The meaning of globalization in the context of international relations

The term commonly Globalization means the set of processes that occurred in recent decades worldwide and characterized by progressive diminishing importance of geographical and spatial constraints in the development of post-modern societies, in the construction of the dominant values and the role of the sovereign state as compared to other non-state actors. Although the concept of globalization is the subject of varying ideological interpretations, it may, however, agree on the existence of a minimum of body processes that characterize it in the field of international relations. The most important of these is undoubtedly that which saw the development of a process in which international relations become dual, that is no longer exclusively the only state level - the state, but the world becomes increasingly integrated both at sub-state level and at supranational level.

The loss of exclusivity on the part of sovereign states in managing the domain of international relations gradually produces the erosion of sovereignty and the principles of international relations that were set at the end of World War II and in particular the principle of non-interference (or minimal interference) in internal affairs. In the field, these processes have led to the transformation of the international order post-Cold War through some trends in particular:

1) the trend toward regional supranational integrations;
2) the disintegration of states and the emergence of ethnic homelands or new sub-state nationalism;
3) the emergence of new transnational actors in the field of security, such as trans-national terrorist organizations or criminal cartels. According to Daniel Bell, the US sociologist scholar of post-industrial society, one of the key principles of globalization it is that "the nation state has become too small for the big problems of life and too big for the little ones".

The consequence of these changes in the security domain is that the power scale of States and rules - written and unwritten for their competition - undergo profound changes. Meanwhile, the gradual loss of control by the states on economic relations and the flow of capital, goods and ideas makes them weaker and especially undermines their ability to manage many files once exclusive, such as security, defense, of ‘high-tech, energy and telecommunications. A particularly important aspect of globalization has to do with convergence towards the Western model. The latter driver of globalization has been particularly important for the countries of South Eastern Europe, as a former Communist countries engaged since 1989 in a process of transition towards the values and the social model - the income of Western Europe.

Globalization and former communist countries of Eastern and South Eastern Europe: globalization without post-modernity

One of the main problems that posed a considerable difficulty to the convergence of the countries of South Eastern Europe and the Balkans to the political model of Western Europe was represented by the repute globalization has appeared suddenly, with the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact, without an adequate transition, in Western Europe, had lasted for decades. Many were in fact in the West years incubation of globalization that is not directly taken over the period of modernity, but that was preceded by a very wide range of transition, that scholars have called the period of post-modernity and that at least since the sixties has prepared the ground for the new phase of globalization that has deployed its explosive force since the nineties. The separateness of the communist regimes from the West and from the rest of the capitalist world has made those raincoats companies to the transformations taking place that were in Europe and in the global world and that, at that internship of history, made competitive blackberries and more developed the world's open Western societies.
When in the nineties, with the fall of the Iron Curtain political barriers, globalization has come to invest the societies of Eastern Europe and the weak state institutions that survived the transition of regimes. In this context, globalization has arrived in this region in a "hard", even forcibly pushing the countries of the region to a geopolitical convergence. The houses of the Yugoslav Civil War can be cited as an example of the emergence of globalization paradigms in the Balkan region. The houses of the Yugoslav conflict has represented for the first time since the end of World War II the assertion of a right to interfere in the internal affairs of a State for humanitarian reasons, in breach of the ban on the use of force in international relations and interference in internal affairs. One that would gradually be encoded as the principle of R2P, the responsibility to protect, and that for several years has been one of the most innovative paradigms of the new globalized international system, that is, the alleged right to use force against countries that commit that serious violations of human rights.

A result of the conflicting convergence towards the West occurred during the heyday of globalization in the nineties has been geopolitical the emergence of new dividing lines between the countries of the region who managed to complete the Euro-Atlantic convergence process and those they have failed. The frozen conflict of which is dotted region (Herzegovina Bosnia, Kosovo, Moldova, Georgia, Cyprus, Armenia, Ukraine) and the polarization between pro countries - Atlantic and those pro - Russians is another consequence of the geopolitical polarization created by globalization.

Globalization and emergence of Turkish geopolitics.

Another important change that the region experienced with the advent of globalization has been to the activation of the strategic depth of Turkey, that only at the end of the nineties managed to get out of his rigid shell Kemalist, globalizing its foreign action various theaters of what was the former Ottoman empire. To this period belong the increasingly close relations in economic, political and partly military with the Balkan countries, especially those with a majority of Muslim population.

