



Jan Grzegorek ¹⁾
Dariusz Prokopowicz ²⁾
Mirosław Matosek ³⁾



¹⁾ PhD, Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology
University of Warsaw
(Warsaw, Poland)

* Corresponding author: e-mail: jan.grzegorek@o2.pl
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1106-6518>

²⁾ PhD, Faculty of Journalism, Information and Bibliology,
University of Warsaw
(Warsaw, Poland)

* Corresponding author: e-mail: darprokop@poczta.onet.pl
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6383-916X>

³⁾ PhD, Department of Management
University of Business and Administration in Łuków
(Łuków, Poland)

* Corresponding author: e-mail: mirekmatosek@op.pl
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5960-7160>

CURRENT AND HISTORICAL DETERMINANTS OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES

OBECNE I HISTORYCZNE DETERMINANTY PROCESÓW GLOBALIZACYJNYCH

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ И ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ДЕТЕРМИНАНТЫ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Abstract

This article attempts to compare the processes of modern economic globalization with analogous processes that have taken place in the past. The socio-economic, political and business changes taking place in the global dimension since the middle of the last century have contributed to a significant modification of the contemporary dominant market structures and models of financial systems. The main determinants of modern globalization processes include the third technological revolution that took place in the second half of the twentieth century and mainly concerned the multifaceted development of information technology and the implementation of information technologies for many different industries and also other spheres of human life. The processes of globalization in

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes

. *International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences*, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

a more distant past were somewhat different in nature, when other factors of production prevailed in the production of goods, and economics was not yet a separate science.

Keywords: globalization, determinants of globalization, economic globalization, internationalization, technological revolution, international capital flows, and the financial system.

Streszczenie

W niniejszym artykule podjęto próbę porównania procesów współczesnej globalizacji ekonomicznej z analogicznymi procesami, które przebiegały w przeszłości. Trwające od połowy ubiegłego wieku przemiany społeczno-gospodarcze, polityczne i biznesowe, przebiegające w wymiarze globalnym przyczyniły się do znacznej modyfikacji współczesnych dominujących struktur rynkowych i modeli systemów finansowych. Do głównych determinantów współczesnych procesów globalizacji zalicza się trzecią rewolucję technologiczną, jaka dokonała się w II połowie XX wieku i dotyczyła przede wszystkim wieloaspektowego rozwoju informatyki i wdrażania technologii informatycznych do wielu różnych gałęzi przemysłu oraz także w inne sfery życia ludzi. Nieco inny charakter miały procesy globalizacyjne w bardziej zamierzchłej przeszłości, kiedy w wytwarzaniu dóbr dominowały inne czynniki wytwórcze a ekonomia nie była jeszcze odrębną nauką.

Słowa kluczowe: globalizacja, determinanty globalizacji, globalizacja ekonomiczna, internacjonalizacja, rewolucja technologiczna, międzynarodowe przepływy kapitału, system finansowy.

Аннотация

В данной статье предпринята попытка сравнить процессы современной экономической глобализации с аналогичными процессами, которые происходили в прошлом. Социально-экономические, политические и деловые изменения, происходящие в глобальном измерении с середины прошлого века, внесли значительный вклад в современные доминирующие рыночные структуры и модели финансовых систем. Основные детерминанты современных процессов глобализации включают третью технологическую революцию, которая произошла во второй половине двадцатого века и в основном касалась многопланового развития информационных технологий и внедрения информационных технологий для многих различных отраслей промышленности, а также других сфер человеческой жизни. Процессы глобализации в более отдаленном прошлом были несколько иными по своему характеру, когда в производстве товаров преобладали другие факторы производства, а экономика еще не была отдельной наукой.


Ключевые слова: глобализация, детерминанты глобализации, экономическая глобализация, интернационализация, технологическая революция, международные потоки капитала и финансовая система.

Article history: Received: 18.09.2018 / Accepted: 15.12.2018 / Published: 30.12.2018

JEL Classification: F 36, F 65, G 15, G 21

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes

. International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

Statement of the problem in general outlook and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks.

The intensification of globalization processes has been observed many times in the socio-economic and cultural development of international communities. The last of these intensifications has been observed since the middle of the last century. It is mainly connected with the successively progressing integration of financial markets and the development of ICT technologies. The concept of currently occurring globalization is also used in various types of analyzes aimed at determining the character of modern civilization development as well as individual components of this process. The definition of globalization, especially economic globalization, appears in different, sometimes diametrically opposed contexts, and is used to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of globalizing societies and integrating particular types of markets (Prokopowicz D., 2016, p. 9-10). The development of different results of this type of evaluation and the derivation of different conclusions, depending on the context, is supported by the lack of full compliance and homogeneity in the scope of defining the essence of the globalization process and the characteristics of current globalization processes. The mentioned

above lack is clearly visible when comparing the definitions formulated by representatives of various schools and science centers. Both subjectively constructed assessments and the way of using the concept of globalization in the argumentation created in a given situation indicates a rather free approach to the issue of defining this concept and determining its character.

