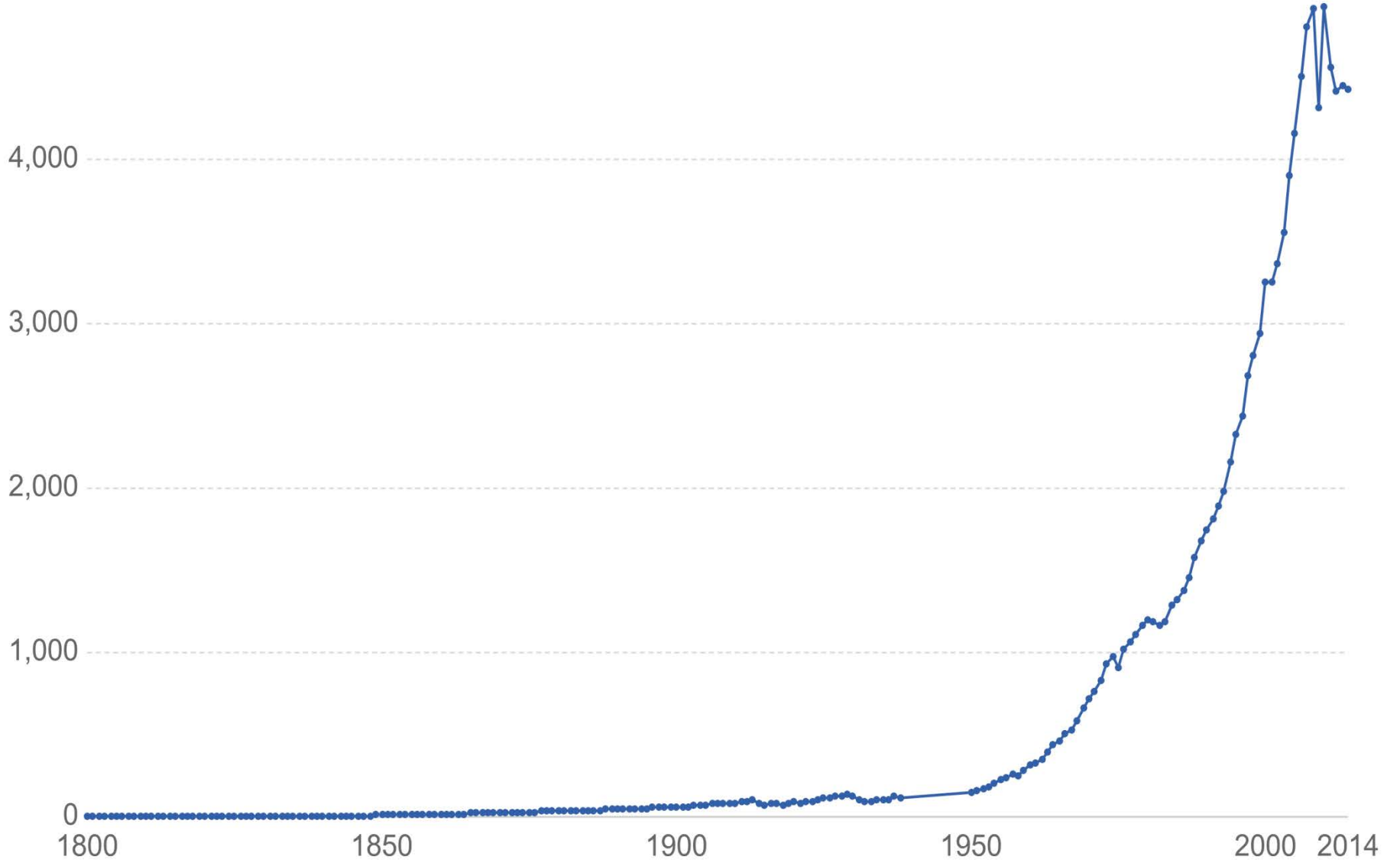
Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange. Globalisation has increased the production of goods and services. The biggest companies are no longer national firms but multinational corporations with subsidiaries in many countries.


Globalization Trends, 1870-2015
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
% GDP
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
.5
% Global Population
1870
1880
1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Year
Foreign Capital Stock (% Developing World GDP)
Merchandise Exports (% Global GDP)
Migrant Stock (% Global Population)

The value of global exports

Time series of value of world exports at constant prices, relative to 1913 (i.e. values correspond to world export volumes indexed at 1913=100)

