

GLOBALIZATION AND GLOBAL THREATS: CHALLENGES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY PANDEMICS MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Many aspects related to globalization and thus increase the risks for a range of ¹international threats from weapons production, internet piracy, ethnic violence, global crime, drug trafficking, environmental degradation and the spread of infectious diseases. What strategies and actions to be followed to deal with it? Information technologies and systems are the main features of globalization and have become essential to the functioning of many important civil systems such as communication, energy, transport, electricity, water and banking systems. The problem lies in the fact that they are already prone to splitting point electronic piracy. Risks arising from environmental degradation often exceed the limits of a state. Known danger is that of global temperature rise, which is causing devastating droughts, floods and strong stuhira. Other risks to the environment and air and water pollution, deforestation and biodiversity, and the possibility of the introduction of toxic substances into the human food chain.

Keywords: Management ,Globalization , Infectious Diseases , Economy , Risks , Strategies.

INTRODUCTION: DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

Growing risk that infectious diseases spread rapidly worldwide due to the growth of bacteria that rezistojnë drugs, delays in the development of new antibiotics, misuse of soil and water, climate change, raising major cities lacking highlighted in the health service, facilitating the movement of people from one country to another and the growing ²number of refugees. American intelligence services predict that in 20 years of victories in the fight against infectious diseases or deadly HIV \ AIDS and tuberculosis, which are spreading rapidly will be less. Today in the world against the states responded to risks and security threats with preventive actions (such as the broad mass awareness to the risk of various forms against criminality, to counter interference, etc.. Dangers include not only military security but also non-military, such as: political risks, economic, environmental or man-caused hazards and social conflicts "majority to minority" illegal trade, mass migrations, wide-ranging epidemics etc..

^{1 1} Report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development, Washington D.C.: World Health Organization, December 20, 2001. William S. Weintraub, MD, 2007 Andrew M. Jones, Nigel Rice, Teresa Bago d'Uva and Silvia Balia, *Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data*

Applied health economics/Andrew M. Jones—[et al.]. p. cm.—(Routledge advanced texts in economics and finance; 8) Includes bibliographical references and index. 1. Medical economics. I. Jones, Andrew M., 1960—. RA410.5.A66 2007338.4 □ 73621—dc222006028492

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Threat and historical perspective

As can happen: Throughout history, epidemics have sitting on knees civilizations. Black Death killed more than half the population of Europe in the Middle Ages. In 1918, an influenza epidemic killed 50 millions of people, about 30% of the world population, a much larger impact than War that had just ended. Due to globalization, diseases spread quickly today - such as the rapid spread of swine flu. Increasing acceleration of the processes of globalization sweeping change affecting world in the areas of individual and collective life and have radically transformed the way we communicate, the food eaten and the living conditions and the environment. The impact of this global interdependence is also determinants of health, as a result of national and international policies and strategies applied for a new approach, and in particular the promotion and protection of health. In this sense, health has become a "global", when people first began to live on the planet mentioned recent cases relating to HIV or SARS.

Need for action

Viruses and bacteria do not stop at national borders. Similarly, as a pollutant, and the result of human activity have effects on the entire planet, not just in the countries most responsible for their release into the environment. It is enough to think of the act to changes in lifestyles. But the right of "Global Citizenship" should also guarantee us maintaining health. For the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Health Committee have defined a set of rules and regulations prohibiting or limiting the international spread of disease. National borders are no longer a barrier to the spread of ³healthcare and health policies needed. Or something the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank have put in place structural programs and investments in health systems and services worldwide, especially in countries with debts, transform and reconfigure models and global standards. Violence caused by ethnic and religious hatred is not a new phenomenon. Today it is associated with leaving in the shadow of traditional economic structures at a time when global trade is expanding and there are many cracks in the existing political structures caused by the spread of information technologies.

