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REVIEW: GLOBAL SHIFT – STATE REALLY DOES MATTER

Abstract: This article is an essay reviewing the chapter "State Really does Matters" in the book *Global Shift* (7th edition, 2015) by Prof. Peter Dicken, Academician in Economic Geography, and related reflections. It should be noted that this is not a practical scientific research paper. Since Chapter 6 of this book deals with a current topic, the important points of the chapter have been explained to students/researchers who study economics, economics-related sciences, and economic geography in particular. This point is the purpose of the article. The article first tells a little about the book. This is followed by a summary of the chapter. Then, according to the content of Chapter 6, the analysis of the "practical case study" is presented.

Key words: economic geography, state, migration, investment, spatial, FDI, trade, economics.

Language: English

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Introduction

This essay reviews a chapter from Professor Dr. Peter Dicken's book *Global Shift: "The State does really matter"* (Economic Geography Book, 2015). This is not a scholarly work. It is a summary of what the author(s) thoroughly understood and comprehended after reading this book and a chapter as a student. The essay will first discuss the book a bit. Then follows a summary of one chapter (to be precise, it is number six). Then, according to the content of chapter six, the analysis of the "applied case study" is presented. The goal of the essay is to share the knowledge gained with other learners. The author(s) hope that the context of the essay will be useful for students learning economic geography and related topics.

2. About the book from the author's own perspective

This 7th edition of *Global Shift* has evolved in many ways over the years. However, the core of the discussion remains stable. Then, of course, the context has changed. That is, the world has changed to some degree (or extent). This book is not necessarily about "globalization," as is sometimes claimed, and that is what this issue is about. The problem, of course, is that this is one of those terms that has become so "commonplace" that in some ways it has almost lost its meaning. The author, Peter Dicken, often quotes the late great social scientist Susan Strange: "Globalization is one of those terminologies used by a lot of obscure thinkers who lump together all sorts of supposedly converging trends and call them 'globalization.'" So we see that

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the author is trying to distinguish between what's important and what's not.

"Globalization," then, is an exceptionally important phenomenon that affects all of our lives. It is not entirely clear that it is a phenomenon in which there can be a great deal of greatness, some other inconsistencies, and a great deal of simplification. The international shift tries to avoid the lure of absorption as much as possible. So it's primarily based on five basic principles that the author uses.

So these five basic principles are as follows:

A first principle is an approach to globalization that is grounded in the real world, both literally and figuratively. There is no actual or real empirical description based on internal material, but it is grounded in its own way and does not float, so to speak. A second principle is an approach rooted in the theoretical, ideological, and political issues of globalization. It is more than what you want. At present, the third principle is particularly important. Therefore, it seems that the author's description should bring the immediate events of the moment into a usable state, so to speak. How they fit into the long-term process of change in the world economy. So do not be overwhelmed by immediate predictions that often turn out to be wrong. Fourth, says Peter Dicken, we need to recognize that globalization is very complex. It is very simple and often tends to be very complicated. The composite combination of economic, political, and social processes seems to be very disjointed spatiotemporally. They are processes that are not easily predictable. Some people are trying. It has a massive impact on people's lives: positive, negative, and so on. And fifth, Peter Dicken is trying to expand on a method that presupposes some particularly egregious myths about globalization. For example, they ("globalists") say, "the world is flat" The author says, "Yes." They say, "The world is bored with us," but the author says, "It's not!" They say, "Global corporations rule the world," and/or "States no longer matter." But the author gives them credit: "Of course they do!"

Some say, "Globalization is always good," but the author tells us that's not true! The others say, "Globalization is so bad," Peter Dickens never tires of contradicting it, he says, "It is not!" So Peter Dickens teaches us that all these are myths. They are important because they influence how people think about problems. Some politicians or social media have made "globalization" even more complex in this way. After all, we are currently experiencing the consequences of probably the biggest international monetary disaster since the 1930s. The US financial bank Lehman Brothers collapsed (on September 15, 2008). It was in many ways an extraordinary, quite symbolic event. The catastrophic development is not over yet.