Accordingly, some forms of globalization have also been observed in the past, during the period of development of ancient cultures, which at that time included large areas of Asia and Europe. These areas constituted an image of almost the entire world known at that time. At present, the image of the world has changed significantly, but the distances counted in thousands of kilometers have been reduced due to the development of technology, including various types of transport of people, production factors, final products and financial capital (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2015, p. 205-206). The concept of globalization has changed, its content has been significantly expanded, enriched with new factors, its character has been modified, especially in the context of defining the positive and negative aspects of contemporary globalization processes.

Analysis of latest research where the solution of the problem was initiated.

The issues of current and historical determinants of globalization processes which is described in this study, was undertaken in numerous scientific publications by scientists operating in various scientific environments and originating from different countries. The subject of the research gets global character. The increase in the interest of scientists in these issues results from its timeliness and high level of significance

and from the growing importance of current and historical determinants of globalization processes.

A synthetic image of the problems of current and historical determinants of globalization processes can be described as follows: Socio-economic, political and business changes (which are occurring since the middle of last century) taking place in the global dimension have contributed to significant modification of contemporary

dominant market structures and models of financial systems. The main determinants of modern globalization processes include the third technological revolution that took place in the second half of the twentieth century and mainly concerned the multi-faceted development of information technology and the implementation of information technologies for many industries and also for human life. Other important determinants of globalization processes include changes in the organization and functioning of domestic and international financial markets that took place during the oil crisis in the 1990s. The liberalization of capital flows, progressing since the 1970s, was determined by many economic and political factors, including the change of the international monetary system. Such processes as liberalization of capital flows, deregulation of international financial markets and progress in the field of ICT have been taking place in the context of globalization. These processes constituted favorable conditions for the growth of the tendencies to economic globalization of the global economy as well as the internationalization of financial markets. The processes of globalization in a more distant past were different, when other factors prevailed in the production of goods, and economics was not yet a separate science.

From publications dealing with the issue of globalization, it appears that the current globalization processes have a significantly different character from those that took place in previous centuries. This article describes the problems of globalization with the use of a synthetic approach to research and considerations undertaken by authors in previous publications: D. Prokopowicz (Prokopowicz D., 2007; Prokopowicz D., 2010; Prokopowicz D., 2012; Prokopowicz D., 2016), S. Gwoździewicz (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2015; Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2016;

Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2017a,b), M. Matosek (Matosek M., 2006; Matosek M., Prokopowicz D., 2017), J. Grzegorek (Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., 2017), B. Domańska-Szaruga (Domańska-Szaruga B., 2015) and other authors.

From the analysis of publications dealing with the issue of globalization, it results that in other countries research on the determinants of currently running globalization processes are taken, among others, by D. Rodrik (Rodrik D. 1999), who indicates that the processes of economic and information globalization have intensified already in the 1990s. In addition, similar conclusions were formulated by S. Edwards (Edwards S., 2001) who suggested that the development of international financial markets, including capital markets, is a key aspect of the ongoing globalization processes. In Poland, research on the processes of economic and information globalization was carried out by scientists such as: A. Budnikowski (Budnikowski A., 2008), J. Kaliński (Kaliński J., 2004), A. Müller (Müller A., 2003), Zawadzka (Zawadzka Z., 2003), M. Dahl (Dahl M., 2015) and J. Sarnowski (Sarnowski J., i wsp. 2008). The history of international trade in the background of globalization processes was described by the following scientists: J. Sołdaczuk, J. Misala, (Sołdaczuk J., Misala J., 2001). E. Sadowska-Cieślak (Sadowska-Cieślak E., 2002) described in her publication the theoretical and practical aspects of the process of liberalization of capital flows in the background of globalization processes and in the European Union. Based on the study of literature sources listed in the Bibliography, it has been shown that the researchers of the described problem confirm the high level of significance of the determinants of currently running globalization processes, also indicating the timeliness and development of the

issues described. The authors of the literature dealing with the globalization issue agree that current globalization processes are to a large extent determined by the development of international financial markets. An unquestionable is the statement that the processes of economic and informational globalization prevail in current analyzes regarding the study of the globalization. In the context of the issue described in this paper, it is also important that the processes of economic and informational globalization are still progressing and constitute an important factor in the

current fourth technological revolution, known as Industry 4.0. From the publication of the scientific literature, source materials analysis and normative regulations, it follows that the processes of economic and informational globalization should in future be correlated with the need to implement on a global scale sustainable pro-ecological development based on the concept of a new, green economy. Conclusions resulting from previous research described in the literature were used to formulate the key research thesis and the objectives of the research.

Aims of paper. Methods.


