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THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL GLOBALIZATION ON THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE ARAB WORLD[▽]

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to clarify the nature of political globalization (historical development, concept - political dimension of globalization) as well as how political globalization has affected Arab foreign relations, both positively and negatively. The inductive approach was relied upon in its analysis of the research topic as well as historical, descriptive, and prospective methodological comparisons. The study concluded that political globalization has a direct impact on international relations, whether positively or negatively, and that political globalization has affected the structure of the state and national sovereignty as well as its impact on national identity and political systems. Political globalization has a major and significant role in the course of international, regional and local relations, In addition, the concept, in its many various forms, is used as a pressure tool and a means to direct the interests of major countries.

Key Words: Political Globalization, international relations, Middle East (Arab countries)

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of globalization, is multi-faceted and nuanced as the use of the word globalization has grown over the last century, so has its numerous political, economic, and cultural consequences. This word has acquired special significance through advances in recent technology ([1]).

Mike Federston believes that globalization can be understood through the model according to which the world becomes unified. It is considered an intellectual gateway to understanding the problem of the global system in its most comprehensive sense, by studying

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[1] A. Abu Salha et al., *"The Political Impact of Globalization on The Arab World 1991-2011"*, Master thesis, Middle East University, Jordan, 2012.

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the world as a whole through international relations between countries. He says that there is a connection between globalization, modernity, modernization, post-modernism ([1]).

Anthony Giddens believes that globalization "is nothing but a complex series of processes that gain their momentum from a mixture of political and economic influences, aiming to change aspects of daily life, especially in developed countries, and at the same time economic he also says that it is an intensification of social relations at the global level, which creates new non-national systems and forces that seek to change the institutions and societies in which we live" ([2]), and that its spread was enhanced by the discussions and dialogues that took place around it until it occupied a central place in most political discussions. It links distinct local communities in ways that make local events shaped by events that occur at a distance, and vice versa ([3]).

The world of globalization endured world wars. Although a market of globalization unlocks the unimagined wealth opportunities it also create instant vulnerabilities in conformity with political instability, cultural transition, and the gamble concerning accelerated earnings inequalities ([4]).

Mike Federston confirms that the study of globalization should be limited to the recent past, as the term globalization itself refer to a series of major developments and transformations that occur in the world, especially in the last years of the twentieth century and extending into the current century, so it is defined as "the crystallization of the world in one place" [5].

There are different views regarding globalization, which developing countries see as a form of imperialist domination and a form of Western domination linked to capitalism. Thus, globalization is a stage of the development of the capitalist system or a victory of the capitalist system at the level of the entire universe.

This study will show that there are facts that appears in applications of globalization, including the negative political impact of globalization and the positive impact on international relations in the Arab World. In this line, this paper will address the negatives of

[1] M. Featherstone (Ed.). *Global culture: Nationalism, globalization and modernity* (Vol. 2). Sage, 1990, p. 20.

[2] A. Giddens, A., The third way: The renewal of social democracy. John Wiley & Sons, 2013, p. 10.

[3] R. Robertson, Globalization: Social theory and global culture. Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2000, p. 294.

[4] R. Looney, "*The Arab World's Uncomfortable Experience with Globalization: Review Essay*", Faculty and Researcher Publications. Monterey, California USA, 2007.

[5] M. Featherstone, Op. Cit. Ibid, p. 05.

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globalization that contribute to the deterioration of the situation of the Arab citizen, and it will also address its positives that help the Arab countries in the Middle East to build, modernize their ideas, and accept democracy. A basic condition for building the state. The study will also clarify the path of political globalization in Arab countries, in addition to highlighting its political impact on Arab countries. Finding ways to prevent the destructive effects of globalization is another goal of this paper.

The study also explains what Arab countries must do to protect the privacy of their societies. Because globalization is a specific way of life that requires everyone to apply and respect it, it is part of a civilizational capitalist project.

Study Question

This study aims to point out the extent of the role of Political globalization and its impact on the international relation in the Arab countries with the goal of finding solutions to this problem, a set of questions must be asked that need to be answered:

1. What is the theoretical concept of Globalization, Political globalization, International Relations and Arab World?
2. What is the role of Political globalization and its impact on international relations in Arab countries?
3. What is the positive and negative influence of Political globalization on international relations Arab countries?

Study Purpose

This study seeks to understand the dual nature of political globalization and its impact on international relations, nations and people, especially the Arab world. An overview to present what is happening around us, as the issue of political globalization is taking a large part of the debate and controversy about the magnitude of its influence on the future of international relations in Arab societies and which Arab countries are affected by it in all fields, especially the political side; The study also seeks to understand the positive and negative effects on the Arab world, how to challenge these effects and the mechanism to deal with it. To realize the goals of the analysis, this can be achieved by Describing the meaning, origin, growth, and effects of globalization and political globalization. The analysis uses PG as a measure, to identify the positive and negative effects of political globalization on the future of international relations in Arab societies. Clarifying the future of the Arab countries in the light of globalization.

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Study Importance

Also, it helps policymakers and decision-makers to look at their decisions to serve the national interest, and their strategies to serve the public interest of the state, and information on the methods of prevention and security, and how to preserve the privacy of Arab communities.

Study Argument

The idea of globalization is not entirely rejected in the Arab World because it is an invitation that responds to high human values. But globalization represents two concepts and two situations, namely: Globalization, as a civilizational, cultural, and moral project, represents the aspiration of contemporary peoples towards integration, interdependence, and development. This is a positive side of globalization. The other concept is the globalization of power and control, which raises feelings of mistrust and suspicion if it threatens the interests of Arab societies and if didn't take into account the economic and political conditions. Here are the hidden goals of globalization, which pose an imminent threat to the people of the region under the framework of that image.

In this context, it can be said that the study's hypothesis is: "The negative effects of Political globalization are bigger than the positive effects on the future of international relations in the Arab world".

Study Limitations

This study intends to trace globalization in terms of its essence, history, emergence in the modern era, and political impact on the Arab world, and to show the positive and negative effects of political globalization on international relations in the Arab world and the limitations of the study consist of:

1. Time limits: It is concerned with research and study of positive and negative impact of political globalization on international relations in the Arab world for the present and future.
2. Location limits: means studying in the region of the Arab world, whose peoples share several common features, peculiarities and ties, in their civilizational history and human heritage, between their peoples.
3. Human limits: It is limited to the inhabitants of the Arab world.

Study Methodology

To explain the events that have been shaped by globalization, the historical approach was adopted, which is based on the historical narrative of globalization, and then linked the

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historical events of globalization, its political effects and causes with what is currently happening in the Arab countries, also the study; adopted the inductive, descriptive and analytical approach, which is concerned with the study and analysis of globalization and political globalization defining it and stating its origins, purposes, and goals, given that globalization is a composite of activities consisting of many activities that have emerged through them as a phenomenon that has a major role in what is happening around us in terms of changes and a description of the elements, results, causes and influences of globalization.