The impact is the monetary disintegration (i.e., financial collapse) that began with the subprime

credit market (i.e., mortgage market) disaster in the United States, and that is still reverberating, as the author explains, "reverberating" and "persisting." That is, keep it that way. For example, the cost of the money boom or the economic growth rates are planted in the maximum of the developed world. As a result, there were massive job losses. Unemployment has thus risen sharply, especially among certain segments of the population. The loss of income is so severe for many people that their livelihoods and businesses are almost at risk. Certainly to bring them to the limits of survival.

Yet at the same time, the incomes and wealth of the top 1% are "growing even more" after poverty (David Dollar 2001; The Washington Post, 2017). This is leading to widespread inequality (Cingano, 2014), social tensions, and an upsurge in popular resistance in many countries around the world (Keeley, 2015). The most obvious example is the "Occupy Movement"-the occupation of Wall Avenue cameras with the slogan "We are the 99%" (Cingano, 2014; Keely, 2015; Manuel Castells, 2015). In other words, the priority has changed to "the 1%" really getting it all, Dicken explains in this book. Overall, Peter Dicken attempts to address these issues in this edition of Global shift. He also tries to show how the global economy works from his perspective and the impact it has on people in different parts of the world. So this book tries to separate, if you will, the hype from the reality. So this edition of the book tries to give an informed perspective, but not a critical one.

3. Review the chapter six

At the beginning of this chapter (sixth section of Part 3 in Global Shift), the author mentions the "impact" of arguments to "deny the state." In other words, "to deny the state is to understand that the state does not play a crucial role in the world of globalization." Dr. Peter Dicken points out that such comments are not correct. For example, some people believe that the world has become a borderless space in which states no longer play a role. Thus, among other things, they emphasize that there were efforts to completely deny the state under the pretext of reducing its participation and influence in the economy and market (The Cataclysmic Events). Thus, the author states that after the global economic crisis, the view that "states really matter" must be "revived." This is because the state acted in a crucial position to eliminate the values of the crisis. Therefore, if someone thinks that "the power of the state has been completely destroyed by the forces of globalization," this does not correspond to reality. The reason is that "the state is the main force in shaping the world economy." The state has played the main role in the process of globalization itself (6). Thus, the author emphasized that countries put

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money into the financial sector to maintain "nationalization."

That is, globalization is based on the principle that states reveal their political barriers, and so it is argued that states have provided for globalization in many ways. Earlier, the author highlighted the terms: state, nation, and nation-state. Because one of the most important things to observe in the world today is the conflict between the three: state, nation, and nation-state. So, it is there (Glassner, 1993; Minghi, 1994). Regarding the term nation-states, the author

explains that the term "nation-states" is a recent phenomenon. However, against the background of this term (Danaeefard and Abbasi, 2018), the map of the world today is what it looks like. For example, the waves of decolonization in Africa and Asia in the 1960s and the collapse of the former Soviet Union after 1989 had a major impact on the map of nation-states. Against the backdrop of these events, the number of nation-states, as measured by "UN membership," has increased dramatically (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Map of the World, 2022
(Photo credit: UN Geospatial)

In the next part, the state is a "container." The reason for the metaphorical use of the word "container" is that it manifests itself as a "container" of nation-states - specific cultures and institutions. Although "nation-states" are defined as "containers," modern communication systems have contributed to their permeability. That is, ICTs have made these containers conductive. They can no longer remain transparent - closed to the world. "But that does not mean the container no longer exists. The next part discusses how the state should be understood as a cultural container. Hofstede identified four different cultural dimensions: a) individualism and collectivism; b) large or small power distance; c) avoidance of strong or weak ambiguity; and d) gendered (e.g., masculinity vs. femininity).

