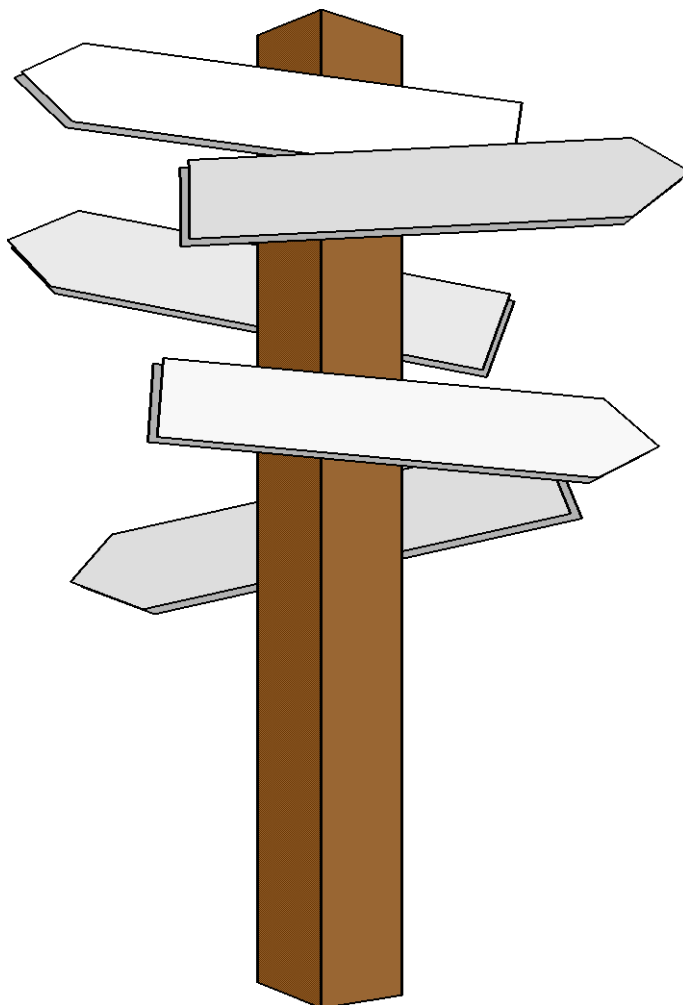


((Globalization of the economy and Arab economies))



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Introduction:

Globalization (MONDIALIZATION) has become one of the most used words in contemporary literature. Globalization has been defined as: universalization, universalization of the scope and application of something. The phenomenon of globalization has become a predominant concern in contemporary societies, attracting the attention of Governments, institutions, research centers and the media. The role of globalization and its impact on the situation, markets, stock exchanges and various economic activities of States and Governments has increased.

Dr. Ismail Sabri Abdullah defines globalization, which is preferred to use the term constellation in its place, as: (the clear overlap of economic, social, political, cultural and behavioral matters without regard to the political borders of sovereign states or belonging to a specific homeland or a specific state and without the need for governmental procedures).¹

I do not know why Dr. Ismail Sabri Abdullah moved away from the precise concept of globalization. This means the dominance of the capitalist mode of production and its deep spread, even the dominance of the American model, especially as it recognizes that capitalism as a mode of production changes its features and methods of exploitation over time. It also links the emergence of globalization to the spread of multinational corporations.

"The meaning of 'globalization' in the field of production and exchange: material and symbolic, is associated with the meaning of moving from the national sphere, or national, to the cosmic sphere

¹ – Ismail Sabri Abdullah, The World Capitalist Constellation in the Post-Imperialist Phase, Al-Tariq Magazine, No. 4, July 1997, p. 47.

in the hollow of the concept, a geographical spatial designation (the entire global space), but it also involves a temporal designation: the post-nation-state era: the state produced by the modern era as an entity framework for the manufacture of the most important facts of economic, social and cultural progress. It may be inferred from this that the current tendency to enforce the provisions of globalization, by putting an end to that era, inaugurates another that may not be the realities of the modern era prevailing for nearly five centuries - a component of its scene, and thus lays the foundations for a new revolution in history, the strength of which this time will be the human group rather than the national and national community."²