Literature Review

Bacsu's study (2007), this study focus on studying globalization as a multidimensional phenomenon, and the prevailing approach used in most public opinion polls about globalization. This study shows that focusing on the economic aspect only when talking about globalization is extremely wrong because globalization also includes the political and cultural dimensions, the researcher finds that opinion polls on globalization are more valid and accurate when they include the political and cultural aspects in addition to the economic aspect, which allows for more valid interpretations of public attitudes towards globalization. This research includes talking about the different and diverse positions towards globalization. Researcher reviews existing literature on public opinion on attitudes toward globalization and definitions of globalization that are widely used in various studies, where the author concludes with a result within this study, which is a reconsideration of theory and methodology. used in the measurement of Globalization, which describes the complexities inherent in defining and measuring globalization, and proposes an alternative to that, to come up with results and conclusions drawn from the analyses, the most important of which is the importance of conducting survey research on attitudes toward globalization, and presenting some recommendations for further research into public opinion on globalization ([1]).

According to (Sahu and Chandrakar, 2021), the researchers examine the political implications of globalization by examining its historical background, theoretical framework, and contemporary impact. It explores how globalization affects national sovereignty, governance structures, domestic politics, and human rights. It focus on the role of multinational corporations, trade policy, economic inequality, and the rise of populism and nationalism. It also addresses the impact of globalization on global security challenges, international cooperation, and military policy. Finally, it discusses emerging trends and

[1] J. D. R. Bacsu, *Measuring citizen attitudes toward globalization* (Doctoral Thesis, University of Saskatchewan), 2007.

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potential scenarios for the future of globalization and presents policy recommendations to promote inclusive growth, strengthen global governance, and foster sustainable development([1]).

The study of (Abu Salha et al., 2012), shows the impact of political globalization on the Arab world, at all levels from 1991 until 2011, with the beginning of the new international system. To show the impact of the international system at all levels on the Arab world through the historical process of globalization. Globalization in human history has played an important role in the course and progress of the Arab nations. How it has been an important influence in the transformation of all societies and states in the modern world. It also had a very important impact on the transformation of national affiliations and their various strategies. It changed the map of the country and restructured its institutions. Therefore, this study was designed to examine what is happening around us, political globalization become a major subject of discussion, debate, and interaction, and its impact on Arab societies, and its impact on Arab countries in all areas, it also attempts to find some conclusions, such as that political globalization plays a major role in the relationship between the regional and international community, and that it provides solutions by protecting ethnic particularities and cultural rights, emphasizing the importance of the role of civil society institutions ([2]).

Qasaye (2024) argues that the effects of globalization on international relations are deep and far-reaching. Globalization has transformed how nations interact with each other, with both positive and negative implications. Economically, globalization has deepened interdependence among nations, creating opportunities for growth and vulnerability to economic crises. The rise of transnational actors has reshaped global governance, and advances in communication technology have promoted better connectivity and new forms of activism. Cultural exchanges promoted understanding but also raised questions of identity and homogenization. Global challenges require international cooperation, and power shifts have changed the dynamics of global influence. However, globalization has also generated concerns about sovereignty and autonomy. In general, the impact of globalization on

[1] Krishna Kumar Sahu and Chandrakar Khemraj, Globalization And Its Political Implications: A Review. Elementary Education Online, 20(5), (2021), 9455–9469. Retrieved from https://ilkogretim-online.org/index.php/pub/article/view/7853.

[2] A. Abu Salha, Op. Cit. Ibid.

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international relations is complex and varies from region to region, requiring continued study and formation in the field of international relations ([1]).

Zahir's study (2010) highlights the transcendence of globalization in the field of politics and economics to penetrate the peculiarities of society by encouraging and actively promoting those developments in social relations at different levels, therefore the danger lies within the incontrovertible reality that society is poor to stop this promotion, the video and audio communications revolution on the economic aspect, on the other hand, through the overlap of networks and major institutions, and hence the formation of major economic blocs, the study concludes that, through the unique and dominant American approach to the international scene, American policy towards the Center East region shapes the world in a way that suits its interests ([2]).

Study of Şimşek (2023), this study examines the relationship between the economic, social, and political globalization index, and the economic performance of Turkish countries from 1991 to 2019. Applying the Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares Mean (DOLSMG-Demean) method to the analysis, we find a positive statistically significant relationship between economic performance and economic globalization and a negative statistically significant relationship between economic performance and social globalization in Turkish countries. In addition, political globalization has a positive but not statistically significant impact on economic growth. Therefore, governments should benefit more from economic globalization by reducing external trade barriers, increasing external trade volume, encouraging international trade, and improving the tax system. Furthermore, policies should be adopted to reduce the negative impact of social globalization on economic growth ([3]).

Our comment about literature review:

Although this study has benefited from literature review in the way of constructing the scientific content of this study, and in the way of focusing on the main axes, and its similarity with literature review in one sentence that studies the topic of globalization and the topic of international relations.

However, this study differs from literature review in several aspects; most notably, none of the literature review addressed the issue of political globalization as an independent

[1] Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye, The Impact of Globalisation on International Relations, International Journal of Science and Research, (IJSR, Volume 12 Issue 11), 2024.

[2] F. Zahir, *"The Impact of Globalization on the truth of Arab Countries", 2010*.

[3] T. Şimşek, The relationship between economic, social, and political globalization and economic performance in Turkic states. *Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*,, *24*(2), 2023, p. 321-335.

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variable and the issue of the future of international relations in the Arab World as a dependent variable in one study. Nevertheless, this study examines the issue concerning all political forces in an in-depth and comprehensive empirical manner, and not from a theoretical standpoint, as it will work to identify the manifestations of political globalization on the future of international relations in the Arab World and point out the positive and negative effects of political globalization.

The current study also differs from literature review in terms of completing the study in 2024, that is, in obtaining newer and more realistic results, and in interpreting the topic of political globalization in international relations in light of the research methodology used in the study. It also differs from literature review in the way the content is presented. Ultimately, it can be said that political globalization and the associated information systems and superintelligence have changed the pattern and nature of life for all important individuals and institutions in the world in various activities and fields.

Therefore, the era in which we live now has witnessed a large mixture of intelligent and specialized information systems used in industrial, commercial, political, military, technological and security institutions, the political institutions in the world, especially foreign policy institutions, have been affected by these modern technologies in order to adapt to the requirements of war.

1. CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Globalization has changed and continues to change international relations. It is affecting how countries interact, cooperate, and confront common challenges in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent global system ([1]). According to Robertson, globalization has four dimensions: the nation-state system, the capitalist world economy, the global military system, and the international division of labor. What is meant is the globalization of the world through Western institutions in a way that destroys other civilizations([2]).

1.1. Globalization in Historical Perspective

Globalization began in the seventies of the nineteenth century until the mid-twenties of the twentieth century. At this stage, universal concepts appeared, such as the national community, as well as other concepts related to national and individual identity, and a

[1] Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 1023.
[2] R. Robertson, Op. Cit. Ibid, p. 295.

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number of non-European societies were also integrated into the international community. There was a rapid development in global means of communication, and the idea of universal time was introduced. At this stage, the First World War broke out, and the League of Nations was established ([1]).

