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2022-2023

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Introduction:

The world today is in a state of dynamic change in all fields of life; including science, technology, and means of communication and production. Information and communication technology has developed rapidly and dramatically, causing an explosion of knowledge that gave rise to the power of time-bound information, and the mechanism of human endeavor.

Humanity is witnessing a global phenomenon called “globalization” that seeks an intellectual, cultural, social, economical and political unity. This movement poses a strong challenge, especially to the Arab people identity; targeting religion, values, ideals and virtues, by focusing on the cultural aspect, employing means of communication and media. The information networking via the Internet and technological progress in general, has turned the world into a small village; there are no longer any geographical, historical, political or cultural barriers. The world nowadays is subject to the same informational and media influences, bearing material and cultural values and principles that are incompatible with our values and principles as Arabs, and sometimes contradicting our religion. This dilemma calls for an urgent need to resist that cultural invasion to protect Arab cultural identity, and to pay more attention to education at its various levels and forms, as it is the impenetrable first line of defense against such invasion.

Science is always the companion of the advancement, as no human society can proceed and develop unless it has science as its the main engine. Living in societies that seek advancement and progress in the era of globalization, with revolution in means of communications, technology and knowledge; we are faced with waves of challenges that must be confronted and dealt with. Hence the value of education, with all its institutions, appears to make an



SOCIETAL ISSUES

actual contribution in reducing the risks of those challenges emanating from the waves of globalization.

The term globalization is one of the most significant and serious terms that rose on the world stage recently, as it has its supporters as well as its opponents. Several inquiries were raised around it, among which are the most important:

- Is globalization an extension of universality?
- Is globalization an advanced stage of global imperialism?
- Is globalization an openness call for achieving humankind's interests?
- Is globalization a new system that draws the whole world into a deep chasm that takes human lives?



In order to reach possible answers for these questions, there should be a balance to place the frameworks and implications of globalization; as a product of current events and changes under way, which could be clear through the following axes:

1. The concept of globalization and its principles

“*Alawlama*” is an Arabic translation of the word “*globalization*”, and its equivalent in French is “*Modularization*”. It is a new terminology in the Arabic language, to mean global, international or universal, and associating it with the word village coined the



SOCIETAL ISSUES

commonly used term *global village*, to express that the world is now a small village or one global village.

The term globalization can be understood as aiming to design and impose a single lifestyle on all human beings, serving the powerful ones and increasing their control over the universe. It is a phenomenon that includes economy, trade, money, politics, culture, communications and media, aiming at standardizing human societies according to a specific civilized model.

Globalization: It is a very general term, and opinions and trends about it widely vary, as it carries many positive and negative aspects all together.

On the other hand, it can be defined as: the process by which barriers between peoples are abolished, where societies move from a state of disparities and discrimination to that of homogeneity and uniformity to constitute a global awareness and standard values based on general humanitarian conventions.

Globalization, as a term and content, has been associated with cosmology and diverse human systems, whether on earth or in space, as it has deprived peoples of their cultural self, and drowned them into global variables. Globalization increases the sense of alienation when it tends to unify the world system and integrate the whole humanity, claiming that it provides an opportunity for cultural convergence among peoples.

The process of globalization is characterized by the acceptance of "universal standard time", the increased number of international companies and institutions, the ever-increasing forms of global communication, the development of international competitions, and, above all, accepting universal concepts of citizenship, equality, human rights and justice.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

Aspects of globalisation



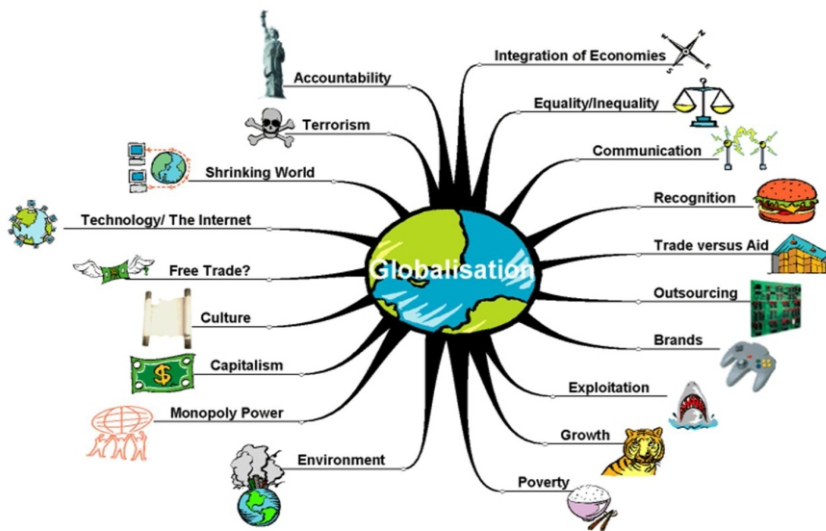
Educational globalization: It is an attempt, by the strongest cultures, to control and dominate over the cultures and curricula of the educational systems of the various peoples of the world, with the aim of eliminating all the differences that govern the types of behavior and values of those nations and peoples, and trying to forcibly integrate them all into a unified value and educational culture, with common global features and characteristics.