Globalization, according to the analysis of Dr. Sadiq Jalal al-Azm, means: "The arrival of the capitalist mode of production, at about the middle of this century, to the point of transition from the universality of the circle of exchange, distribution, market, trade and circulation, to the universality of the circle of production and reproduction itself, that is, the phenomenon of globalization that we are witnessing is the beginning of the globalization of production, productive capital and capitalist productive forces, and therefore capitalist relations of production as well, and their dissemination in every appropriate and appropriate place outside the societies and countries of the center of origin. Globalization in this sense is the capitalization of the world at the depth level, after its capitalization at the level of the surface of the pattern and its manifestations has been completed. In other words, the phenomenon of globalization that we are experiencing now is the vanguard of transferring the

² – Abdelilah Belkeziz, Globalization and Cultural Identity: The Globalization of Culture or the Culture of Globalization? a paper presented to the symposium (Arabs and Globalization) organized by the Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 18–20 December 1997, published by the Arab Future Magazine, No. 229, March 1998, p. 91.

circle of capitalist production to one extent or another to the periphery after this period of time has been completely confined to the societies and states of the center. In fact, because the universality of the circle of exchange, distribution and market has reached the point of saturation by reaching the maximum possible horizontal expansion and encompassing all the societies of the globe except pockets here and there, the dynamics of the capitalist mode of production and dynamism had to open a new horizon for itself and transcend previously "fixed" limits through a new paradigm shift that in turn now takes the dual form of globalization of the same cycle of production and its scattering in almost every appropriate place on the surface of the globe, on the one hand, and re-Formulation of the societies of the periphery, this time in their productive depth, and not only on their apparent commercial exchange, on the other hand, i.e. their reformulation and reconstitution in the appropriate way of the accumulation processes created in the same center." ³

Dr. Ali Oqla Arsan describes the results of globalization in a literary way when he says: ⁴

".... Thus, we find that globalization gives ample room for the owners of capital to raise more money at the expense of an old policy in the economy that relied on production that leads to profit, whereas today dependence is on the operation of money only without fines of any kind to reach the monopoly of profit: it is a statement that sums up to some extent the return of "Shylock", the historical Jewish moneylender, loaded on the wings of information and the open world to the control of the arrogant power, and his return armed with

³ – Dr. Sadiq Jalal Al-Azm, what is globalization? Al-Tariq Magazine, No. 4, July 1997, p. 20.

⁴ – Dr. Ali Oqla Arsan, President of the Arab Writers Union, Damascus. See Literary Week, No. 602 of 14/3/1998, p. 19.

science and technology overturns the old rule: The strong eat the weak: to a new, modern, globalized rule of "fast eats slow," a nuclear-powered shark, computer data and space conquest can swallow other fish and fishermen who venture farther ashore.

"The logic of capitalist development requires continuous expansion beyond borders, so it began centuries ago, capitalism moved from the borders of the nation-state and the national economy to a world (overseas) in a process of extensive colonial advance, which included most of the southern regions of the earth in search of raw materials, cheap labor and markets, and thus renewed a century ago when the world capitalist system emerged from the phase of (competition) or (free competition) to the phase of monopolizing the imperialist phase. Today, in the context of the Great Technological Revolution, capitalist expansion is reaching its peak, overthrowing new borders: national borders within the metropolitan capitalist camp itself. Having long overthrown the boundaries of subordinate communities belonging to the southern system. Today, this new pattern of expansion is what is called globalization, and its main feature is to unite the world and subject it to common laws that put an end to all kinds of sovereignty. The signs of this path began from the birth of the phenomenon of multinational companies, decades ago, and today it reaches the free trade system that was internationally approved, after the GATT negotiations, and was expressed institutionally in an international organization of the same name, and in laws and measures that invalidate the laws in force in national states." ⁵

"The United States played a major role in its support and triumph over capitalism during the second half of the twentieth century. An

⁵ – Abdelilah Belkeziz, Globalization and Cultural Identity: Globalization of Culture or Culture of Globalization?, op. cit., p. 97.

