MEMILIKI GLOBALISASI MEMILIKI PENGARUH

POSITIF ATAU NEGATIF DI DUNIA?

Globalisasi adalah interdependensi yang tumbuh dari orang-orang di dunia yang melibatkan integrasi ekonomi, teknologi, dan budaya. Hal ini digambarkan sebagai peningkatan gerakan orang, pengetahuan dan gagasan, serta barang dan uang melintasi perbatasan nasional yang telah menyebabkan meningkatnya keterkaitan di antara dunia. Globalisasi sering dianggap dalam istilah ekonomi, tetapi seperti yang kita ketahui ada komponen utama lainnya yang terlibat dengan ide ini termasuk ekonomi, politik, dan budaya. Beberapa mengasosiasikan globalisasi dengan modernisasi, sedangkan oleh yang lain dianggap bahwa ada perubahan masyarakat tradisional menjadi yang industrial Barat. Ini menantang kita menjadi perdebatan apakah globalisasi positif atau negatif.

Dalam perspektif dunia, sebagian orang memandang globalisasi sebagai sesuatu yang menguntungkan, melihatnya sebagai kunci bagi masa depan kita dan bahwa perkembangan ekonomi dunia kita tidak terhindarkan. Ini memiliki potensi membuat masyarakat lebih kaya melalui perdagangan, dan menyampaikan pengetahuan dan pemahaman kepada orang-orang di seluruh dunia. Meskipun ini benar, yang lain melihatnya dengan ketakutan karena mereka percaya bahwa globalisasi meningkatkan ketidaksetaraan di dalam dan di antara negara-negara dan membahayakan standar hidup untuk mencegah kemajuan sosial. Dengan argumen inilah tidak ada kesederhanaan pada gagasan globalisasi. Apakah globalisasi mengeksploitasi negara-negara miskin untuk menguntungkan orang kaya? Saya percaya bahwa kondisi globalisasi hanya akan memajukan dunia kita dan terus mengintegrasikan sistem yang berbeda yang akan menjadi keuntungan bagi modernisasi internasional.

Sistem ekonomi dunia hanyalah salah satu faktor di era globalisasi. Selama dua abad terakhir, kegiatan ekonomi telah menjadi lebih dan lebih berorientasi global dan, sebagai akibatnya, perdagangan internasional telah menjadi faktor sentral di seluruh dunia. Perusahaan multinasional yang mencakup manufaktur, pertanian, keuangan, dan media bergantung pada sarana globalisasi ekonomi ini. Sangat penting bagi semua perusahaan multinasional bahwa perdagangan dunia bersifat progresif sehingga dunia mungkin lebih menguntungkan.

Peningkatan transaksi ekonomi di seluruh dunia meningkatkan GDP dunia dan pengembangan industri baru dalam pembebasan ekonomi. Proses ini memiliki dampak positif terhadap globalisasi yang memimpin ekonomi menjadi manifestasi di dunia kita. Bebe rapa orang menganggap ini hanya menguntungkan bagi Utara industri karena pertumbuhan yang cepat dari integrasi ekonomi tidak terlihat di seluruh ekonomi Selatan. Keprihatinan orang-orang ini adalah bahwa globalisasi secara negatif mempengaruhi individu bersama dengan masyarakat bangsa. Bagaimana pemerintah dapat membantu keprihatinan masyarakat terhadap globalisasi?

Interdependensi ekonomi yang mengalir dari globalisasi semakin melemahkan peran pemerintah nasional. Dengan globalisasi, kekuatan pemerintah nasional menyusut dan pemerintah menjadi kurang penting. Beberapa ilmuwan politik berpendapat bahwa globalisasi melemahkan negara-bangsa dan bahwa institusi global secara bertahap akan mengambil alih fungsi dan kekuatan negara-negara bangsa. Yang lain percaya bahwa sementara peningkatan interkoneksi global akan menghasilkan perubahan dramatis dalam politik dunia, negara-bangsa akan tetap menjadi pusat kegiatan politik internasional.

Komponen terakhir yang sangat penting dalam proses globalisasi adalah budaya. Ada prospek perubahan lokal maupun individu ketika berhadapan dengan budaya. Banyak negara menyeragamkan dengan konsumen global serta mengadopsi ide-ide liberal baru. Anak-anak juga dipengaruhi oleh budaya mereka oleh citra dan nilai-nilai baru, dengan juga dampak dari ide-ide pendidikan. Ada juga pertukaran dan penyebaran ide-ide seperti agama, musik, makanan, dan tradisi dalam setiap budaya. Globalisasi telah meningkatkan penyebaran budaya populer dengan mudah dan efisien dari negara-negara maju di Utara di seluruh dunia. Dengan demikian, banyak pasar media di negara-negara yang belum berkembang dipenuhi dengan produksi dari negara-negara maju Utara. Banyak yang telah mengakibatkan mencoba untuk membungkam ekspresi budaya, tetapi karena potensi homogenisasi global dunia kita, nilai-nilai dan selera budaya sedang berlangsung proses globalisasi.

Jadi, apakah globalisasi memiliki lebih banyak efek positif atau negatif terhadap dunia kita? Dalam istilah ekonomi, politik, dan budaya, globalisasi membantu menghubungkan orang-orang di seluruh dunia. Hal ini memungkinkan barang dan jasa diproduksi di bukan hanya satu bagian dunia, tetapi semuanya, membuat mereka lebih mudah diakses oleh sejumlah orang yang lebih beragam. Ini meningkatkan layanan perdagangan, pertumbuhan teknologi, dan pasar dunia. Ada lebih sedikit hambatan yang meningkatkan komunikasi antar negara. Lebih banyak interaksi antara orang-orang dari berbagai negara mengarah ke lebih banyak toleransi yang memungkinkan lebih sedikit konflik dan lebih banyak persatuan dan stabilitas politik. Globalisasi memungkinkan kita menemukan peluang dan kebebasan. Ini memaparkan kita pada pengaruh baru dari budaya yang berbeda yang memungkinkan kita untuk tumbuh secara individual dan global.