Hofstede thus shows how different countries can be characterized based on their position in various combinations of these dimensions (Gerard Hendrik Hofstede, "Cultural dimensions theory," Wikipedia; or Geert Hofstede, 2001). According to Dr. Peter Dicken, culture is a set of learned things, common, binding, interconnected symbols. Their meanings provide a set of guidelines for members of society. Together, these domains provide solutions to

the challenges that all societies must overcome to remain viable. However, Shalom Schwartz criticized them as "too narrow" (Dicken, 2015). Subsequently, Shalom Schwartz identified seven additional cultural dimensions (Schwartz, 1999) to complement Hofstede's dimensions (Burcu Tekeş et al., 2018: 972-976; Dicken, 2015). They are conservatism, intellectual autonomy, affective autonomy, hierarchy, egalitarian commitment, mastery, and harmony. These cultural dimensions thus dictate how actors such as the state, TNCs, and workers can behave, organize, and regulate themselves. East Asia's rise as the most dynamic growth region in recent decades can often be explained by its unique value system. The main components of the concept of "Asian values" essentially portray "Asia" as the moral opposite of the West. Thus, Asian inclinations toward hard work, thrift, and love of family are unproblematically seen as things that are lacking or lost in the West.

Next, learn about the composition of state policy. The structure of state policy is influenced by the following. First, by the type of capitalism (see Theodore and Peck, 2007). Second, by the size of the economy (Spolaore and Alesina, 1997; see also Joao,

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2015). Finally, the provision of physical and human resources. Relative position in the world economy (Dicken, 2015). Next, you come to fiscal policy. In this case, the government implements the policy of reducing or increasing taxes. Next comes monetary policy. In this sense, the state influences the size of the money supply within the country. It regulates the speed of money circulation, accelerates or slows it down. Then it is emphasized that liquid assets are important. Quantitative easing explains. Thus, governments generally provide the physical and human infrastructure to "create conditions of production that cannot and should not be achieved by the laws of the market" (qtd. in Table 1).

The following subsections refer to the postwar period II: Fordist economies, mixed economies, and Keynesian welfare state (KWNS) (John Agnew, 2004). In addition, the post-1980s period: the post-Fordist society, the market economy, market liberalization and deregulation are discussed and the importance of the state is emphasized. One of the functions of the state is referred to as privatization. In addition, the state regulates and stimulates the economy. The state is also important in the area of trade. That is, trade allows the state to effectively regulate the national economy. Finally, the state implements import policy. In this case, the state manages tariffs to reduce the competitiveness of imported goods. The state protects them. Non-tariff barriers are presented in the following comments. Quantitative and technical non-tariff barriers are mentioned. For example, the state regulates import

quotas, licenses, deposit systems, rules of origin, health regulations, etc.

The next part deals with direct investment or, more precisely, foreign direct investment. It was explained that everyone is interested in direct investment, but the degree of openness to it varies. Therefore, the government controls the policy of direct investment. Dr. Dicken states that "many countries have adopted FDI-friendly policies in the last two decades." Then there is a statement on "industry and technology." This is about considerations of whether or not to apply industrial strategies. In this context, Dr. Dicken explains that "many governments pretend not to interfere with their privatized industries." In reality, however, these governments often directly or indirectly promote industries. Especially if the sector depends on long-term investments based on science and technology. See Figure 6.11. Then we move on to comments on "growth clusters and agglomeration economies" Here's a look at R&D, Mariana Mazzacuto (Davos Agenda, 2022), and piggybacking.

Nonetheless, it goes to the part about labor markets. In this regard, countries are increasingly participating in labor market policies (Robert Hall and Nicolas Petrovski, 2016; Stefano Scarpetta, et al, 2021; Paul Swaim et al, 2016; Lucia Rizzica et al, 2018). It has been said that countries that have labor market policies are trying to make their labor markets more flexible.

Table 1. The State as a Regulator¹.