exporting country therefore has an interest in global economic development because it fuels its economic growth. In order to preserve its capitalist systems and institutions against the threats posed by other socio-economic systems, the most important of which is Soviet communism, it spent much on the spread of capitalist economies in other countries, especially among its former enemies Germany and Japan, and in other countries in Western Europe and in East and Southeast Asia, in addition to the Marshall Plan in Western Europe. In addition to the massive aid it provided to East Asia, the United States used its foreign aid to other regions of the developing world and to strengthen capitalist institutions and economies wherever She could." ⁶

Factors that led to the emergence of globalization:

After the collapse of communism, the explosion of socialism from within, and the disintegration of the traditional right, neoliberalism emerged in the name of globalization to invade all countries, calling for the free movement of capital, abolishing tariff barriers, and overthrowing regimes, to promote freedom of trade, which led to a divergence between financial activity and economic activity... Of the \$1,500 billion that enters day-to-day operations globally, only 1% is used to discover new wealth and the rest is speculative. ⁷

"What factors have led to the emergence of globalization today? Is this due to the collapse of the state system with independent

⁶ – Paul Salem, The United States and Globalization: Milestones of Hegemony at the Beginning of the Twenty-first Century, paper presented to the symposium (Arabs and the World) organized by the Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 18–20 December 1997, published in the Arab Future Magazine, No. 229, March 1998, p. 84.

⁷ For more information, see, Le Monde Diplomatique, An Investigation on Globalization, and the Journal of Accidents Issue of 29/5/1998.

borders? Does globalization involve increasing homogeneity or deepening differences and differences? Is the goal to unite the world or the systems combined by artificial borders? Does globalization originate from one major source, or from diverse and overlapping sources? Is it based on economic factors and technological innovation or through the ecological crisis? Is it a union of all these factors or are there still other dimensions? Is globalization characterized by the presence of general cultures or a range of diverse local cultures? Is globalization ambiguous, or is it a significant long-term shift between public and private, between domestic and external, and between closed and open? Is it a continuation of the growth of the gap between rich and poor at all levels? Does globalization require world government? ⁸

The essence of the globalization process is to facilitate the movement of people and the movement of information, goods and services on a global scale. The movement that spreads across borders includes six main categories: goods, services, people, capital, ideas, information and institutions."

The capitalist system, governed by the Law of Maximization of Private Profits, aims to expand by investing its profits and obtaining loans from capital markets. If it does not expand, it is exposed to recession, depression and cyclical crises, and historical examples of these crises are many and known. Expansion leads to the emergence of large economic enterprises through the concentration and concentration of capital. ⁹ One of the most important mechanisms

⁸ See the study of one of the most prominent American political scientists, James Rosnow, *The Dynamics of Globalization Towards Practical Formulation*, Strategic Readings, Center for Political and Strategic Studies in Al-Ahram, Cairo, 1997, quoted by Mr. Yassin, previous source, p. 7

⁹ For more information, refer to the book *Capital's Critique of Political Economy*, Karl Marx.

for achieving this is mergers between large enterprises or the acquisition of a smaller enterprise by a large enterprise through purchase or otherwise. Also, in the process of expansion, financial surpluses accumulate that sometimes do not find profitable areas in real investments that lead to increased production and trade, but these surpluses find their profitable areas in speculation within the framework of one state, and these surpluses press to secure their free movement from one country to another by removing restrictions on the movement of capital. Clearly, the most important feature of the current global capitalist system is the so-called financial "globalization".¹⁰

The contemporary economic system represents a new stage in the development of the world capitalist economy. It may be possible to call this phase "globalization" as defined above, or a more integrated and integrated international economy.

The contemporary global economic system is characterized by a number of characteristics, the most important of which are:

- 1 Collapse of the Bryton Woods system.
- 2 The increasing role and importance of transnational corporations in the global economy.
- 3- The increasing role and importance of the three institutions of globalization (International Monetary Fund, World Bank and World Trade Organization).
- 4 Globalization of productive activity.
- 5- Globalization of financial activity and the integration of capital markets.
- 6 Changing centers of global economic power.

¹⁰ – See Dr. Mohammed Al-Atrash, Arabs and Globalization: What to Do? a paper presented to the symposium (Arabs and the World) organized by the Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, December 18–20, 1997, published in the Arab Future Magazine, No. 229, March 1998, pp. 101–102.

