

## **“The Impact of Globalization on the International Terms of Trade”**

An Abstract

Elie Moussallem

“Globalization” refers to the interdependence of countries resulting from the increasing integration of trade, finance, people, and ideas in one global marketplace. The roots of Globalization, which started after World War II and accelerated since the mid-1980s, can be traced back to earliest civilizations like the Egyptians and Phoenicians, who were involved in International trade. The globalization of markets is determined by customers and their needs for a product or service known as “Demand” which ultimately exerts an impact on the globalization of industries that deal with the ability to produce on a global scale known as “Supply”.

Some key forces pertaining the spread of Globalization are Technological and Socio-political forces:

- » Technological advances, which originate from the Industrial Revolution marking the beginning of mass production of goods.
- » International institutions such as the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and trading blocs like the EU and the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), both of whom played crucial roles in fostering free trade liberalization in place of protectionism by gradually reducing barriers to trade.

Globalization grant access to benefit from the international division of labor, technologies, international specialization, inter-cultural exchange and the consumers enjoy a wider variety of products at lower prices. On the other hand, international trade entails high risks. In the past decade, international trade boosted economic growth of developed countries on the expense of developing countries. The prices of primary goods, which make up the largest share of developing country exports, have fallen relatively to prices of manufactured goods. This underlines the Dependency theory which assumes that in the international trade arena, the developing countries have the role of providing cheap labor and raw material to developed countries that in turn will exploit developing countries and sell them expensive finished goods.

## **“The Effect of Globalization on Self”**

An Abstract

Gizel Hindi

The accelerating pace of globalization, the buzzword since 1990, is the cause of many socio-cultural complexities. Owing to globalization, literary texts became more vital to students communicative and critical awareness of the world around them. Narratives can be a source of motivation and a tool not only to understand meaning but also share the writers' experience. New Criticism proposed that an objective analysis of text could be achieved; however, the Reader Response theory came to focus on the role of readers who interpret the texts in relation to their own lives. However, resistance to literary works may occur when conflicting cultural codes exist. Alienation and even self effacement may take place as a consequence of creating homogeneity and global solidarity. To postmodernists, meaning is no more inherent in the text but involve the reader in the quest of interpretation. In other words, intertextuality and deconstruction are affirmed since the text is a series of markings, and language is as an open system equipped with an endless play of signifiers that undermines words authority. With postmodernist, the reader should not be a mere consumer but rather a free producer of text. The writerly text is ideal because it is not restrictive in meaningful but open to a huge variety of independent interpretations. Nevertheless, the most frequent argument remains: Is globalization, that cast a blanket of uniformity over the world to suffocate the cultures of the marginalized, a real menace on everything that determines cultural identity? Does reading about the Other in the age of globalization efface or affirm the Self?

## **“Social Networking: Information Channels for Intelligence and Terrorism”**

An Abstract

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In a “global village” interconnected without boundaries and geographical limitations, it is very hard—if not impossible—to control business and individual actions. Although freedom can be enjoyed easily, intelligence and terrorism are also present and applicable. In this paper, I tackle issues related to privacy, intelligence and terrorism over social networking portals. I present the motivation behind this type of actions; tools and technical aspects that enable these actions; as well as the obstacles behind preventing such actions from occurring. As a case study, I will consider two large social networking portals: Facebook® and LinkedIn®. My case study will show four different interests and views within this type of portals. The first view is that of the portal owner and operator whose main interest is market domination for financial benefits through effective advertising and marketing services. The second view is that of the individual and business whose main interest is visibility within social and business networks while publishing and collecting individual and business information. The third view is that of intelligence and secret information agencies whose main interest is information gathering for national and international security purposes. The fourth view is that of terrorists whose main interest is information gathering for terrorism purposes while causing terror through effective and efficient anonymous channels.

This paper will also raise issues related to confidentiality and availability from a security objectives point of view by concentrating on the contradictions between security and commercial success factors. We will show how security, in general, and privacy, in particular, are being sacrificed for businesses to succeed. The paper will conclude with a list of security precautions that need to be considered when using the World Wide Web as a medium for social networking.

## **“Global Education and Technology Open source and Web 2.0 Tools for Global Education”**

An Abstract

Khayrazad Jabbour

The growth of Global learning is directly related to the growing number of users and the availability of easy-to-use technologies at relatively low cost. Global learning flourishes mainly outside formal learning. In recent years, Web 2.0 software applications have attracted a lot of attention. These applications have become very popular especially with young Internet users. While most of this software is used outside of the formal education system, it is probable can provide a significant result inside formal education systems. These software tools are capable of offering scholars all kinds of new and highly effective tools that enabling collaboration with people around the world and providing access to information anywhere, anytime. These tools are open-ended; they offer many opportunities to explore new forms of teaching and learning paradigm. They are challenging current educational models by giving opportunities to blended learning boundaries between school and home, between formal, non formal and informal learning, between teachers and learners, between education and entertainment media. The objective of this study is to explore the nature and role of the web 2.0 in global education, and what will it mean for teaching and learning? Also will discuss some techniques; and highlight tips on how can we design global learning experiences that ignite, engage, challenge and inspire students. Drawing attention to the benefits that this software provides collaboration, networking, and focus on the active part of learning, engagement and motivation, and shifting the focus from teaching to learning.

