

# PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBALIZATION SOCIAL JUSTICE AND WELFARE

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**What is the social perspective of globalization?** The social dimension of globalization refers to the impact of globalization on the life and work of people, on their families, and their societies. Concerns and issues are often raised about the impact of globalization on employment, working conditions, income and social protection.

**How does globalization affect social welfare?** The globalization process may have other consequences as well for the welfare state. For instance, the increased mobility of individuals across countries increases the usefulness of international portability of welfare-state entitlements – pensions as well as the availability of affordable health care.

**What are the three 3 perspectives in globalization?** Holton (Making globalisation) recognised three key perspectives in globalisation theory—hyperglobalist, sceptical, and transformationalist.

**How does globalization affect social justice?** Key Words- social justice, ambedkar views globalisation. is a great social value in providing a stable society and in securing the unity of the country. In general, Social justice may be defined as “the right of the weak, aged, destitute, poor, women, children and other under-privileged persons”.

**What are the 5 perspectives of globalization?** As we have already established, globalization refers to the increasing pace and scope of interconnections crisscrossing the globe. Anthropologist Arjun Appadurai has discussed this in terms of five specific “scapes” or flows: ethnoscapas, technoscapas, ideoscapas,

financescapes, and mediascapes.

**How does globalization affect social aspects?** Socially, globalization has facilitated the exchange of ideas and cultures, contributing to a world view in which people are more open and tolerant of one another.

**What is the relationship between social justice and social welfare?** Social justice intersects with social welfare in its concern for the extent to which persons have equitable access to resources for human development, both within a society and globally.

**How does social welfare affect society?** The basic definition of social welfare is simple: the well-being of a society. Factors that can affect this well-being include having access to essential social services, enjoying a strong quality of life, and living in a safe and healthy environment.

**How does globalization affect social inequality?** Why is Inequality Increasing? Globalization can increase wage inequality in a relatively rich country by increasing the imports of manufactured goods using predominantly low-skilled labor from developing countries. Conversely, it opens more opportunities for exports in high-tech firms that use more high-skilled labor.

**What are the 3 ideologies of globalization?** 'Ideologies of globalization: market globalism, justice globalism, religious globalisms' investigates the ideologies underlying globalization, which endow it with values and meanings. Market globalism advocates promise a consumerist, neoliberal, free-market world.

**What are the three main concepts of globalization?** These are: 1. 'globalisation' understood as being about transference, 2. 'globalisation' understood as being about transformation, and 3. 'globalisation' understood as being about transcendence. ...

**What are the three C's of globalization?** Communication, collaboration, and cooperation: 3 key elements for globalization.

**How does Globalisation affect social welfare?** Considering as our reference the results of the encompassing study by Cammeraat (2020), globalisation, by leading to an increase in family benefits, will result in less poverty (the same applies to unemployment and Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs)) and inequality (the

same applies to old age pensions).

**What is globalization of justice?** Justice globalism is an approach to globalization that focuses on social or left-wing notions of global justice. This can be compared to market globalism, which is a more business-friendly approach.

**What is the concept of social justice?** “Social justice is the view that everyone deserves equal economic, political and social rights and opportunities. Social workers aim to open the doors of access and opportunity for everyone, particularly those in greatest need.” National Association of Social Workers. “Social justice encompasses economic justice.

**What is the social theory of globalization?** And what do social theorists mean when they talk about globalization? While globalization can still remain a vague term even in social scientific discussions, a great deal of social theory has focused on globalization as a distinct shift in the spatial and temporal dimensions of social life.

**What is social global perspective?** What is a global perspective? A global perspective is a comprehensive lens through which you see the world around you. It shapes how you perceive and understand your own identity and the identity of people you interact with, as you begin to understand what goes into shaping culture.

**What is social globalization in simple words?** Social globalisation refers to the sharing of ideas and information between and through different countries. In today's world, the Internet and social media is at the heart of this. Good examples of social globalisation could include internationally popular films, books and TV series.