7 Changing the structure of the world economy and development policies.

8 The decline in the importance and role of traditional energy sources and raw materials in the global market.

The well-known Arab economist, Dr. Ramzi Zaki, believes that the most prominent fingerprint in the economy during the last three decades is the steady internationalization that ¹¹has become characteristic of the global economy, and internationalization appears in an initial look as a growing prominence of the role of international economic relations, compared to economic activity at the local or national level. This is evident through the growing role played and led by giant multinational corporations whose activities and subsidiaries extend to various parts of the world, controlling a large and growing part. In the processes of production, financing and distribution of global income. Knowing that this role is sometimes indirect and invisible, it is now possible to talk about a global economic level distinguished by its mechanisms, problems and prospects for its development from / at the national levels, and the worldview becomes as the basic economic unit.

Economic globalization has taken its dimensions at the present stage with the victory of the global capitalist powers led by the United States of America, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the socialist regimes in Eastern European countries, so the capitalist socio-economic system regained its hegemony and spread with a new dynamic based on the market economy and the third wave (the information revolution) and the integration of the bulk of national economies into the global capitalist market, so that these economies became captive to market concepts and monopolistic competition

¹¹ Dr. Ramzi Zaki, The Phenomenon of Internationalization in the World Economy and its Effects on Developing Countries, Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait, Kuwait, 1993.

controlled by economic peaks. Giantism, transcending borders and constraints, based on market forces and under the supervision of the three institutions of economic globalization, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the World Trade Organization Khalifa (GATT).

Features of globalization in the economy:

The features of globalization in the economy are manifested by the following manifestations:

- The growing trend towards economic agglomeration to take advantage of the tremendous technological developments.
- The growing role of transnational corporations, their increasing profits, the expansion of their markets and their growing influence in international trade.
- Increasing role of international financial institutions directly, especially in the design of economic reform programs and stabilization and structural adjustment policies in developing countries (transition to a market economy)
- Internationalization of some economic problems such as poverty, sustainable development, population and development, human development, pollution and environmental protection, and the global trend to coordinate the processes of addressing these problems and cooperation in solving them.
- The growing role of the third technical revolution and its impact on the global economy (rapid changes in production method and product quality).
- The emergence of the phenomenon of the global village, and the reduction of distances as a result of the development of means of transportation and increased friction between peoples.

- The development of the media and its impact on the nature, aspirations and behavior of human beings, and its impact on the mixing of civilizations and cultures.
- The increasing role of informatics, management, and control of information systems management.

It is worth noting that globalization finds its practical aspects in all fields except with regard to the transition of the labor force, as while the capital centers and their international financial institutions exert various types of pressure to secure the free movement of goods, services and capital, we find that they place various restrictions and obstacles to prevent the movement or migration of the labor force, especially from developing to developed countries. While the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were characterized by a much greater degree of freedom of immigration, it is well known that the migration of Europeans to the Americas, to New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and to many colonized Third World countries represented a safety valve for European capitalism and contributed to preventing major social changes in it due to rampant unemployment and widespread poverty and misery at that stage.¹²

"Following the devastation caused by World War II, the U.S. economy emerged as the dominant force in the global economy. The United States invoked this strong postwar position to create an international political and economic alliance based on the help of Germany and Japan and in an effort to bring rapid growth in Western Europe and in East and Southeast Asia to counter Soviet and Chinese threats. Since the fifties, high levels of growth have been achieved in these regions, as well as high levels of growth in the

¹² – See Dr. Mohammed Al-Atrash, Arabs and Globalization: What to Do? A paper presented to the symposium (Arabs and the World) organized by the Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, December 18–20, 1997, published in the Arab Future Magazine, No. 229, March 1998, p. 106.

