

A Perspective on Globalization and Economic Justice

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Abstract—This paper sheds a new light on issue of globalization and economic justice. Drawing on numerous facts and figures, it shows that globalization in the past has been accompanied with many benefits for the world economy in general and developing countries in particular though these benefits have not been equally distributed among all regions and countries of the world. The paper also indicates that performance of the most globalized OIC member countries in terms of socio-economic indicators such as human development, poverty reduction, economic freedom, easiness of doing business, and good governance, have been much better than least globalized OIC member countries. A fair view on globalization is also presented in this paper. According to this view, ongoing globalization is like a non-zero unfair game with different sets of initial conditions for developing and developed countries. However, staying in this game is preferred to the dominated strategy of staying-out.

Keywords— Economic Justice, Globalization, OIC Member Countries.

I. INTRODUCTION

GLOBALIZATION is a highly controversial concept. It has become what is probably the most talked-about theme of the 1990s. Globalization is defined in various ways with different scopes and its history very much depends on its definition. The cultural, political, social and economic impacts of globalization have been debated over and over during the last two decades. The scope and process of globalization have also been widened and speeded up over the last twenty years. At the same time, anti-globalization movements have been spread across various regions.

Measurement of globalization and its impact on growth, justice, and welfare is also problematic. While advocates of globalization always refer to rapid growth of output, trade and investment during the post-II World War, opponents of it point out to the widening gap between the richest and the poorest nations, increasing income inequality and injustice across and within countries, and damage to the environment and planet.

Our focus in this paper is on economic globalization and its impact on selected economic and social indices which are directly or indirectly related to economic justice across and within countries. The purpose is to shed a new light on the

impact of globalization on economic justice.

The paper consists of the following sections. In section II, alternative views on globalization are presented. Section III presents facts and figures on economic. In section IV, the correlation of economic globalization and socio economic indicators is presented for the OIC member countries. In section V, we give our own view on globalization. Finally section VI presents conclusions.

II. GLOBALIZATION: ALTERNATIVE VIEWS

Globalization has its advocates and opponents. Relying on economic theories of comparative advantage, advocates of globalization argue that free trade leads to a more efficient allocation of resources, with all countries involved in the trade benefiting. In general, this leads to lower prices, more employment, higher output and a higher standard of living for those in developing countries.

Advocates such as Jeffrey Sachs [1] argue that economic globalization caused the drop in poverty rates in countries, such as China, where globalization has taken a strong foothold, compared to areas unaffected by globalization, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, where poverty rates have remained stagnant.

Critiques of globalization such as Fritjof [2] points out real consequences of globalization such as social disintegration, a breakdown of democracy, more rapid and extensive deterioration of the environment, the spread of new diseases, increasing poverty and alienation. Hunter [3] found that income inequality has increased in the twenty years ending 2001. Chapra [4] analyzes the issue of globalization from an Islamic perspective. Referring to some verses from Holy Quran and traditions from Sunnah, he argues that Islam is, at least theoretically, compatible with globalization provided it is correctly defined and accompanied with justice. However, he believes that that the present day of globalization is far from justice.

III. ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION: FACTS AND FIGURES

The statistical figures show that as the world economy has become more globalized over time, the world GDP share of developing countries as a whole increased, while that of developed countries decreased. GDP share of developing countries has increased from about 15% in 1970 to about 25% in 2004. GDP share of developed countries has, however, decreased from about 82% to about 73% over the same

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period. The world GDP share of developed countries as a whole is projected to reduce to 62.4% in 2020. The decreasing gap between the developed and developing countries in distribution of world output clearly shows that economic globalization, if it was not the cause of narrowing this gap, has not been accompanied by worsening distribution of world output between these two regions as a whole.

The big winner of globalization is Asia-Less Japan region with GDP share in world output increased from about 5% in 1970 to about 15% in 2006 and is expected to increase rapidly in future, reaching about 23% in 2020. The shares of other regions were fair stable during the entire period; Latin America (from 6.2% in 1970 to 6.6% in 2006), Africa (from 1.9% in 1970 to 2.0% in 2006), and Middle East (from 2.3% in 1970 to 2.9% in 2006).

In 1970, China, India, and South East Asia had almost the same share in world output (less than 1% each). The shares of South Korea and rest of Asia were respectively 0.5% and 2.3% in that year. In 2006, the share of South Korea and India in world output became almost equal (1.8% each). The share of South East Asia in world output increased to 2.1% in that year. China has, however, enjoyed much bigger gain than the other Asian countries. Its world output share increased to 5.6% in 2006, seven times of its share in 1970. While all of the Asian regions are projected to enjoy their share upward trend, China is expected to have much steeper trend of world output share in the next 15 years.