Strategies to manage these threats

These international threats often seem scattered and unclear. Since missing agreements, governments are doing too little to give them the advantage or pursue reliable prevention strategy. The question is whether the international community can afford to take these risks, having parasyssh how little priority given to preventive counterterrorism strategy before the September 11 terrorist attacks. This does not mean to give the priority to these threats or to pursue preventive strategies will be easy. During the implementation of preventive strategies, governments should be prepared for circumstances only theoretically possible and will often have to make difficult step before the risk of truth. They need to collect accurate, reliable and have it available before it be given the opportunity to act. They need to gain political support for their programs and to ensure that resources are unlikely to be successful and why such

^{3 3} Report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, *Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development*, Washington D.C.: World Health Organization, 2001. William S. Weintraub, MD, 2007 Andrew M. Jones, Nigel Rice, Teresa Bago d'Uva and Silvia Balia, *Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data*

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preventive measures are cost less than coping with tragedy after they have occurred. Although it is always good to become a further analysis, the key elements of preventive strategies against the threats are clear. Prevention of attacks requires new security standards and systems that provide early warning and attack strategy. Governments should give them this information private businesses both domestically and abroad. Reducing global warming depends on the changes to be made in human activities as fuel combustion, gasoline and coal. With the 1997 Kyoto Protocol focused on releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and presents a reliable prevention strategy where possessions were enforceable and legally binding. In addition to global surveillance and operational systems, distribution of medicines and medical supplies where they are lacking, it is essential for the prevention of infectious diseases. Preventing ethnic violence depends on the understanding of its causes in each country, the creation of advisory systems in the implementation of appropriate policies, warning of a conflict and, if necessary, outside interference. Taking these strategies in practice means that governments and private businesses to take new measures and costly for the security of their information systems. Governments would⁴ have had to extend the regulations in the country and face the coming trading losses as a result of reducing the spread of toxins greenhouse effect. They will need to find sources other than those available in the fight against infectious diseases so far. A committee on Macroeconomics and Health held recently determined that will have a \$ 62 million annual investment in health service to distribute medicines and essential services to more than 2 million people who do not have these. Contribution required from rich countries would go up to half of the amount they disburse their aid. Governments would have had to act even before the ethnic violence cause great human suffering. So the question is whether these international threats are serious enough to take difficult political actions that are necessary to be reliable preventive strategies.

In the background: International threats hidden causes

Large economic gains resulting from expansion in trade worldwide by numerous opportunities for foreign direct investment and capital move easily from country to country. But each of these aspects of globalization nascent economic consequences the unemployment problem in the form of anger that comes as a result of the perceived economic inequality and financial volatility. These economic difficulties affecting the hidden causes of various forms of international criminal activity, lack of attention to environmental safety, funding cuts in health and other social services, large scale migration and refugee movements to a degree that governments do not prohibit the dot. As a consequence, create environments where displaying some of the international threats. Treating the problematic economic consequences of globalization is important not only for economic reasons but also for security reasons. Economic distortions and grievances can be dealt with in principle, through education, unemployment and health insurance programs and investments to improve the physical and social infrastructure. The problem lies in the fact that political support for such

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interventions by governments comes with fall and social insurance programs are becoming increasingly difficult to cope with an integrated and competitive global economy.

CONCLUSION

It is important to separate nationwide and supported international and strengthened⁵ globalisation against diseases which from day to day more and more are endangering human health and especially often extermination of the population. This should be supported by all countries of the world, especially from those countries that have economic globalization to develop on a large scale.

These countries should support WHO and the international community supports the UN health financially in the fight against the globalization of infectious diseases, which are drastically endangering human health and life. Anyway to fight global warming, this by destroying the very cold winters and very hot summers favours environment very suitable for rapid development and rapid bacteria, germs and viruses as causes of pandemics of infectious diseases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

WHO international community for UN health to be associated with the national institutes of public health in the continent on the exchange of information in cases of risk hours a emergence and spread of any infection disease. WHO and the UN SAC anyway pays of PHC with more sophisticated medical equipment for decoration affected time affected by an infectious disease analog as is the case with detection through different terminals of persons who carry weapons.

WHO and SAC UN should consider establishing quarantine within the terminal, the sole purpose for the isolation impromptu touch suspicious of any infectious disease. Formation of expert professionals groups who had done the analysis and verification of final internships who was exported to different countries of the world and suspicious goods will be eliminated.

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