

Fashion Economics: FM 4339
Quiz #2: The Introduction
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Rosen, E. I. (2002). The Globalization of the U.S. Apparel Industry: Making Sweatshops. University of California Press.

Please answer to the best of your knowledge the following essay question. Use detail where appropriate. Remember grammar, punctuation & spelling count.

- a. Do past international theories of explaining international trade (classic theorists) facilitate an understanding of trade policies today? If yes, then why? If no, then why not? (2pts).

In my opinion, the past international theories of explaining international trade facilitate an understanding of trade policies today, because its international trade theories and the concept of exchanging goods and services between countries have been the same since then. It's crucial to understand how countries interacted with one another historically in order to better comprehend how current global trade has evolved. Economists have produced models to explain global trade systems across time. The most common historical ideas are referred to be classical and are based on a country's perspective. In the mid-twentieth century, ideas began to change to explain trade from the standpoint of firms rather than countries. (Mahridoxx, 2010, p.1, par. 8), (Rosen, 2002, p.13,14, par 1-3).

- b. What is GATT? Explain in your own words. How has or would it ensure world peace? Has it worked? (2 pts).

The General Agreement on Tariffs was a legal agreement that reduced or eliminated trade barriers decreasing quotas, tariffs, and subsidies while maintaining considerable controls. It was created to govern international trade from 1947- 1994, and It was established to aid in the post-World War II economic recovery (Rosen, 2002, p.14, par. 2).

- c. Rosen explains on page 20 paragraph (1) and on page 22 paragraph (1) that global trade does not always enrich developing countries but rather leaves them impoverished. Is this true? Is global trade beneficial to developing countries? Defend your answer. (2 pts).

Yes, it's true, the global trade is not always beneficial since, as Rosen stated in the book, worldwide exchange in textiles and clothing does not necessarily enrich all parties participating in this trade, and it may not always lead to a generalized prosperity that benefits all participants, at least not fairly or equitably (Rosen, 2002, p.20, par.1).

- d. Historically, why is the apparel industry considered a “woman’s field”? Is this conception of being a “woman’s field of labor” true today? How does Rosen describe women as they are thought of in the apparel industry? Is this a fair classification of women? (2 pts)

Historically the apparel industry considered a woman field because based on what Rosen stated, women were responsible for spinning, weaving, and sewing-the manufacturing of cloth and clothing in early cultures when scarcity was the rule. Women were allocated the less skilled chores when fabric manufacture became an art and a trade in the Middle Ages. Women's subordination in the manufacturing of textile and apparel was maintained as a result of industrialization, which aided this sexual division of labor. Rosen demonstrated the segregation of women in the apparel industry, that its “women’s field” by defining women's work as rooted in their biological, anatomical, and psychological like their small hands and lower intelligence, which presumably prevents them from mastering more complex industrial work skills (Rosen, 2002, p. 24, par.1).

- e. What is significant about export zoning? Defend your answer. (2 pts).

An export processing zone, or EPZ, is a special economic zone created to boost commercial and industrial exports by attracting international investment. Individuals in developing countries would benefit from the expansion of garment manufacture in the world's export-processing zones (Rosen, 2002, p. 25, par.1).

Work Cited:

Mariadoss, B. J. (n.d.). Core principles of international marketing. Retrieved February 15, 2022, from <https://opentext.wsu.edu/cpim/chapter/2-1-international-trade/>

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