

UNIT-3

GLOBALIZATION

- ⇒ Process of increasing ^{inter-}connectedness between countries and people around the world.
- ⇒ It is driven by a no. of factors, including advances in transportation and communication technology, rise of MNC's etc.

MNC'S

- 1) Companies that operate in different countries
- 2) Play a significant role in globalization, as they are able to move goods, services, capital across borders easily.
- 3) They have significant impact on economies of countries in which they operate.

International Trade

- 1) Exchange of goods & services b/w countries
- 2) Allow countries to specialize in production of goods & services that they are good at producing.
- 3) Help to reduce poverty & promote economic growth.

* Issues associated with GLOBALIZATION

- 1) Loss of job in developed countries
⇒ MNCs move production to countries with low labor costs, they can lead to job losses in developed countries.
- 2) Exploitation of workers in developing countries
MNC exploit workers by paying low wages & using them in dangerous working conditions
- 3) Environmental impact of MNC's
MNC's damage the environment by polluting the air, water, land and by contributing to climate change.

- 4) Loss of Cultural Identity
MNC's spread their products and services around the world, they can lead to loss of local cultures.

* Benefits of GLOBALIZATION

- 1) Increased economic growth

Globalization can lead to increased economic growth by allowing countries to specialize in the production of goods they are good at producing.

- 2) Reduced Poverty

Help reduce poverty by increasing demand for goods & services from developing countries.

- 3) Increased access to goods & services

Improve quality of life for people in all countries.

* SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

⇒ Ways to achieve

- 1) Reducing Resource Consumption

Using more efficient technologies, recycling, reusing, reducing waste

- 2) Protecting the environment

Reducing pollution, conserving energy & preserving natural habitat

- 3) Promoting Social Justice

Ensure everyone has access to education, healthcare & other services.

⇒ Examples

1) Renewal energy

Use of solar & wind power

2) Sustainable Agriculture

Practices such as crop rotation, cover cropping, can help to protect soil & water resources.

3) Efficient Transportation

Use of public transports, walking and biking

4) Green Buildings

Help to reduce our energy consumption & improve our air quality.

OZONE LAYER DEPLETION

1) Depletion of ozone in env. refers to reduction in concentration of ozone (O_3) molecules in earth's ozone layer, located in stratosphere, 10-50 km above earth's surface.

2) Caused by release of certain chemicals into atmosphere like CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride & methyl chloroform.

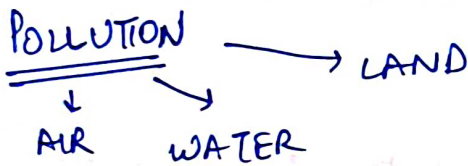
3) These chemicals contain chlorine and bromine atoms that are stable enough to reach stratosphere. Then they are broken down by UV radiation releasing Cl & Br atoms. Then they catalytically destroy ozone molecules.

⇒ Depletion of Ozone has significant consequences

- 1) Increased UV radiation
- 2) Disruption of Food Chain
- 3) Climate change

⇒ Things to do to protect ozone layer

- 1) Reduce your use of ODS.
ODS is still used in products, like old refriger. and AC's.
- 2) Recycle and reuse materials.
- 3) Support organizations that are working to protect ozone layer



(1) Air Pollution

Presence of harmful substances in Earth's atmosphere, resulting from human activities & natural processes.

(A) Sources

1) Man made

⇒ Vehicle exhaust,
power plant,
burning fossil fuels,
industrial emission

2) Natural

⇒ Volcanic eruptions,
dust storms,
wildfires

(B) Health Impacts

⇒ Effects on respiratory & cardiovascular systems.

⇒ short-term exposure can cause irritation of eyes, nose & throat etc.

⇒ long term exposure causes increase in risk of respiratory diseases, heart diseases, stroke, lungs cancer etc.

④ Environmental Impacts

Damage vegetation, harm wildlife, impair water quality, reduce crop yield.

⑤ Climate change

Pollutants such as CO_2 and other green house gases, contribute to climate change by trapping heat

⑥ Prevention

Promoting cleaner energy sources, improving industrial processes, enhancing public transportation, increasing green spaces in cities

WATER POLLUTION

Contamination of water bodies such as rivers, lakes, oceans, groundwater or even smaller water bodies like ponds etc. occurs when harmful substances are introduced into water sources, disrupting the natural balance.

⇒ Sources

- 1) Industrial activities
- 2) Improper waste disposal
- 3) sewage & wastewater discharge
- 4) oil spills
- 5) mining operations.

⇒ Impact on ecosystem.

- 1) Harm fish life
- 2) degrade habitat
- 3) leads to loss of biodiversity

⇒ Health effects

- 1) Diseases such as cholera, typhoid, hepatitis
- 2) Long term effects include organ damage & ↑ cancer risks.

⇒ Measures & Prevention

- 1) Setting standards for pollutant discharge. ~~etc~~
- 2) Promoting wastewater treatment
- 3) Encouraging sustainable agricultural practices.
- 4) Reducing plastic waste etc

⇒ LAND POLLUTION

Degradation of land resources, including soil, vegetation & overall land ecosystem.

⇒ Sources

- 1) Improper waste disposal, mining operations, agricultural practices, constructions, etc.

⇒ Impact on Ecosystem

- 1) Soil degradation
- 2) Loss of fertility
- 3) Decline in plant & animal population
- 4) Disruption of natural habitat

⇒ Human Health Impacts

- 1) Respiratory problems
- 2) Skin disorders
- 3) Neurological issues
- 4) ↑ risk of cancer

⇒ Prevention

- 1) Adopting sustainable waste mgmt practices
- 2) Reduce chemical use
- 3) Implementing of env. friendly agricultural practices.

COMPUTER ETHICS

Cyber
Crimes

Data
stealing

Hacking

Embezzlement

⇒ misappropriation or theft of funds entrusted to an individual within an organization.

⇒ It may occur through unauthorized access to financial ~~transactions~~ sys, exploiting loopholes in digital transactions.

⇒ It undermines trust, harms financial stability & breach of ethical and legal obligations.

⇒ CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

1) CSR refers to a company's commitment to operating ethically and responsibly, taking into account its impact on society, env. etc
~~separate~~

Key elements may include

(1) Environmental sustainability

Companies can adopt environmental friendly practices, promote renewable energy resources.

2) Ethical business practices

Uphold high ethical standards in operation, including fair trade, ensuring welfare of employees

3) Philanthropy & community engagement

Organizations can contribute to society by supporting charitable initiatives, education pgms, disaster relief efforts.

4) Workplace Diversity and Inclusion

companies can create equal opportunities for all employees, address issues related to gender, race, age etc

5) Responsible Governance

Companies can ensure transparency, honest reporting, compliance with laws & regulations.

BUSINESS ETHICS

Refers to moral principles & values that guide behaviour within an org.

(1) Corporate Governance

⇒ Refers to sys of rules, practices & processes by which a company is directed or controlled.

⇒ Promotes transparency, accountability, fairness

(2) Finance & Accounting

⇒ Crucial for maintaining trust & integrity in business transactions & financial reporting.

(3) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

⇒ Refers to creations of mind, including inventions, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets.

⇒ Protecting IPR is essential for fostering innovation, encouraging creativity and providing incentives for research & development.