The term globalization is one of the most used terms in the last years of the twentieth century, and it is one of the most contemporary issues at the global level. However, it appears that the emergence of the phenomenon of globalization is not new. Rather, it goes back to ancient history ([2]).

Ronald Robertson traced the historical origins of globalization and attempted to monitor the stages of its development across time and space. He concluded with five stages, and his starting point is the emergence of the state unified nationalism, on the basis that this emergence marks a turning point in the history of contemporary societies. The emergence of the national community in the middle of the eighteenth century represents a period characterized by its historical uniqueness ([3]).

George Modelski says, “globalization is the history of increasing connectivity among the world's great civilizations.” The concept of globalization is a long-term historical process that dates back to the encounters that occurred at irregular intervals between the oldest civilizations. According to Modelski, globalization is a concept that covers the historical process of the expansion and deepening of general solidarity between nations, civilizations and political communities ([4]).

Richard Baldwin divides the history of globalization into four eras: Globalization 1., pre-World War I; Globalization 2., the post-World War II era "when trade in goods was combined with complementary domestic policies"; Globalization 3., " new globalization," hyper globalization, the "global value chain revolution," and the era of offshoring, among other terms; Globalization 4. refers to the more recent period of change in global economic relations ([5]).

[1] R. Robertson, Op. Cit. Ibid, p. 133.
[2] A. Abu Salha, Op. Cit. Ibid. p. 46-47.
[3] R. Robertson, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 131.
[4] David Held ve Anthony McGREW, Küresel Dönüşümler Büyük Küreselleşme Tartışması, Ankara: Phoenix Yayınevi, 2008, p. 71.
[5] R. Baldwin, If this is Globalization 4.0, what were the other three?, *World Economic Forum*, published 22 December 2018, accessed 7 July 2024.

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1.2.The Concept of Political Globalization and The Related Concepts

There are many linguistic definitions of globalization, political globalization, international relations, and the Arab World.

A. Globalization; The word globalization is used to describe the developments in the world in recent years. Since these developments have political, economic, cultural, social and technological dimensions, the definition and meaning of globalization varies. According to some scholars, globalization is a myth, a propaganda and slogan used by multinational companies, and according to some, it is a process that changes the face of the world and eliminates the importance of national borders ([1]).

Garaudy, says that globalization is a system that enables the powerful to impose inhuman dictatorships, which allow the oppressed, under the pretext of free exchange and market freedom. He believes that globalization is a means to defeat the weak in the world, and a way to plunder their basic rights, under many civilized names ([2]).

Featherstone (1990) defines it as a process that refers to the expansion of global cultural interference which in turn leads to the emergence of a global entity that can be defined as a range of continuous cultural interaction and exchange, that is, it is a process in which a series of cultural flows take place ([3]).

The phenomenon of globalization is a concept that works to promote the phenomenon of the market economy, and some believe that globalization is an economic, political, technical, , and historical phenomenon that appeared to tighten control over the entire world and in favor of the strong against the interests of the parties controlling it ([4]).

Within this general globalization definition and process, economic globalization constitutes the most important element of the concept of globalization ([5]). David Held and Anthony McGrew define it as a process that creates intercontinental or interregional flows and networks, representing a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations' ([6]).

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[1] Mesut Albenđ and Ömer Eroğlu,"Küreselleşme, Ekonomik Krizler ve Türkiye "Bilim kitabevi, Isparta, 2002, p. 18.

[2] R. Garaudy, *"The United States the Vanguard of Decline",* Aljamahiriuh Press, Libya, translation: Ragab Abu Dabbous, 2008, p. 17.

[3] M. Featherstone, Op. Cit. Ibid, p. 07.

[4] M. Abeerat, *"Globalization and its impact on the Arab economy"*, unpublished study, University of Laghouat, Algeria, 2002, p. 37.

[5] Zeynep Karaçor;"Küreselleşme Süreci ve Đstikrar Arayışındaki Türkiye Ekonomisi", [(Der.), M. Ali Çukurçayır, Küresel Sistemde Siyaset, Yönetim ve Ekonomi, Çizgi Kitabevi, 2002, p. 380-381.

[6] David Held ve Anthony McGREW, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 72.

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Since the effects of globalization occur differently in different parts of the world, many different definitions of globalization have been developed. We believe that it would be better to establish a general definition that can be accepted in many countries of the world, rather than setting different definitions. Globalization in its general sense can be defined as the global and unicentric expansion of social relations at the political, cultural, economic and technological levels, in parallel with the development of technology and media ([1]).

B. Political globalization;

The globalization of legislative issues through majority rule was the premise of the so-called "modern world arrangement," which was associated with the journey of the allied states toward world domination and the credibility of the world wars to the attacks on Afghanistan and Iraq. Despite the rise of the combined state as world domination, global geopolitics is well-drawn; according to Delanty and Rumford (2008), it is not a global arrangement ([2]). It can set up a global authority, which is fundamentally challenged by the many centers of power within nations. Thus, the primary perspective of political globalization is the geopolitics of global domination ([3]).

William R. Thompson has defined Political globalization as "the expansion of a global political system, and its institutions, in which inter-regional transactions are managed ([4]). Al-Zahir (2010) defines it as one of the dimensions of economic globalization, which works to establish the dominance of the global capitalist trinity (the US, Europe, Japan), near-total domination of various parts of the globe. This political hegemony aims to dismantle the bonds of national sovereignty of medium and small countries ([5]).

Political globalization refers to the growing power of institutions of global governance such as the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). But it also refers to the spread and influence of international non-governmental organizations, social movement organizations and

[1] K. Hacıtahiroğlu, Küreselleşmenin siyasal etkileri, göç ve Ukrayna-Rusya krizi. *Trakya Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, *16*(2), 2014, p. 261.

[2] Gerard Delanty and Chris Rumford, "Political Globalization". In George Ritzer (ed.). The Blackwell Companion to Globalization. John Wiley & Sons, 2008.

[3] Şuayip Turan & Hanif Awaleh, The Impact of Globalization on Politics and Culture in The Middle East, 2022. p. 34.

[4] G. Modelski, Globalization as evolutionary process. In *Globalization as evolutionary process*, Routledge, 2007, p. 59.

[5] N. Al-Zahir, *"Managing Globalization and its Types"*, Ealam Alkutub Alhadith, Irbid, Jordan, 2010, p. 109.

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transnational advocacy networks operating across borders and constituting a kind of global civil society ([1]). Manfred B. Steger in turn wrote that it "refers to the intensification and expansion of political interrelations across the globe" ([2]).

Finally, Gerard Delanty and Chris Rumford define political globalization as "a tension between three processes which interact to produce the complex field of global politics: global geopolitics, global normative culture and polycentric networks ([3]).

C. The Arab World; According to the 2013 Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Arab World consists of 22 countries stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf with an estimated population of 363 million. The 22 countries that are members of the Arab League are Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. Somalia. Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. The population of the Arab world is comparable in size to that of the United States and the European Union ([4]).