In terms of per capita income, the gap between the richest and poorest countries in the most globalized countries has been gradually increased over time. This gap for the least globalized economies has been widened much faster during the entire of the period.

Considering all above facts and figures together, we conclude that economic globalization during the past decades was accompanied with economic growth in both developed and developing countries. Although this growth was not equally shared by all countries, there is no justification that the alternative scenario of no-globalization or lower degree of globalization could have brought more equitable distribution across countries of the world. Instead, there is convincing evidence that further push for economic globalization will be more favorable for developing countries.

IV. GLOBALIZATION AND OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

In this section, we focus on the impact of globalization on OIC member countries. We first take a look at economic globalization ranking of OIC member countries to see their positions in the globalization process. Then, we take the most and least globalized OIC member countries to find out if globalization has impacted them differently in terms of various socio-economic indices such as income inequality, human development, human poverty, easiness of doing business, flow of FDI, economic freedom, and governance.

OIC member countries have become more globalized in economic terms over the last 15 years. While in 1990, there

were only four countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Malaysia) with middle rank of economic globalization, this number increased to 10 and 13 in 2000 and 2004 respectively. Bahrain has been the most globalized country among the OIC member countries over the last 15 years. Next to it, Malaysia, Turkey, Oman, Jordan, and Kuwait were the most globalized OIC member countries in 2004.

Some of the OIC member countries such as Jordan, Turkey, and Tunisia, have gradually changed their position in the globalization process over the last two decades and are rapidly being integrated into the world economy. Uganda has significantly improved its position in the globalization process. Its rank of economic globalization among the OIC member countries increased from 23rd in 1990 to 17th and 7th in 2000 and 2004 respectively.

Some other OIC members such as Bangladesh and Iran have, however, remained on the lowest level of economic globalization during the last 15 years. Iran was the least globalized country among the above 25 OIC member countries and among 122 countries of the world based on available data in 2004. Its economic globalization rank decreased during the period 2000- 04.

Statistical facts on the socio-economic indicators for the most and least globalized OIC member countries indicate that, on average, the most globalized group has performed better than the least group in terms of almost all socio-economic variables. In terms of human development and poverty, their indices are 33% and 38% higher and lower respectively. The flow of FDI into the most globalized group was 50% higher than that of the least globalized group. In terms of easiness of doing business, the most globalized OIC economies have, on average, the rank of 89 among 178 countries, while the least globalized countries ranked on average 140. Economic freedom is also higher in the most globalized OIC member countries (61% v.s.53% of the least globalized group). All of the good governance indicators in the most globalized OIC member countries are very high compared with those of the least globalized members. The only indicator, by which the least globalized economies are judged, on average, to have a marginal better performance, is the Gini coefficient which measure income equality within a country.

The data also show that good governance performance increases as we move from non-WTO OIC members to WTO member countries. Although, there are some outliers in some cases, the general picture clearly shows that membership in WTO has helped OIC member countries to be more successful in maintaining rule of law, fighting with corruption, stabilizing politically, being accountable, having more effective government and enjoying high quality regulation.

All of the above facts and figures show that globalization has certainly been accompanied with many benefits for countries of the world and the most globalized economies enjoyed more from globalization than the least globalized ones. Globalization was also very consistent with improvement in the socio-economic indicators that are either directly or indirectly related to economic justice.

V. A FAIR VIEW ON GLOBALIZATION

A fair view is to look at globalization as a repeated non-zero game between developing and developed countries. In any game, three elements are crucial for the players; i) set of available strategies for each player, ii) set of payoffs for each player, and iii) rules of the game. Set of payoffs very much depends, among others, on the initial conditions from which players start to play. These conditions are mainly inherited from the past history of globalization which is full of successes and failures.

Why and how these initial conditions were formed differently for different regions of the world is a question which has been answered from various angles. Reviewing these studies is out of the scope of this paper. But, one thing is worth mentioning and that is that the answer to this question depends on where we start as the beginning of globalization. The classification of countries into developed and developing does not have a long history. Many countries classified currently as developing were once more developed than the currently classified developed ones.