## **“Fashion Complexity of the Lebanese Women”**

An Abstract

Meia Hobeika

Globalization describes an ongoing process by which regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through. Starting with history, Lebanese are a result of a blend of different cultures, since the beginning of time Lebanon has always been taken over by different civilization today it cannot be defined by one culture alone. Because of the multicultural influence of our past this causes our fashion to be diverse. This diversity is neither understood nor appreciated by the Lebanese, women which leads us to a limited and wrong expression of our own identity. Globalization is forced upon the Lebanese because of the instability of our history. And throughout time conflicts occurred which led us to reject our own culture. Women have always been known to dedicate their time to beauty. Especially Lebanese women who are devoted to their appearance most often believe that beauty brings power, popularity, and success. Women believe, and are influenced by this, because they grow up reading magazines that picture beautiful women in successful environments; not to mention the illustration of models and world famous individuals. It is some sort of projection of themselves into the shoes of the rich and famous. Lebanese women aren't inspired by their own culture they follow mostly western styles that doesn't reflect their own identity. Lebanese women are fashionably uncultured. The idea of being unique and different, making Lebanese women the center of attention, is not an accepted idea yet. The social pressure of conformity obliges the women to accept the effect of stereotyping the Lebanese women. It's a big fear of not belonging to the group. This leads to imitation, but in order to stand out they exaggerate the style. Being unique is not an option. They maintain a monotonic sense of fashion, they have yet to be evolved and molded into the true inspiration, which taps deep into the Lebanese culture and identity.

For years modesty, humbleness have served a key element and being the building blocks for a Lebanese woman's identity yet as you roam in the streets of Beirut disturbing images of women flaunting their FAKE designer's bag, high heels, heavy makeup, take the streets. Unlike many foreign women, a Lebanese woman not only has to maintain her job and position in society but a Lebanese woman is also expected to serve as the glue that hold a house together and in fact this aspect of Lebanese woman is very rarely highlighted in the sense of fashion. From an outsiders point of view a Lebanese woman may seem no different than any other however having lived among Lebanese women all my life and being one myself..... I BEG TO DIFFER!!!!

## **“Adapting Arabic to the Modern Word”**

An Abstract

Rana Abou Rjeily

My project consists of creating an easy-to-learn typeface in which the letterforms seemed less daunting than the normal typeface found in Arabic books, thereby creating a visual equivalent to Latin typography. Looking into previous scholarly experimental research and suggestions for making Arabic script easier to learn, I paid close attention to the proposition made in 1947 to the Academy of the Arabic language in Cairo by the Lebanese architect and typographer, Nasri Khattar. Khattar invented a printed form for the Arabic writing system strongly inspired by Latin typography. He called it *Unified Arabic*. This invention was later developed and reshaped in the 90s by the London-based typographer and calligrapher, Mourad Boutros. He shared the same objectives as Khattar: to ease the learning of reading and writing in Arabic by principally having one letter shape instead of four, regardless of where the letter appears in a word. The typeface created was called *Basic Arabic*. The Unified Arabic and the Basic Arabic projects fascinated me so much that I decided to create my own version of a one-shape-per-letter typeface - *Jameel*.

*Jameel's* letters are unconnected and only have one shape per letter. The shape of each letter is a combination of all the shapes a traditional letter displays when positioned differently in a word, so that the reader will recognize it wherever it stands, and the non-Arabic-speaker/reader who sees it will still be able to refer to the traditional shapes and recognize them. It is my attempt at reviving the task of simplifying Arabic script, which is essential to its sustainability and longevity. To ensure its flexibility and survival, it seems prudent to adapt Arabic script to the contemporary world by detaching it from calligraphy - itself a beautiful art sure to last through Islamic culture. Speaking personally, it would be sad to see nations abandoning their traditional letter-scripts for more “efficient” ones. In other words, *Cultural Connectives* consists in bridging the Arabic and Latin alphabets. This new approach of ‘Easternizing’ the West is one more attempt in the far-reaching and important movement to dissolve cultural barriers and replace them with cultural understanding and mutual respect.