The idea of the “Arab world” is based on three interconnected criteria: language, ethnicity, and religion. The population of twenty-two countries uses Arabic as the national language so there is an impression of strong homogeneity among the population with the majority of the population sharing the same language, the same religion, and the same ethnicity ([5]).

1.3. The Political Dimension of Globalization

When talking about the political dimension of globalization, it is necessary to point out here the real and fundamental reasons that led globalization to become the first and main factor influencing international politics and international relations. Politics is also one of the most prominent specialties of the nation-state, which is keen on to relinquish it within its geographical scope and national domain.

Globalization, in its political dimension, aims to build a Western political model adopted by the peoples of the world, so it is the global political model under which the entire world lives. This model depends on spreading the values of political libertarianism based on

[1] C. Crouch, Democracy and Capitalism in the Wake of the Financial Crisis. *The Wiley-Blackwell companion to political sociology*, 2012, p. 487.

[2] M.B. Steger, Globalization: A very short introduction, 2003, p. 56.

[3] Gerard Delanty and Chris Rumford, Op.Cit. Ibid, p. 414.

[4] C. Harb, The Arab region: Cultures, values, and identities. In *Handbook of Arab American psychology*, 2015, p. 04.

[5] C. Thépaut, *Le monde arabe en morceaux: des printemps arabes à Daech*. Armand Colin, 2017, p. 12.

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freedom, freedom of opinion, freedom of discussion, thinking and belief, and in calling for libertarian democracy. Also it is based on Western political pluralism and respect for human rights ([1]).

Political globalization refers to the intensification and expansion of political interrelationships on a global scale. The Political Dimensions of Globalization examines how such processes raise a series of important political issues related to the principle of national sovereignty, the growing influence of intergovernmental organizations, future prospects for regional and global governance, global migration flows, and environmental policies affecting the global environment. Contemporary globalization has penetrated the traditional territorial borders of nation-states and facilitated the growth of supra-territorial social spaces and institutions ([2]). So, we find the political dimension of globalization in a simplified way is the transition of the state from its classical scene to the modern concept of political globalization.

According to Acar "the political dimension is defined as the loss of the possibility of the political authority representing the state to be an absolute sovereign authority within certain geographical boundaries, the increase in mutual interaction between administrative systems, the increase in the intensity of foreign interventions on the basis of democracy, human rights and freedoms, and the increase in language and religion and race" ([3]) .

The political dimension of globalization focuses on the need for a multiplicity of actors to participate in management practices. In fact, Acar states that "the nation-state, which is based on a homogeneous and unified structure at the level of cultural policy" symbols such as flags, may lose their importance and be considered one of the most important international organizations"([4]). In this context, it can be said political globalization, as part of social globalization, generally refers to the global diffusion of political ideas and practices and is most often manifested in the spread of democracy and human rights and the emergence of international norms and institutions.

What is happening today in the Arab region and different parts of the world, from calls to spread democracy and exert pressure on countries to respect human rights, change the laws and systems prevailing therein and undermine the ruling systems that are not loyal to the new world order, is the best evidence that political globalization is the imposition of

[1] Arshed Ahmed Simo, Dimensions of globalization and levels of globalization - The level and political dimension of globalization, 2020.

[2] Manfred B. Steger, 'The political dimension of globalization', Globalization: A Very Short Introduction, 4th edn, Very Short Introductions, Oxford Academic, 2017, p. 62.

[3] Mustafa Acar, "21. Yüzyil Sekillendirecek iki Anahtar Kavram Olarak, 2003, p. 76.

[4] Mustafa Acar, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 76.

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hegemony and the dissemination of concepts far from respecting the privacy of nations and peoples. ([1]).

As for the dimensions of political globalization at all levels, we can summarize those dimensions as follows ([2]):

- The transformation from differential and centralized democracy to decentralized democracy.
- The transformation from centralized administration to decentralized administration.
- Dissemination of human rights culture.
- Increasing demands for democracy.
- Independence from bilateral relations between countries to multilateral relations.

2. THE NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE IMPACT OF POLITICAL GLOBALIZATION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE ARAB WORLD

Political globalization is an increasingly widespread and influential process that transcends geographical and political borders to form intertwined relationships between countries of the world. This process has a significant impact on international relations in the Arab world, whether at the level of national sovereignty, political systems, or diplomatic relations and regional organizations. The Arab states and the US dominated Middle East countries are distinguished in the universal community as Third World States. Despite the progress made by some of them, most of them still endure many problems, such as high poverty rates and the dysfunction of the financial sector.

There are some indications as to the impact of political globalization on the Middle Eastern countries that are part of the world system. It is possible for all major powers seeking to dominate the Middle East, especially because of its importance and geological significance, to curb the emergence of the effects of political globalization in the Middle Eastern world ([3]). Political globalization is a complex phenomenon that has contradictory impact on international relations in Arab countries. In this segment, the researcher discusses the negative and positive effects of political globalization on international relations in the Arab world:

[1] Fouad Hussein Ahmed Sharhan, The Impact of Political Globalization on the Arab World, Queen Arwa University, Issue 23, 2019, p. 28.

[2] Arshed Ahmed Simo, Op.Cit.Ibid.

[3] Şuayip Turan & Hanif Awaleh, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 37.

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A. *The impact of political globalization on the structure of the state and national sovereignty*

One of the most prominent repercussions of political globalization on the Arab world is the erosion of the national sovereignty of countries. With the opening of borders and the increase in international interference in the internal affairs of countries, Arab countries have become less able to make independent decisions and formulate their foreign policies on their own. Baitish (2020) sees that the traditional state in this way has lost the justification for its existence, by losing many of its usual functions for statehood, and that globalization has sought from the beginning to transfer power from the state to transcontinental institutions, which has resulted in it has shaken the credibility and legitimacy of the state among its citizens, which has caused many instances of political instability, so that the state has become unable to address the unified policies imposed from abroad ([1]).

The political structure of society is, in fact, shifting from a national to an international level as a result of globalization. The rise of a global civil society, heightened awareness of shared global issues, the political dimensions of globalization include the spread of liberal democracy, the deterioration of nation-state sovereignty, the formation of new nationalist groups, the growing importance of international organizations and institutions, and the dispersion of state power. This view of the globalization process holds that national governments are weakened by both internal and external forces, creating a sort of sovereignty crisis ([2]).

The state continues for a long time to reform the pillars of the economy and gets its recovery. And it jumps to the final stage and ultimate goal aspired by globalization, as it may have the corners and foundations to be achieved. The role of the state and the public sector remains present even in the major capital countries, especially in the areas of economy and social security ([3]).

It is possible to compile the approaches to globalization in three groups. The first group is the approach that claims that globalization weakens or completely eliminates the nation-state structure and locality, as a natural result, puts the nation-state completely under the yoke of international capital; the second group is the approach formed by the

[1] Yousuf Baitish, *"The Arab World and the Problems and Challenges of Political Globalization"*, Almarkaz Aldiymuqrati Alarabi, 2020.

[2] D. Piri and N. Mirzaee, Globalization and its political effects on Iran. Political Sciences, 2017, p. 50.