Educational globalization can also be defined as the domination of stronger cultures over the cultures and curricula of other educational systems to remove the differences and peculiarities that govern behavior and values, which lead to the shaking of the value system.

SOCIETAL ISSUES

Globalization, as a phenomenon, is a multidimensional cultural construct, reflecting the necessary interdependence and connections of all fundamental aspects of culture: economy, politics, ideology, languages, education, and modes of communication, technology and people around the world.



Globalization, then, is a new term for an old phenomenon arising in a world that became the size of a small electronic village, which was interconnected with satellites, satellite communications, and international television channels. There are four basic processes of globalization, which are, respectively:



SOCIETAL ISSUES



It is possible to differentiate between globalization and universality, as universality means openness to the other with the preservation of ideological differences. Meanwhile, globalization is the negation of the other and the substitution of cultural penetration for intellectual diversity that contributes to the enrichment of human civilizations.

Universality is completely different from globalization; because it does not end the role of the state, and does not seek to belittle it, it also means openness to the other, and expresses its willingness to give and take. So universality is contradicting globalization and against it, because it aims at universal communication between the cultures and civilizations of peoples. Universality is keen to preserve the cultural structure and uniqueness of every nation, and it maintains the cultural diversity of nations, peoples, and civilizations.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

Principles of Globalization

- Non-nationalism: It means receding and eroding political borders between countries, facing many of the globalization realities. The danger of this principle appears in the scientific educational pedagogy that cannot be tuned and controlled.
- Decentralization: It is allowing any state to act unilaterally without the intervention of the international community because of the intertwined and overlapping relations between nations.
- Freedom of capital: It means the free movement of capital, profits, goods and people, to some extent, across borders and the liberalization of the market to govern itself.

The elements of globalization can be represented in the following:

- Reshaping the world or molding it according to specific ideologies and models.
- Breaking down barriers between nations, disintegrating the world, thus cancelling its specificities and localities, and transforming it into a melting space within which borders are dissolved.
- Increasing the degree of diversity of goods and services exchanged between nations, and spreading information and technology that they provide as a strong product for weak consumers.
- Globalization in its new format is a form of control and domination.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

Globalization Concerns:

- ☞ expansion in international trade;
- ☞ growing openness and the declining tendency of rigid nation state boundaries;
- ☞ free flow of financial services;
- ☞ growth of the multinationals;
- ☞ movement of labour;
- ☞ environmental standards
- ☞ information flows across nations
- ☞ respect for intellectual property rights.

Accordingly, the elements of globalization are represented in economy, politics and culture. As for the economy, globalization is the universal open economies, as an expression of neoliberal ideologies and concepts that call for economy mainstreaming and free exchange as a reference model.

Elements of Globalization





SOCIETAL ISSUES

II. The phases of globalization:

Globalization has gone through several phases, including:

1. *The embryonic phase* which started in Europe and continued from the beginning of the fifteenth century to the middle of the eighteenth century. The form of national societies has crystallized, and ideas about the individual, humanity and the world began to emerge and modern geography became active.

2. *The emergence phase* also continued in Europe from the middle of the eighteenth century until the seventies of the nineteenth century, when the concepts of international relations and international agreements have evolved. The interaction at this stage became more advanced, as evidenced by the emergence of the term international relations, where the interaction was between states or between individuals through their countries.

3. *The kick-start phase* has begun from the seventies of the nineteenth century and continued until the mid twenties of the twentieth century, in which the trends of globalization of previous times and places emerged, and where the concepts of cosmology have appeared and the idea rapprochement between peoples was enshrined.