Soviet Union. With the beginning of the decline in Soviet economic performance in the late sixties, a new economic challenge began to plague East and South Asia in the form of cheap and high-quality export goods that began to flood the American market, threatening to create a serious deficit in the trade balance. This problem of the United States was exacerbated by the rise in oil prices in 1973 and 1974 and by the difficulties that accompanied the transition from an industrial economy to one based on services and technology in the field of information and information. The United States, despite the serious problems that faced its economy in the seventies and eighties, was able to withstand a huge deficit in its trade balance and carried out a restructuring of its economy, and in the early nineties regained the initiative in economic strength... While Western Europe has resisted its high cost of production, high unemployment and other obstacles, and while Japan has been in recession since 1990, the United States has risen and regained its market share in the important automotive and computer industries, reasserting its position as the largest market and largest exporter in the world. Perhaps most importantly, with its spending and excellence in high-tech research and development, it has placed itself in a good position to continue to dominate the global markets for computer programs and the network. Global communications (Internet) at the beginning of the twenty-first century." ¹³

Tom Friedman says: "We are facing terrible political and civilizational battles, globalization is Americanization, the United States is a crazy power, we are a dangerous revolutionary force, and those who fear us are right. The IMF is a pet cat compared to

¹³– Paul Salem, *The United States and Globalization: Milestones of Hegemony at the Dawn of the Twenty-first Century*, op. cit.

globalization. In the past, the big ate the small, but now the fast eats the slow." ¹⁴

But globalization in the contemporary sense (Americanization) is not just the control, domination and control of politics and the economy only, but much further, it extends to the cultures of peoples and national and national identity, and aims to generalize a model of behavior and patterns or systems of values and ways of living and management, and thus carries a culture (Western American) invades the cultures of other societies, and this is not without a new colonial trend focused on occupying the mind and thinking and making it work according to the goals and interests of the invader. Former US President George confirmed this In a climate celebrating victory in the Gulf War, Bush said, "The next century will see the spread of American values, lifestyles and behavior." ¹⁵

"We in other parts of the world must determine and confront our position on this American hegemony, and we in the Arab world must decide how we will meet this challenge as we enter the twenty-first century in ways that hopefully will be more successful than those with which we faced Napoleon's campaign against Egypt in 1798, or those with which we met the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after World War I." ¹⁶

However, the United States' strong position in the global economy is not absolute because the global economy is multipolar and the entire economy of Western Europe is larger than the

¹⁴ Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, issue issued on 2/3/1997.

¹⁵ Literary Week, No. 602 issued on 14/3/1998, p. 19.

¹⁶ – Paul Salem, The United States and Globalization: Milestones of Hegemony at the Beginning of the Twenty-first Century, paper presented to the symposium (Arabs and the World) organized by the Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 18–20 December 1997, published in the Arab Future Magazine, No. 229, March 1998, p. 89.

American economy, as well as the economy of the East and Southeast Asian region in general. The US economy is still facing serious problems that may threaten its future growth, including the trade deficit, especially with East Asia, which is about \$ 160 billion a year and accumulated international debt of more than \$ 1,000 billion. The United States has adopted tolerance of trade deficits as part of its strategy to strengthen its capitalist allies after World War II, but the size and stability of the deficit have kept pressure on the US dollar and the risk remains of causing an excessive depreciation of the dollar. The dollar has been able to maintain a strong position due to investors' confidence in the American economy and the absence of a viable alternative currency. Because East Asian economies are interested in keeping the dollar strong to stimulate their exports, The deficit is accompanied by the rapid growth of the Chinese economy, which China exports many goods to the United States. The deficit in the trade balance has led to the expansion of foreign investments, especially Japanese ones, in the United States, as well as to the purchase of large sectors of the American economy, including real estate and industrial and service institutions. Also, the external debt of one thousand billion dollars, most of which is due to Japan, imposes a continuous bleeding on the public budget and prevents the investment of important resources in the economy and productive activities. While this debt is sustainable due to the American national product of more than seven thousand million dollars, This debt remains an impediment to rapid growth.¹⁷

Globalization has goals beyond profit and beyond free trade, open borders and free markets, the danger lies in the so-called more globalized culture. Globalization promotes four fundamental

¹⁷ – Paul Salem, *The United States and Globalization: Milestones of Hegemony at the Beginning of the Twenty-first Century*, op. cit., p. 85.

revolutions that are expected to have a significant impact on the lives of all people amid enormous challenges. These revolutions are: ¹⁸

- 1 The Democratic Revolution.
- 2 The third technological revolution or after the third.
- 3- The revolution of economic blocs, especially giants.
- 4- The revolution of the market economy and free trade, after the establishment of the World Trade Organization to replace the GATT agreements.