[3] M. S. Al-Rawashdeh, (The impact of globalization on the political culture of the Arab youths. Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies (in Asia), 8(4),2018, p. 102-103.

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globalization supporters who argue that globalization is inevitable for the future of the world; and the third group is formed by those who are skeptical about taking sides or opposing the globalization process, and even completely reject the theses of the other two groups ([1]).

Three methods exist in which national issues that are viewed as international issues compromise national sovereignty in the era of globalization. Individuals' political priorities are shifted; nation-states are not given legitimacy as problem-solvers; and nations lose influence as a result of the establishment of new international organizations. The recent evolution is a victory of liberalism, notwithstanding the complexity and contradictions of current political tendencies. If it opens the door for international economic cooperation, national economic plans will continue to pursue market-oriented development patterns ([2]).

In the Arab countries, what happened is that the model of globalization emerged by abandoning the Arab-Muslim character of the state, and the state's lack of responsibility to provide prosperity for its society, and that would have resulted in the permanent abolition of the concept of the nation-state, which appeared in the aftermath of the Second World War and the independence movement, and its legitimacy is based on the idea of progress and welfare for its citizens, and providing them with public services ([3]).

Political globalization has weakened the influence of the nation-state on its citizens and economic activities within its borders. According to Demir the global connectedness approach has reduced the border control power, which imposes limitations on service and product exchange, technology production, and culture change. Multinational corporations and non-governmental organizations, which are the new focal points of the public authority, which make them feel dominant at all levels of the state, mediate the eroding of the nation-state gradually ([4]).

Globalization parties will force the nation-state to adjust to ideological and political pressures, ideology has become prevalent in prejudicial logical views against the growing state and bureaucracy and this shift in the thought structure has triggered a radical questioning of the state's role in many sectors ([5]).

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[1] M. B. Doğruluk, Uluslararasi İlişkiler Disiplininde Küreselleşme Sorunu. *Çatalhöyük Uluslararası Turizm ve Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi*, (6), 2021, p. 116.

[2] D. Piri and N. Mirzaee, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 50.

[3] A. Abu Salha, Op. Cit. Ibid. p. 130.

[4] K. A., Demir, "Küreselleşen Yeni Dünya Düzeninde Devlet Yönetimi: Avrupa Birliği Ve Türkiye". *Journal of International Social Research,* 11(59), 2018. p. 910.

[5] Cahit Tutum, "Kamu Yönetiminde Yeniden Yapılanma", *Yeni Türkiye, Yönetimde Yeniden Yapılanma Özel Sayısı*, 1(5), 1995, p. 136.

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B. The Impact of political Globalization on the Cultural and National Identity

Political globalization has had a profound impact on the cultural and national identity of Arab countries. With the opening of borders and the increase in external influences, the local cultures and values of Arab countries have become vulnerable to challenges and change. External pressures on political systems in the region have also led some to question the concepts of national sovereignty and democracy. Consequently, Arab countries are facing major challenges in preserving their cultural and national identity in light of these changes.

Political globalization is turning culture into a commodity, exporting the American model of life and threatening national identity. New concepts related to the dialogue of civilizations and their interactions and conflicts are also emerging. Therefore, there is no role for weak societies to play unless their owners realize the nature of the new patterns of cultural control mechanisms and develop appropriate strategies that allow culture to play an effective role at the level of global creative participation. Many factors play an additional role in cultural control, including the capacity of culture to innovate. It is possible to develop effective strategies to reduce or bypass cultural control in ways that allow weaker cultures to continue to participate in the creativity of civilization, such as European cultures in the face of American culture ([1]).

This means that American cultural hegemony is entirely dependent on the societies cooperating with it on the one hand, and keeping pace with the material change in the balance of power within the framework of globalization on the other hand. When this change is in the interest of weak societies, it allows them to rebuild their culture and their own identity on the basis of new foundations that enable them to work to reduce hegemony.

C. The Impact of political Globalization on Political Systems

Political globalization has brought about radical changes in the political system of the Arab world. According to Turan and Awaleh (2022), issues related to globalization and the political system are political and social hubs, moving toward the drafting of social foundations and the governance and participation in decision-making and actions within the state. The idea is to achieve and reach a sense of national sovereignty within national, geographic, and global borders. Thus, it builds the strength of a viable national political system and calls for the implementation of two balanced processes. Namely, the construction

[1] M. S. Al-Rawashdeh, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 104.

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of state power and the construction of legitimacy and law, or the construction of state institutions that regulate political and cultural elements ([1]).

Globalization has directed the political influence of the Arab countries toward states whose citizens have freedom of thought and expression through social means, either as parties by society or as party states influenced by Western pressures for political globalization ([2]). There are four categories of political violence, which can be summed up as follows: (a) Intentional pain, such as torture or cruel and degrading punishment, is considered direct violence, which is considered antiquated aggression. (b) economic violence, which is the denial of necessities including food, clothing, shelter, and water; (c) political violence or repression, which refers to the deprivation of the right to publicly express one's opinions, adopt an alternative viewpoint, and engage in political activity. Lastly, (d) "cultural violence," "identity violation," or "marginalization" are forms of structural violence against human identity and an individual's intangible needs for relationships and solidarity ([3]).

For instance, the degree and scope of information collection and repressive tactics used to manage opposition groups and various tribes and clans have been perceived as a threat to the security of the people in the Arab Middle Eastern nations, particularly those enmeshed in revolutions and civil wars. Thus, the subject's dread of the repercussions of disobedience and their awareness of emotions might be interpreted as the primary reasons for their loyalty to power relations in the Arab Middle East. But above all, in these societies, following instructions and submitting to dominance relationships are automatic actions carried out without consideration or assessment ([4]). Generally speaking, the legitimacy and upkeep of power relations in the Arab Middle East result from the subject's attitude remaining constant, regardless of the circumstances that drove them to pursue opportunities for dominance.

However, political parties, trade and professional unions, and other institutions of civil society in the Arab countries suffer from the existence of severe restrictions that prevent them from moving and communicating with the masses and maintain the authoritarian and comprehensive nature of the ruling systems, which drives citizens to protest outside these

[1] Şuayip Turan & Hanif Awaleh, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 37.

[2] R. Springborg, Whither the Arab spring? 1989 or 1848? The International Spectator, 46(3), 2011, 5-12.

[3] A. Miryosefi and H. Gharibi, Identity violence and the evolution of Jihadi-Takfiri thoughts in the Middle East (1980–2015). Global Politics Period, 5(1), 2016, p. 150-151.

[4] J. Rosena, Uprising in the politics of the world (trans: Tayeb A). Rozane, Tehran, 2005, p. 257.

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frameworks, and the consequent resort to violence, or the manifestations of mass dislocation, which caused by frustration and loss of hope, in the possibilities of change through the limited democratic framework ([1]). The political field is the most sensitive to the changes imposed by globalization, as it is more closely related to economic transformations ([2]).

The absolute domination of the whole world is the goal of the globalization project, which the US adopts, by reshaping the world again. The world is based on a dominant American culture, and this is based on an American saying, to reshape the world, you must dismantle it, and this is the essence of American policy ([3]).

