

1. *Globalization and Industrial Revolution in Asia.* A positive growth of the economy by expanding its networks internationally through trade inspired by the emergence of new technology can be termed as globalization. The globalization enhancing the industries is likely to develop more to keep up with the economic pace in a process known as industrialization. The continent of Asia was not familiar with economic growth and there seemed to be a wide gap existing between the countries in Asia and Europe, which was far more advanced and had a healthy economic growth. With time, this gap was narrowed down and perhaps even closed because now Asia is doing so well economically.

When industrialization was first introduced, European countries were eager to try it out and it helped them produce great products, thus enhancing their status economically. Although technology contributed a lot to industrial growth, the social status of a country really mattered. In some of the countries in Asia, they relied mostly on agriculture and its products which mostly required manual labor (Mandle 345). The belief system was also different and this made industrialization take time to develop in some of the Asian countries, while they believed in family first, the Europeans believed in individuality success.

After Asia gained its political stability, they were so far behind economically because most of the other countries had already been swept in the drift of new technology. Trading was also a problem since they could match with the products being produced by the industrialized countries. Hence, they embraced the new technology and acquired things like fertilizers and other agricultural products; they got help from

other firms. With their continued success, countries like Japan and Korea were even competing with the European countries.

Industrialization was now picking up a fast pace especially in East Asia. South Korea by this time stopped focusing a lot on agricultural products but rather ventured into upcoming steel and other money generating businesses and being among the richest countries in Asia. With all this industrialization having occurred Asia's connections globally were expanded.

In order for the Asian countries to succeed internationally, they had to have good social skills. Communication is a major aspect when it comes to trade because trading with other countries will earn more revenue. Therefore, this brought up a new trend in communication and technology and made it revolution. With this new trend, trading was much easier even with the issue of a language barrier, there was still an understanding.

2. *Outsourcing*. Outsourcing is when one organization provides its services to another organization that they are in agreement with, although these services can also be done by the workers of the other organization. The company that hires outside services will have the benefit of working on other projects still in the company. The company doing outsourcing probably does not have enough time and has to hire the help of another company who will do the same work for them.

Sometimes the organization lacks employees that have the required technique to do a particular job and since teaching might use up a lot of office time, they opt to outsource as it is much easier and will achieve the desired results.

When an organization wishes to outsource they have to make sure everything will work out to their advantage by preparing and planning beforehand. The company should have a skilled committee that is mind oriented. "The team should include a group of independent experts" (Reid 3). This way, they will be able to oversee the selection of the company to do the outsourcing. The committee should also consist of members that are very informed to save time on research.

When one outsources, they should be sure that the company's objectives are well defined. This will enable the company doing the outsourcing to understand what exactly they are supposed to do to meet your standards. This will make work easier for both companies because there will not be any confusion or misunderstanding after the work has been completed.

Before one opts to outsource they should first weigh the advantages and disadvantages involved. When one looks at this critically, there are more likely to be more pros than cons. One should verify whether they work best with the company's objectives. Outsourcing saves time for the company and cuts on extra costs incurred while hiring new employees but also your employees may miss out on learning a lot depending on the work at hand.

In conclusion, outsourcing is considered to make others loose a job opportunity but it is very advantageous to some companies. It is entirely one's decision and one will have to be careful that it works to his/her advantage since there are other risks involved.

Works Cited

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