In his book "Guns, Germs and Steel", Jared Diamond [5] has studied the history of continents for the last 13,000 years. He explains why Eurasian civilizations, as a whole, have survived and conquered others. Diamond refutes the belief that Eurasian hegemony is due to any form of Eurasian intellectual, genetic or moral superiority. He argues that the gaps in power and technology between human societies do not reflect cultural or racial differences, but rather originate in environmental differences powerfully amplified by various positive feedback loops. He also argues that societies with food surpluses and high-to-moderate degrees of interaction with outsiders are more likely to realize their full potential and to adopt new inventions.

Given the inherited unfair initial conditions, our view is that it is still in the benefit of developing countries as a whole to push for more globalization. They need to continue playing in this unfair game. Staying out of the game makes them worse off and is a dominated strategy given that other developing countries are playing the staying-in-the-game strategy.

Our view is not that the current globalization process is perfect for everybody. There are indeed challenges and problems for the whole world and in particular for developing countries. These challenges should be reduced over time by further cooperation of nations, and in particular by big players of the current globalization.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Economic globalization has generally benefited the whole world in term of economic growth and reduction of absolute poverty, though the benefits have not been equally distributed across all countries. Developing countries as a whole gained relatively more than developed countries during the past globalization. Globalization has also helped more globalized OIC member countries to improve in terms of socio-economic indicators such as human development, poverty reduction,

economic freedom, easiness of doing business as well as good governance.

Globalization, the least we can say, is a non-zero unfair game between developed and developing countries. Playing this game undoubtedly makes developing countries better off and choice of staying out, given that others stay in, is a dominated strategy.

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The Implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) System in the Poultry Industry: A case study of the hatchery in Saha Farms Co., Ltd, Thailand

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Abstract— The aims of this research were to 1) study employees' attitudes on the implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) System, and 2) compare employees' attitudes on the implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) System when classified by gender, age, education level, working experience, working position, and GMP training experience. The findings revealed that the arithmetic mean of employees' attitudes on the implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) System was at high level. The mean could be arranged in descending order as following; 1) personnel practices, 2) production and process controls, 3) maintenance 4) buildings and facilities, 5) equipment and utensils, 6) and sanitation. According to the comparison of employees' attitudes on the implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) System when classified by age and working position, there was statistically significant difference at the .05. There was a significant difference at the .01, when classified by GMP training experience. There was a significant difference at the .001, when classified by working experience.

Keywords— Food standards, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Buildings and facilities, Equipment and utensils, Production and process controls, Sanitation, Maintenance, and Personnel practices.

I. INTRODUCTION

Food safety is an important public health issue for global consumers. The World Health Organization (WHO) concluded food safety activities as 1) the implementing and improving food safety systems, 2) encouraging good manufacturing practices, and 3) educating manufacturers, retailers and consumers about the food handling. In manufacturing operations, food safety management could be accomplished through the application of safe product design, prerequisite programs and the best hygiene practices performing under the framework of the overall operations management system [1]. Food hygiene in food processing and service operations is the responsibility for all employees

because their proper hygienic works make safe food products [2].

Many Thai food manufacturers are known as an important producer and exporter of food products in the worldwide. Thai food firms must perform food safety and quality requirements based on the international Codex Alimentarius Commission standards to reduce the risk of food safety hazards in their products [3]. The poultry industry is a global market. Economic production, favorable meat characteristics, production innovations, and the product safety are essential for the poultry industry's success [4]. Poultry meat consumption has increased continuously in recent decades. Some of important reasons for its popularity could be seen in low production costs, low fat content, high nutritional value, unique flavor, and many various products [5]. Nowadays, food industries must be responsible for producing safe food and for illustrating how food safety has been planned and assured. It is important for all employees in food industries to understand and implement the best hygiene practices such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP), and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) [6].

Saha Farms Co., Ltd is the biggest Thailand exporter of frozen chicken. It is well known for its high quality of finished poultry products, most of which are exported into the foreign market such as Japan, China, and the European Union. In the hatcheries on an area of 48 acres, the facility has the capacity to produce 60 million chicks annually with 36 hatcheries and 36 incubators. Research and development team utilizes modern technology to create innovative products. All products are strictly examined before distribution to ensure world-class quality such as Food Safety, Q Marks, GMP, HACCP, ISO 9001:2000, and Halal (nationally and internationally) [7].

II. LITERATURE REVIEWS

Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) was established in 1970s. GMP attainment is the responsibility of senior managers – participation and commitment of employees in all departments and levels, including suppliers [8].

Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) can be described as the requirements of a food and drink control operations that make safe products to consumers. It is also concerned with

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