Prior to the research, collecting and developing research results a review of the literature dealing with the current and historical determinants of globalization processes was made. The literature review was also preceded by specifying the key issues, which were analyzed, the objectives of the research and the formulation of key questions and research thesis. The subject of this article initially defined conceptually and axiomatically was also clarified after the review of the publications of other researchers on the problems of current and historical determinants of globalization processes. In view of the above, the article presents an analysis of the issue of economic and informational globalization in a synthetic approach.

During the research, research methods listed below were used. In the research various test methods, including: a descriptive and comparative method, inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, a descriptive-vector method and a media observation method were used. The choice of methods was determined by the type of research materials in which various aspects of the problem of current and historical determinants of globalization processes were described. For the presentation of key issues of the

subject, the explanation of particularly important relationships, connections, correlations between the components of the globalization issue, mainly the descriptive method was used. The comparative method was used primarily in comparisons of selected aspects of the studied problem of economic and informational globalization. Inductive reasoning was used to select unambiguous facts and aspects of globalization that met the requirement of indisputability in their experimental verification. The deductive reasoning was commonly applied through the formulation, selection and ordering of axioms that did not have to be certain. However, they had to meet the condition of presenting complex problems in the form of models and schemes. The axioms formulated by this method were built and developed in the process of logical binding of facts. The descriptive-vector method has been used by highlighting the relevant factors of the problem of present and historical determinants of globalization processes with an indication of the appropriate direction of the impact. Literature review was also carried out using the method of media observation, consisting in observation of selected issues of the stud-

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 / Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes

. *International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences*, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

ied problems described by researchers specializing in specific areas of economic issues.

In connection with the above, guided by the principle of scientific objectivity, impartiality of the research approach based on the verification of the content of the cited publications for the purposes of this study, the following main research thesis was formulated: The third technological revolution that occurred in the second half of the

20th century and concerned mainly the multi-faceted development of information technology and the implementation of information technologies for many different industries and also in other spheres of human life, as well as the development of international corporations and financial systems. The final part of this study contains a reference to the issue of verifying the research thesis.

Exposition of main material of research with complete substantiation of obtained scientific results. Discussion.


The beginnings of globalization processes

Most contemporary interpretations of globalization processes and based on them characteristics, models and derived definitions, indicate that globalization is a process subject to modifications conditioned by political, economic and cultural factors of the communities of individual regions and countries. Therefore, the equal sign cannot be putted between contemporary globalization and analogous processes occurring 50, 100 or 2000 years ago. The basis of this assumption is the fact that globalization is not only a process in itself, but also a process of evolving set of components from which this process is built. Currently, this process is much more complex and conditioned by other factors. In the distant past, a certain form of globalization took place in Hellenic Greece and Ancient Rome. In the modern era, the revival of globalization processes began with Marco Polo's travels. The next intensification of these processes occurred during the Renaissance and was associated with great geographical discoveries and the liberation of science from the doctrines established in the institutional bodies of the Roman Catholic Church (Prokopowicz D., 2012, p. 37-48).

Currently, economists analyzing globalization processes through the prism of the world economic history point to the genesis of globalization processes in the distant past and combine these processes with dynamically developing trade, which allowed to establish contacts between separated by thousands of kilometers representatives of different cultures (Kaliński J., 2004, p. 10). The exchange of knowledge on inventions of technology, philosophical thought, art as well as cultural heritage in the field of beliefs and religions were possible. The prototypes of globalization have occurred many times in the past from antiquity, through the end of the Middle Ages and in subsequent epochs. Particular importance is attributed to such historical processes as the spread of the religion of Buddhism, Christianity and Islam in the period of the 7th-9th century at the beginning of our era. In addition, in the modern era there were also many military expansions, including the conquests of Genghis Khan in the 12th century and the development of the Ottoman Empire in the fourteenth century. All these historical events contributed to the homogenization of initially different cultures that were developing separately from each other. The most frequently quoted example of the so-called cultural encounters are geographical discoveries made mainly

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes

. *International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences*, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

by travelers originating from Spain, Portugal and Italy in the 15th and 16th centuries. The sixteenth century globalization, apart from the initial exploratory and cognitive aspect, basically had the economic nature of a global dimension combining particular categories of capital from different continents and creating new types of goods imported to Europe (Rosenberg N., Birdzell Jr LE, 1995, p. 69). Mentioned above aspect of exploration and cognition is the discovery of the new continent by Christopher Columbus, then the sea path to India by Vasco da Gama and the first circumnavigation of the globe by Ferdinand Magellan. After the discoveries, conquests and colonization took place consisting in the introduction of a feudal gift system in colonized areas. The first colonies established in the area of America, India and Africa were the source of cheap slave labor, raw materials and the place where production of local useful plants was organized, including cotton, roots and stimulants, mainly coffee, tobacco, cocoa and sugar cane. On the other hand, in the conquered areas, mainly in South America, European agriculture and cattle were introduced, and slaves were imported from Africa. In addition to the raw materials mentioned, the colonies constituted a source of spices, pepper, citrus fruits, rice, wheat, indigo, produced cotton and silk fabrics for Europe. One of the most important factors that stimulated the economic development of Europe at that time was gold and silver, initially plundered by Aztecs and then mined in South and Central America. The colonies were also a source of plants that were introduced into agricultural production in Europe, i.e. potatoes, tomatoes, pepper and maize from the American continents, and rice originating from Southeast Asia. In Europe, manufactories also developed, in which final products were made from raw materials and semi-finished products from


