

Economic globalization and countereconomic globalization from the perspective of Marx's theory of international division of labor

Guo Xiangping

School of Marxism, Dalian University, Dalian, 116622, China

Abstract: *In contemporary times, voices questioning and even opposing economic globalization are constantly emerging in the international community, and economic globalization is encountering adverse trends. Based on the analysis from the perspective of Marx's theory of international division of labor, it can be found that economic globalization, as an important manifestation of contemporary world economic development, has both positive and negative impacts on different nation states, which is a dialectical unity of both advantages and disadvantages. In order to promote the development of world history, it is necessary to sublimate the countercurrent phenomenon of economic globalization and reveal that it is an irreversible development trend with certain historical inevitability and certainty from the objective process of its influence on world history.*

Keywords: *Marx's theory of international division of labor; Economic globalization; Counter economic globalization; Historical necessity*

In contemporary times, economic globalization has encountered two sides of positive and negative attitudes: how to integrate into economic globalization and anti-reverse economic globalization, how to view these two economic phenomena, how to distinguish these two different voices, the first job is to theoretically clarify the cause of such phenomena. Based on Marx's theory of international division of labor, this paper discusses economic globalization and anti-economic globalization, clarifies their inherent characteristics, and provides a new perspective for understanding economic globalization and discriminating the anti-economic globalization.

1. Countercurrent phenomenon of economic globalization

At present, voices questioning and opposing economic globalization continue to emerge in the international community, such as Brexit 'withdrawal from the European Union and the US dropout, forcing economic globalization to run into a backlash. Along with the development of economic globalization, this countercurrent phenomenon gradually accumulates, disturbing the original international order, is the trend of trade protectionism spreading to the world in a new form, and hinders the division of labor and cooperation between countries. The concrete manifestations are: trade protectionism in economy, extreme conservatism in politics, blind xenophobia in society.

1.1 Economic: trade protectionism

The anti-economic globalization manifests itself in trade protectionism in economy. Trade protectionism is a measure taken by western developed capitalist countries to cope with the sluggish economic growth. With the deepening of economic globalization, the specific measures adopted have developed from the initial boycott of commodity import and export to layers of trade barriers. The US financial crisis in 2008 severely affected the economic development of various countries. In order to minimize the impact on their own economies, countries built high barriers one after another. For example, after taking office, US President Donald Trump successively withdrew from the group, put forward the "America First" principle, unilaterally tore up international treaties and vigorously promoted trade protectionism. Then Biden took the position, using military threats, economic sanctions and other means to create conflicts between major powers, showing the anti-economic globalization behavior. These anti-economic globalization thoughts become more and more fierce in western countries and spread to the world in a new form.

1.2 Politically: extreme conservatism

In the political aspect, the anti-economic globalization is manifested as the strengthening of extreme political tendency. The global financial crisis marked by the American subprime mortgage crisis has depressed the world economy and intensified social conflicts. In response, Western countries gradually changed their attitude of supporting economic globalization, which was further manifested as populism and used government power to control the economy. Among them, Brexit, as a symbolic political event against economic globalization, means the regression of regional economic integration and highlights its extreme political tendency against economic globalization. In 2018, the "Yellow Vest" movement took place in Paris, France, to protest against the government's tax hike on fuel to fulfill the Paris Climate Agreement, expressing the public's dissatisfaction with the widening gap between the rich and poor and the deteriorating living conditions. In addition, the US 'withdrawal from international agreements such as international trade agreements shows extreme political tendencies.

1.3 In society: blind xenophobia

Anti-economic globalization in the social aspects of nationalism, xenophobia. Since the outbreak of the European refugee crisis in 2010, a large number of refugees from the Middle East and Africa have fled to Europe to seek residence. The surge in arrivals has far outstripped the capacity of European countries, and Greece and Italy, in particular, have been overwhelmed as the first places of entry for refugees. However, European people also reject the influx of refugees. They believe that the influx of refugees increases the living pressure of local people, and will also have a certain impact on their public financial expenditure and welfare benefits. In this situation, countries have introduced restrictive immigration policies. For example, Germany's right-wing political parties advocate the establishment of an immigration scoring system to control immigration at the source. The United States wants to change its immigration policy and build a border wall. The policies advocated by countries from Europe to the United States exhibit blind xenophobia.

2. Economic globalization from the perspective of Marx's theory of international division of Labor

Marx pointed out that "where there is human society, there are production and living activities, so there must be a division of labor." [1] At the same time, "many people in the same process of production, or in different but interrelated processes of production, work together and collaboratively in a planned way, a form of labor called collaboration." [2] Social labor based on division of labor and cooperation is the main way of production. Therefore, in essence, division of labor and cooperation are two aspects of the same production process, and they are unified in production labor. As the trend of The Times, economic globalization, in essence, is the process of international division of labor and cooperation in which the economic activities of various countries constantly transcend national boundaries. From this point of view, Marx's theory of international division of labor and economic globalization have dialectical unity.