**What is the social perspective concept?** The social perspective in psychology suggests that a person learns of the rules along with the accepted norms of a society via interacting with other persons. This learning takes place through both imitation of others and biological survival processes.

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**What are 5 interesting facts about Panama Canal?**

**What is the Panama Canal Short answer?** The Panama Canal is a constructed waterway that connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across the Isthmus of Panama. It is owned and administered by Panama, and it is 40 miles long from shoreline to shoreline. Ships can cross going in either direction, and it takes about 10 hours to get from one side to the other.

**What was the problem with Panama for a canal?** The Panama Canal is reliant on rainwater, which is in short supply. A lack of rain and the El Nino weather phenomenon have contributed to the second driest year in the canal's 110-year history. Last October was the driest month since records began.

**Why did Panama allow the U.S. to build a canal?** Panamanians had old grievances against Bogotá and a history of rebellion. Private interests linked to the old French canal company now approached both private Americans and the Roosevelt administration to support the secession of Panama from Colombia, to be quickly followed by signature of a canal treaty.

**What country owns the Panama Canal?** After a period of joint American–Panamanian control, the Panamanian government took control in 1999. It

is now managed and operated by the Panamanian government-owned Panama Canal Authority. The original locks are 33.5 meters (110 ft) wide and allow the passage of Panamax ships.

**How long does it take for a ship to go through the Panama Canal?** On average, straight through from one ocean to the other, the Panama Canal transit can be completed in approximately 8-10 hours.

**Why is the Panama Canal so famous?** As one of the 7 Wonders of the Modern World, the Panama Canal is a must-see for anyone traveling in the country. Built to dramatically decrease the travel time for ships between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, the Canal has seen over 900,000 vessels and counting.

**How many people died in the Panama Canal?** Between 1904 and the end of construction in 1913, the United States recorded the deaths of 5,855 canal workers. When combined with the deaths from the French venture, Parker estimates it amounted to 500 lives lost for each mile of the canal.

**Why can't the Panama Canal use sea water?** Freshwater from the basin's rivers was used to fill the locks, as seawater would have been costly to pump, and the salt content could have damaged the sluice gate mechanisms and affected the aquifers. One of the world's largest artificial lakes, Gatun, was constructed to accomplish this.

**Why did they shut down the Panama Canal?** Panama Canal transit restrictions slated to stay in place until April 2024. Cargo ship transiting through the Panama Canal locks. Drought, driven by a combination of El Niño and climate change, has disrupted shipping through the Panama Canal in recent months.

**Can you swim the Panama Canal?** In 1928, American travel writer Richard Halliburton swam the length of the Panama Canal, swimming 50 hours total in the water over a 10-day period while escorted by a rowboat. Governor M.L. Walker granted him permission to swim along with a small launch, a cameraman, a newspaper reporter and an expert rifleman.

**What country did not want the Panama Canal?** Within 6 months, Secretary of State John Hay signed a treaty with Colombian Foreign Minister Tomás Herrán to build the new canal. The financial terms were unacceptable to Colombia's congress,

and it rejected the offer.

**What US president gave up the Panama Canal?** One of President Jimmy Carter's greatest accomplishments was negotiating the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, which were ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1978. These treaties gave the nation of Panama eventual control of the Panama Canal.

**Who currently controls the Panama Canal?** Who owns the Panama Canal? The Panamá Canal is owned by the Panamanian government and operated by the Panamá Canal Authority (Autoridad del Canal de Panamá (ACP)). It has been fully in Panamanian hands since year 2000 when the Torrijos-Carter treaty, signed in 1977, took effect.

**Which president built the Panama Canal?** President Roosevelt had accomplished in 1903-1904 a treaty with the new nation of Panama that gave the United States the right to build and fortify a canal that connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Panama Canal opened in 1914.

**Which disease was one of the Panama Canal's biggest changes?** One of the most important achievements of the US era of canal building in Panama was the successful control of yellow fever, a disease that had plagued the region for centuries and had undone the French canal building effort two decades earlier.