colonies. In this way, for the first time in Europe, sugar, tobacco and cotton-based textiles began to be produced. The development of trade and mercantilism associated with gold and silver flowing from America to Europe has consolidated the strong economic foundations based on the feudalism of the market economy. Gradually modernized production processes of goods manufactured initially in the system of overlapping and manufactories contributed to increasing production efficiency and changes in the structure of European societies, reducing employment in agriculture and increasing employment in urban centers of manufactories.

Technological revolutions as an important determinant of the development of globalization

The globalization processes are determined to a significant extent by the ongoing technical progress and technological development of production processes and provision of services. In the development of civilization analyzed since the eighteenth century, four technological revolutions stand out, which played a special role in accelerating the processes of globalization. The first of these revolutions was connected with the development of industry in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries in the then highly developed countries. At that time, most of the national economies were based on agriculture. Manufactures working for agriculture were transformed into industrial plants. It was also a period of more and more inventions that improve production processes. Acceleration of globalization processes took place in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in connection with the technical progress and inventions at the time, including the development of production processes based on the use of a steam engine. The second technological revolution developed mainly in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes

. *International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences*, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

and was mainly related to the development of electricity. In the second half of the twentieth century, due to the development of computer science, the third technological revolution took place. Currently, another, fourth technological revolution begins, determined by the development of such areas as artificial intelligence, data processing in the cloud, machine learning, Big Data database technologies (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2017b, p. 28-29), Internet of Things, Business Intelligence (Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., 2017, p. 223-224), Life Science technologies, Medical Intelligence and ecological innovations, including renewable energy sources (Dahl M., 2018, s. 123-127). Technological development determined by the modern technologies and technologies mentioned today has a significant impact on current globalization processes.

However, earlier, over 100 years ago, appeared inventions that have significantly accelerated the processes of globalization. Inventions in the field of aviation made possible moving from one place on the globe to other, sometimes distant, and located on another continent in a short time. The development of telecommunication at the end of the nineteenth century started what is now called "global village" in conjunction with the dissemination of ICT technology, including the Internet. Earlier, manufacturing processes based on manufacture originating from Europe began to penetrate other regions of the world that were dynamically developing in socio-economic terms, often in areas of the colony. In this way, the European model of the economic system basically based on the market economy and manufacture successively replaced by mass industrial production spread on other continents, including America, Asia and Australia (Rosenberg

N., Birdzell L.E., Jr., 1995, p. 168). An important factor in the transformation of production processes based on the manufacture into mass serial production was created in the era of enlightenment and later developed - the ideology of liberalism. Enlightenment liberalism initiated the process of transforming feudal systems into economies based on proprietary capitalism. The disintegration of feudalism was accelerated by such socio-political and economic events as the American Revolution, the bourgeois revolution in France, and the process of codification of commercial and civil law carried out by Napoleon (Kaliński J., 2004, p. 12).

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the idea of liberalism found fertile ground in the form of a strongly developing heavy and textile industry in Great Britain. Subsequently, the abolition of barriers to England's trade with the rest of the world, the opening of English colonies for ships of other flags contributed to the acceleration of the country's economic development. As a consequence, England achieved the leading position in the field of industrial production and international exchange at the end of the 19th century. On the other side of the Atlantic, in the United States significant trade liberalization events occurred at the time, which in the long term accelerated the economic development of the North American continent. A decisive event was the Civil War, from which the North emerged, that is, the industrialized states interested in maintaining protective duties and the development of domestic industry. As a consequence, the protectionist economic policy initiated by the secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton, gave way to the idea of liberalizing the flows of both goods and capital (Sołdaczuk J., Misala J., 2001, p. 72).

Nineteenth-century capitalism in the next century gave way to the model of a market

economy, in which international corporations that usually no longer belonged to a single owner, but to a group of shareholders possessing shares in profits and decisions (Dahl M., Piskorska B., Olszewski P., 2015, p. 47-55).