Within the framework of these revolutions and their resulting effects, the world order (globalization) is built, in which the economy depends on investing time at the lowest cost and by using new knowledge and converting it into new goods or services or rapid and continuous improvement of products and manufacturing methods and entering the markets in an effective manner. Economic development no longer means changing from a bad situation to a better one, but rather the time it takes.

Example: In the area of doubling per capita productivity:

- In 1780, the United Kingdom needed about 60 years to double its per capita productivity.
- In 1880, the Empire of Japan needed about 34 years to double its per capita productivity.
- In 1966, it took South Korea about 11 years to double its per capita productivity.

How does globalization occur?

How does globalization occur? By what route or through what channels do goods and services, individuals, capital, ideas, information, symbols, trends and forms of conduct cross borders take place? What is the role of transnational corporations in this? "In

¹⁸ Dr. Ali Ali Hobeish, Globalization and Scientific Research, Al-Ahram Economic Supplement, Issue of December 1, 1998, p. 18.

Rosnow's view, propagation is carried out in four overlapping and interrelated ways: ¹⁹

1 Through two-way dialogic interaction through communication technology.

2 One-way monologue communications through the middle class.

3 Through competition and simulation.

4 through the symmetry of institutions". ²⁰

But Rosnow forgets or forgets the large, important and key role of transnational companies in the process of movement and movement, especially in the field of goods, services and capital, which are among the most important elements of global transition.

Transnational corporations are among the most powerful engines of capitalism towards globalization:

Multinational corporations are among the most powerful locomotives used by capitalism to drag the scientific economy towards globalization for the following reasons: ²¹

1. The wide and rapid spread of multinational companies, reaching about 40,000 companies whose activities extend in all sectors and cover five continents. The revenues of the largest 500 multinationals in 1996 amounted to about \$11,000 billion, constituting 44 percent of the world's GDP, which reached about \$23,000 billion. (The Arab world is 576 billion). Multinational firms control one-third of foreign direct investment and two-thirds of international trade in goods and services.

¹⁹ Rosnow is one of America 's leading political scientists

²⁰ Mr. Yassin, On the Concept of Globalization, Arab Future Magazine, Center for Arab Unity Studies, No. 228, February 1998, pp. 12-13.

²¹ Lecture delivered by Dr. Mufid Helmy on globalization – Damascus 16/12/1997

2. The fundamental role played by multinational corporations in the internationalization of investment, production, services and trade led to the prevalence of global patterns of production in terms of relations of production and the form of ownership of the means of production, marketing, consumption, investment, advertising and advertising.
3. Globalization is often accompanied by the increasing incomes of the owners of the means of production, the rise in the value of the shares of multinational corporations, as well as the increasing number of those dismissed from service in these companies, which confirms that human feelings and attitudes have no place in the global capitalist system. If there is a choice between humanity and the vitality of the economy, capitalism has only the second option, which has led to the dismissal of 43 million workers from American enterprises in twenty years.

Multinational corporations have come to control the global economy. It controls production, its exchange, distribution, pricing, facilitating access to it or preventing its access, as well as the stability of its industrial centers in this or that geographical field, and it controls the movement of capital and the creation or resolution of crises, it controls the backbone of politics, namely the economy.

"The issue of utmost importance remains, namely, the attitude of different societies towards globalization, there is a great ideological, political, economic and cultural battle revolving around globalization, there are completely rejectionist tendencies, which stand against the course of history and will not succeed. There are trends that accept globalization without reservations as the language of the coming era, that ignore the serious disadvantages of some aspects of globalization, and there are critical trends that attempt to understand the laws governing globalization. It recognizes in

advance that globalization is indeed a historical process, but that does not mean recognizing the inevitability of the values on which it is currently based, which in fact tend to reproduce the old system of domination and present them in new forms. These trends have emerged in Europe and in France in particular, through the position rejecting the French Socialist Party, which was crystallized in particular in the party's report issued on 3 April 1996 entitled: "Globalization, Europe and France", which includes the most violent critique of American globalization. Perhaps the most eloquent expression of these active movements is the book edited by Jerry Mander and Edward Smith in 1996, entitled "The Case Against the Global Economy and a Towards a Shift to the Local", which contains more than forty in-depth studies.²²