**Can the U.S. still use the Panama Canal?** In 1977, the United States and Panama signed the Carter-Torrijos Treaties to set basic governing standards for the Canal through 1999 and guarantee its permanent neutrality. These treaties went into effect in 1979, and on December 31, 1999, Panama assumed full jurisdiction and operational control over the Canal.

**Who gets the money from the Panama Canal?** The Canal operations provide benefits to the State through the payment of dividends or net profits. These profits are generated when Canal revenues exceed the cost of operation, investment, and modernization, and are transferred to the Republic of Panama.

**What is the average cost for a ship to go through the Panama Canal?** It is estimated the Canal supplies 12% of Panama's gross domestic product. Normally container ship transits cost somewhere between \$60,000 and \$300,000. With

continued congestion conflated by drought and low water, an auction system allows some ships to buy their way to the front of the line at the Canal.

**How deep is the water in the Panama Canal?** Panama Canal, Lock-type canal, Panama. Extending across the Isthmus of Panama, it connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is about 82 km (50 mi) long from deepwater to deepwater, with an average depth of 13 m (43 ft) through the Gaillard (Culebra) Cut. The width varies between 150 to 300 m (500 to 1,000 ft).

**What is a fun fact about the Panama Canal?** Approximately 7,300 or nearly 92 percent of the work force of the Panama Canal is Panamanian. The 13,700 transit in 1996 carried more than 198 million long tons of cargo to ports throughout the world. More than 60,000,000 pounds of dynamite was used to excavate and construct the Panama Canal.

**What are 10 interesting facts about Panama?**

**What are some facts about the Panama Canal in 1914?** Completed in 1914, the Panama Canal symbolized U.S. technological prowess and economic power. Although U.S. control of the canal eventually became an irritant to U.S.-Panamanian relations, at the time it was heralded as a major foreign policy achievement.

**What makes the Panama Canal special?** The Panama Canal serves as a maritime shortcut that saves time and costs in transporting all kinds of goods. The 80-kilometer waterway communicates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in one of the narrowest points of the American Continent.

**What are some facts about the new Panama Canal?** While the expanded locks are 70 feet wider and 18 feet deeper than those in the original Canal, they use less water due to water-savings basins that recycle 60 percent of the water used per transit.

## **Second Conditional Exercises and Grammar**

The second conditional, also known as the unreal present, is used to talk about situations that are unlikely to happen or that depend on a condition that is not likely to be met. It is formed using the following structure:



## If + Past Simple, would + base form of the verb

**Example:** If I won the lottery, I would buy a new car.

### Exercises

#### 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the second conditional.

a) If I had more time, I \_\_\_ (go) for a walk every day. b) What \_\_\_ (you do) if you found a wallet full of money? c) I \_\_\_ (not be) so stressed if I didn't have so much work to do. d) If it \_\_\_ (rain) tomorrow, we would have to cancel the picnic. e) How \_\_\_ (you feel) if you lost your job?

**Answers:** a) would go b) would you do c) wouldn't be d) rained e) would you feel

#### 2. Rewrite the following sentences in the second conditional.

a) I can't afford a new car. b) I don't have enough money to travel. c) I don't know how to speak French. d) I'm not good at math. e) I don't have any time to exercise.

**Answers:** a) If I could afford a new car, I would buy one. b) If I had enough money, I would travel. c) If I knew how to speak French, I would learn it. d) If I was good at math, I would get better grades. e) If I had more time, I would exercise.

#### 3. Write sentences in the second conditional based on the following situations.

a) You want to win a lottery. b) You need to study for an exam. c) You want to meet your favorite singer. d) You want to lose weight. e) You want to have a better job.

**Answers:** a) If I won the lottery, I would quit my job and travel the world. b) If I studied for the exam, I would pass it. c) If I met my favorite singer, I would ask for an autograph. d) If I lost weight, I would be healthier. e) If I had a better job, I would earn more money.

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