In view of the above, colonialism and the technical revolution enabling the development of means of transport and telecommunications continued to be the main source of globalization in the 19th century. The current globalization in the era of the information society has extended its range significantly compared to the aforementioned historical globalizations of the civilization of the first democracy, feudal systems, manufactories and the industrial era (Matosek M., 2006, p. 71-72). Sometimes, such an interpreted globalization in extreme terms is presented as a characteristic process only for the last several decades. Usually, however, economists studying the problems of the world's economic history already see in the past centuries many analogical processes that are now more intense and somewhat different in character. This different character is the erosion of communist ideology, the IT revolution and in terms of economic conditions, the most frequently mentioned - the intensification of privatization, the liberalization of cross-border capital flows and deregulation on the financial markets (Budnikowski A., 2003, p. 5).

Socio-economic determinants of globalization processes in the 19th century

The specificity of the current phase of globalization is a clear predominance of determinants of broadly understood economic issues. The processes of globalization of markets, analyzed in the context of economic phenomena, took place already in the 19th century. A particular intensification of these processes was observed at the end of the 19th century, ie during the creation of the first international monetary

system. At present it is difficult to clearly indicate the date that could be considered as the beginning of economic globalization. These difficulties are primarily determined by the following factors:

1. The problem of the objective definition of globalization, which can be analyzed in a narrower or broader scope, including in the analysis, apart from the economics, also a number of other fields, including social sciences and broadly understood culture.
2. A high degree of diversification of the research area image, characteristics, including the nature of the civilized world covered by globalization, analyzed in the context of particular periods of the historical development of humanity.

The first problem concerns the adoption of an objective definition of the concept of globalization for the purpose of defining its origins and sources. If the priority criterion is the liberalization of capital flows (Domańska-Szaruga B., 2014, p. 24-25) and other productive factors as well as products and services, the first symptoms of globalization processes can be indicated in periods well preceding the beginnings of modern economics, which means in the time before Adam Smith formulated the concept of market and market economy. On the other hand, in these early periods of formation of the first market structures, in which the economies of individual civilized countries based their economic development in slavery, globalization processes are limited to a small part of the area of populated continents, to Europe and North America. The first, on a larger scale, the homogenization of cultures, socio-economic and political systems, occurred in antiquity, during the development of Hel-

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 / Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes

. *International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences*, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

lenic Greece and the Roman Empire. However, the concept of globalization has been formulated with reference to the entire globe and not just Europe. This problem is more complicated when we take into account the perception of reality by the citizens of Ancient Rome. In those days, it was widely accepted that the Roman state covers almost the whole world with its area, and not just almost all of Europe. Some of the continents were not known at that time.

Economic and IT determinants of contemporary globalization processes

The current phase of globalization, realized in the information society era, has extended its character with new factors and expanded the field for conducting analyzes carried out to determine the meaning and specificity of the whole or individual components of the problems of modern globalization. The mentioned extension is clearly visible in the situation of comparing the current phase of globalization with the above-mentioned historical globalizations: ancient civilizations of the first democracy, socio-economic feudal systems, individual stages of capitalist development and forms of business organization on the market economy, including the era of manufactures and industrialism, i.e. advantages of heavy industry development.

Contemporary characteristics of the globalization process and the definitions, models and regularities built on them largely refer to the modification of the macroeconomic development of the world. The current phase of globalization is analyzed mainly in the context of the liberalization of flows of goods and capital (Sadowska-Cieślak E., 2002). If the center of gravity is shifted towards the analysis of the process of removing barriers in the flow of products and services, then the intensification of globalization understood this way is noticed in the period when the main source of energy in the industry was a steam engine.

If the main criterion is the processes of eliminating barriers in the exchange of knowledge, including inventions and achievements of scientific and technical thought, the acceleration of cultural homogenization will be noticed in the Renaissance era. Currently, however, globalization processes are analyzed in relation to the liberalization of capital flows and to a lesser extent to other production factors (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2017a, p. 76-77).

In addition, current globalization also means the dissemination of various types of technical equipment and information technology, facilitating the flow of information in the global dimension. Taking the main criterion for identifying globalization processes, liberalization of capital flows and IT development, it is generally accepted that the intensification of the civilization integration of markets and the homogenization of cultures has existed since the 1970s. According to some analysts of the globalization process, this intensity appeared already in the middle of the twentieth century, after the end of World War II. Sadowska-Cieślak points out that the problem of the liberalization of turnover in the capital account of the balance of payments grew stronger in the 1950s just after the conclusion of Bretton Woods contracts, establishing a new order in the global payment system (Dmowski A., Prokopowicz D., 2010, p. 273-274).