As a regulator, the State does the following things	
Functions	Remarks
<i>State defines the competitive situation.</i>	At the heart of political globalization (Simon Reich, 1998; Philip Cerny, 2007).
<i>State takes measures to increase international trade positions.</i>	
<i>State plays an important role in attracting investments</i>	Gaining a strong international competitive position.
<i>State organizes "Local tournaments"</i>	That is, he acts as an intermediary in attempts to attract investment projects to his national territory. Forms competitive bidding between state and local communities. Michael Porter is quoted here: "national competitive advantages are created through highly localized processes within the country. It sees governments (that is, States) as mere influences or contingents, rather than central factors".
<i>State manages national economy</i>	State activity is involved in building the economy and society. In this, the State not only arbitrates but also helps and supports.

Source: "Global Shift, Seventh Edition"- Peter Dicken (2015).

¹ See, Cousin (2011); Dicken, 2015; Braithwaite (2016).

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It is recalled that this has had many negative consequences (Dicken, 2015; see again, US model; Hamermesh, 2021: 361-3). However, it is explained that different labor market measures have emerged in different European countries and are used in different combinations. This is because governments are increasingly concerned about the financial costs of maintaining existing practices and the loss of competitive advantage. The next part discusses the importance of states as partners. Thus, if countries cooperate, regional trade agreements among countries will liberalize trade among members (Bagwell Kyle et al., 1997). However, Prof. Dr. Peter Dicken explains that in this case, there is also discrimination against third parties. So, one recalls these waves of regionalism that occurred in the second half of the 19th century (Foster Kathryn, 2001; Raimo Vaeyrynen, 2003), during the two world wars, and around 1981 (Milner H, Edward D, et al., 1999). One of the interesting facts is that the cooperation of countries (Dicken, 2015) in the matter of trade leads to the following: (1) *Changing the trade*: "trading with previous trading partners will be replaced with trading with partners within the block". (2) *Creating the trade*: "trade replaces domestic production or occurs when there is an increase in trade associated with economic growth within the block".

4. Applied Case Study Review²

1) Introduction

Looking for additional information to better understand this topic, I found an applied case study on China and Chinatowns. Indeed, China is on its way to becoming a global political and economic power. In this regard, China holds a strong position in the economic literature (Ibid). While Chinatowns were referred to as ghettos of Chinese immigrants in the West (in the 1905s), locals viewed them as "Others" (Ang, 2019), but today the Chinese diaspora is much more popular. For example, there are so-called "Chinatowns" in many major cities in North America and Europe, and established communities in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, and Africa (Figure 3).

For information, it is known that there are currently 35 Chinatowns in 19 countries in Asia, Europe, and the USA (Google, 2022). According to 2017 statistics (Wikipedia), there are more than 50 million Chinese in the world. Most of them live in Southeast Asia. For example, about 75% of the population of Singapore, about 22.4% of the population of Malaysia, about 14% of the population

of Thailand, and about 10% of the population of Brunei are Chinese (Figure 2).

This study, then, is concerned with the role of the Chinese diaspora in the emergence of the global Chinese business community. In general, it is concerned with the connection and influence of the state on the development of this diaspora and "other" national businesses. As Peter Dicken points out the importance of the state, "The state is not dead" (Global Shift, The 7th Edition, Chapter 6). Therefore, in this Review Essay, after a brief mention of other related studies on this topic, I will provide comments and opinions without deviating from the main meaning and essence of the chosen applied case study. This Review Essay is intended to help understand that the state really does matter, as indicated in Peter Dickens' "Global Shift." The state is a state in every sense, but it must be, in other words, the state must have its place.

2) Related studies

There are several studies on the Chinese diaspora and its role in the trade sector. The fact of importance of the state is contained in them. Let me mention some of them below. Ren and Liu (2021), in one of these studies, provided an examination of the growing business opportunities and emerging challenges of the Chinese diaspora in Southeast Asia. This discusses how transnationalism and nation-states shape their cooperation strategies and points out that the global Chinese diaspora has formed institutionalized transnational interactions through various mechanisms to facilitate interaction with China. This study also provides evidence of the prestige of the "state" acting as an important network node in the transnational socio-economic sphere linking migrant groups and the "motherland."

