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Capitalism, Globalization, and Market Influences

Our economy is constantly changing, new ideas are infinitely being brought to life and companies are always pushing for the next best thing. Throughout these past evolutions in our economy, capitalism has proven to be an idea attached to each of these developments. Capitalism is an ideal type of economy following three main characteristics: production and property is privately owned, allowing certain legal rights to owners of companies; production is organized for sale in the market, meaning that products are made to be sold; and workers are hired in a free labor market, meaning workers are not bound to any particular job. This is the system that the United States economy runs under today. Though it has been booming, successful in many aspects, the competitive nature of capitalism has caused businesses to move and adapt their means of production in order to stay on top and continue to make a profit. This shift in production has resulted in globalization and automation, ultimately widening the gap in unequal economic power between the classes.

Globalization is the increasing scale, extent, variety, speed, and magnitude of international cross-border interrelations socially, economically, politically, culturally, and in the military. Globalization is effective in immigration, travel, communication, investments, satellite, commodities, marketing and advertising, and in jobs and production. In the past decade, there have been several innovations that have pushed towards globalization in industries and institutions. There have been massive changes in digital communication and information processing that allow easier access to those across borders and around the world. The formation of global financial markets, like banks, loans, pensions, insurance companies, and venture