

Globalization and its discontents

Business



Globalization has increased due to advancement in technology. Nations have build relationships with each other.

They contact in terms of trade and other organizational support. The emergency of new technology has led to the emergency of new social media which cause increase in globalization. People in different countries communicate with each other and contact in business internationally.

Globalization has been beneficial, because countries with economic crises get help from stable countries. For example, America has been providing economical support to many Third World countries.

America gives out financial loans and aid like food to those stuffing nations. On the other hand, it has negative effect which makes many countries to suffer. Currently, Third World countries are suffering because of globalization. It leads to the emergency of cultural war and illegal trade. The United States laid down policies to govern international relationship. The policies have helped America to benefit from globalization and this enabled them to develop economically.

The Major International Initiatives of the Clinton's Administration in the Aftermath of the Cold War Clinton being the President of America led in development of the economy. After the Cold War, the country persistent Clinton was accused of committing perjury to the state, and he admitted it before jury. In order to improve the economy, Clinton's administration had to propose the policies to govern international affairs. Clinton entered office after America had won the Cold War, and, at that time, America was only a

superpower. Clinton did not give direction to foreign policy. The administration was focusing on foreign policy.

The imitation made sure there were no foreign policy crises. The policy focused on five principles which enabled it to operate with few crises. It focused on strong alliances with Europe and Asia. This promoted trade and reduced conflict since they were superpower countries. The second principle was positive relationship with former adversaries. The third was advancement in technology for the improvement of national security.

The fourth principle focused on the conflict with local communities, and the fifth principle was effective economic integration (Foner, 2008). The administration made strong alliances with Europe and Asia. They interacted with each other and made meetings on governance issue. Europe and Asia neighbor America, so the administration wanted to have friendly relationship with the neighboring nations. They made trade together and contacted meeting.

The nations discussed on how to improve peace and the economy of the countries. They regulated currency and made sure their currency did not lose value. The administration took an initiative of maintaining positive relations with the adversaries. Those who supported and assisted them in trade and other development maintained the same relationship after the Cold War. America had many countries which fought for their support, and, after the war, they still had the same relationship. They supported them when they had a need of economical or other support (Foner, 2008).

They had a global perspective on local conflicts. They assisted and solved all the problems which arose in other countries. They solved conflict like cultural crises. The countries which had civil war or crossed border war got assistance from America. For example, in Iraq, America supported and fought to stop the war which made many people lose their lives. America provided AID to those nations which could not support and take care of their people in order to reduce crises.

They are providing assistance to many African nations today (Foner, 2008). They adopted national security priorities to incorporate the advancement in technology. The advancement in technology made America to make good weapons. The weapons made by Clinton's administration have been viewed as crises reducers. They made sophisticated weapons including nuclear bombs and computer weapons. These weapons were used to conquer nations which did not stop fighting.

They fought against Iraq which caused trouble to many nations. America used the weapon to counter terrorists in the whole world. They took care of national security by fighting against the terrorist groups which caused trouble in many Third World countries. They trained their military personnel to provide security to the whole world and counter all groups and countries which threatened the well-being of other nations. They provided monitoring devices to monitor all risk people.

America also empathized on the effective economic integration. They encouraged trade and regulated foreign currency value. They made sure that their currency did not lose value in order to maintain economic status

(Foner, 2008). America devoted much interest to Eastern Europe, and Clinton expanded NATO to the east. Russia objected the influence of NATO since they did not want interference of their political and business affairs. They wanted to control their satellites and have freedom.

NATO advocated that all nations should have the same economical and political view. They sought out to fight against Russia until it accepts to give access to satellites. The administration improved the aspect of human rights and got involved in promoting the human rights rules in the countries which had shown no respect to human dignity. They interfered with wars in different countries like Bosnia, Kosovo, Ireland, North Korea, and Middle East among others. NATO assisted the civilian in those regions since they had been tortured and mistreated.

Those countries which did not accept the policy of NATO like Russia declared war against them (Foner, 2008). The Forces that Drove the Economic Resurgence of the 1990s America advanced in economy after the War. There are factors which made the economy expand, and thus, America had an economical boom period. Keynesian economist explains that the economy advanced due to the government inclusion of Keynesian principals in government spending. During this period, European nations and America had financial repressions which included low interest rates. They adopted the Keynesian principals, and it enabled them to have few debts and negative interest rates.

This made countries like UK reduce their debt without adding expenses to the government. Free market economist states that free market and

deregulation contributed to economic boom. The market was free, and each person could trade in the market. This led to the inclusion of new products in the market hence reducing trade of illegal products and existence of dirty market. The liberation policies enabled the market to grow and made new people get into the market. The introduction of new products and emergency of new traders created employment opportunities, and this made all people have income and boost the economy of the country by paying out taxes (Foner, 2008).

After war, the countries analyzed problems they had in inflation and made a policy to govern the economy. The political relation between the former Axis powers and western Allies were normalized. This comes about because of the financial instability suffered before the war. The American councils of economic advisers made policies which assisted in development of the economy. The advisers were used to develop plan on improvement and researched on issues which affected the economy.

The improvement of technology and introduction of computers in the market helped to make work easy. People used the computer and internet in trade, and this made business develop and the economy stabilized (Foner, 2008).

Cultural Conflicts that Emerged in the 1990s Many cultural wars broke out in 1990s in different countries. The wars led to the loss of lives and increase in poverty rate. Many people fled from their homes and became refugees in foreign countries.

Some of the countries did not accept refugees, and this made the victims have much trouble. The Congo war broke in early 1990. In 1997, the Zairians

fought against each other while overthrowing Mobutu Sese Seko from government. The Gulf War took place in 1990s between the people of Iraq; the UN security forces intervened in the war and protected the victims whose rights were violated. Saddam Hussein was accused of drawing down the prices of oil and flooding the market of oil and imposing high prices. The Chechen War ended in 1996 and was fought against Russian Federation.

The people of Russia fought after the 1994 campaign (Foner, 2008). Other cultural wars include the Kosovo War fought between 1998 and 1999, Yugoslav Wars from 1991 to 1999, the Kargil War fought in 1999, Ten Day War in 1991, and the Bosnian War from 1992 to 1995. Those wars were fought between different ethnic groups due to the cultural conflict. The United States of America got involved by protecting the rights of the victims. NATO supported the victims and those who suffered loss due to war. They provided security and material assistance to those people who had been displaced from the homes.

The wars weakened international relationships. Countries did not like to trade or contact any business with countries which had conflicts and wars (Foner, 2008). Conclusion Globalization has promoted the well-being of many countries. Countries cannot work and develop without foreign assistance. Each country needs external assistance in order to develop. Third World countries should develop business and other relationship with the superpower and the most developed countries.

The importation and exportation of goods and services should be regulated to avoid dirty marketing. Globalization has disadvantages and countries

should work to minimize the disadvantages and make sure that they maintain an outstanding relationship with each other.