**Globalized Resistences**

It is a social movement critical of economic globalization. The movement also commonly referred to as the global justice movement; alter globalization movement, anti-globalization movement, anti-corporate globalization movement, anti-globalist movement, anti-corporate movement, movement against neo-liberal globalization.

Supporters believe that by the late 20th century those they characterized as “ruling elites” sought to harness the expansion of world markets for their own interests; this combination of the states and multi-national corporations has been called “globalization” or “globalization from above”. In reaction, various social movements emerged to challenge their influence; these movements have been called “anti-globalization”.

**Anti-Globalization Movement in Different Places of the World**

The drawbacks of Globalization led to the emergence of anti-globalization movement or demonstrations which constitute Resistance to Globalization. Resistance Globalization means at the following anti-Globalization movements or demonstration organized at various places against the raised voices meetings or conferences concerning Globalization.

1. **Berlin (1988):** The annual meeting of the international Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, that took in West Berlin 1988, saw strong protests that can be categorized as the a precursor of the anti-globalization movement. One of the main and failed objectives was to derail the meeting.
2. **Paris (1989):** A counter summit against G7 was organized in Paris in July1989. The event was called “ca suffit commeca” (that is enough) and principally aimed at cancelling the dept contracted by southern countries. A demonstration gathered 10,000 people and an important concert were held in la Bastille square with 20,000 people. It was the first anti-G7 event, fourteen years before that of Washington. The main political consequence was that France took position to favour debt cancellation.
3. **Madrid (1994):** The 50th anniversary of the IMF and World Bank which was celebrated in Madrid in October 1994 was the scene of the protest by an ad-hoc coalition of what would later be called anti-globalization movements. Starting from the mid- 1990s, annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank Group have become center for the anti-globalization movement protests. They tried to drawn the bankers’ parties in noise from outside and held other public forms of protest under the motto “50 Years is Enough”. The Spanish King Juan Carlos was addressing the participants in a huge exhibition hall, two Greenpeace activists climbed to the top and showered the attendants with fake dollars bill carrying the slogan “No Dollar for Ozone Layer Destruction”. A numbers of demonstrators were sent the notorious Carabanchel Prison.
4. **J18:** One of the first international anti-globalization protests was organized in dozens of cities around the world on June 18, 1999. The drive was called the Carnival Against Capital, or J18 for short. The Protest in Eugene turned into a riot where local anarchists drove policy out of a small park. One anarchist Robert Thaxton , was arrested and convicted of throwing a rock at a police officer.
5. **Seattle/N30:** A major mobilization of the movement, known as N30, occurred on November 30, 1999, when protesters blocked delegates’ entrance to the WTO meetings in Seattle, Washington, USA. The protesters forced the cancellation of the opening ceremonies and lasted the length of the meeting until December 3. There was large permitted march by members of the AFL-CIO, and other unauthorized marches by assorted affinity groups who converged around Convention Centre. In the protest the police fired tear gas at demonstrators who blocked the street and refused to disperse. As of 2002, the city of Seattle had paid over 200,000 dollars in settlement of lawsuits filed against the Seattle Police Department for assault and wrongful arrest.
6. **Mass Arrests Conducted:** mass arrests were conducted; 678 people were arrested on April 15. Three time Pulitzer Prize winning, Washington Post photographer Carol Guzy was detained by police and arrested on April 15, and two journalists for the Associative Press also reported being struck by police with batons. On April 16 and 17 the demonstrations and street actions around the IMF that followed, the number of those arrested grew to 1300 people. A class action law lawsuit was filed for false arrest.
7. **Washington D.C. 2002:** In September 2002, estimated number of 1500 to 2000 people gathered to demonstrate against the Annual meetings of IMF and World Bank in the street of Washington D.C. Protesting groups included the Anti-Capitalist Convergence, the Mobilization for Global Justice. 649 people were arrested, five were charged with destruction of property, while others were charged with parading without permit or failing to obey police order to disperse. Protestors sued in Federal Court about the arrests. In 2009, the city agreed to pay 8.25 million dollar to almost 400 protesters and bystanders.
8. **Genoa:** The Genoa Group of Eight Summit Protest from July 22, 2001 was one of the bloodiest protests in Western Europe’s recent history. It is evidenced by the wounding of hundreds of policeman and civilians forced to lock themselves inside their homes and the death of young Genoese anarchist. Police have subsequently been accused of brutality, torture and interference with non-violent protest and hundreds were arrested during the days surrounding the G8 meetings.
9. **International Social Reform:** The first World Social Forum (WSF) in 2001 was supported by the city of Porto Alegre (Where it took place) and the Brazilian Workers Party. The motivation was to constitute a counter- event to the World Economic Forum held in Devos at the same time. The slogan of the WSF is “Another World is Possible”. An International Council was set up to discuss and decide major issues regarding the WSF, while local organizing committee in the host city is responsible for the practical preparations of the event. In June 2001, the IC adopted the World Social Reform Charter of Principles, which provides frameworks for international, national and local Social Forum worldwide.

**The Slogan was “Against war, against racism and against neo-liberalism:** The idea of creating a meeting place for organization and individuals opposed to Globalization was soon replicated somewhere. The first European Social Forum (ESF) was held in November 2002 in Florence. The slogan was “Against the war, against racism and against neo-liberalism”. It was the participation of 60,000 delegates and ended with a huge a demonstration against the war. The more ESFs took place in Paris (2003), London (2004), Athens (2006) Malmo (2008) and the latest SFS in the Istanbul (2008