Dalam hal positfif globalisai

* Globalization has created and expanded foreign trade in the world.

Things that were only found in developed countries can now be found in other countries across the world. People can now get whatever they want and from any country. Through this developed countries can export their goods to other countries. Countries do business through international trade, whereby they import and export goods across the global. These countries which export goods get comparative advantages. Organizations have been established with a view to control and regulate the trade activities of the countries in the world so to have fair trade. World trade organizations emerged as a powerful international organization capable effectively influencing individual governments to follow international trade rules, copyrights, policies on subsidies, taxes and tariffs. Nations can not break rules without facing economic consequences (Piaseck R. and Wolnicki M., 2004) .

The number of nations that are dependent on trade, foreign capital, and the world financial markets increased greatly. Countries engaged in foreign trade enjoy comparative advantage. The post Recardian trade theories predicted that specialization in labor and capital intensive goods would bridge enormous wage gaps between the poor and the rich countries, that is the developing and developed countries, sparing the latter from massive labor immigration (Gerber J., 2002).

* The positive effects of globalization on culture are many!

Not all good practices were born in one civilization. The world that we live in today is a result of several cultures coming together. People of one culture, if receptive, tend to see the flaws in their culture and pick up the culture which is more correct or in tune with the times. Societies have become larger as they have welcomed people of other civilizations and backgrounds and created a whole new culture of their own. Cooking styles, languages and customs have spread all due to globalization. The same can be said about movies, musical styles and other art forms. They too have moved from one country to another, leaving an impression on a culture which has adopted them.

* **Technology**

This is a powerful force that drives the world toward a converging commonality.

It has proletarianized communication, transport, and travel. People from different places everywhere wants all the things they have heard about, seen, or experienced through technology. Organizations through its managements can obtain knowledge from different places in the world that can be used in the organization.

Television and medias played a big role in influencing the perception of the world, from a relatively small national unity and reality, into a global market and international concerns. As multinationals establish subsidiaries in new locations, they transfer know how from the parent to the local operation. Knowledge flows from one unit to another as a whole organization benefits from development activity. One of the ways that organizations use in knowledge transfer is the movement of personnel, which takes place within multinationals. This build up a bank of knowledge about working in different situations with people from different cultures and this represents a stock of knowledge that could be developed and used to benefit the organization (Kamoche, 1997).

Negative

In developed countries people have jobs insecurity.

People are losing their jobs. Developed nations have outsourced manufacturing and white collar jobs. That means less jobs for their people. This is because the manufacturing work is outsourced to countries where the costs of manufacturing goods and wages are lower than in their countries. They have outsourced to developing countries like China and India. Most people like accountants, programmers, editors and scientists have lost jobs due to outsourcing to cheaper locations like India.

Globalization has led to exploitation of labor. Safety standards are ignored to produce cheap goods. "In practice, however, the recent experience in Latin America has been that many such open-handed multinationals moved their operations to, for example, China or South East Asia because of cost and market considerations"(Piasecki R. and Wolnicki M., 2004).

**Western culture.**

Globalization has led to the spread of western culture and influence at the expense of local culture in developing countries like Africa. Most people now in developing countries cop what people in developed countries do. So, its like they ignore their own culture and practice western culture ( Goyal K.A., 2006). For example dressing styles and eating habits, language. All these can affect management in one way or another example it can cause misunderstandings because of language barrier.

Salam

Good morning guys

I’d like to present our result of our group discussion

Our discussion its talk about JUDUL

first part i will explain the prediction, n the last part is question

before predictor read the content globalization is

this question is too hard for us, I ask help for another group to help, and I choose question number 1 that will be answered by group 3

and number 3 i choose for the group 4

the last question 7 i choose group 1

thanks for your attention guys,salam

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Yang nak di tules predictor yang sblm membaca

As Positive

* Globalization has created and expanded foreign trade in the world.
* The positive effects of globalization on culture are many!
* technology is a powerful force that pushes the world toward centralized commonality

As Negative

* In developed countries people have jobs insecurity.
* Globalization has led to the spread of western culture and influence at the expense of local culture in developing countries like Indonesia

SETELAH Membaca

Positif

* globalization helps to connect people all around the globe
* making goods and services more accessible to a wider range of people.
* Globalization allows us to find opportunities and freedoms

Negatif

* increased global interconnectivity will result in dramatic changes in world politics, the nation-state will remain as the center of the international political activity.
* globalization negatively affects individuals along with the nation's society

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positif (sebelum membaca)

In developed countries people have jobs insecurity. Developed nations have outsourced manufacturing and white collar jobs.

This is a powerful force that drives the world toward a converging commonality.It has proletarianized communication, transport, and travel. People from different places everywhere wants all the things they have heard about, seen, or experienced through technology.

The positive effects of globalization on culture are many!. Not all good practices were born in one civilization.

Globalization has created and expanded foreign trade in the world. Things that were only found in developed countries can now be found in other countries across the world.

Negative (sebelum membaca)

In developed countries people have jobs insecurity.Developed nations have outsourced manufacturing and white collar jobs. That means less jobs for their people.