Our World in Data

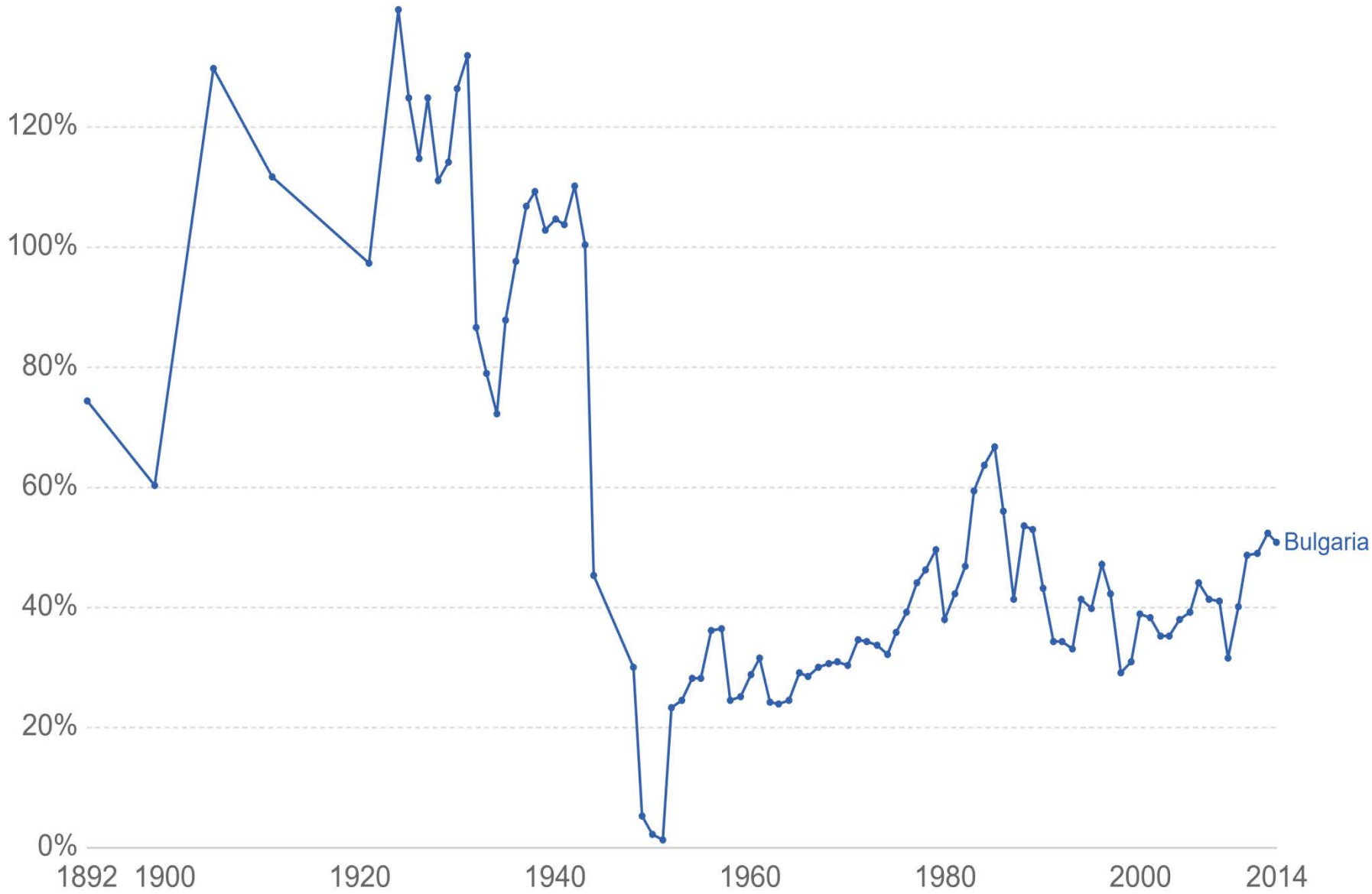


Source: Federico and Tena-Junguito (2016)

OurWorldInData.org/international-trade • CC BY

Value of exported goods as share of GDP

Estimates correspond to merchandise export-to-GDP ratios.



Source: Fouquin and Hugot (CEPII 2016)