The aforementioned problems are not the only ways that the government threatens citizens' rights. Threats resulting from the transfer of power are also included. In the Arab Middle East, only a few nations have been able to establish comparatively stable systems for the transfer of political power. Serious racial, ethnic, and religious confrontations as well as violent contests for public office are occurring in many other nations.

In addition to causing a severe crisis between parties vying for power and their followers who employ violence of all types, such as assassination, torture, and incarceration of opponents, this naturally offers a serious and ongoing threat to subjects. Furthermore, policies of intimidation and repression in the form of claims like fighting the enemy, maintaining national unity, preserving independence and territorial integrity, and developing have been the norm and popular way of handling security and political issues in most of the Arab Middle East, especially in Gaddafi represented Libya and Hosni represented Egypt.

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D. The Impact of Political Globalization on Diplomatic Relations

Political globalization has greatly affected the nature of diplomatic relations between Arab countries. These relations have become more complex and intertwined due to the overlapping political and economic interests of international powers in the region. External pressures on Arab countries have also led to the emergence of differences and conflicts between them over political and security issues. Consequently, Arab diplomacy has become more fragile and affected by external developments Globalization lessens the significance of

[1] Abd al-Ghaffar Shukr, "Globalization and Democracy in the Arab World", *Alhiwar Almutamadin Journal*, Iraq, Issue 946, 2004, p. 04.

[2] G. Mohammed, *"Challenges of Globalization and its Impact on the Arab World"*, North African Economics Journal, 6th Issue, Algeria, 2009, p. 31.

[3] Fawzi Nasr, "Globalization and the Challenges of the Arab World", *Alhiwar Almutamadin Journal*, Iraq, No. 1610, 2006, p. 03.

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geographic borders and intervals and broadens interpersonal relationships beyond the level of governments ([1]).

The majority of Middle Eastern researchers and specialists feel that most of the countries in the region have closed, nondemocratic political systems, despite the seeming range of political systems in the region, which include monarchical, republican, and Islamic systems. Even in countries with politically active parties and democratic institutions such as parliament, governors, and governing bodies, the standards of politically democratic performance are not adhered to. Some monopolies and oligarchic control over political regimes define the region ([2]).

E. The Impact of political Globalization on Arab Regional Organizations

In light of political globalization, Arab regional organizations have faced major challenges. These institutions have become less effective in addressing common issues among Arab countries due to increasing external pressures and internal political disputes. The weak funding and infrastructure of these organizations have also limited their ability to influence the regional political scene. Consequently, the role of these Arab organizations has become limited in light of the increasing dominance of global powers. Developing countries will be the weakest beneficiaries. Although they hope to obtain some benefits from the organization, even if they are small, they consider themselves winners because it is in their interest to be among the members of this organization, which has become, at the present time, the direction of the modern world that the great powers have sought since World War II ([3]).

Lechner and Boli (2010) believe that there is another dimension, a key player for Political globalization, which is a series of inter-governmental organizations. These organizations are nothing but country links that were created to deal with issues and manage affairs that affect many countries at once. It involves high levels of dependency in an exchange between countries. Among these organizations, which number around 300 international organizations, with more than a thousand regional and local organizations, most of them focus on economic, technical, and political matters ([4]).

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[1] J. Rosena, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 137.

[2] A. Dorosti, Globalization and the Arab Middle East. Mesbah 37:121–144 Fukuyama F (1993) The end of history and the last human (trans: Amin HA). Pyramid Center for Translation and Publishing, Tehran, 2002, p. 127.

[3] Mohamad Mokdad, The Impact of Economic Globalization on Regional and International Blocs, Al-Qurtas Journal of Economic and Commercial Sciences, Volume 2, Issue 2, 2022, p. 12.

[4] F. J. Lechner and J. Boli, *"Globalization, the Flood or the Rescue"*, Markaz Dirasat Alwahdih Alarabiya, Beirut, Lebanon, translated by Fadel Jettaker, 2010, p. 347.

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Recently, many giant industrial, banking and service companies have emerged, which are based on merging European, American and Japanese companies. These companies are characterised by the fact that they no longer have a limited identity or nationality and no longer belong to a country like multinational companies. These companies do not believe in loyalty to any nationality or geographical region and are not affected by the policies of any country, bypassing the traditional barriers and restrictions on commercial, financial and industrial activity, and their administrative headquarters are in one country, their marketing headquarters in a second country, their engineering and technical headquarters in a third country, and their production headquarters in a fourth country ([1]). These companies move freely across all countries, small and large, rich and poor, and it is assumed that the world for them is a world without political or economic borders. These institutions have exploited globalization and International Trade Agreement to penetrate countries and enter into commercial partnerships with regional economic organizations, which resulted from their movement and penetration into developing countries and regional organizations, a relationship that led to the link between the international organizations represented by these institutions and the targeted regional organizations ([2]).

As for the Arab League, globalization has weakened the Arab League and eliminated its role in resolving Arab conflicts. The biggest failure was in finding a way out of the second Gulf crisis due to the interference of external powers and the absence of a unified and effective Arab initiative, which gave the opportunity to Western powers to intervene militarily in Arab countries facing crises ([3]).

The positive Impact of Political Globalization on International Relations

Globalization has had a profound impact on international relations, transforming the way nations interact, cooperate, and compete with each other. Globalization has affected many aspects of international relations, including the world economy, politics, culture, and security.

By disrupting the political equilibrium and order of societies, globalization has also produced paradoxical circumstances. According to Nikfar, globalization has also ensured the establishment of connections across regions and social, economic, and political spaces by removing temporal and spatial constraints on social interaction patterns and creating opportunities for new types of social organization. In other words, the direct conflict against

[1] R. K. A Modi, Detailed Examination of Multinational Corporations, Their Organizational Frameworks, Strategies, and Their Connection to Global Human Resource Management, 2024, p. 479.

[2] Mohamad Mokdad, Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 18.

[3] Mohamad Mokdad, Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 18.

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the territorial concept that serves as the foundation for modern government peaks as social and political trends and activities spread farther and farther beyond the state's limits ([1]).

Globalization has dramatically increased interconnectivity among nations. Advances in transportation, communications, and technology have facilitated the movement of goods, services, capital, information, and people across borders. Globalization has led to deeper economic integration among nations. International trade agreements such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), regional trade organizations, and free trade agreements have shaped the rules and norms of global economic interaction. Economic interdependence has become a defining feature of international relations, affecting diplomatic relations, cooperation, and conflict ([2]).

In fact, the state's influence over economic policymaking has been downplayed both domestically and internationally. The fall of authoritarian and totalitarian governments, the movement toward democracy and political pluralism, and the observance of human rights are three significant political markers of globalization that can be taken into consideration today. Globally, new economic and cultural policies are required due to the trend toward extreme convergence of production, distribution, and consumption among states ([3]).

