

# Revisiting Concepts: Government and Regions

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## One World

A new globalized world is now calling for new compatible policies. As technology rockets at an accelerating rate, and globalization spreads across continents, innovative thinking and collaborative action have become indispensable. This applies to all individuals, firms, and most importantly governments, of the world. Along with technology, objectives have shifted from local to global, and motivation has now adopted a revolutionary nature. The challenges associated with the fast-track technological advancement and absorption of resources are either prevented or resolved through domestic and international policies, such as resource management strategies, treaties, and regional integration. Some applications of such policies have proven effective and others introduced further complications and crises. There will constantly be a debate regarding the best solutions; however, there is one unique agreement that the world should begin to think as one. As long as crises are solved at the level of a single state, they will only move geographically from a region to another, and the globalized world will remain progressively contaminated. This essay discusses previously executed policies of advancement, criticizes their failure, highlights their achievements, and suggests policies that should be implemented by governments to keep governments and advancement colliding.

Technological advancement is widely known to benefit all economic sectors by improving their production and increasing their efficiency; however, people ignore the negative aspects which can result from the mismanagement of technology and resources. Developing countries with poor governments tend to receive consultation from the developed countries regarding the management of their technologies and resources. Consultants of the developed world are very likely to offer solutions without understanding the ground of the problem. Those solutions which have proved effective in the developed world do not necessarily work for less developed countries. For instance, when the IMF and the World Bank pressured Greece to impose austerity measures, they were giving Greece the wrong advice.

Soon after, the Greek population burst into uprisings and the socio-political situation deteriorated. Have the consultants considered the social situation in Greece? The Greek government was vulnerable to external pressure and lacked the adequate strategy to absorb external advice. Similarly, other transnational organizations such as the United Nations often give false pretensions in the field of economic development, and underestimate the gravity of certain economic problems in developing countries. The absence of a government's role in coordinating all sorts of incoming aid might lead to inefficiency rather than advancement. Furthermore, governments should have a strategy for the effective use of its resources.

The mismanagement of tangible resources, greedy speculation, as well as the political instabilities rising everywhere due to ideological disagreements, have led to increasing prices in oil, water, electricity, and other elements essential to human life. Here, even the best governments are incapable of affording a preventive solution. Only transnational institutions can solve the problem of international inflation and increasing prices of important resources by setting price ceilings. The increase in the prices of oil, water, and electricity can become an unbearable burden on all the nations of the world. When the prices increase, the consumers' purchasing power decreases, thus their demand for goods and services also decreases. When the demand for goods and services decreases, firms reduce their supply of goods and services, thus reduce their costs of production by laying-off workers and decreasing the wage rate. Reducing the wage rate also means reducing consumption, because people consume goods and services with their wages. This reduction in consumption will impair the growth rate. Furthermore, when the wage rate decreases, the government expenditure will increase to cover worker compensation. In this case, a budget deficit is likely to occur or increase. The government will have to impose more taxes to compensate for its expenditures, and this will again decrease the purchasing power of workers, and the cycle goes on. There should be a global objective of controlling prices, not at the level of one government, but at an international level, through effective policies of genuine transnationals. This will solve the problem of inflation, and reduce the risk of social uprisings and further political instabilities.

Although collectivity in thinking and decision making is necessary, there are only certain ways of accomplishing it. It is not always necessary to unite nations within one union, or to unify a currency. Collective action and global objectives can be achieved as each government becomes a candidate of an international round table which seeks only the global good. Regional integration, for instance, proved to fail to a certain degree in Europe.

The European Union and the eventual Eurozone were, as mere ideas, one step towards collective action and global objectives. However, the unification of currency wasn't a steady action in Europe as it disregarded the wide socio-economic diversities within the zone which became the Eurozone.

Intangible resources are in most cases more significant than tangible resources in the process of promoting global objectives. Thomas Friedman states in his book 'The World Is Flat': "The ideal country in a flat world is the one with no natural resources, because countries with no natural resources tend to dig inside themselves. They try to tap the energy, entrepreneurship, creativity, and intelligence of their own people-men and women-rather than drill an oil well." It is not always the tangible resources that are important, especially in an ever advancing world. Governments should strengthen their communication with the people they govern to motivate them and make the best from their innovative ideas and progressive management. It is no longer acceptable for a government to lag behind the social advancement of the people because this makes people detached from their own state when they should be their own state. Computerizing systems, creating online access and services for all public institutions, and organizing public opinion blogs are examples of actions that should be taken at the level of every country. This will reinforce not only the human resources of one country, but also the international connections among nations, organizations, firms, and individuals. The world will become a collectivity of units seeking common goals and healthily communicating to find the best means of achieving those goals.

For one world there can only be one heart, and for a heart that beats normally, blood should flow to all parts of the body. Collective action is the generator of positive energy throughout the regions of the world. Global objectives are the incentives that will keep the world alive. The structure of the globe, as it is divided into nations of several regimes, urges us to find collaborative systems that can still work despite our diversities. This can occur when government diagnose their deficiencies and look farther than their noses. Redefining government roles involves making them more open to collectivity in taking decisions and assigning policies that benefit the world as a whole. This could occur through transnational units, and away from all biases. As communication has become easier, and technology has paved the way for easier connections and faster influence, governments should remain within the trendy frame and seize technology to achieve its planned strategies.



Collective actions and global objectives have already been sought through several programs, organizations, unifications, etc.; however, some vices such as material biases and misplanning stand in the way of those coveted goals. We are incapable of forecasting what will happen next. Are we on the right track of trial and error which will lead us to a better world? Or is the human nature too vulnerable to reach a state of global stability and integration?