In attempting to assess globalization processes in the context of capital and information flows, account should be taken of the diversity that occurred in this area between the countries of Western Europe, the United States, Japan and other countries. In these areas, processes took place on a much larger scale compared to other regions of the world. In addition, the attempt to make an unequivocal assessment is hampered by

the fact of diversification in terms of defining the nature of the liberalization of capital flows and their impact on the economic development of individual countries. On the basis of the economic history of countries, different theories are formed, indicating both the positive and negative effects of globalization for the process of economic growth and stability of the economy. Attempts at this evaluation with varying results are repeatedly made by economists and politicians dealing with the economic development of the country. Some of the studies carried out indicate that there is no direct correlation between the liberalization of capital flows and economic growth (Rodrik D., 1999). On the other hand, some economists are quite the opposite. For example, Edwards points out that he has discovered a strong relationship between the liberalization of capital flows and economic growth. This relationship is positive, however, it mainly applies to highly developed countries (Edwards S., 2001). In addition, the liberalization of capital flows may have a more positive impact on the economies of individual countries participating in this process in the situation of prior removal of diversification in the area of basic macroeconomic values. Research in this area was carried out mainly in the 80s of the last century, during the period of successive reforms after the oil crisis, so it

was impossible to precisely and unequivocally determine the nature and level of the analyzed relationship (Arteta C., Eichengreen B., Wypłoz K., Working Paper 8414). The lack of unambiguous results from research on the analyzed correlation indicates the existence of certain factors determining the occurrence of stronger or weaker relationships that combine positive effects of liberalization with the rate of economic growth and, indirectly, an attempt to objectively assess the globalization of markets. These factors are the internal determinants of the economy of a given country and the policy pursued in a given period. Since the beginning of the 1990s, the financial system in Poland has been subject to particularly strong processes of economic globalization (Prokopowicz D., 2007, p. 53-54). In Poland, the acceleration of economic globalization processes has been taking place since 2004, i.e. since Poland's accession to the structures of common European Union markets. The increase in export production and the development of investments in Poland with the involvement of foreign financial capital contributed significantly to the improvement of the economic growth of the Polish economy in recent years. In connection with this, the incomes of both enterprises and citizens in Poland are gradually growing (Wereda W., Prokopowicz D., 2017, p. 244-245).

Conclusions.

From the above considerations it follows that globalization took place in different periods and cultures of the development of civilization, while in the distant past it was usually more radical and violent. From the antiquity to the mid-twentieth century, the processes of globalization were determined

mainly by military actions, military intervention of some countries in others, aggression aimed at taking over the most important capital which was then the land and its raw materials. On the other hand, a more precise term for globalization processes of that time is internationalization due to the limited territorial scope of these processes.

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes

. *International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences*, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

Internationalization is a process of unification, standardization that takes place in various areas of life, culture and technology in the area of several countries. In the scope of development of over-national economic systems, common market structures combined, among others, with the same currency, an example is the area of the Euro currency, operating in most European Union countries. Therefore, the development of the European Union and enlargement of the international area of the Euro is an important factor in the processes of modern globalization (Szybowski D., Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2016, p. 139-140).

However, there are certain areas in which internationalization occurs to a very limited extent or reverse processes occur. An example is the opposition to internationalization currently observed, concerning the nationalization or regionalization of culture understood mainly as traditions, beliefs, symbols, prejudices, applications, etc. limited to the given country or region of a given country. Nationalization and regionalization of culture develops as a kind of defense system directed against the progressing processes of globalization, mainly economic globalization. An example is the processes of regionalization inspired by associations and institutionalized organizations of entrepreneurs from the SME sector in Poland, which, joining the chambers of commerce, are trying to increase their bargaining power and negotiation towards developing large enterprises and foreign corporations (Rakowski J., Prokopowicz D., 2017, p. 373-374).

Therefore, the current globalization, mainly on the level of economics, consists of standardization processes mainly in the field of ICT systems, telecommunications, billing, and integration of financial markets, homogenization of products of these markets, their marketing and distribution.

Financial services are currently the area where the most dynamic globalization processes are observed. Unification of standards is not limited to the products themselves, but concerns the infrastructure and organization of widely understood financial markets (Sarnowski J., Prokopowicz D., Dmowski A., 2008, p. 158-159). The integration of international markets is also proceeding, however, much slower due to higher costs of goods transport in relation to information digitally stored in IT systems of financial institutions. In addition, in the field of international trade, many countries selectively and deliberately apply different types of protection instruments, helping to inhibit the process of liberalization of capital flows and industrial final products (Zawadzka Z., 2003, p. 18).

The current globalization of financial markets was initiated in the middle of the last century by the internationalization of these markets, involving the integration of separate market structures functioning in individual countries into one common organism, for which the state borders are no longer a significant barrier. At the moment when the processes of integration of financial markets started to take place on a global scale, internationalization was replaced by globalization. One of the areas in which the integration of financial markets is currently the most intensive is the banking sector (Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D., 2016, p. 65-66). Acceleration of globalization processes in relation to banking systems was observed in the 1970s due to the increase in the liberalization of capital flows and deregulation of financial markets and in the 1990s, i.e. in the initial period of electronic banking development, including internet banking and standardization of IT systems of payments and settlements (Matosek M., Prokopowicz D., 2017, Warsaw 2017, p. 221-222).

