

Global Sourcing & International Trade Policy
Quiz #2: The Introduction
Dr. Adomaitis

Seaniah Mcleod

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).

Past international theories of explaining international trades like classic theorist, enables a better understanding trade policy in todays world because it set the foundation of trade. Each theory goes in depth with clear structure on how operations are being used today. It also brings up an effective image on employee roles in the business setting. This will result in positive feedback and great results.

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

The term GATT stands for The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. GATT was multilateral agreement put in place to regulate trade and influence international cooperation among the industrialized countries. GATT could ensure world peace because the agreement is pushing for countries to incorporate better agreement systems to ensure everyone is receiving fare treatment when negating. Proper systems being put in place like GATT will result in economic growth, global success and resolved disputes. GATT help delegate tensions between especially in Europe and decreased the amount of World Wars.(Rosen, 2002, Pg.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).

I concur with the statement that global trade does not always enrich developing countries but rather than leave them impoverished because many people with larger businesses often-times exploit people in impoverished countries. Most people in developing countries are vulnerable and face a greater risk of receiving harsh treatments, bad working conditions and very low wages because they want to work. And due to currency exchange rates, many big businesses are able to do this. One of many benefits of global trade on impoverished countries is economic growth. Trade facilitates can allocate resources and promote income growth. According to Rosen places like Mexico would benefit from global trade because it will benefit the area (Rosen, 2002, P.20, P.3)

Rosen, E. I. (2002). The Globalization of the U.S. Apparel Industry: Making Sweatshops. University of California Press. (cont.)

- 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)

The apparel industry is considered a “women’s field” because women are mostly hired for these apparel job positions. This dates back to the 19th- 20th century, where women’s jobs were to take care of the house and sew everyone’s house clothing. Domestic jobs like farm workers and factory worker were taken by men. This plays a part in gender roles when it came to jobs in the workforce. It wasn’t until WorldWarII when most men went to fight on the frontlines, women then were able to pick up domestic jobs. Proving that they indeed can do domestic work and hold down the house hold . Unfortunately this isn’t a fair classification of women, we should be allowed to participate in any career field without restriction or judgement. This concept is still true today when women are hired for certain jobs. Rosen stated women in the apparel industry faced unfair treatment with low wages and workloads because they were women.(Rosen,2002, P.24,Par2).

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

The significance of export zoning is production export purposes being carried in and out in one designated area. Export zoning creates opportunities for businesses incentives, allows businesses to engage in international trade, expansion of industrial base and creation of employment. Export zones in developing countries have the upper hand due to Foreign Direct Investment, Technology and revenue. One of the Export zones incentives are tax exemptions. Tax exemptions are advantageous because it allows the business to recover and save money.