In another study, the Chinese diaspora in the African region cites the problem of "complaints that there are too many Chinese" in the African city selected for the study (Haugen and Carling, 2006). Although the focus of the study is on understanding the position of immigrants in the Chinese diaspora, it does not shy away from the facts about the importance of the state. As just one example, this research is linked to a conceptual framework developed based on the literature on Chinese migration to Europe and the former Soviet Union (Haugen and Carling, 2006). Kiyomi (2013) reflects on the globalization of the Chinese diaspora, focusing on the old and new images of Chinatowns. It emphasizes that the host state's support for the Chinese diaspora leads to "settlement" in a particular country. Finally, Ang Ien (2019) analyzes the perception of Chinatowns in attracting China's "new economic power" in her study. The study also includes reflections on the globalization of the idea of Chinatown, the so-called "rise of China". Thus, in the parts of the reaction against China that are determined by various concepts of global

² Note: Ibid – "The State Really Does Matter – Applied Case Study". Source: <https://study.sagepub.com/dicken7e/student-resources/chapter-6>

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development, facts pointing to the position of the state can be found in this study.

3) "The State Still Matters"- Chinatowns and the Chinese Diaspora.

First, the content of diaspora was touched a little in the Applied Case Study. In other words, a

diaspora is defined as a foreign minority community that has spread from its original center to more than one other region (R. Cohen, 1996; R. Cohen, 1997). This is not always voluntary on the part of diaspora members, but remains separate from the host community. Thus, a collective consciousness is maintained (R. Cohen, 1997; Catherine John, 2003).

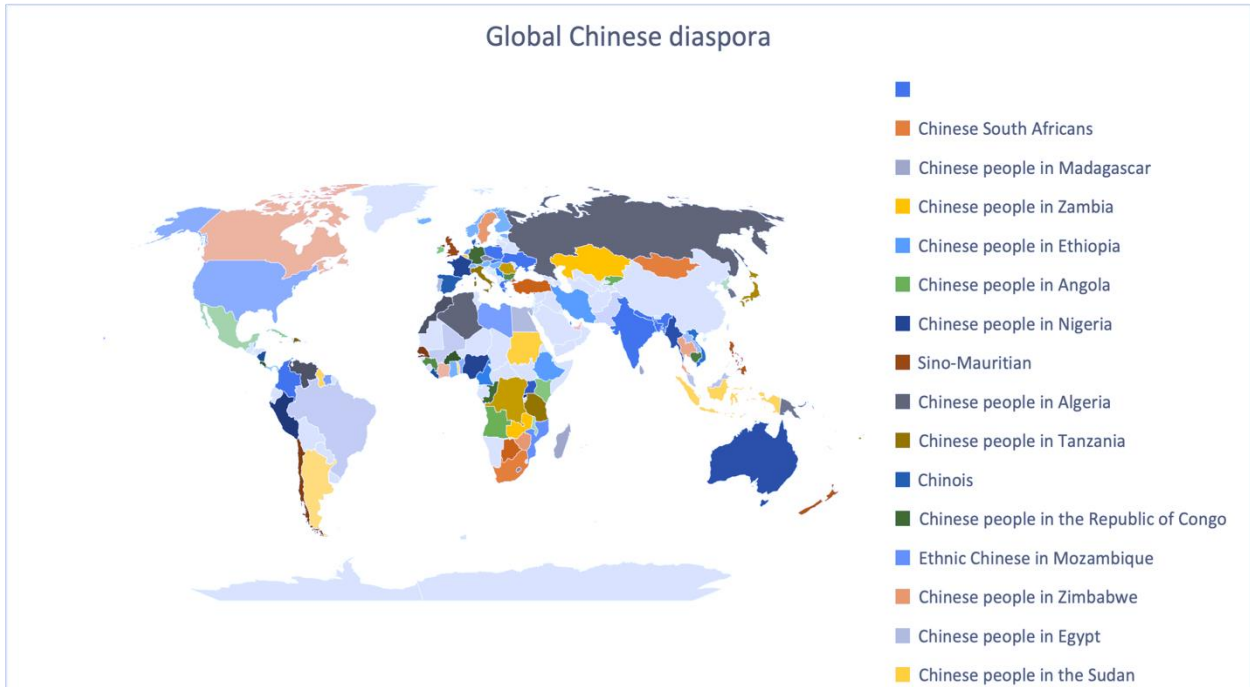


Figure 2. Global Chinese diaspora spread
 (Source: Wikipedia "Overseas Chinese")

