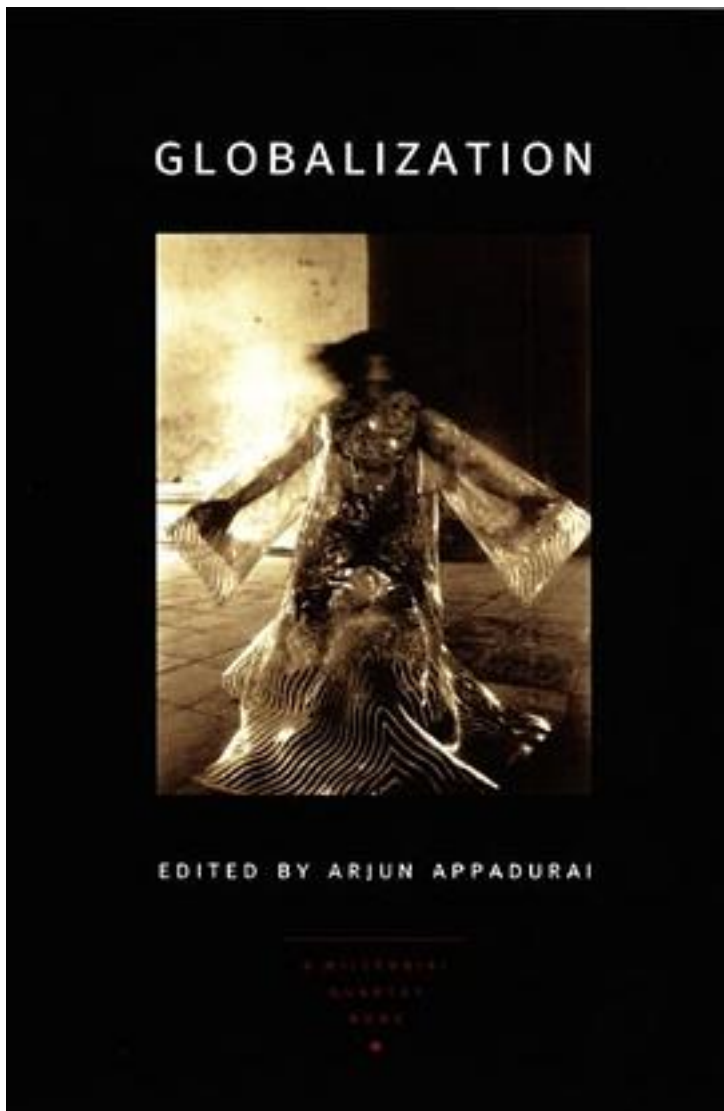


Globalization



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著者:Zygmunt Bauman

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The word "globalization" is used to convey the hope and determination of order-making on a worldwide scale. It is trumpeted as providing more mobility -of people, capital, and information -and as being equally beneficial for everyone. With recent technological developments -most notably the Internet -globalization seems to be the fate of the world. But no one seems to be in control. As noted sociologist Zygmunt Bauman shows in this detailed history of globalization, while human affairs now take place on a global scale, we are not able to direct events; we can only watch as boundaries, institutions, and loyalties shift in rapid and unpredictable ways. Who benefits from the new globalization? Are people in need assisted more quickly and efficiently? Or are the poor worse off than ever before? Will a globalized economy shift jobs away from traditional areas, destroying time-honored national industries? Who will enjoy access to jobs in the new hierarchy of mobility? From the way the global economy creates a class of absentee landlords to current prison designs for the criminalized underclass, Bauman dissects globalization in all its manifestations: its effects on the economy, politics, social structures, and even our perceptions of time and space. In a chilling analysis, Bauman argues that globalization divides as much as it unites, creating an ever-widening gulf between the haves and the have-nots. Rather than the hybrid culture we had hoped for, globalization is creating a more homogenous world. Drawing on the works of philosophers, social historians, architects, and theoreticians such as Michel Foucault, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Alfred J. Dunlap, and Le Corbusier, presents a historical overview of the methods employed to create and define human spaces and institutions, from rural villages to sprawling urban centers. Bauman shows how the advent of the computer translates into the decline of truly public space. And he explores the dimensions of a world in which -through new technologies -time is accelerated and space is compressed, revealing how we have arrived at our current state of global thinking. Bauman ´s incisive methods of inquiry make an excellent antidote to the exuberance expressed by those who stand to benefit from the new pace and mobility of the modern life.