On the one hand, the international division of labor links economic globalization with the development of worldwide productivity, which provides the material foundation for the emergence and development of economic globalization. Marx fully affirmed the role of international division of labor in promoting the development of productive forces. International division of labor gradually eliminated the state of isolation, made each country and even each person's needs dependent on the world, promoted the exchanges between countries, and made the economies of countries interdependent. On the other hand, international division of labor links economic globalization with certain relations of production. While affirming the promoting effect of international division of labor on productive forces, Marx pointed out that under private ownership, the use of capital of productive forces leads to the unequal status among countries and the polarization of the world economy, thus revealing the exploitation of less developed countries by developed capitalist countries and the root cause of the global expansion of capital. On this basis, the international division of labor is not only the product of the development of productive forces to a certain extent, but also the result of the internal expansion of the capitalist mode of production.

It can be seen that economic globalization has dual effects and both advantages and disadvantages exist. The double-edged sword effect of economic globalization should be viewed dialectically. We should not only see that it serves the interests of human development and promotes the rapid growth of the world economy, but also take into account the new conditions and challenges it brings to the

development of all countries.

The positive impact of economic globalization. The leader Pointed out, "Economic globalization has provided a strong driving force for world economic growth and facilitated the flow of goods and capital, progress in science, technology and civilization, and people-to-people exchanges. It serves the interests of all countries. " [3] First, economic globalization has injected strong impetus to the progress of the world economy. Economic globalization makes countries dependent on each other, promotes the flow and allocation of production factors in the world, gets rid of the restrictions of regional resources and market to the greatest extent, improves the efficiency and quality of the market, and then makes countries learn from each other's strengths. While improving their own level of economic development, it strengthens the vitality of the development of the world economy. Secondly, economic globalization has promoted the progress of science and technology and civilization among countries. Science and technology are closely related to production activities. The development of economic globalization enables science and technology to spread and exchange in the world. For developed countries, based on certain material basis, constantly innovate science and technology, improve the mode of production, so as to establish a new industrial structure and promote the development of industrialization. For countries at a lower level of development, this approach brings new development opportunities and pushes them to make continuous progress. At the same time, under the influence of economic globalization, the ways and means of communication between different civilizations have increased and the exchanges between civilizations have become more frequent, pushing forward human civilization. Third, economic globalization has strengthened the exchanges between people of all countries. With the development of economic globalization, people's social relations have been developed in an all-round way. Individuals no longer simply communicate with their own people, but have more comprehensive and universal communication on a global scale. In the process of economic globalization, the individual naturally expands into the "world history" individual. With the advance of this wave, other exchanges based on economic exchanges, such as those in politics, culture, ecology and other aspects, are increasing, making people become "real people".

The negative impact of economic globalization. The leader Pointed out, "Economic globalization is a double-edged sword. It not only provides strong driving force for global development, but also brings new conditions and challenges that need to be seriously confronted. "[4] First of all, economic globalization causes uneven development among countries. While economic globalization makes some countries rich, it also makes others poorer and poorer. In particular, economically disadvantaged countries have to obey the orders of developed countries in the process of participating in economic globalization. In this case, developed countries gain more interests in the process of development, while developing countries gain less interests. As a result, rich countries get richer while poor countries get poorer, exacerbating the gap between rich and poor countries. Second, economic globalization has increased the risk of a global economic crisis. In the era of economic globalization, the economies of all countries are interconnected and increasingly interdependent. All countries are in a state of mutual prosperity and mutual loss. The economic crisis in any one country will spread to other countries connected with it, and then break out the world economic crisis. Thirdly, economic globalization has weakened national economic sovereignty. The first is that multinational companies operate across the world without borders, making it impossible for individual countries to manage their networks. Second, the development of international organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has affected the economic affairs of countries and regions, leading to obstacles in the exercise of national economic sovereignty. The development of economic globalization is established on the basis of the transfer of certain economic sovereignty by each participating country, so it has eroded national economic sovereignty to a certain extent.

3. The historical inevitability of economic globalization from the perspective of Marx's theory of international division of Labor

3.1 The inevitable trend of the development of the productive forces

First, the general development of productive forces promotes the further deepening of the division of labor into international division of labor. The application of modern large-scale industrial production mode has promoted the rapid improvement of production tools, the gradual improvement of production efficiency and the continuous increase of commodity production. At this time, the domestic market cannot fully absorb, can only turn to foreign markets for consumption around the world; And the raw materials needed to process these commodities are also due to the increase in the number of

commodities, the country cannot be self-sufficient, and then turn to other countries for resources. As a result, as far as its scope is concerned, the division of labor gradually develops from internal division of labor to international division of labor, which promotes the formation of economic globalization.