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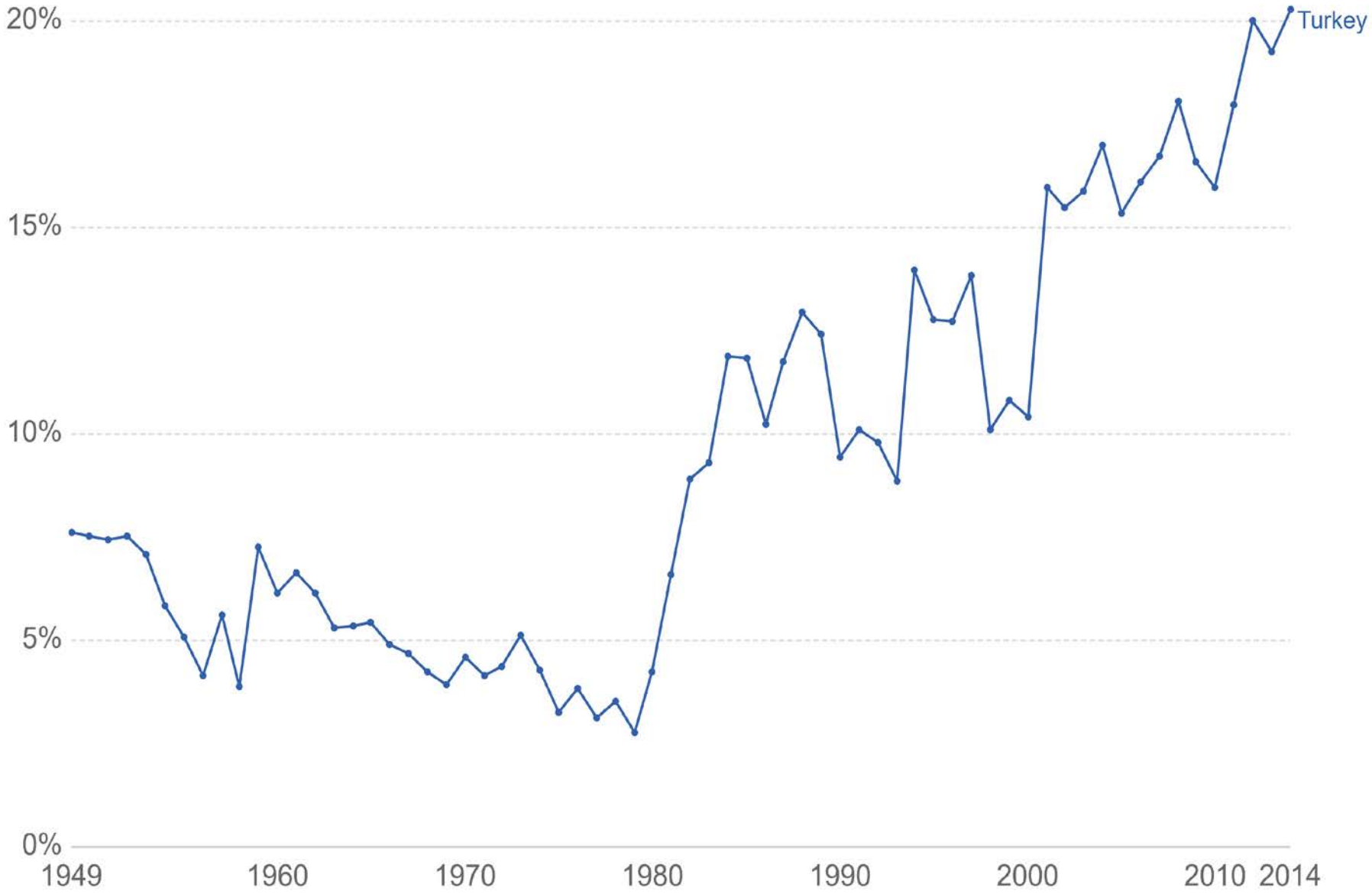
Our World in Data



Source: Fouquin and Hugot (CEPII 2016)

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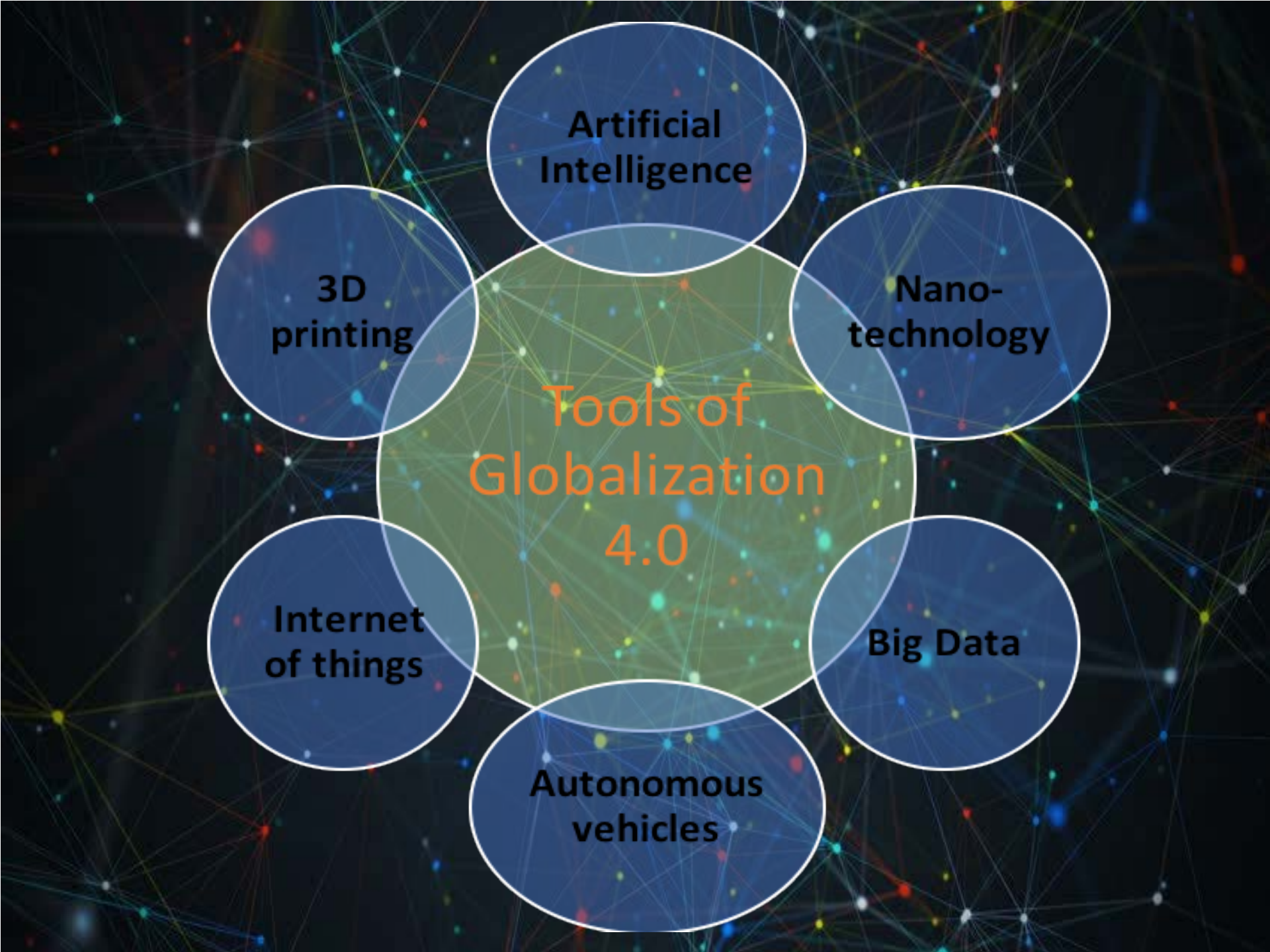
Globalization - 1