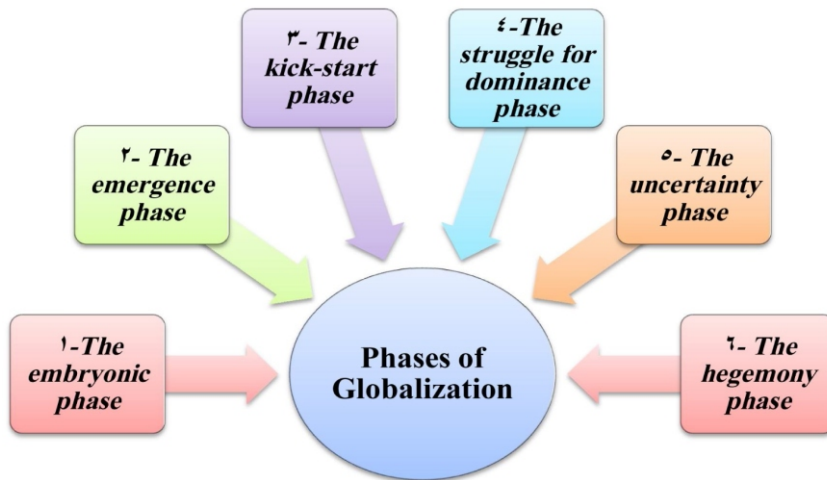
4. *The struggle for dominance phase* which lasted from the mid-twentieth century until the late sixties, during which conflicts and intellectual wars between countries have boomed.

5. *The uncertainty phase* began in the late sixties, during which cosmic awareness rose, landing on the moon occurred and material values deepened. The international system and global movements had more flow and interest in the idea of civil society increased, and this was supported by the global media system.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

6. *The hegemony phase* began with the beginning of the twenty-first century, which witnessed, in its beginnings in 2001, the events of September 11th, when the United States of America took these events as a pretext for controlling and dominating the world politically and economically, which made some calling this stage “*Americanization*”.



Therefore, it can be said that globalization is not an abrupt phenomenon, but rather a phenomenon that has roots and has developed through various time periods and has its political, cultural, social and economic dimensions. So, it affects all different aspects of life, whether at the individual’s level, ideas and skills, or at the level of political authority and the individual’s relationship with it or on the global level and the emergence of new important entities. Globalization depends on the increased interaction and spread of information, ideas, goods and services.

SOCIETAL ISSUES

Forms of globalization:



1- Cultural globalization: The culture of globalization is one with no cultural boundaries, supporting the spread of ideas, beliefs, values, materialistic and intellectual lifestyles, behavior and tastes of the Western character globally; through openness between universal cultures via modern means of communication and the free flow of information, ideas, beliefs and values. This means the dominance of one culture over the whole world, i.e., the American culture, which depends for its spread on the tremendous progress in communication technology. This culture's prevailing language is that of the image in the post-written culture, which has a quick enticement and impact, and has its own ethical logic that does not necessarily agree with that of other cultures. The target audience of that culture is the broad base, especially the youth, who were exposed to one of the most important resulting risks represented in the prevalence of a culture of sub-consumption that distances people from their realities and makes the human being a stranger while he lives in his homeland.

2- Political globalization: It is represented in the weakening of the values associated with the concept of the state and the strengthening the globalized shared core values, which results in the absence of the state's authority as well as the other positions of



SOCIETAL ISSUES

authority at the global and local levels. The international organizations with their controlling power over the national organization, and local issues being discussed in a global framework, caused several risks to show up; including the emergence of the so-called right of external interference in the internal affairs of countries. This was taking different forms; whether through reliance on Security Council resolutions or through the unilateral will of the United States of America, in addition to the trend towards rearranging the regional situations in some sensitive areas of the world.

3- Economic globalization: It means the transition of capitalist production from global exchange and distribution to the global production under the dominance of advanced countries and the spread of multinational companies. The mechanisms of economic globalization are represented in the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization.

4- Social globalization: It is a process involving the compatibility of cultural and social values, transmitting and spreading them beyond national spheres. None of these three types of globalization can be neutral or have no effect on the others, even the level of linguistic discourse which is welcoming globalization and its benefits can also propagate its costs or foreshadow its shortcomings; such linguistic discourse needs to be examined intellectually and critically.

5- Globalization and the Internet: It means the emergence of the Internet in addition to satellite channels via dishes, open skies, satellites, etc. Using the Internet in education as a basic tool has achieved many positives.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

- Flexibility in time and place, and the possibility of reaching a larger number of audience and followers in different parts of the world.
- Ease of developing the content of online university courses.
- Changing traditional teaching systems and methods, giving education a global character and moving away from the local framework.
- The speed of education and the shortening the time devoted to search for a specific topic through the Internet compared to traditional methods.
- Obtaining the opinions of scholars, thinkers and researchers specializing in various fields in any scientific issue.
- Quick access to information, and helping students to form global relationships.
- Develop students' skills in using computers and educational platforms.
- The use of e-mail in education, and many researchers believe that it is one of the most widely used Internet services.
- E-mail helps students to contact specialists anywhere at the lowest cost, saving time and effort. It can also be an approved method to be used as a medium of communication between universities, etc.

