This book is the first major production of the Commission on the social research strand of the Centre for Educational Research at Western Sydney University. This book makes a significant contribution to a theory of and about education by addressing the topics of critical education, social justice, and social transformation. It is argued that the effects of globalization on education can only be understood if the specific yet complex conditions of globalization in education are investigated. The book takes an international approach to understanding globalisation and does not restrict itself to just one methodological or theoretical plane of investigation. Education is one of these frontline domains in which the effects of superdiversity cannot be dismissed, minimized or denied. The continuously increasing complexity of learning environments is raising critical issues at every level, and it is clear that educational change is central to social change in the world. This book offers a clear and concise account of the key debates in the globalization literature, serving as an accessible introduction to students new to the topic. It deals even-handedly with all the various dimensions of globalization – political, economic, social and cultural – and particularly draws attention to the role of education in globalization.

The rapid global expansion of Pentecostal Christianity is one of the most striking religious phenomena in our contemporary world. Today, Pentecostalism is by no means a marginal or peculiar denomination within world Christianity. It is not simply a niche product in the global religious market, but the most dynamic and fastest growing religious movement within the contemporary Christian world, especially in Asia, South America, Africa, and lately also in Europe. This book is easy to access for the target readership because of its descriptive analysis style. It deals even-handedly with all the various dimensions of globalization – political, economic, social and cultural – and particularly draws attention to the role of education in globalization.

The Social Dimensions of Globalization: Bangladesh
The Social Dimensions of Globalization: Republic of Korea
The Social Dimensions of Globalization: South Africa

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The Social Dimensions of Globalization: Mauritius

Dimensions of Globalization

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The Social Dimensions of Globalization: Mauritius
Nowadays globalization processes have become all-embracing. But at the same time, despite the ever-increasing flow of publications on globalization, our understanding and knowledge of it still leave much to be desired, especially if concerns the global processes in general, of which globalization is a part. We also need to systematize our ideas about globalization and Global Studies to somehow fit the realities. In particular, this concerns the education process, because the current state of education will determine the way people will perceive reality in the forthcoming decade. This yearbook aims at contributing to the solution of these important tasks. It is the third in the series of yearbooks titled Globalistics and Globalization Studies. This year it has the following subtitles: Aspects & Dimensions of Globalization. Its authors consider globalization and Global Studies in different dimensions and aspects: philosophical, methodological, and pedagogical, in terms of various processes, problems and perspectives. Of course, to some extent this means that this yearbook presents rather diverse materials. But globalization itself is very diverse. And its comprehension may proceed in the framework of different theoretical approaches and points of view. In the present yearbook one can find perceptions of globalization and Global Studies by a number of scholars from different countries of the world and learn rather peculiar visions of globalization by the Russian scientists and educators. The yearbook will be interesting to a wide range of researchers, teachers, students and all those who pay attention to global issues.

Offers a stimulating introduction to globalization and its varying impacts across, between, and within societies. It is a highly readable book that contributes to a better understanding of the crucial aspects and dimensions of the developments and transformations that go by the name of globalization. - ‘Globalization’ has become the buzz-word of our time. A growing number of scholars and political activists have invoked the term to describe a variety of changing economic, political, cultural, ideological, and environmental processes that are alleged to have accelerated in the last few decades. Rather than forcing such a complex social phenomenon into a single conceptual framework, Manfred Steger presents globalization in plain, readable English as a multifaceted process encompassing global, regional, and local aspects of social life. In addition to explaining the various dimensions of globalization, the author explores whether globalization should be considered a ‘good’ or ‘bad’ thing - a question that has been hotly debated in classrooms, boardrooms, and on the streets. -

Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject Cultural Studies - Basics and Definitions, University of Applied Sciences Emden/Leer, language: English, abstract: In this paper the importance of the cultural difference, especially the national culture, should be clarified because in times of globalization it’s unbearable to consider such different characteristics in the daily business. For the topic of national culture the culture model of Hofstede is still representative but this theory is meanwhile out of date and there exist newer models which give new insights in this specific topic. This paper gives an overview about the model of Hofstede and two newer theories with regard to a created thesis. The models exhibit several differences which enable to survey the topic national culture under a variety of aspects. The conclusion makes clear that other aspects should be also considered beside the cultural difference especially in business relationships. In the late 1960s and the early 1970s a Dutch social researcher named Geert Hofstede conducted an intensive study of national culture in the United Kingdom. Since that time his study was internationally known and inspired other similar research. The main variable was the cultural dimension which was called the power-distance. This dimension describes the degree to which the less powerful members of organizations and institutions accept and expect that power is distributed unequally. The dimension includes beliefs about the right distribution of power and the importance of hierarchy and social distance. In addition, it also includes the degree to which subordinates accept the authority of their superiors. Hofstede’s culture model is still in use but this model has been modified and extended by other researchers such as the Hofstede Center. In the following essay Hofstede’s model should be examined with the help of prevailing research results, transpire comparisons and differences. This subject of national culture should be considered consistently with leadership.

The rapid global expansion of Pentecostal Christianity is one of the most striking religious phenomena in our contemporary world. Today, Pentecostalism is by no means some marginal or peculiar denomination within Christianity. It is not simply a niche product in the global religious market, but the most dynamic and fastest growing religious movement in the contemporary Christian world. From Singapore over Brazil to Ghana, Pentecostal Christians are historically and presently rooted in many cultural contexts throughout the world. As such, Pentecostalism is a religious movement that is both shaped by globalization processes, but also a major contributor to globalization processes itself. Pentecostalism has the potential to catalyze and accelerate processes of cultural globalization. Pentecostalism is a transnational movement which has spread to nearly all societies of the world. This spread is partly a result of the infusion of Pentecostalism into non-Christian societies and their cultures, partly it is an outcome of globalization, which is already well-known to many Pentecostals today. Pentecostalism is a transnational movement, which crosses social, political, and cultural boundaries, and which has been adopted by people of all social classes and all economic conditions. Pentecostalism is a movement of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is a global movement, which has the potential to influence the entire world. Pentecostalism is a global movement, which is not only changing the religious landscape of the world, but is also changing the social and cultural landscape of the world. Pentecostalism is a global movement, which is changing the face of the world, and changing the way people see the world. Pentecostalism is a global movement, which is changing the way people think about the world, and changing the way people see themselves. Pentecostalism is a global movement, which is changing the way people see the world, and changing the way people see themselves. Pentecostalism is a global movement, which is changing the way people see the world, and changing the way people see themselves.

The yearbook will be interesting to a wide range of researchers, teachers, students and all those who pay attention to global issues. Next year volumes will be interesting to students and researchers in EU studies, Globalization studies, and Social Policy. gender equality, children's rights, and corporate social responsibility the role of the Union in the ILO The European Union and the Social Dimension of Globalization EU's internal and external 'social model' the export of Europe's social acquis through enlargement and neighbourhood policies the EU's international position on health, social role are addressed, including: the social dimension of EU trade relations the involvement of civil society in EU development policies the linkage between the globalization dimension such as; economical, political, social etc. This volume explores the interaction of globalization among economic, social, politics, cultural era. With its global implications, this book will be invaluable for students, scholars and educators. The yearbook will be interesting to a wide range of researchers, teachers, students and all those who pay attention to global issues. Next year volumes will be interesting to students and researchers in EU studies, Globalization studies, and Social Policy.