The aforementioned processes have been conducive to the growth of the tendencies to economic globalization of the global economy as well as the internationalization of financial markets. As a result of these processes, the economic situation on individual financial markets and business cycles are moving faster and faster from cross-border to intercontinental economy (Domańska-Szaruga B., Prokopowicz D., 2015, p. 42-43). An example of the acceleration of these cyclical flows are the recent financial and debt crises, i.e. the crisis that began in mid-2008 and in the following years evolved into an economic crisis in the Euro zone and a debt crisis in the

public finance systems of the southern European countries (Prokopowicz D., 2010, p. 147-148).

In connection with the above, the research thesis, presented in *Aims of paper. Methods* part of this article, according to which it was assumed that the main technological determinants of modern globalization processes include the third technological revolution that took place in the second half of the 20th century and mainly concerned the multi-aspect development IT and IT technologies implementation in many different industries and in other spheres of human life as well as the development of international corporations and financial systems has been confirmed.

References:

1. Arteta C., Eichengreen B., Wyplosz K., *When Does Capital Account Liberalization Help More Than It Hurts?*, NBER, Working Paper 8414.
2. Budnikowski A. (2003). *Międzynarodowe stosunki gospodarcze wobec wyzwań globalizacji*. Globalizacja od A do Z, (w:) „Bank i Kredyt”, NBP, nr 1/2003.
3. Dahl M. (2015). *Niemiecki model społecznej gospodarki rynkowej jako wzór dla polskich przemian systemowych po 1989 roku*, Dom Wydawniczy ELIPSA, Warszawa.
4. Dahl M. (2018). *Ordoliberal Roots of Ecological Market Economy*, „Review of Economic and Business Studies”, vol. 11. DOI 10.1515/rebs-2018-0077.
5. Dahl M., Piskorska B., Olszewski P. (2015). *Europejskie doświadczenia z demokracją i gospodarką rynkową. Przykład dla Ukrainy*, Warszawa.
6. Dmowski A., Prokopowicz D. (2010). *Rynki finansowe*, Wydawnictwo Centrum Doradztwa i Informacji Difin sp. z o.o., Warszawa 2010, s. 273-274.
7. Domańska-Szaruga B. (2014). *Financial Instability and the New Architecture of Financial Supervision in European Union* (w:) B. Domańska-Szaruga, T. Stefaniuk (red.), *Organization in changing environment. Conditions, methods and management practices*, Wydawnictwo Studio Emka, Warszawa 2014, s. 21 – 30.
8. Domańska-Szaruga B., Prokopowicz D. (2015). *Makroekonomiczne zarządzanie antykryzysowe* (w:) 34 Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Przyrodniczo – Humanistycznego w Siedlcach, nr 107, Seria: Administracja i Zarządzanie (34) 2015, UPH Wydział Nauk Ekonomicznych i Prawnych, Siedlce, s. 37-48.
9. Edwards S. (2001). *Capital Flows and economic performance: Are Emerging markets Different?*, NBER Working Paper No 8076, 2001.
10. Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D. (2017). *The Application Of The MS EXCEL Program And The Informalized Business Intelligence Analytics Platforms In The Management Of The Enterprises* (w:) "International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences", Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka - Edukacja - Rozwój w Warszawie, nr 1 (5) 2017, s. 222-237.

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)


Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes . *International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences*, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

11. Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D. (2015). *Administrative, supervisory and legal determinants of globalization of financial markets and the banking system in Poland* (w:) "International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences", International Institute of Innovations Science-Education-Business in Warsaw, nr 2 (2), s. 205-206.
12. Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D. (2016). *Globalization and the process of the system and normative adaptation of the financial system in Poland to the European Union standards* (w:) *Globalization, the State and the Individual*, International Scientific Journal, University of Varna "Chernorizets Hrabar", Chayka, Varna, Bułgaria 9007, Varna 2016, nr 1(9) 2016, s. 65-66.
13. Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D. (2017a). *Adjustment of Polish banks to international standards as a factor of globalization of the national financial system* (w:) *Globalization, the State and the Individual*, International Scientific Journal, University of Economics and Innovation in Lublin, Free University of Varna "Chernorizets Hrabar", Chayka, Varna, Bułgaria 9007, Varna 2017, nr 1(13), s. 73-81.
14. Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D. (2017b). *The Big Data technologies as an important factor of electronic data processing and the development of computerized analytical platforms, Business Intelligence* (w:) "International Journal of Small and Medium Enterprises and Business Sustainability", volume 2, issue 4, November 2017, Center for Industry, SME and Business Competition Studies, University of Trisakti in Jakarta, Indonesia. University of Social Sciences, Warsaw, Poland.
15. Kaliński J. (2004). *Globalizacja w perspektywie historycznej*, (w:) E. Czarny (red.), *Globalizacja od A do Z*, Wydawnictwo Narodowego Banku Polskiego, Departament Komunikacji Społecznej NBP, Warszawa 2004.
16. Matosek M. (2006). *Globalizacja gospodarki i strategie korporacji transnarodowych*, (w:) „Roczniki WSBiA w Łukowie”, nr 2/2006, s. 71-72.
17. Matosek M., Prokopowicz D. (2017). *Importance And Security Of Information Provided By The Internet In The Context Of The Development Of Economic Entities In Poland* (w:) "International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences", Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji „Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój”, nr 2 (6) 2017, Warszawa 2017, s. 221-222.
18. Müller A. (2003). *Globalizacja – mit czy rzeczywistość*. Globalizacja od A do Z, (w:) „Bank i Kredyt”, NBP, nr 5/2003.
19. Prokopowicz D. (2007). *Znaczenie procesów globalizacji ekonomicznej dla odbudowy polskiego systemu bankowego w nowych realiach gospodarczych* (w:) Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższa Szkoła Zarządzania i Prawa im. Heleny Chodkowskiej w Warszawie. Rok XII. Nr 1 (26)/2007, s. 51-69
20. Prokopowicz D. (2010). *Wpływ globalnego kryzysu rynków finansowych na koniunkturę polskiej gospodarki* (w:) Zeszyty Naukowe Almamery Szkoła Wyższa z siedzibą w Warszawie, (Ekonomia). Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Ekonomicznej Almamery. Warszawa, Nr 4 (61) 2010, s. 147-148.
21. Prokopowicz D. (2012). *Globalizacja, współpraca międzynarodowa i handel zagraniczny. Sięgając w przeszłość* (w:) "Przedsiębiorstwo przyszłości". Kwartalnik Wyższej Szkoły Zarządzania i Prawa im. Heleny Chodkowskiej. Warszawa, Nr 1 (10) 2012, Styczeń 2012, Rok wyd. IV, s. 38-39.
22. Prokopowicz D. (2016). *The importance of economic globalization in the context of the development of the financial system in Poland* (w:) "International Journal of New

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2018 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Grzegorek J., Prokopowicz D., Matosek M., (2018) Current and Historical Determinants of Globalization Processes

. *International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences*, 2(8)2018: 193-207

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.9937)

- Economics and Social Sciences", International Institute of Innovations "Science-Education-Business" in Warsaw, nr 2 (4) 2016, s. 9-10.
23. Rakowski J., Prokopowicz D. (2017). *Jubilee's Report Of The 14th Congress Of The Polish Economy For The 15th Annual Of The Commercial-Industry Congregation Of The Polish Chamber Of Community*, (w:) "International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences", Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji „Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój”, ZN, nr 2 (6) 2017, Warszawa 2017, s. 371-389.
 24. Rodrik D. (1999). *Who needs Capital Account Convertibility?*, Should the IMF Pursue Capital Account Convertibility, Symposium Paper in Princeton Essays in International Finance, No 207, 1999.
 25. Rosenberg N., Birdzell Jr L.E. (1995). *Historia kapitalizmu*, Wydawnictwo Signum, Kraków 1995.
 26. Sadowska-Cieślak E. (2002). *Teoretyczne i praktyczne aspekty procesu liberalizacji przepływów kapitałowych – studium przypadku liberalizacji w Polsce i doświadczenia krajów Unii Europejskiej*, materiał na seminarium: „Teoretyczne i praktyczne aspekty liberalizacji przepływów kapitału – doświadczenia Polski i krajów Unii Europejskiej”, Narodowy Bank Polski, 12 listopada 2002.
 27. Sarnowski J., Prokopowicz D., Dmowski A. (2008). *Finanse i bankowość. Teoria i praktyka*, Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Centrum Doradztwa i Informacji Difin sp. z o.o.
 28. Soldaczuk J., Misala J., *Historia handlu międzynarodowego*, Wydawnictwo PWE, Warszawa 2001.
 29. Szybowski D., Gwoździewicz S., Prokopowicz D. (2016). *Activating interventionist monetary policy of the European Central Bank in the context of the security of the European Financial System* (w:) "International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences", International Institute of Innovations "Science-Education-Business" in Warsaw, nr 2 (4) 2016, s. 139-140.
 30. Wereda W., Prokopowicz D. (2017). *Economic and financial situation of households in Poland – analysis and diagnosis*, (w:) "Polityki Europejskie, Finanse i Marketing", Zeszyty Naukowe SGGW, Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie, Warszawa 2017, nr 18/2017, s. 240-258.
 31. Zawadzka Z. (2003). *Wpływ globalizacji na przemiany w bankowości*. Katedra Bankowości SGH, (w:) M. Dębniwska (red.), *Banki na rynku finansowym. Teraźniejszość i przyszłość*. Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego, Olsztyn 2003.