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Introduction to Global Studies

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Introduction to Global Studies

Question 1

Globalization is defined as integrating the global economies via an expanding variety of local and international regional trade and investment treaties. Many administrations are deliberately lowering the government's involvement in commercial matters. Consequently, the movement of commodities, services, and information throughout the world has increased. Economic globalism is defined as long-distance movements of commodities, amenities, capital, and the knowledge and perspectives that complement the marketplace transaction.

Zeibote et al. (2019) argue that there has been significant growth in international commerce and venture in the global economy. Therefore, trading accounts for more than half of all economic activity in the global economy. On the contrary, the major cultural impacts of globalization are the transmogrification of established belief systems and regions, the collapse of shared norms by commercialism and traditional social fabrics, cyber-culture, innovative religions, and evolving work ethics, the rapid dispersion of alienation compelling an ever-increasing sum of people to rely on easily accessible pretentious religious irrelevancies, and relating anomie to globalization.

Polaski et al. (2020) conclude that globalization may harm environmental integrity without appropriate public policy. Such a result sparks a debate about the policies and governance required to reinforce globalization and environmental quality mutually. This area investigates the degree to which new trade regulations impact governments' and global governance organizations' capacity to implement successful environmental policies outside of the trading system. There is additional research on the degree to which new environmental rules will impair enterprises' capacity to compete on a global scale. Legal experts, economists, and political scientists are often involved in this research.

Violations of labor and global inequality are fueling the race to the bottom. Most states relax regulations and rules instead of refining them to gain an edge over competitors. Consequently, the ecosystem, workers, the community, and the company's stockholders might all suffer long-term consequences. However, Inequalities remain relatively entrenched despite the benefits introduced by globalization. Likewise, rising isolationism and authoritarianism portend to undo years of global collaboration and transparency that raised many individuals out of profound poverty, nurtured ethnic variety, and allowed the quickest conjunction of per capita income growth (Local Futures, 2020). The possible solution to this challenge is prioritizing people-centered growth, requiring a broad spectrum of structural policies, ranging from social security to active labor market regulations and strategic funding for education, abilities, innovations, and physical infrastructure.

Question 2

2 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded in July 1944 at the United Nations Bretton Woods Conference in New Hampshire, United States (Raei et al., 2019). The 44 nations present pursued to establish a system of global economic ties to evade reiterating the viable capital outflows, which helped contribute to the Great Recession in the 1930s. The IMF endorses international monetary collaboration, economic security, global trade assistance, increased occupation and justifiable economic development, and poverty reduction worldwide.

Raei et al. (2019) argue that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, later named World Bank, was founded in 1944. The World Bank Group is an unprecedented collaborative partnership, with 189 participating nations, workers from over 170 nationalities, and office space in over 130 localities: five organizations working in improving countries to find long-term solutions to poverty and create mutual prosperity.

The World Trade Organization was founded in January 1995, but the trading schemes can be traced back more than half a century. WTO is the only multinational union that deals with global vocation rules. WTO agreements at its core, which have been negotiated enacted by most of the global trading countries. Their goal is to make trade as smooth, foreseeable, and unrestricted as possible.

Farrell and Newman (2019) suggest that international organizations have a role in understanding that globalization is creating new prospects for global economic growth. Likewise, they have a role in developing and enhancing living standards through trade, investment, capital flows, and advances in technology, notably information technology; thus, they develop policies that encourage interdependence.

The neo-liberal economic policies support the current global economic system such that it is based on the fact that free markets can self-regulate. Therefore, governments are completely incapable, captive to private interests, and an impediment to market efficiency; market outcomes are essentially earned in decentralized terms; and that allocation creates arbitrage opportunities by punishing the economy's successes and rewarding its losers. As a result, the government loses, whereas investors win (Tödtling & Trippl, 2018).

Question 3

Immigration is a human rights issue because there are numerous cases of human rights violations against migrants. Opposition to acknowledging migrants' rights is linked to the mistreatment of immigrants in low-status, poorly regulated, or illegal areas of the economy. Unauthorized migrants are frequently regarded as a reserve of flexible labor, exempt from labor safety, healthcare, minimum wage, and other regulations, and readily deportable (Neale, 2019).

Poros (2019) argues that nativism contributes to the rise of right-wing extreme white nationalism in that white nationalism has long posed a significant threat far beyond the borders of the United States. Right-wing extremism is growing in three ways worldwide as a result of nativism: through populist nativist, anti-immigrant, and anti-Islam mass demonstrations by ordinary citizens, and through the electoral victory of far appropriate political parties; and through rapidly increasing neo-Nazi and white nationalist youth terror and violence.

The purpose of social movements in the social order is not always to accomplish a goal or modify regulation. Similarly, social movement allows individuals to join together, speak out, and raise cognizance of important delinquents. They may employ their constitutional rights while additionally making reforms in the world. A social movement has to promote awareness of a concern individuals were formerly unaware of to be operative (Giraldo & Rosset, 2018).

Paris (2019) maintains that it is a conceptual error to estimate the influence of colonialism on African development just by looking at accomplishments during the colonial period. Africa after independence appeared nothing as it would have in the devoid of

colonialism. Indeed, most post-independence economic collapse in Africa can be directly ascribed to colonialism since the processes that caused this loss was created by colonial society.

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