Globalization - 2

Globalization - 3

Globalization - 4


Artificial Intelligence
3D printing
Nano-technology
Tools of Globalization 4.0
Internet of things
Big Data
Autonomous vehicles



GLOBALIZATION

URBAN HYPERTROPHY

WORLD POPULATION GROWTH 1950-2020

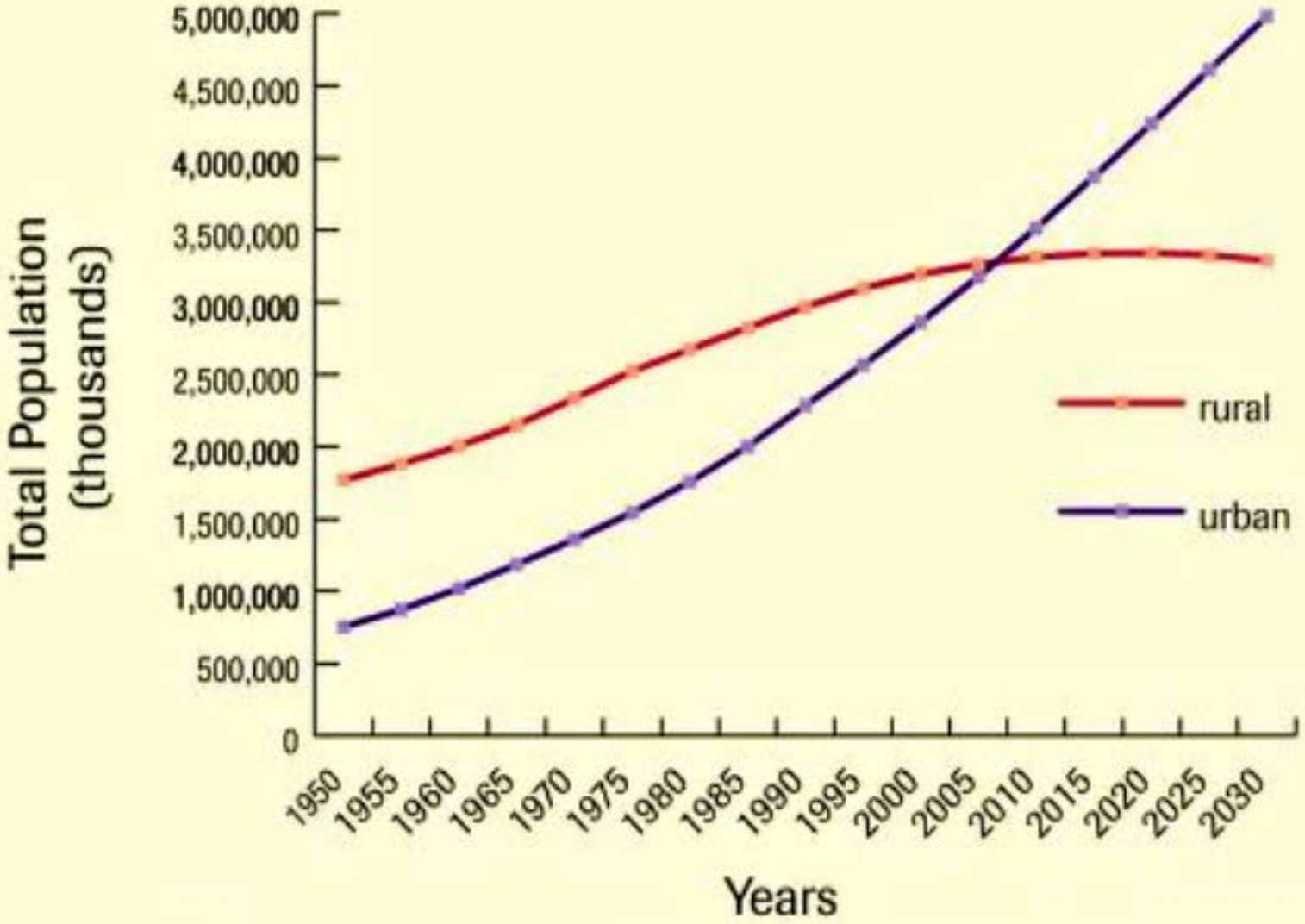


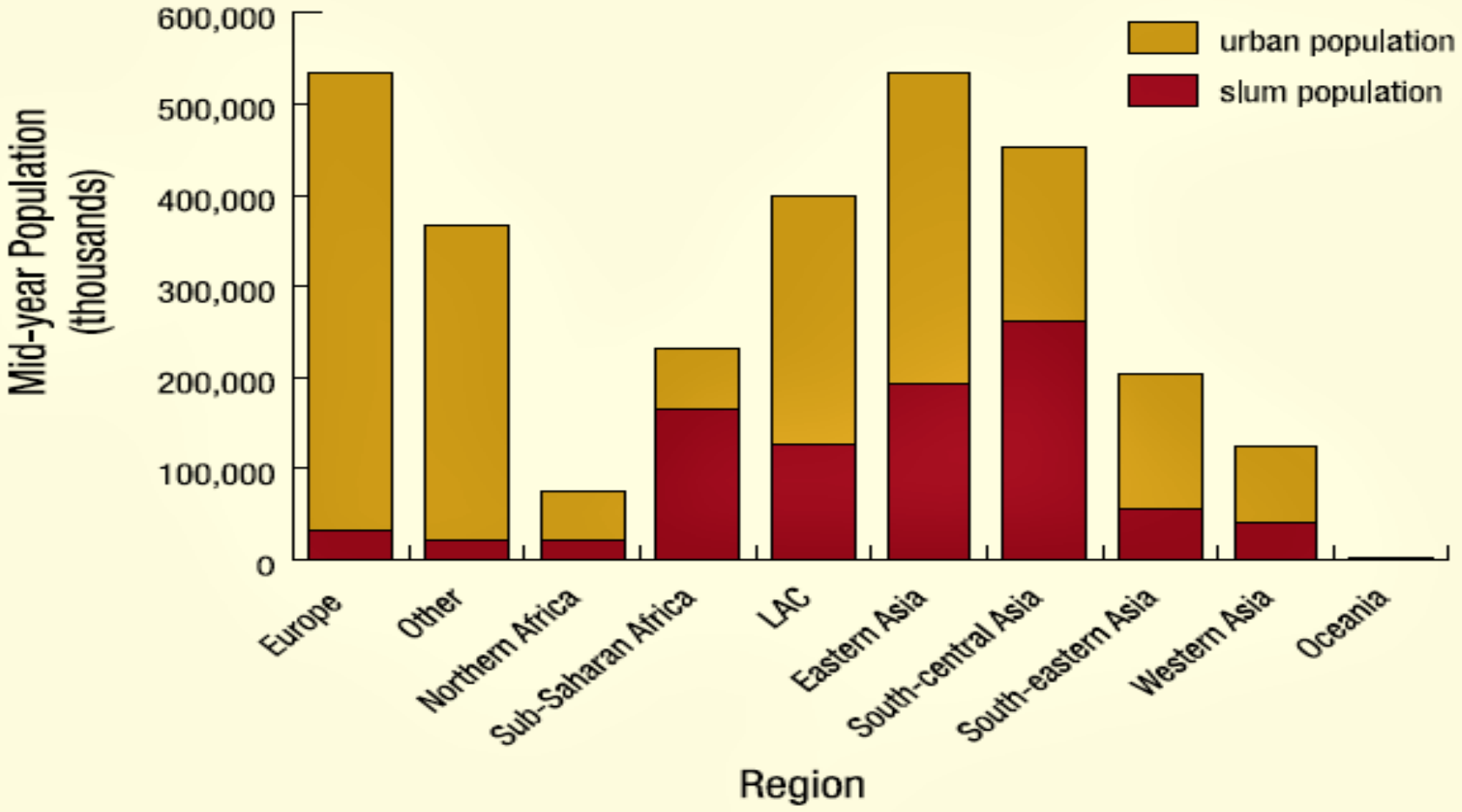
Table 1. Megacities Past, Present, and Future

