

Government-Business Relations 1004PPP – Reading Report

Student Name: _____

Class (eg Monday 10.00am-11.30am): Monday 3:00 pm – 4:00 pm with Glenn Kefford

<p>Reading full reference</p>	<p>Curran, G. and van Acker, E. 2007 'Governing the Politics of Globalisation', in E. van Acker and G. Curran (eds) <i>Globalising Government Business Relations</i>, French Forest, NSW: Pearson Education, chapter 1, 1-15.</p>
<p>Main point(s) made by the author(s)</p>	<p>The author defines globalisation as 'the increasing integration and global interconnectedness of trade, markets, products, resources and culture'. The author states that there are two immensely different views surrounding globalisation. One of these is that many people believe that globalisation increases inequality and injustice, exploits third-world countries, reduces national government capacity, dismantles welfare state provisions and sets the world on an environmental collision course which will result in massive global consequences. The opposing view, on the other hand, is that globalisation is a phenomenon which sets the whole world on the path of economic prosperity, global democracy and international harmony.</p> <p>The author acknowledges that Government Business Relations are fundamental to globalisation and that interactions between Government and Business have undergone change in the newly globalised era. Governments play a crucial role in leading and steering globalisation. The author states that Governments all around the world are opting toward an increased neo-liberalist approach. The Business Sector relies heavily on the State to provide internal and external security and legal and regulatory frameworks which often determine the success of failure of business.</p> <p>Finally, the author introduces the concept of a 'competitor' state in significant detail. He defines the 'competitor' state as that which aspires to increase international competitiveness. The author acknowledges that the 'competition' state aims to conduct economic activities at home and abroad which maximise firms and sectors competitiveness in international markets. The challenge the 'competitor' state faces is to accomplish more with less resources.</p>
<p>Evidence and examples used</p>	<p>After introducing the concept of a 'competitor' state, the author supports his argument that the competition state faces a challenge to accomplish more with less by providing a table which compares the government expenditure, government revenue and social security transfers as a percentage of the gross domestic product in Australia as opposed to a number of other countries across the world.</p>
<p>Strong and convincing parts of the text</p>	<p>The relationship between Government and Business in the newly globalised era was particularly convincing. The text satisfactorily demonstrated the connection between Government and Business and thoroughly analysed the benefits of globalisation to both Government and Business Sectors. The roles of Business, Government and the State were described accurately and the reasons surrounding the Business Sector's heavy reliance on the State and Governments were realistic and convincing.</p>
<p>Weak and unconvincing parts of the text</p>	<p>The section of the text which makes reference to Australia's inability to accomplish more with less resources is not supported with significant evidence and the argument is insufficient.</p>

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