The Chinese Diaspora by country

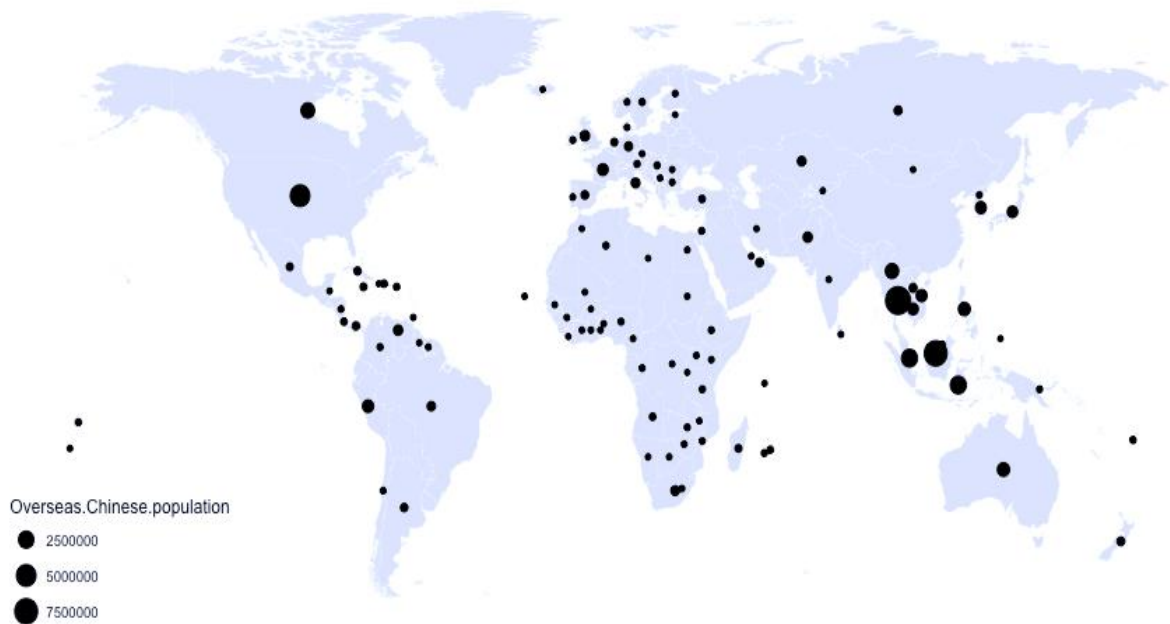


Figure 3. The map of Global Chinese Diaspora (2017)
 (Photo credit: Wikipedia.org)

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As for "Chinatowns", "Global Chinatowns", i.e. the globalization of the idea of "Chinatown", have emerged against the background of the increasing number of immigrants from China. In this regard, there are few relevant studies today (Ibid). This will be discussed below. Chinatowns have thus emerged because wealthy and/or business-minded (i.e., entrepreneurial) Chinese from the mainland - the PRC - came as immigrants to the most developed countries in the world. For example, the U.S., Canada, Australia, and/or other developed countries (e.g., Dubai). Here is an example for further understanding that the activity of large shopping malls selling Chinese products in the Middle East (mainly in the United Arab Emirates) or in European countries (cities in Germany and France) is one of the factors for the emergence of Chinatowns (Ibid). For the European regions, the history of China (the PRC) since 1949 mainly focuses on the isolation of the country from external influences. However, after the 1970s, economic and cultural openness increased in China. China has experienced many waves of migration over the past 200 years due to various political and social situations, with the most recent notable migration movement occurring after Hong Kong was returned to the PRC in 1997 (Ibid). In addition, there are different levels. Throughout China's history, openness has allowed members of the diaspora to maintain ties to China even during periods of isolation, and the current "openness" includes restrictions on Internet activity and political activism (Ibid). This may indicate that China's history as a globally advanced country is far from straightforward. (The case study refers to it as a "global activist" - Ibid).