Economic globalization and the Arab world

The globalization of the global economy represents an external and serious challenge to Arab countries and their economies. The Arab world is monitored and threatened at the same time, experiencing a period of rivalry, erosion and marginalization, lacking any dynamic economic-political strategy for defense or attack. The pressure and weakening operations targeting our Arab homeland in order to destabilize it and disrupt its qualifications so that it has no choice but to passively integrate into the mechanisms of globalization in the form known by the powerful under the name of comprehensive internationalization of the economy or (economic globalization).²³

²² Mr. Yessin, in the concept of globalization, op. cit.

²³ See, Al-Hadi Maqbool, Taher Hussein and Abdelkader Al-Lawi, Globalization and its Repercussions on the Arab World – Challenges and Prospects, Proceedings of the Symposium on the Requirements of Development in the Middle East, Ismailia 1996, p. 290.

The debate still exists between three opposite currents of thought about the phenomenon of globalization and its economic impact on our Arab countries:

The first trend sees globalization as a good and beneficial thing in general. That's because we will benefit from rapid technological progress and the integration of the global economy, which may offer an unprecedented opportunity to lift poverty and give millions of people a better life. However, globalization will inevitably lead to Arab countries losing some of their sovereignty in steering their economies as they want. This trend is defended by the three institutions of globalization, the United States of America, some businessmen and technocrats.

The second current: believes that globalization is a reality and an objective result of the development of productive forces in capitalism and scientific and technical progress, and leads to more interdependence and integration between different economies, but this globalization in its current dimensions is raised around its new observations and criticisms and serious, the most important of which is that its gains affect a small number of countries whose population does not exceed 20% of the total world population. While its disadvantages affect most developing countries, lead to an increase in their economic problems and hinder their development process. This trend adopts some Intellectuals in Third World countries and some leftist and socialist forces in capitalist countries.

The third trend: believes that globalization is one of the evils of the global capitalist system, because it seeks to compensate the economies of advanced capitalist countries for the contraction of their internal markets, by transferring more entire production processes (especially dirty industries) from the main capitalist centers to developing countries while retaining leadership of the production process in the world. This in turn leads to the richer and

the poorer for the poor. This adopts this Most of the political, economic and social forces in developing countries know the degree of poverty, malnutrition, unemployment, widespread diseases and dependency, and the constant plundering of the wealth of third world countries through multinational corporations and unequal trade.

In light of globalization, a stressful environment has emerged in which the tasks of the state in the Arab world decline to become limited to the mere daily administrative management of policies and programs imposed by international globalization institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and other international financial institutions such as the United States Aid Organization, in accordance with the conditions and requirements of transnational companies in order to invest in Arab countries. (In other words, the task entrusted to the state in the Arab countries and elsewhere has become merely crisis management or crisis management policy. From the capitalist point of view, the management of the economic crisis refers to the importance of avoiding the escalation of the accumulation of the huge and growing surplus of uninvested or investable capital in the process of expanding the productive system. This means that the policies of liberalization of trade, global capital flows, high interest rates and growing external debt are methods and means devised by the global capitalist system. with the aim of preventing the failure of this system, even at the expense of developing countries).

Results obtained by Arab countries in light of globalization:

We can identify the most important goals and results obtained by Arab countries in light of globalization according to the following:

1. In light of the multiplicity of modes of production in all Arab countries (capitalist mode of production, pre-capitalist mode

of production, non-capitalist mode of production), globalization aims to liquidate non-capitalist modes of production and liquidate their conditions in favor of the supremacy of the capitalist mode of production alone and its conditions.

