

Borderless Economics By Robert Guest Analysis

Posted on May 13, 2020

Introduction

Explaining the fruits of the globalized world, Robert Guest, in his book, revealed after a variety of visits to different states of the world that immigration has far-right effects on the lives of individuals living in native and foreign nations. He argues that international connections and linkages have promoted the growth of those nationals who were living in poor conditions. The writer finds it very easy that immigrants have no issues in establishing contact with their native people and with those foreigners with whom they reside. It is due to the advancement in technologies, which has contributed towards foster, live interaction between the natives and their relative people working in foreign states. The writer unfolded that global wealth progressed due to the immigrants working over there and contributing a lot to the development of international economics. He establishes an example of the North Korean state, with the view that poverty increases in the country with the closure of the doors for immigrants and decidedly fewer relationships of the state with other nations of the world. During his international visits, the writer observes that global networks have increased new ideas, innovations and cultural interactions among nationals of various states.

Discussion

With a background in journalism, the writer favorably wrote about the incentives of international migration. He was of the view that free trade among the states of the world enhances democratic values, capitalist economy and personal freedom. According to the writer, full and open borders would pave the way for economic crises to overcome the United States. He suggested that the state of the US modify its existing policy regarding immigrants coming from the third world or the poor communities of the world. The economic superiority of the US will be sustained with the presence of a large population of foreigners serving in numerous state organizations. Other than commercial boosting, the US also has the privilege of promoting its technology through the services of highly qualified professionals coming from other areas of the world. That professional class resides in the US because of increased incentives that are not available to them in their native states. They contributed a lot in a number of fields like medicine, scientific research, space, education and related organizations. The services of these foreigners possess high values that require acknowledgment by the locals. From genomics to democracy, the free movement of people across the world has brought rich wealth, disseminated ideas, and accelerated progress in the technological sectors. Many developing countries are contributing to the exploration of these above-mentioned tasks (Guest 25).

The writer surveyed Indian and Arab areas and concluded that, among others, they are progressing in developing those goods that we are consuming. He explored how those pioneers of technology have established themselves both socially and economically. In this regard, he came up with examples of those personalities that have changed their life. The provider of health services in India, Pramod Bhasin, and the founder of China's internet company, Alibaba, Jack Ma, are not only making money but also contributing to their nations and the world at large. In his book, a single chapter included explanations of how people have made money by engaging with other states of the world. However, his central focus is the state of China. He was of the view that how Chinese have brought back the economic growth to their native country.

Those migrants who fled China have received a lot of wealth from the enlarged connections with the globalized world. Terms like sea turtles and hoagies were used by the writer for those Chinese who brought back to their homeland foreign education, business contracts, knowledge, and new progressive ideas. Here, Guest believes that these returnees from other states will be active supporters of democracy and democratic values. Those sea turtles who come back to their home get away from politics as they have the fear that the dominant communist party might press them in a dictatorial style. Along with the fruits of migration, the writer has also looked at the dark side of tribal movements and international connections.

In this regard, Robert has devoted a single chapter to the subject of hate crimes and terrorist activities. He unfolded how the Rwanda genocide, Al-Qaeda attacks, and exploitation in Nigeria came after international linkages built by these terrorist organizations. By revealing these black sides of the migration, the writer's considerations show that he possesses the particular journalistic talent of elaborating the things in his writing. The book is written in more reporting style than that of academic, and a variety of jokes and anecdotes are used to engage the reader more with the text. However, many of the paragraphs are sometimes incorporated with meaningless figures and statistical data provided, respectively. The writer has many positive points, and he could have focused on his prose instead of instigating crutches, mainly when dealing with philosophical kind of thoughts. It is also possible that the book contains some in-depth analysis and counter-arguments, which might be useful for the reader to understand the phenomena of international relations.

With the passage of time, the economic and sociological effects of international connectivity and migration will ultimately become meaningful and relevant. According to the reports in the book, around two hundred and fifteen million migrants were residing outside of the country, which is the homeland of these people. Calculations show that these are three percent of the total population of the world. The guest revealed that these migrant people possess more dynamic and trained qualities than those whom they left behind. The writer is right in his analysis of immigrants that they are very much crucial for economies of their homeland and foreign states. These migrated people are often prepared to work hard and to contribute many services to the concerned tasks. International networks and new Diasporas need engagement and thought about as the writer has extensively explored the values and fruits of the subject of migration.

Conclusions

Towards the conclusion section of his book, the writer's attention is prone towards the USA. He believes that migrants will find the state of the US as the most interesting place for the ability to move upward and provide upgraded lifestyles. These characteristics of America confirm his belief that it will remain the progressive, powerful state in the world, far longer lasting than people expect. It will also continue to be the central part of the associated planet. In this way, he also hopes the encouraging reforms from the US regarding the [immigration system](#) to maintain the inflow of people coming from across the world. He claims that the movement of worldwide freedom would automatically produce forty trillion gains. The passionate approach of the writer for open borders move to help talent circulate all around and specifically in the American state has received a variety of responses from the readers. The writer, who is also the global business editor of The Economist, traveled through dozens of countries, including forty-four states of the USA, for observation regarding migration, which fosters innovations, creates multiple ideas and increases wealth. By following the positives of the Guest findings, the US has the privilege of growing wealth and services in all the fields concerned with the migrated people.

Works Cited

Guest, Robert. *Borderless Economics: Chinese Sea Turtles, Indian Fridges and the New Fruits of Global Capitalism*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2014.