III. The educational process in light of globalization:

Globalization is closely related to education; since education has an important position in shaping society. Exercise the right of education allows the human being to keep pace with modern technical and technological achievements and opens up for him the prospects to learn, teach and contribute to the establishment of his family; as the primary cell of society, then in his country. Through education the person knows his duties, role in society and his



SOCIETAL ISSUES

relations with others and how to deal with them and respect them and their rights, how to stop exercising his right when it collides with the rights of others.

Everyone has the right to education, and education should be provided for free, at least in its primary and basic levels. Primary education ought to be compulsory, and the right to education should include the full development of the individual, promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all groups, emphasizing activities that promote the preservation of peace.

Globalization is an important development that has profoundly changed the world in modern history; with the beginning a new era where countries are facing tremendous changes. Governments must train individuals working in school to embrace new values and develop students' ability to acquire and use knowledge gains that are significant in the globalization process.



Globalization has a significant impact on the educational process through the revolution of science, information and technology and the increase in the volume and types of knowledge production. This revolution has helped to bring about global and local changes, so the world has become closer to each other, more integrated and acquainted, and cultures and knowledge have transferred between different countries in all areas of life.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

The world is experiencing many transformations and changes that have strong effects on society in the third millennium, including the information and technology revolution, and economic and social changes, which are affected by political, economic, scientific transformations, computers, the Internet and satellites. All these elements affect the role of the family and other educational institutions, as their influence has shifted to ethics, thoughts, values and religion, and penetrate into educational institutions.

Education in the twenty-first century aims at generating ideas, building and forming knowledge, promoting self-learning, lifelong education, promoting the level of learners' thinking, developing and deepening their mental abilities, and creating a climate for learners to use analysis, synthesis, and practice mental operations and skills of research, discovery and creativity instead of passive reception for information.

There are new roles for the university teacher in the era of globalization, including:

- Master the use of educational technologies.
- Production of educational techniques and materials related to the specialization.
- Employment of raw materials from the local environment and utilizing them.
- Investment of learning centers and resources in the teaching process.
- The use of computer programs to enhance student learning.
- Use a variety of assessment methods.
- Use of observation techniques and analysis for improving student learning.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

- Adoption of educational research and studies for updating and developing the instructional processes.
- Access to up-to-date information and facilitating scientific research.
- Accompaniment of contemporary educational trends such as (individualized education, self-education, integrating education with work, open education).

IV. Education and the Challenges of Globalization:

The challenges of globalization are determined in the forms of control and domination of the world's peoples, represented in:

- 1- Globalization has led to the presence of international foreign universities in developing countries.
- 2- Globalization has become a real war to destroy the economies of some countries, that are still sheltering behind economic and customs protection barriers in an attempt for independent growth.
- 3- In light of globalization, questions are rising about the role of the state and how to achieve economic growth, and the quality of education and training is certainly the basis for achieving future economic growth.
- 4- Diversity of education patterns and the emergence of new types of it, such as open universities and distance education.
- 5- The possibility of losing the balance between scientific specializations and basic disciplines and humanities.
- 6- The private sector investments in university education.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

- 7- The absence of the governments' roles in formulating the educational strategy and setting goals to preserve the national identity, and setting the areas of activity in which students can succeed, as they are compatible with their inclinations and motives, thus facilitating their schooling and professional guidance.
- 8- Inadequate university curricula for today's requirements, and the methods and means also still revolve in the traditional orbit; the most common methods that teachers use in instruction are still blackboard and chalk, charts, illustrations, maps and drawings, and the least used means are optical slide projectors and transparencies. This is an indication that methods used in the teaching process did not keep pace with modern technologies, as the simplest technological techniques are not used, still relying on traditional methods.
- 9- Information technology is one of the challenges created by globalization, as the communications revolution has practical advantages, facilitating communication between parts of the world, but it remains in the hands of major companies, and is based on the monopoly of communication technology and information and trading in it. Cultural trade and its distribution are now in the hands of major larger companies.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

GLOBALIZATION'S CHALLENGE TO IDENTITY

- Globalization does present some challenges to cultural identity.
 - **Homogenization:** A process where the differences between peoples and cultures are, over time, erased, making people increasingly similar.
 - **Acculturation:** Is when two different cultures come into contact and changes occur in one or both of the cultures. These changes can be positive or negative.
 - **Accommodation:** involves accepting and creating space for one another. This can often lead to cultural change as the two cultures mix. This can also be called **hybridization**.
 - **Assimilation:** Involves the erasure of one culture by another more dominant culture. This can happen accidentally or it can be done on purpose.