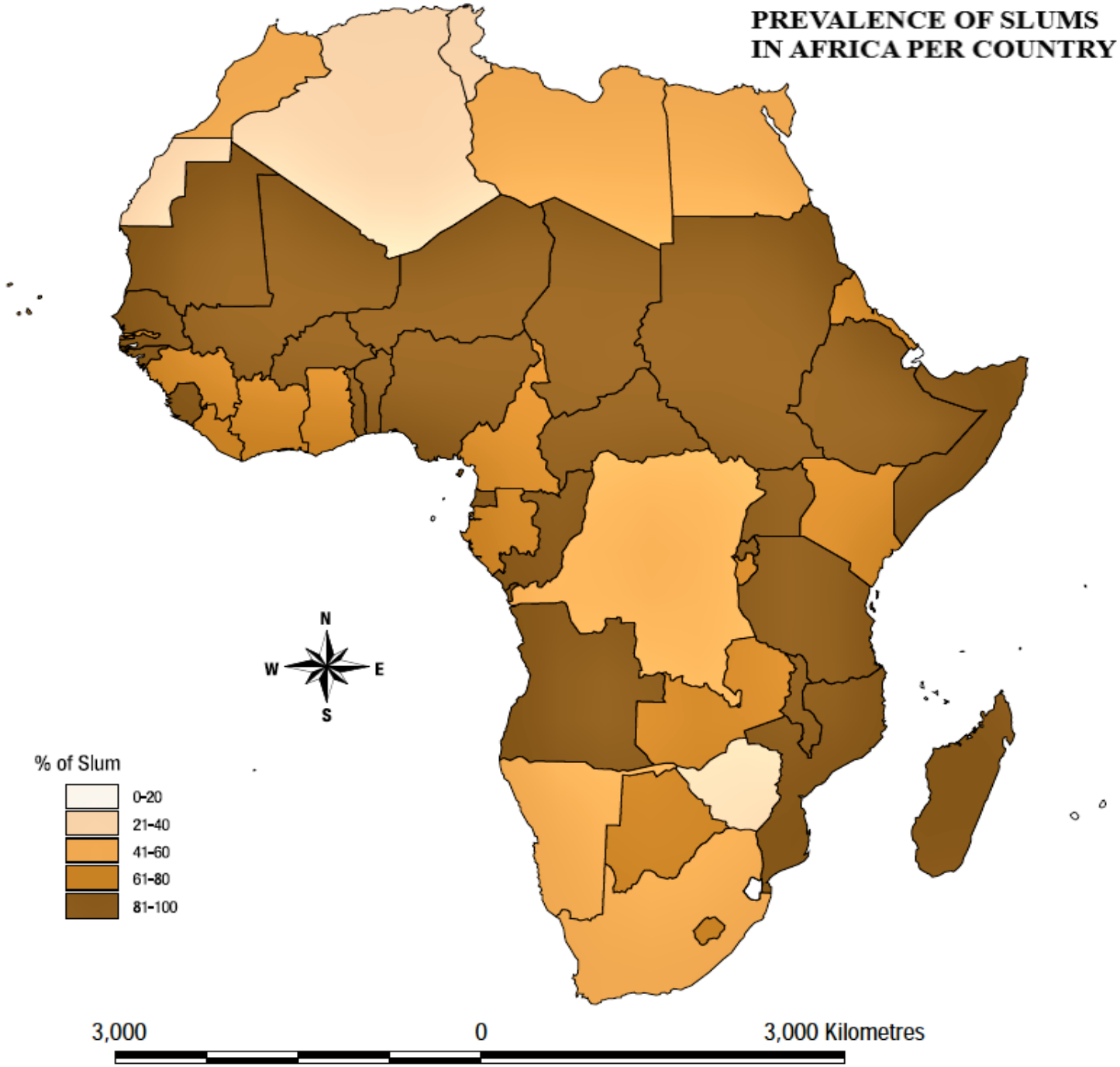
Cities with 10 Million or More Inhabitants, 1950, 1975, 2001, and 2015 (Population in Millions)

