

SGO2200 Globalisation and regional development

Course content

This course studies how economic globalisation and technological change interact in shaping development at the level of regions and countries. The book "Global Shift" by Peter Dicken is the main text used.

The first part of the course defines economic globalisation as growing functional interdependencies between countries and regions in the world economy. It proceeds to map contemporary trends, including the entry of countries such as China and India as major players. **Current debates over 'slowbalisation' and 'deglobalisation' are also introduced.**

The second part is more theoretical, discussing specifically the role of multinational companies and more generally the question of industry localization in light of modern space-shrinking transportation and communication technologies. The role of the state in regulating and facilitating economic globalization will be thoroughly discussed. Critical questions concerning who are the winners and losers in ongoing global shifts are reflected upon, with emphasis on how the policies, industrial structures and institutional conditions of regions and countries determine whether they benefit or not. Finally, economic globalisation will be discussed in the context of social and environmental sustainability challenges.

Learning outcome

Knowledge

- The goal of the course is to provide students with an understanding of some of the major changes going on in the world economy and the key actors making these changes happen.

Skills

- To be able to analyze the role of technological change global and regional economic change.
- To be able to analyze the role of transnational corporations in global and regional economic change.
- To reflect upon the positive and negative consequences of economic globalization.

Competences

- To be able to distinguish between normative accounts of economic globalization and real changes that affect people's lives.

Admission

Students who are admitted to study programmes or individual courses at UiO must each semester register which courses and exams they wish to sign up for [in StudentWeb](#)

Admission to this course is done on the basis of specific rules. For further information, please read: [Rangeringsregler ved SV-fakultetet](#).(In norwegian)

Prerequisites

Recommended previous knowledge

[SGO1001 – Innføring i Samfunnsgeografi](#)

Teaching

The teaching is organized as lectures and seminars, which will be given in English. The course is part of the regular course provision at The Faculty of Social Science.

[Application for change of seminar group](#)

Teaching is mainly held during daytime. Teaching is organised as a combination of lectures and seminars throughout the semester. On the semester page you can find information about time and place of the current semesters lectures and seminars.

Compulsory activities

There **are** no compulsory activities for the course in the spring **2023**

Access to teaching

A student who has completed compulsory instruction and coursework and has had these approved, is not entitled to repeat that instruction and coursework. A student who has been admitted to a course, but who has not completed compulsory instruction and coursework or had these approved, is entitled to repeat that instruction and coursework, depending on available capacity.

Examination

A 6-hour written school exam.

[Previous exams](#)

[Guidelines for writing a school exam \(English\)](#)

[Guidelines for writing a school exam \(Norwegian\)](#)

Digital examination

The written examination is conducted in the digital examination system Inspera. You will need to familiarize yourself with the digital examination arrangements in Inspera.

[Read more about written examinations using Inspera.](#)

Examination support material

Students may use dictionaries at this exam. Dictionaries must be handed in before the examination. Please read [regulations for dictionaries permitted at the examination](#).

Language of examination

The examination text is given in English. You may submit your response in Norwegian, Swedish, Danish or English.

Grading scale

Grades are awarded on a scale from A to F, where A is the best grade and F is a fail. Read more about [the grading system](#).

Explanations and appeals

- [Explanation of grades and appeals](#)

Resit an examination

If you are sick or have another valid reason for not attending the regular exam, we offer a [postponed exam](#) later in the same semester. See also our information about [resitting an exam](#).

Withdrawal from an examination

It is possible to take the exam up to 3 times. If you [withdraw from the exam](#) after the deadline or during the exam, this will be counted as an examination attempt.

Special examination arrangements

Application form, deadline and requirements for [special examination arrangements](#).

Evaluation

The course is subject to continuous evaluation. At regular intervals we also ask students to participate in a more comprehensive evaluation.

[Previous evaluations of the course](#)

Curriculum

Books

Dicken. (2015). *Global shift : mapping the changing contours of the world economy* (7th ed.). Sage, Chapter 1-11. 390 pages.

Articles

Aarset, & Jakobsen, S.-E. (2009). Political regulation and radical institutional change: The case of aquaculture in Norway. *Marine policy*, 33(2), 280–287.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2008.07.006>

Adler, P., Florida, R., King, K., & Mellander, C. (2019). The city and high-tech startups: The spatial organization of Schumpeterian entrepreneurship. *Cities*, 87, 121-130.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2018.12.013>

van Ark. (2016). The Productivity Paradox of the New Digital Economy. *International productivity monitor*, 31(31), 3–18.