## **“New Age Globalization and Cyber Social Networks: The security of Data and Privacy of Users on Social Networks”**

An Abstract

Christian Karam and Marwan Doumit

*Security, security, security!* A word most commonly used in our era, referring to protection and privacy of the personnel. Security coexists with threats, the two elements blend together and live for each other, its an infinite race that will not end especially in the computing world of technology. In this digital world, security has been attributed the idea of granting authorized access to sensitive data, networks or functions and the approach given in this paper will shift entirely to a security issue related to cyber social networks which are booming our internet today: security of privacy of a user’s data. It is most important to underline the importance of social networks today as a liaison role between people, groups, companies and many more pillars of the societies. The need of connecting to people is growing really fast and becoming a rule for successful organizations. With that being said, it is practically impossible not to find anyone not affiliated to any social network but the more connected and the more sharing is at common ground, the more “threat” is spreadable. Mainly threats in social networks are divided into 3 categories:

- User vulnerability to hacking attacks.
- User infection with viruses and malicious programs.
- User activity tracking or spying.

Hacking attacks are increasing day by day on the web and hackers are feeling at ease and freedom with the creation of these social networks since it makes their life easier to attack a user from different perspectives and take control of a user’s cyber life. (from a friend, from an application, from a wall post or phishing techniques... ). Viruses and malicious codes are the initial reasons security was created, and spreading one virus on one network could lead to an infection of many users by replication therefore home members, companies, organizations will be vulnerable to these dangerous mutation in coded applications. Stalking a user is the most simple mind activity, low technological skill any member can do today on any social networks. Account privacies are limitations put by the social networks but they are barely useful since friends can still relay members between each others to view their accounts. Being exposed online is a useful tool for many malicious purposes and is considered an attack against confidentiality. (CIA relies too much on these networks to approach targets and feed their systems with information, as well as advertising companies that pay those social networks to get information on users and advertise their products to them).

In conclusion, globalization and the expansion of cyber-life is a process taking place whether we like it or not, it is very important to note that it is becoming a necessity in our daily life although the threat persists and security is trying to counter it as much as possible hopefully one day to succeed on an ultimate scale. (Regarding those 3 categories, a detailed presentation or report can be presented since there is much more to say and explain to awaken users on the threats roaming on social networks and how to prevent them. We are willing to give a full explanation of HOW attacks on Facebook and other social networks are made since it is our area of expertise, awareness is our concern).

## **“New Age Globalization and Cyber Social Networks”**

An Abstract

Reine Hanna

Some argue that globalization is the best thing that happened to the world others say that it is the cause of the decline of ethics. Even though nothing in this world has only one bad or good side, there are always advantages and disadvantages. This paper addresses globalization and Social Networks in general and goes into details on two separate subjects: first the influence of cyber social networks on rebuilding/destroying communities; and second, invading the privacy of users.

This paper will take different examples of social networks and some facts of real life as examples of network abuse. There is no doubt that some applications that help users know other people and other cultures. This paper will also take detailed examples and cases whereby the users were tracked and trapped. Examples will show how different social networks present more information than the users wish to give and without their knowledge. Other examples will show how owners of social networks benefit from every little detail they get for users. This paper warns users against becoming dependent on social networks to the point of addiction; it also warns users against forgetting their own lives and becoming socially disconnected with people.

## **“Telemedicine and Telecommunications”**

An Abstract

Krystell Fares and Angy Hajj

The shift of human affairs from the restricted frame of the nation-state to the vast theatre of planet earth is affecting not only trade, finance, science, the environment, crime, and terrorism, but is also influencing health. The degree of proximity in our world can be illustrated by the fact that national travelers have tripled since 1980 and now reach three million people every day. In addition, last year the traffic on international telephone lines reached 120 billion minutes and the number of internet users grew to 580 million from 450 million in 2000. Thus, we cannot underestimate the implications of these changes for health. In addition to their own domestic problems, all countries must now deal with the international transfer of risks and opportunities. Therefore, Telemedicine plays a very important role in the future of international cooperation for health and is mainly included in the context of globalization, a process that is evolving at such speed and with such complexity that it challenges our ability to grasp it in its full extent.

Telemedicine emerged as an important new means of constructing new geographic and social relationships in health care. Telemedicine is considered in light of the telecommunications revolution of the 1990s and the potential for expanding health markets during this period. An argument is made that telemedicine is part of an actuarial mode of organizing peoples according to the interests of emerging health care corporations. The techniques of the field are central components of a spatial social ordering of subjects into populations within a newly converged global health network. Therefore, telemedicine is not simply a new approach to delivering health care better but it is also a method of tailoring health-care communities to match the demands of a global health economy.

Obviously this widely used practice can be very rewarding especially when you consider sharing valuable medical information with doctors in other countries around the world and in all areas of the profession. We don't know everything about the medical problems out there today and with all of the new diseases and health issues emerging this is a way to learn faster in an effort to save lives and minimize risk or discomfort to the patient any longer than absolutely necessary.

Another valuable way telemedicine can be of use is for military personnel. They are often times located in areas of the world that telemedicine is the only way to diagnose and treat them. The fact is that telemedicine can go anywhere. It is both versatile and effective. On the other hand, some professionals complain that conferences and video can't replace valuable time between doctor and patient or more personal discussion that doctors and physicians might otherwise have with each other.