1950		1975		2001		2015	
City	Population	City	Population	City	Population	City	Population
1. *New York*	12.3	1. *Tokyo*	19.8	1. *Tokyo*	26.5	1. *Tokyo*	27.2
		2. *New York*	15.9	2. *São Paulo*	18.3	2. *Dhaka*	22.8
		3. *Shanghai*	11.4	3. *Mexico City*	18.3	3. *Mumbai*[1]	22.6
		4. *Mexico City*	10.7	4. *New York*	16.8	4. *São Paulo*	21.2
		5. *São Paulo*	10.3	5. *Mumbai*[1]	16.5	5. *Delhi*	20.9
		Total	68.1	6. *Los Angeles*	13.3	6. *Mexico City*	20.4
				7. *Kolkata*[2]	13.3	7. *New York*	17.9
				8. *Dhaka*	13.2	8. *Jakarta*	17.3
				9. *Delhi*	13.0	9. *Kolkata*[2]	16.7
				10. *Shanghai*	12.8	10. *Karachi*	16.2
				11. *Buenos Aires*	12.1	11. *Lagos*	16.0
				12. *Jakarta*	11.4	12. *Los Angeles*	14.5
				13. *Osaka*	11.0	13. *Shanghai*	13.6
				14. *Beijing*	10.8	14. *Buenos Aires*	13.2
				15. *Rio de Janeiro*	10.8	15. *Metro Manila*	12.6
				16. *Karachi*	10.4	16. *Beijing*	11.7
				17. *Metro Manila*	10.1	17. *Rio de Janeiro*	11.5
				Total	238.6	18. *Cairo*	11.5
						19. *Istanbul*	11.4
						20. *Osaka*	11.0
						21. *Tianjin*	10.3
						Total	340.5

[1] *Formerly known as Bombay*
[2] *Formerly known as Calcutta*
Source: United Nations, 2002 (131)
Population Reports

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY SLUM AND NON-SLUM, 2001 (MID-YEAR)




PREVALENCE OF SLUMS
IN AFRICA PER COUNTRY
N
W
E
S
% of Slum
0-20
21-40
41-60
61-80
81-100
3,000
0
3,000 Kilometres