At the same time, while Turkey rediscovered its Balkan dimension, it also developed a more complete Middle East strategy, in particular to counter the effects, negatively perceived in Ankara, the conflict in Iraq in 2003. This brought the country to tighten financial reports and political religious with the countries of the Persian Gulf, particularly Saudi Arabia. The two-fold expansion of Turkish foreign policy along the Balkan director and the Middle East has progressively involved the construction of a geopolitical contiguity between the countries of the Balkans and the Middle East themselves. Helping to weaken the regional differences expanding the extension and transnational flows of the region. Contiguity of which you will see the relevance is plastically during the migration flows from the Middle East to Europe through the Balkan corridor, and in the opposite direction of foreign fighters from Europe all'ISIL, both incoming and outgoing. The of Turkey's NATO membership, and therefore the special relationship with the US, and the ambition to enter the legal system - the income of the European Union accounted for two more dimensions global turkish Islam and, perhaps excessive, its ambitions.

Globalization and weak-state

Another important issue relates to the effects of the Balkan area globalization is the weakening of State structures and the spread of weak statehood status as one of the consequences of the collapse of the communist regimes, which have dragged with them the same concept state. The liberalization of politics and economics has opened the space for the advent of a new democratic statehood, conditions that have been exploited both by market forces (through capital investment, production relocation and development of a banking system and financial Western) type, either by phenomena such as organized crime, which in the new Balkan inserted into global
flows have quickly taken on the face of huge transnational criminal cartels capable of mobilizing in a much more effective resources and interests of the same states in the region.

**Globalization as Europeanisation**

For the Balkans and South Eastern Europe, globalization, however, it has mainly taken the political face of the Europeanisation, providing social change processes taking place in the Balkans a clear political context of reference and a goal to achieve. In addition, the process of approaching the European Union has also offered considerable resources both public and private (just think of the enormous funding bestowed by the Stability Pact, the projects financed by the International Monetary Fund and the EBRD and accession funds and pre-membership that accompany the different stages of approach to the EU). At the same time, the European inclusion process, which in itself is a globalization on a regional scale trial was held in parallel and it is interwoven with the NATO enlargement process, the latter a more global process, also includes US interests in the post cold war in particular towards Russia and towards the Islamic world, including the Balkans represent the extreme offshoot.

Globalization has thus entered the Balkan countries in a turbo-transition to the socio-economic model and the Western political, a transition not without problems of geopolitical legacy of the cold war. Globalization has thus favored the political and economic liberalization in the countries of the region, however, channeling it into a geopolitical scenario that strongly resented the strategic priorities of the Cold War. This process, while it took to build the processes of democratization and rapprochement to the EU on the other has led to the emergence of new nationalisms and the affirmation of ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and the creation of new states were born to crushing previous.

In the same trial, it showed a further character of the globalization of the Balkan geopolitical who was represented by the emergence of secular authoritarianism communism of a pro-Western political Islam in Muslim-majority countries in the region such as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. This emerging Islam has represented along with the new re-emerging nationalism, the Albanian, the Slovenian, the Croatian, the Macedonian, the second powerful force of geopolitical disintegration of the Balkan Yugoslavia before the exposure of the region to the forces of globalization. Islam in the Balkans, European wire and Atlantic thread should have reconnect Islam secularized Turkey nineties, increasing outreach to the Middle-East Europe's global projection and NATO.

**Globalization and fragmentation**

One of the paradoxes of globalization of the South East European region was represented by the fact that, at the same time it increased the relationships and global relations of the region's countries, deteriorating relations with the near abroad and relations between countries neighboring area.

The globalization paradigm that sees companies becoming increasingly dependent on foreign countries far and overall has taken in the Balkan region of the negative aspects that have taken on the face of bloody civil conflict that neither Europe nor NATO nor international organizations have been able to prevent or contain the time of opening the area to globalization. The South Eastern Europe globalization has seen the return of conflict pre-modern, ethnic and territorial type in parallel.

The current phase of globalization reflux (step that many have called post-global early as the second half of the 2000s) and the numerous structural problems which have participated in the construction of Europe, in the Atlantic alliance cohesion, regional stability and the emergence of new problems typical of globalization itself (such as transnational migration or global jihadism).
have made and tremely complex the opportunity to work out who were the winners and the losers of globalization. Turkey, for example, was one of the most benefactors countries advent of globalization in the early years of this decade deftly exploiting its dynamics it has managed to achieve a very important decade of economic growth and political liberalization. However, confirming the contradictions of global processes, the same dynamics and the same context of globalization have emerged to Ankara an endless series of internal and external security issues that make it difficult to judge whether the country is due between the winners and the losers. Surely the Balkans, for their proximity to Europe and to their history of transit and border region, have been one of the leading laboratories of some typical paradigms of globalization, in particular social change and the change pro-Western regime. To date, with the region suspended between incomplete European integration, American neo-isolationism, assertive return of Russian geopolitics, local instability, instability bordering the Middle East, the crisis in the West relations - Russia, the budget of the Global twenty years 1998 - 2008 for Southern Europe Eastern is definitely a budget full of light - dark.