Second, the general development of productive forces disrupted the old monopoly trade. With the development of productive forces, the emerging bourgeoisie acquired capital through violence, plunder and other illegitimate means, carried out unequal trade transactions, and formed monopoly trade in the market. Although this form of trade made economic activities initially show international characteristics, it did not have a full international nature, so it still belonged to regional trade. The general progress of productivity interrupts the monopoly trade and forms international trade based on international value in the process of development. This international trade promotes economic activities to break the regional restrictions and speeds up the process of economic globalization.

Third, the general development of productivity promoted the establishment of world markets. In the mid-17th century, in order to gain more profits, capitalist countries seized the world market by exporting surplus products and plundering raw materials, thus realizing economic globalization in space. Subsequently, the rise of large industries in the 19th century led to the unprecedented development of productivity, broke the regional restrictions, and promoted the real formation of the world market. Economic globalization came into being with the final formation of the world market.

3.2 The direct product of capital expansion abroad

Marx pointed out that the nature of capital is to pursue self-multiplication as much as possible, which is rooted in the private ownership of the means of production. Under private ownership, needs are used to satisfy the needs of the bourgeoisie itself. In the pre-bourgeois society, the social productive forces were relatively low, and people's material and spiritual needs were relatively limited. Therefore, people engaged in production activities only to meet their own direct needs. However, in capitalist society, people's production activities are no longer to satisfy their own needs, but become the need to obtain value. In order to get more surplus value, the bourgeoisie began to invent machines to improve the production efficiency of labor, obtain more surplus goods, and then exchange for more surplus value. When the bourgeoisie tasted the sweet fruits brought by the machine, they tried to improve the technical level and improve the machine. In this impetus, opened the great industrial age.

In the great Industrial era, the level of science and technology had undergone qualitative changes, and the application of science and technology in the field of production by the bourgeoisie made more and more commodities produced, which the domestic market could not absorb, and the contradiction between supply and demand became increasingly prominent. In order to relieve the pressure of the domestic market, the bourgeoisie broke through the national boundaries and sought overseas markets. They established contacts all over the world, expanded the commodity sales market, looked for the source of raw materials and established the world market. With the development of the world market by the bourgeoisie, countries with different levels of economic development were involved in the circulation of commodities. The economies of countries in the world were connected with each other and formed a state of interdependence, which further promoted the general progress of productive forces and exchanges, and the development of productive forces and exchanges further promoted the formation and development of economic globalization.

3.3 The inevitable result of economic marketization

Market economy is the product that socialized mass production develops to a certain stage. As early as in the early stage of human society, commodity economy had sprout, but its real development was in the period of capitalist society, the development of commodity economy aroused the enthusiasm of economic subjects, and improved the efficiency of economic development. With the continuous development of commodity economic relations and the economic operation process of the whole society, market economy comes into being. In order to obtain more profits, each economic subject will try to seek the origin of raw materials with the lowest price and the most favorable commodity sales market, so as to produce high-quality and inexpensive commodities, gain competitive advantages in each economic subject, and then beat the rivals to obtain the maximum profit. This unrestrained desire for profit must require an infinitely broad market. As long as the market is large enough, economic growth will be infinitely expansionary until all countries in the world are involved in the market economy. In this sense, market economy is not national in nature, but global. It has the inherent momentum to break through regional restrictions, instinctively break through market blockade, break

through national barriers, and seek greater space for development. Therefore, the development of market economy and economic globalization have internal compatibility, and economic globalization is accompanied by the development of market economy.

The world economic system continues to evolve under the role of market economy. In terms of its scope, it follows the direction of "each country, within the region and the world", and finally forms globalization, which promotes the economic connection of all countries. The inevitability of internationalization of the market economy itself requires countries adopting the market economy system to open their markets and implement the policy of opening to the outside world. Only when all countries open their doors to the outside world economically can a liberalized, international and open economic model be formed and economic globalization has real substantive significance.

3.4 Active choices of various economic entities

Objectively speaking, economic globalization is an inevitable trend in line with the law of human society development. However, the law in the social field is different from that in the natural field. In the natural field, the law plays its role automatically without human intervention and has nothing to do with human behavior. In the social sphere, laws are expressed through conscious, purposeful actions of human beings. Regularity and purposiveness are important characteristics in the development of human society. Therefore, in this sense, economic globalization is not only an inevitable trend of historical development, but also a conscious and subjective choice of people. Its development is not divorced from the law of social history, is not subject to human will as the objective necessity, but also because of human subjective factors affect the speed, breadth and depth of its development.

Since the early 1970s, the "stagflation" crisis appeared in western countries. In order to get rid of the impact of this crisis, Western countries vigorously promoted the neoliberal policies, relaxed economic control and opened the international market, thus promoting the development of economic globalization. One scholar argues that "Globalization is nothing more than a political excuse to implement an unpopular neo-liberal economic orthodoxy." [5] Therefore, on the one hand, economic globalization is an inevitable process of the development of historical laws; on the other hand, it is also the result of the capitalist mode of production, which is the subjective choice of various economic subjects.

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