Another issue is political legitimacy, specifically how globalization will mitigate the erosion of the legitimacy of strong governments in the Arab Middle East. Since the duration and continuation of any political regime are closely linked to the degree of legitimacy that the regime enjoys among its people, a government's legitimacy becomes vital. Therefore, all political regimes seek to identify and maintain the pillars of their legitimacy in order to maintain their power relations in society and to strengthen the basis of their own administration ([4]).

Globalization opens enormous opportunities for the liberation of humanity due to the interactions it provides between its various components, and overcome obstacles, which have become the biggest complication to the progress of the Arab peoples. Because they are linked to the policies adopted by the major countries that control major financial flows and technical and scientific world market ([5]).

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[1] J. Nikfar, Globalization and future of power relations in the Arabic Middle-East: a case study of Egypt and Libya, *Humanit Soc Sci Commun* **7**, 134, 2003, p. 03.

[2] Omar Abdi Mohamed Qasaye, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 1024.

[3] J. Nikfar, Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 03.

[4] H. Bashirye, Political sociology: the role of social forces in political life. Ney, Tehran, 2015, , p. 60.

[5] G. Mohammed, Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 33.

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In other words, Middle Eastern regimes are under pressure from globalization to alter their operations and behavior. According to many scholars, the loss of national sovereignty and control is typically an indication of the growing and expanding impacts of globalization. This view stems from the comparatively widespread presumption that governmental sovereignty and autonomy are incompatible with globalization. Globalization has elevated human ideals, rights, and political, cultural, and social freedoms to such an extent that any infringement on them by authoritarian and totalitarian regimes cannot be justified as undermining scientific data or popular opinion worldwide. The fundamental traits of totalitarian regimes in the Arab Middle East include ongoing tyranny, irresponsible nations, and the absence of freedom and marginalization of women, tribes, and minorities ([1]).

As a result of the formation of an "international system that tends to unite in its rules, values, and goals" Western countries seek to impose the Western model of governance - represented in democracy - and consider it as a tool for dealing with other countries. Especially since there is no longer a system that matches the capitalist democratic system ([2]).

According to Rosenau, the changes in international relations with the globalization process; "a) Technological progress that eliminates global distances by enabling people, ideologies, resources and innovations to reach all corners of the world quickly, b) The emergence of global problems that nation-state governments cannot solve alone, c) The decrease in the abilities of national governments to solve domestic problems. d) The emergence of strong partnerships within national societies, e) The increase in the desire of citizens who have reached higher levels of education and authority to act freely against the state authority. When these changes are examined, we encounter technical developments in the fields of communication and transportation that affect every dimension of globalization, and the phenomenon of the worldwide flow of people, ideas, commodities and innovations that occur in parallel with these developments, and the problems that go beyond national dimensions and become global. , the inability of national governments to go beyond the global political understanding, regionalization tendencies and changing understandings of freedom and authority ([3]).

The effects of globalization are gradually enforcing general, global rules and laws and replacing them with national laws. As a result of this process, countries are moving away

[1] J. Nikfar, Globalization Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 08.
[2] Yousuf Baitish, Op.Cit.Ibid.
[3] B. N. Çetin, Siyasi Küreselleşme Bağlaminda Ulus Devlet Tartişmalari. *Fırat Üniversitesi Doğu Araştırmaları Dergisi*, (1), 2008, p. 178.

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from reliance on national laws and are adopting their own laws into global law. The result of this process is the adaptation of global laws collected according to the collective interests of humanity ([1]).

The parties to globalization forced the nation-state to change. The phenomenon of globalization put pressure on the role and function of the nation-state, especially since the 1980s. These pressures were effective in reforming the state ([2]).

Globalization can have an important impact on human development through the growth of cultural relations and an increase in the rate of transmission of information, ideas, and different patterns of behavior and values, as political globalization, by turning countries into countries with open societies. Where the open society tends to be more dynamic the liveliness of a closed society is more ready for innovation and creativity ([3]).

Indeed, significant changes in Arab civil society have emerged in recent decades as a result of globalization, particularly in a number of organizations and parties, particularly extremist Islamists and secularists. However, events in some of these nations during the last ten years show that more work needs to be done before these parties can establish robust civil societies to accomplish their objectives in a nonviolent and peaceful fashion.

I endorse that globalization has reshaped power dynamics in international relations: as emerging economies such as the BRICS (China, Russia, India, Brazil, and South Africa) increase their global influence, traditional powers such as the United States and European countries face challenges to their dominance in the As emerging economies such as China, Russia, India, Brazil, and South Africa (China, Russia, India, Brazil, and South Africa) gain global influence, traditional powers such as the United States and European nations face challenges to their dominance.

Political globalization has positive effects on the Arab World, as are all global theories and phenomena, which represent a double-edged sword, and the apparent positive aspects of globalization can be observed in many different aspects in the Arab countries.

[1] H. Ghasemi, Globalization and International Relations: Actors move from non-cooperative to cooperative games. *Journal Global dan Strategis*,, 2010, p. 09.

[2] Z. Ç. Topuz, "Küreselleşmenin Ulus-Devlete Etkileri Effects of Globalization on Nation State". *Ardahan Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 2016, p. 20.

[3] Jalal Amin, *"Arab Globalization and Development from the Napoleonic Campaign to the Uruguay Round 1798- 1998"*, Markaz Dirasat Alshrq Al'awsat, Beirut, second edition, 2001, p. 59.

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4. THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN ARAB WORLD IN LIGHT OF POLITICAL GLOBALIZATION

Political globalization poses a significant threat to the future of international relations in the Arab world by eroding the authority and control that have allowed the rulers to protect themselves against radical change. Given this, a new definition of citizenship and civil society should be proposed, one that calls for a new system of power relations founded on the sense of responsibility and duty that leaders have to their constituents, as well as assurances to citizens and civil society organizations regarding the peaceful transfer of power.

Therefore, individual permission, efficiency policies, and agreement on power dynamics must form the foundation of new interactions. Given the aforementioned concerns, it appears that the Arab world's current power dynamics must be altered, presuming that the rulers' full control and supremacy would be curtailed. These nations unintentionally lost their immunity when they entered the New World because of its numerous requirements ([1]).

As the world becomes global, the foundations of a new order are arranged. This order reveals centers whose focus has changed because of eroding democratic values. These centers make it necessary to reconstruct nation-states and international systems. Because for the new playmakers in the designed "New World Order" insist on not getting old founders among themselves. It is difficult to predict how the future of the world and people will be shaped due to the reasons of the uncertainty of globalization. Predicting without taking this difficulty into account is nothing but invalid assumptions. However, the new order, new problems, and new responsibilities brought about by the current age show that history continues. Moreover, it is quite difficult to predict in which direction the ongoing history will be curved ([2]).

In the study Economic Trends and Prospects, which was released in 2007, the World Bank found that “a heritage of protectionist trade policies and exchange rates” has hindered the capacity of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to expand trade, and that the “region maintained the highest level of tariff protection in the world outside of South Asia”([3]).

[1] J. Nikfar, Op.Cit, Ibid, p.08.