作者介绍:

齐格蒙特·鲍曼 (Zygmunt Bauman)，1925年生于波兰兹南市。英国利兹大学和波兰华沙大学荣誉退休教授。著有《后现代伦理学》、《现代性与大屠杀》、《生活在碎片之中》、《后现代性及其不满者》、《追寻政治》、《立法者和阐释者：论现代性、后现代性和知识分子》等。

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标签

社会学

法國---France

旁听

eager

Zygmunt_Bauman

Writing

IR

Globalization

评论

absentee landlordship, extraterritoriality; tourists and vagabonds; panopticon and synopticon

非常精彩。从后现代的角度，把全球化的关注点重新放到“人”身上来。文本本身也很好读，写得浪漫优美。

Glocalization. RIP professor Bauman.

"Tourists become wanderers and put the bitter-sweet dreams of homesickness above the comforts of home... Vagabonds are on the move because they have been pushed from behind - having first been spiritually uprooted from the place that holds no promise, by a force of seduction and propulsion too powerful, and often too mysterious, to resist..." p.92

"Globalization". 正在身临其境地体验“全球化的在地化”

书评

正如卡斯托利亚迪所言，当代文明的问题状况在于它停止了对自身的拷问。齐格蒙特·鲍曼指出,全球化并非一种全球一致性,而是夹杂着复杂的社会问题,其中包含了空间意义上的身份等级区分和社会不平等。一些笔记：
在全球出现的商务、金融、贸易和信息流动的同时，一个本土化的、...

作者鲍曼我并不是很了解，感觉他又把我给饶进去了。导师JX说这是因为我们熟悉了英文文体所导致的问题，即便我们写中文，我们的语法习惯还是英文，我们喜欢简单的，清晰的三段式的叙述。
这也算是我读的第一本他的书，本周要讨论的主题是全球化和跨国网络，而这一...

【整理了一下五年前写的作业，先都放在豆瓣】
全球化已经成为当代学者无法绕开的一种世界现状，各个学科内对于这一局面的讨论也有不少。鲍曼的这本《全球化——人类的后果》，大概是对此最悲观的声音之一。
在鲍曼这里，“地方性”或者“本土性”或者“全球本土性”是一个频频...

鲍曼对于全球化进程所带来的后果持悲观主义者的态度。两极分化，旅游者与流浪者的比喻，社区分区的显现化、民族-国家主权的消解，消费社会的兴起，从全景监狱到对视监狱的转变等等，鲍曼为我们展现了新资本主义的发展带来的“严重”后果。

鲍曼对全球化的洞见无依带着悲观主义的色彩，在他看来，全球化在制造流动性的同时并没有给人类带来自由，反而从另一个方面加速了社会的两极分化，资本主义和全球化所带来的剥削进一步加强。
如吉登斯所言，晚进现代化社会是一个时空急剧压缩的社会，这种时空压缩造成了脱域，即...

提到了许多非常现实的社会问题，像米歇尔福柯所描述的全景式监狱图景（上层统治阶级和下层民众之间的关系）；社会财富两极分化日益加剧；流动性所产生的无保障和不确定性以及民众由此产生的对于生活的恐慌与焦虑等等。
作者对于下层民众的生活状态所持的态度是悲观的——像“奴...

现代性如果是对当今社会变迁的时间性的表达，那么全球化就是对它的空间性描述。交通与信息的发展，带来的是时空的压缩，全球的流动。时间，空间与流动成为了全球化的重要内核，影响着整体社会的变迁。
以时间来看，在现代社会中，从资本论倡导的劳动时间，到“时间就是金钱”...

全球化带来资金和人才流动的自由，但本书指出事实上存在两种截然不同的「自由」。一部分人同时拥有自由流动与画地为牢两种权利：一方面无论是肉身还是资本，都拥有在世界市场内来去自如的能力；另一方面，他们依靠严格的街区划分和住宅守严卫来隔断外部「危险」。与此同时，...

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