2. In light of the rapidly growing population in the Arab world, this large volume of human masses must continue to work, produce and consume under classical or semi-classical capitalist conditions.
3. Globalization aims to transform all direct producers in Arab countries into wage labor, i.e., to make their incomes dependent on the market only, with the rapid decline of social, legal and customary arrangements that guaranteed the individual the right to an income independent of market considerations.
4. Globalization will inevitably lead in the Arab countries to an increase in unemployment in all its forms and types, because the shift in the form of ownership of the means of production in favor of private ownership will lead to a demand for labor force under globalization that will be much less than the supply of labor force.
5. Globalization is expected to deepen economic degeneration in Arab countries, losing interdependence between sectors of the national economy. (The phosphate sector in a country is much more connected to the center than to the oil sector, for example, in the same country, which in turn is more related to the world oil market in the centers than to the local agricultural sector and in the country itself).
6. One of the consequences of globalization will be the export of the most polluting industries from the center to Arab and

third world countries and the export of industries that require high labor intensity instead of high capital intensity.

7. The imported food bill for Arab countries will rise, due to the liberalization of food trade and the removal of export subsidy policies in the central countries.
8. The tendency will be that manufacturing industries in the Arab world will decline due to their inability to compete, due to their dependence on protectionist policies for a long period of time.
9. The importance of Arab oil is expected to decline because the importance of Arab oil is linked to the extent to which the capitalist center countries need this oil. Alternatives to oil may be discovered due to rapid and massive scientific advances.

The spread of the Western consumption pattern in the Arab countries has led to the depletion of their financial resources and the distortion of the structure of demand in these countries, especially the efficient and large demand of the rich segments that are characterized by their greed for the acquisition of everything imported and expensive. False appearances and ostentatious spending in most of this social group are rampant among men and women, whether for buying the latest trends in Western-made clothing or for the latest models of cars, communication devices, computers, and entertainment equipment. And expensive luxury consumer goods are piled up in various corners of the house. "In some families, everyone has a computer or a TV in their room, and sometimes a phone and other entertainment equipment."

- How to face economic globalization in the Arab world:

The world looks at us today as one Arab nation with an ancient civilization and a desire to build the future of its generations. The Arab economic bloc must confront the global economic blocs of the

United States, Africa, Asia and Latin America instead of perpetuating narrow Qatari policies. The opportunity must be seized to lay the foundations for Arab economic cooperation to enter the new world order (globalization), as we approach the third millennium AD. We can point to a number of actions through which globalization can be confronted:

1. Supporting economic reforms in the Arab countries and qualifying the Arab economy to enter the twenty-first century within the giant global economic blocs.
2. The establishment of an Arab capital market and its movement within the framework of the Arab world, the development of a legal framework and new legislation commensurate with the changes taking place in the global markets.
3. Free movement of elements of production, labor force, persons and capital among Arab countries. In addition to the freedom of ownership and inheritance.
4. Unifying monetary, financial, customs, transport, transit and foreign trade policies.
5. Creating an Arab socio-economic observatory whose mission is to evaluate and propose Arab economic policies, and to identify differences and factors to avoid them. This requires an advisory cell of Arab experts tasked with reflecting on Arab economic policies in light of international changes. The Arab League could play an important role in accomplishing such a thing.
6. Foreseeing future prospects, developing a future vision of the position of the Arab world in the regional and international environment, envisioning a specific concept of Arab national security, and anticipating the possibility of

establishing the Arab common market and related issues of protection, support, competition and economic freedom²⁴.

7. Develop a strategy for building competitiveness, which is one of the most important elements of the supreme strategy for comprehensive development in the Arab world.
8. Upgrading human capabilities at the level of the Arab world.

The lesson provided by the Chinese experience in dealing with globalization can be an important lesson for all developing countries, and for Arab countries in particular. This country was able to launch the development process with its economic and social wings, and it succeeded, relying on its own potential and energies in the first place, and tried to reform the structures of its socialist economy without destroying it, so it reformed and wanted to deal with globalization with an open mind and from the position of strength of the Chinese economy, so its market became attractive for private and public foreign investments.

The world of the future is the world of economic blocs, the world of companies and major investments, the world of technology and informatics, the world of capable management and effective decision-making. Therefore, the Arab countries must take decisive steps in irreversible continuity to achieve the goal of Arab economic integration and Arab economic unity, without which the Arabs will not be able to build an Arab economy capable of surviving and competing in the world of the contemporary economy.

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²⁴ See, Ali Ali Hobeish, op. cit.