[2] Eric J. Hobsbawm, “Küreselleşme, Demokrasi ve Terörizm”. *(Çeviren: Osman Akınhay),* İstanbul: Agora Kitaplığı, 2008, p. 20-21

[3] S. L. Sakmar, *“Mondialisation et initiatives Commerciales dans le Monde Arabe”*, ASPJ Afrique & Francophonie, 3 e trimester, 2013, p. 28.

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As Renato Ruggiero, a former director-general of the World Trade Organization, put it: "A powerful confluence of forces drives globalization" ([1]). In that, globalization uses many means where multinational corporations are the striking force that they use, and this is through its huge technological capacities, and the huge resources they possess or other capital that they can mobilize in the global financial markets, or through relying on their influence over the governments of the developed capitalist countries ([2]).

Since the end of the cold War created such a drastic effect, people wonder why this region did not join the forces of globalization to the same degree as elsewhere ([3]). Although the World Trade Organization serves as the platform for multilateral trade, the promise of the Middle East Free Trade Area lies in its ability to promote economic and political changes in the Arab world that could bring about an increase in intra-regional trade ([4]).

The interest in the initiative MEFTA for them is not primarily economic; rather, it reflects “geopolitical and security considerations” that related to the United States' war on terror and the Middle East's strategic role as a major supplier of oil and natural gas ([5]). While the FTAs are being negotiated, the MOUs signed by the US in the MENA region provide the Arab states with a unique opportunity to introduce complementary policy initiatives. One of the suggested policy steps includes the following: domestic changes that would strengthen the regulatory climate for industry, improved regulatory transparency, and security of intellectual property ([6]).

To achieve the advantages of FTA's, they must be used to promote enhanced economic benefits by enhancing domestic and regulatory rules and systems. addressing as well as by promoting integration with the regions and planet ([7]). The most recent Arab country to be accepted to the WTO, which was Saudi Arabia, was admitted in 2005. Saudi Arabia updated many of its protectionist trade policies in the areas of import licenses,

[1] T. Kennedy, “Experts Assess Saudi Arabia’s Effort to Join the World Trade Organization”. *Washington Time, 2000.*

[2] Alfanso Aziz, “The Arab World and Facing the Challenges of Globalization”, *paper presented to the Symposium on Globalization and the Arab World*, Cairo, 2000, p. 175.

[3] R. Z. Lawrence, “US-Middle East Trade Agreement: A Circle of Opportunity?”, A. *Peterson Institute Press: All Books,* 2006, p. 27-28.

[4] S. L. Sakmar, Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 30.

[5] M. J. Bolle,*“Middle East free trade area: Progress report”*. Library of Congress Washington DC Congressional Research Service, 2005, p. 04.

[6] R. Z. Lawrence, Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 23.

[7] Ibid, p. 05.

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customs value, customs duties, technical standards and regulations, and Legislation of intellectual property rights and patents ([1]).

The Iraq crisis, the US, which is the only power that can support its economic and military power and global policies thanks to its technological superiority, is determined to continue this superiority. The USA, which wants to prevent the EU from catching itself economically in 8 to 10 years by taking control of Iraqi oil, which has the world's second-richest oil reserve, by blocking the economies of the world's second, third, and fourth-largest countries such as Japan, Germany, and France ([2]). Despite progress made by the countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in the WTO, recent reports by the WTO indicate that further structural reforms are needed ([3]).

International relations may be transformed by changes in the international system that are the result of political globalization. After such a transformation, new players will emerge that will depend on other players to win. In this way, the international structure will be transformed and there will no longer be a core superpower within it. Of course, power is decentralized to the various distributors. The boundaries of the players in the international system crumble and collapse. The essence of the international system becomes economic, social, and cultural. As a result, changes in economic and cultural means can replace military and political means ([4]).

CONCLUSION

This study indicates that globalization is the globalization of civilization in the first place, but it is a two-way mirror. The bright side of globalization is the tremendous development that the world has witnessed. Through this study, an attempt has been made to shed light on Political globalization, its political impact on the Middle East in particular the Arab World, and its various effects on it. By defining what globalization is, its role and development over the years, and different ages, yet globalization as an influential global phenomenon has increased its manifestations and effects and its repercussions, on the entire world at present. Especially since the world has become more like a cosmic interconnected village, whose effects extend from a certain spot to the rest of the parties, hence the new birth of globalization as a unique global phenomenon, governing the world without weapons,

[1] R. Z. Lawrence, Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 40.
[2] E. K. Amaçlari, & İ. Hareketleri, *Genelkurmay Askerî Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı Yayınları, 2003, p. 106.*
[3] S. L. Sakmar, Op.Cit, Ibid, p. 40.
[4] H. Ghasemi, Op.Cit.Ibid, p. 10.

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interfering, and controlling the fate of nations and people without bloodshed. But rather enter their best solutions, which are related to the future of nations, the better lives of individuals, personal freedom, minority rights, freedom of expression, and democracy, among others.

Globalization in general, of which the most important manifestation is the concept of Political globalization, had a significant and prominent impact on the Arab World and the nature of its relationship with it in terms of concept and dimensions, where features of this influence emerged after the second Gulf War, and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. One of the most prominent effects of globalization Negative politics on the Arab World is the weakening of the entity of the state, which has become fragile or even fading at times, and the dispersal of national identity, as well as the domination of the major powers, led by the USA, which has become unique by global decisions. And organizations that work to achieve goals lined and counterfeited within brightly defined global standards. Yet it has not hidden the role of globalization in the openness of many Arab countries, as well as facilitating capital transit operations, ideas and research, and the increase in global investments and companies operating in countries, as well as expansion concepts of human rights, individual freedom, concepts of democracy, and the elimination or alleviation of individual authoritarian regimes in the Arab World. Through the transit of globalization to the Arab countries, through multiple mechanisms, such as exchanging technical information, global trade, and the entry of transcontinental companies and global banks, international and international organizations, and bodies. Globalization has influenced in decision-making and its formation, and it has become an essential partner for political and international accounts. The world is now open to each other and affects some of it to others. Likewise, one part of this world cannot be separated from other parts, the view of sharing the world with interests and goals, despite the cultural specificity of each country and nation. Here it must be emphasized that the Arab World as part of the world does not face a new or urgent dilemma. Globalization, like all the fateful global challenges that the world faced, combines its folds between negative and positive aspects, and between risks and opportunities.

Here, Arab societies and states must study the best ways and means to confront globalization, take advantage of its positive aspects, preserve the Arab self and privacy, and move away from the negative aspects that result from entering the battlefield of globalization as an appendix and follower. Likewise, the Arab countries must have an intellectual, historical, and cultural renaissance. It is long-standing, to preserve its specificity in light of

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globalization, and work to keep pace with the outside world while preserving the entity and privacy of Arab countries.

The defense of our identity cannot be achieved by maintaining it as it is, that is, the identity of the past, but through the rebuilding of the horizon of the future in the context of globalization and the scientific, technological revolution, and the transition from the cases of rejection and alienation of restricting for the growth of our identity and development, and orientation towards active participation in global and rebuild the global horizon of pluralism cultural in the context of respect, cooperation and enriched interaction.

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