

****Definition:**

Globalization and Human Rights

Globalization:

Anthony Giddens (1990) describes globalization as “ the intensifications of worldwide social relations which link distinct localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring miles away.”

Globalization means integration of countries through commerce, transfer of technology, and exchange of information and culture. It includes acting together and interacting economies through trade, investment, loan, development schemes and capital across countries. These flows include knowledge, science, technology, skills, culture, information, and entertainment, besides direct human resource, telework, and outsourcing. This interdependence has increased the complex tensions and ruptures among the nations. For the engineers, the issues such as multinational organizations, computer, internet functions, military development and environmental ethics have assumed greater importance for their very sustenance and progress.

****types of globalisation**

Types of Globalization

1. Economic: Countries that trade with many others and have few trade barriers are economically globalized.

2. Social: A measure of how easily information and ideas pass between people in their own countries and between different countries(include access to internet and social media networks).

3. Political: The amount of political co-operation there is between countries.

**** 5 Causes of Globalisation :::**

Causes of Globalisation:

1. Improved Communications



- The development of communication technologies such as internet, email and mobile phones have been vital to the growth of globalisation because they help MNCs to operate throughout the world.



- The development of satellite TV channels such as Sky and CNN have also provided worldwide marketing avenues for the concept and products of globalisation.



Causes of Globalisation

2. Improved Transport

- The development of refrigerated and container transport, bulk shipping and improved air transport has allowed the easy mass movement of goods throughout the world. This assists globalisation.



Causes of Globalisation:

3. Free Trade Agreements

- MNCs and rich capitalist countries have always promoted global free trade as a way of increasing their own wealth and influence.
- International organisations such as the World Trade Organisation and the IMF also promote free trade.



Causes of Globalisation:

4. Global Banking

- Modern communication technologies allow vast amounts of capital to flow freely and instantly throughout the world.
- The equivalent of up to \$US1.3 trillion is traded each day through international stock exchanges in cities such as New York, London and Tokyo.



Causes of Globalisation:

5. The Growth of MNCs

- The rapid growth of big MNCs such as Microsoft, McDonalds and Nike is a cause as well as a consequence of globalisation.
- The investment of MNCs in farms, mines and factories across the world is a major part of globalisation.
- Globalisation allows MNCs to produce goods and services and to sell products on a massive scale throughout the world.



https://www.slideshare.net/shelbbb527/globalization-powerpoint?next_slideshow=1

Implementing Technology Tool to Promote Globalization

Facebook: The ability to communicate with people all over the world.

Skype(Video chatting): The ability to have a live visual meeting with people all over the world.

Twitter: The ability to communicate and share information with people all over the world.

WikiSpaces: The ability to share ideas, thoughts and images with people all over the world.

Phones: The ability to verbally/ visually communicate with people all over the world.

Microsoft office: The ability to verbally/ visually communicate with people through a office setting through email, live chat and instant messaging.

*Definition of Multinational Corporations

*Advantages of developed countries due to Multinational Corporations

*Demerits of developing countries due to Multinational Corporations

Multinational Corporations

- Organizations who have established business in more than one country, are called multinational corporation. The headquarters are in the home country and the business is extended in many host countries. The Western organizations doing business in the less-economically developed (developing, and overpopulated) countries.

Advantage of Developed countries

1. Inexpensive labor,
2. Availability of natural resources,
3. Conducive-tax atmosphere, and
4. Virgin market for the products,

Benefits of the developing countries

1. Fresh job opportunities,
2. Jobs with higher remuneration and challenges,
3. Transfer of technology, and several social benefits by the wealth developed.

But this happens invariably with some social and cultural disturbance. Loss of jobs for the home country, and loss or exploitation of natural resources, political instability for the host countries are some of the threats of globalization.