Barrientos, Gereffi, G & Rossi, A. (2011). Economic and social upgrading in global production networks: A new paradigm for a changing world. *International labour review*, 150(3-4), 319–340. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1564-913x.2011.00119.x>

Block. (2008). Swimming Against the Current: The Rise of a Hidden Developmental State in the United States. *Politics & society*, 36(2), 169–206. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0032329208318731>

Sæther, Isaksen, A., & Karlsen, A. (2011). Innovation by co-evolution in natural resource industries: The Norwegian experience. *Geoforum*, 42(3), 373–381.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2011.01.008>

Coe, Dicken, P., & Hess, M. (2008). Global production networks: realizing the potential. *Journal of economic geography*, 8(3), 271–295.

Elder, & Dauvergne, P. (2015). Farming for Walmart: the politics of corporate control and responsibility in the global South. *The Journal of peasant studies*, 42(5), 1029–1046.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2015.1043275>

Fagerberg, Lundvall, B.-Å., & Srholec, M. (2018). Global Value Chains, National Innovation Systems and Economic Development. *European journal of development research*, 30(3), 533–

556. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-018-0147-2>

Frenken, K., Oort, F. V., & Verburg, T. (2007). Related Variety, Unrelated Variety and Regional Economic Growth. *Regional Studies*, 41(5), 685-697.

Gong, H., Hassink, R., Foster, C., Hess, M., & Garretsen, H. (2022). Globalisation in reverse? Reconfiguring the geographies of value chains and production networks. *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, 15(2), 165-181. doi:10.1093/cjres/rsac012

Hausmann. (2016). Economic Development and the Accumulation of Know-how. *Welsh Economic Review*, 24, 13–16. <https://doi.org/10.18573/j.2016.10049>

Hedberg. (2013). «Grapes of Wrath»? Power Spatialities and Aspects of Labour in the Wild Berry Global Commodity Chain. *Competition & change*, 17(1), 57–74. <https://doi.org/10.1179/1024529412Z.000000000025>

Hidalgo, Klingler, B., Barabasi, A.-L., & Hausmann, R. (2007). The Product Space Conditions the Development of Nations. *Science (American Association for the Advancement of Science)*, 317(5837), 482–487. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1144581>

Johanson, J., & Vahlne, J. E. (2009). The Uppsala internationalization process model revisited: From liability of foreignness to liability of outsidership. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 40, 1411-1431.

Lauridsen, L. S. (2018). New economic globalization, new industrial policy and late development in the 21st century: A critical analytical review. *Development Policy Review*, 36(3), 329-346

Meyer, & Sinani, E. (2009). When and where does foreign direct investment generate positive spillovers? A meta-analysis. *Journal of international business studies*, 40(7), 1075–1094. <https://doi.org/10.1057/jibs.2008.111>

Mazzucato. (2016). From market fixing to market-creating: a new framework for innovation policy. *Industry and Innovation*, 23(2), 140–156. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13662716.2016.1146124>

Morgan, G., & Kristensen, P. H. (2006). The contested space of multinationals: Varieties of institutionalism, varieties of capitalism. *Human Relations*, 59(11), 1467-1490. doi:10.1177/0018726706072866

Neffke, Henning, M., & Boschma, R. (2011). How Do Regions Diversify over Time? Industry Relatedness and the Development of New Growth Paths in Regions. *Economic geography*, 87(3), 237–265. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1944-8287.2011.01121.x>

Pegoraro, D., De Propris, L., & Chidlow, A. (2022). Regional factors enabling manufacturing reshoring strategies: A case study perspective. *Journal of International Business Policy*, 5(1), 112-133. doi:10.1057/s42214-021-00112-x

Perez. (2009). Technological revolutions and techno-economic paradigms. *Cambridge journal of economics*, 34(1), 185–202. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cje/bep051>

Rodríguez-Pose, A. (2018). The revenge of the places that don't matter (and what to do about it). *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, 11(1), 189-209. doi:10.1093/cjres/rsx024
%J Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society

Totalt 749 sider.