Kibera slums, Nairobi - Keninya



Kabul slums - Afganistan



The slums of Manila city, Philippines



Jakarta Slum - Indonesia



Dhaka slums - Bangladesh



Somali slums



Slums of Makoko, Nigeria



Japanese Slums



Rio slums - Brazil

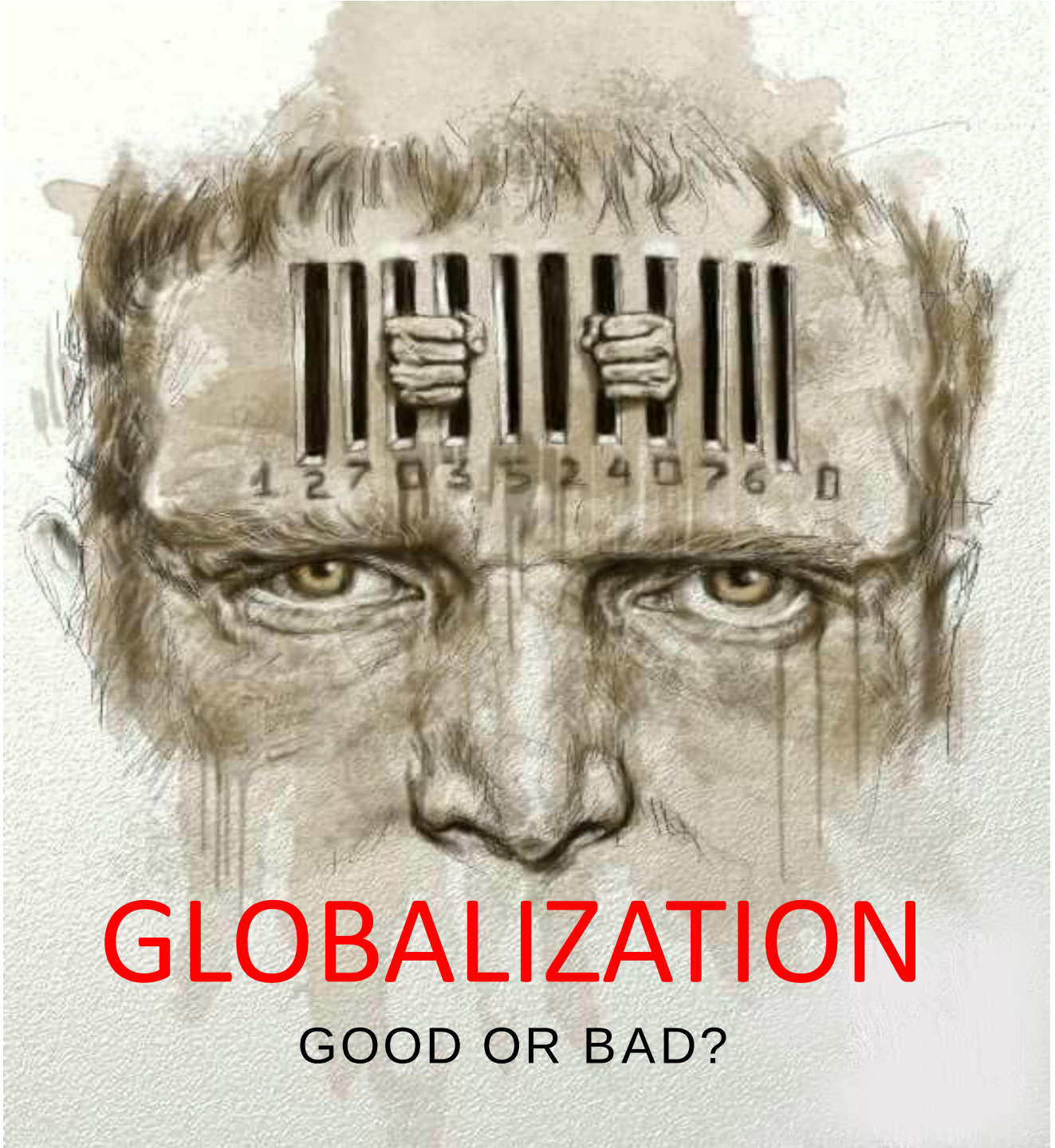


Sulukule gecekondu - Istanbul



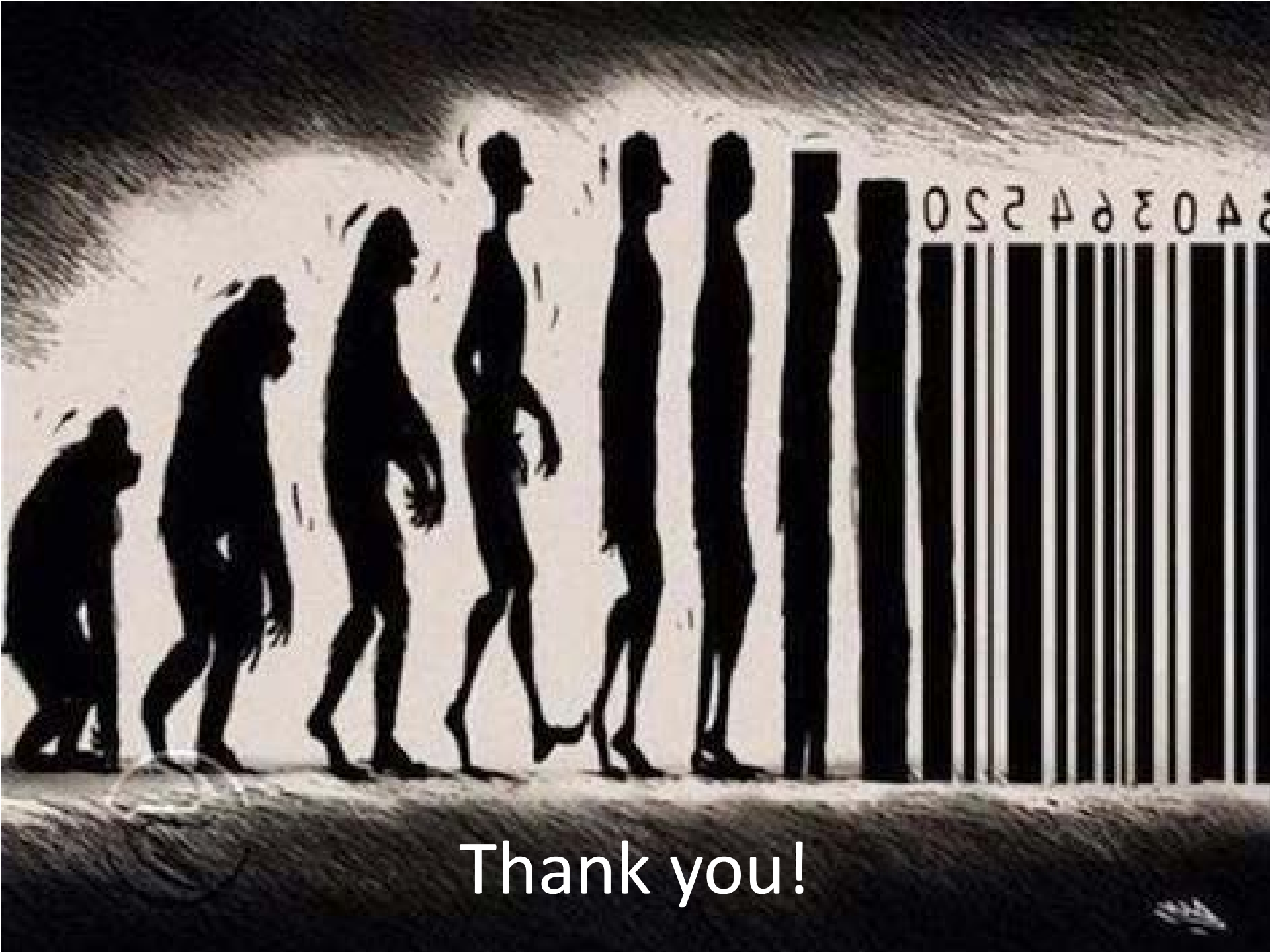
Stolipinovo, Plovdiv - Bulgaria





GLOBALIZATION

GOOD OR BAD?


Thank you!