V. The pros and cons of globalization:

A- Positives of globalization

There are many advantages of globalization that greatly affect education, following are some of them:

- 1- Contributing to the spread of modern technology from its center in the economically advanced world to the rest of the world, increasing production visibly.
- 2- Keeping pace with the developments of scientific research, moment by moment, through the organic link with communication networks, i.e., international Internet.
- 3- Facilitating the assimilation of research and technological explorations and effective theories that have brought about a profound transformation, as a quiet and wonderful revolution in treatment, understanding, mechanisms and practice.
- 4- Acknowledging the international intellectual currents through regular presentation and dissemination of the researches' results through electronic broadcasting and other modern technological media.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

- 5- Accessing various data banks and archival information related to our history, civilizations, political, economic and cognitive reality. These are the largest services provided by the Internet, as the new channel to reduce time and save money for the university researcher; to be up to date, and enjoy the electronic communication revolution.
- 6- Contributing to the transfer, storage and provision of information to those who wish to benefit from it.
- 7- Developing the principle of boldness and courage in speaking the truth, as well as clarity, honesty and transparency, whether in one's dealings with himself or even with others around him.
- 8- Achieving greater benefits for producers and consumers as a result of the division of labor and the expansion of markets.
- 9- Raising the level of individuals' income, especially in countries that can expand economically faster.
- 10- Freedom of movement of the workforce between different countries, which helps in the exchange of ideas and skills.
- 11- Contributing to filling the economic deficit of some countries; by allowing borrowing money from the capital markets.
- 12- Facilitating business expansion; as large markets provide the opportunity for companies to reach a larger segment of customers, thus increasing revenue.
- 13- Enhancing the spread of democracy and increasing awareness of human rights. Despite the huge technological gaps that occurred, globalization has played an important role in democratizing the media, through social media networks, which encouraged the promotion of political openness, the elimination of corruption, and the use of power, improving political representation.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

B- The negatives of globalization:

The following are the most important effects of globalization that have negatively affected societies:

- 1- Cognitive cultural globalization, as the opposition group asserts, is the generalization of American culture, and the negation of other cultures and justifying interference and penetration until those cultures marginalized.
- 2- There are harmful health effects because of dealing with modern technologies, which have been proven by scientific studies. These warning are always found in the technical bulletins in the user's guide of those technologies; including its effects on eyesight, wrists of the hands, brain cells, weight gain due to lack of movement.
- 3- Granting more freedoms to intellectuals, with a double-edged effect.
- 4- The growing phenomenon of electronic publishing, as it has become one of the most important factors affecting Arab culture and its peculiarities.
- 5- Marginalizing and weakening personal and national identity, as globalization seeks to form a global identity and personality.
- 6- Transforming personality and national identity into a fragile entity.
- 7- Crushing of national benefits, especially those that conflict with the benefits and interests of globalization.
- 8- Imposing foreign tutelage by considering foreign countries as the most influential and advanced countries, which led to the humiliation and weakening of every local thing, and pursuing



SOCIETAL ISSUES

- everything that is local until surrendering to the trend of globalization.
- 9- Advanced countries, in light of globalization, have become the ones that make decisions, and work to distribute roles to developing countries, under the name of advanced economy and technology.
 - 10- Creating a burden on human resources staff in searching for the best candidates to fill jobs from different countries.
 - 11- Loss of cultural identity; due to the ease of movement between countries, it has become easy to integrate into the cultures of other societies, trying to imitate other cultures considering them more successful, threatening the distinctive features of the original culture.
 - 12- The difficulties of expanding companies globally; as this requires large capital, in addition to high flexibility, and the ability to keep pace with the changing labor laws specific to each country.
 - 13- The risk of losing local jobs due to the preference of some companies for expatriate workers or transferring their field of work outside the state.
 - 14- Concentration of power and wealth in the hands of a specific class of large companies, which in turn eliminated their competitors from smaller companies around the world.
 - 15- Negative impact on the environment; as globalization has led to an increase in dependence on non-renewable energy sources, which has caused high levels of pollution, and global warming. Large companies are looking for countries where environmental laws are less stringent; to be able to expand their production without strict supervision.



SOCIETAL ISSUES

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