4) The state's role in the viability of the diaspora and migrant businesses

Regarding Chinatowns, in the last hundred years, traditional Chinatowns have been preserved in some cities, while completely new Chinatowns have emerged in others. As mentioned earlier, these are large shopping centers selling Chinese products. Chinatowns can even be viewed positively by the host city, as traditional buildings or gateways, which are the main symbols of Chinatowns in Chinese memory, become tourist zones. This serves the viability of Chinatowns and the Chinese diaspora. For example, Kobe Chinatown in Japan and Incheon Chinatown in South Korea have been "renovated," some parts restored, and generally supported by the host government to promote tourism (Kiyomi, 2013). Thus, the emergence of Chinatowns or the Chinese diaspora on a global scale is linked to the flow of Chinese migration over the years. According to the applied case study we are revising, migrants (late 19th and early 20th century) - mostly unskilled laborers - contributed to the emergence of traditional Chinatowns. However, the influx of immigrants,

mostly entrepreneurs or skilled professionals, has increased since 1965 (Lu Xing, 2001). With the new neoliberal interpretations dominated by the attraction of China as a new economic power, the diasporic notions of Chinese migrants find their solution against the background of the development of the New Chinatowns (Kiyomi 2013). Certainly, this wave of migrants of different categories will lead to changes in education and housing. One of the interesting facts in the study is that earlier waves of migration were concentrated in urban indigenous communities (or "ethnic enclaves" - Ibid), while later waves settled around the city. Thus, it can be said that efforts have been made to build ethnic business and social networks and maintain relationships with other groups of Chinese on the mainland and abroad - the Chinese diaspora has gained the ability to have a significant impact on global business. For example, the "establishment of Chinese schools" (Lu Xing, 2001) was one of them. However, the idea of a Chinese diaspora is complicated (Ibid). The reason is that the differences between diaspora and hybrid groups have their particular characteristics. For example, it is pointed out that due to the strong regional differences in China, the support of people from the region is rare. Therefore, it has been pointed out that the state can play a crucial role in encouraging or hindering the growth of such businesses (or industries). An example of this is that the Canadian government has actively supported the immigration of Chinese entrepreneurs (Ibid), as reported by the Applied Case Study. According to the case study, the significance of this action by the Canadian government is that the state hopes to create closer ties with businesses in China (Ibid). Thus, while common ethnic ties are often cited as a reason for the "triumph" of the Chinese diaspora, regional changes, particularly whether the host country can help or hinder the development of migrant businesses, are becoming increasingly important. This is because, as we said at the beginning of this topic, the state is alive. It has to develop its own impact, and at the same time the state is undoubtedly present.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, while the People's Republic of China now considers the Chinese global diaspora an asset, those who have returned to China in light of China's positive attitude may face more difficulties in the Chinese context (Liu, 2016; Li 2022). This includes, for example, migrants who look Chinese but are culturally foreign (Selmer, 2002). In certain diaspora varieties, then, there are many ways in which states can act globally beyond recognized political and economic ventures. At the same time, isolation can be a "globalizing movement." As we conclude the topic of diasporas, it appears that diaspora-forming migrant communities can have

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"complex relationships with those in their mother country and/or with other networks." This shows that the diaspora is a "global complex network." This refers to the place and role of the state. The applied case study we have cited so far also concluded,

"Diaspora activity demonstrates the complexity of state or state-defined group involvement in globalization activities." Finally, the purpose of this case study was to reiterate that "the state really does matter."

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