

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology
of Egypt / Egyptology

**“CROSS CULTURE COMPARISON ON FINANCIAL
STIMULUS IN NEW WORLD ORDER”**

Aggarapu Shanmukha Valli ¹, Dr. Bhavya Vikas ², Ms. Charithra C M ³

¹Student of MBA , Specializing in Finance, Marketing
BNM Institute of Technology, Bangalore

Email id: ashanmukhavalli@gmail.com

²Associate Professor, Department of MBA, BNM Institute of Technology, Bangalore

E-mail: bhavyavikas@gmail.com

³Assistant Professor, Department of MBA, BNM Institute of Technology, Bangalore

Email id: charithra.c.m@gmail.com

Aggarapu Shanmukha Valli ¹, Dr. Bhavya Vikas ², Ms. Charithra C M ³,
“CROSS CULTURE COMPARISON ON FINANCIAL STIMULUS IN NEW
WORLD ORDER”,-- PalArch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology
18(9). ISSN 1567-214x

**Keywords: Financial Stimulus, Cross-Culture, COVID-19 Pandemic, Fiscal Policy,
Investments, Self-financing, Financial Guidance, Financial Stability, Economy,
Green Stimulus.**

ABSTRACT

Varied countries in the world are endorsing financial insights assortments in acknowledgement during widespread pandemic (i.e., COVID-19). This research is an attempt to figure out several cross-cultural confrontational themes which government standardizing allow us to examine the difference in financial policies from country to country. This paper extent helps us to analyze the Government, Banks, International Financial Institutions implementing Green Stimulus (i.e., Short-term intervention which helps in restructuring the Country's economy) similarly as 2008-2009 and the effectiveness of these measures. This study focuses on measures and maintenance of economic policies as comparing the major components of financial stimulus data show that the countries like India, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea and Australia responded more strongly to the COVID-19 pandemic. Eventually, we analyzed the countries despite huge divergences in Population, Geography, Cultural norms, Legal systems., we found substantial uniformity in the programs executed, with the differences akin to the interpretation on theme.

Introduction

Cross-Culture Comparison is a concept that distinguishes the difference between various Psychological, Economic, Sociological, Cultural, Political factors which may not be the same in two different countries – Merriam Webster.

Cross-Culture is the explicit, systematic comparison of variables under different cultural conditions to specify the antecedents and processes that mediate the emergence of behavioral differences – Eckensberger.

BACKGROUND:

In (1560 - 1660), Eastern Mediterranean has contended that cross-cultural trades take put at a social cloudy where the edges of one culture cover the other, making a commonly grasped zone where trades take to put on ordinary ways. From such an invigorating zone, thoughts, styles, governability and sharpens move ahead to the cultural centres, encouraging them to resume an overhaul of social ideas.

In 1930s, As a result of the Cross-Cultural Study. At first, inferring to compare, native considers based on detailed collections of social information, the term steadily obtained an additional sense of social interactivity.

In 1949, The advanced period of cross-cultural started setting up a few foundational information sets, counting the Human Relations Range Records (HRRR), and the Ethnographic Chart book and created the broadly utilized standard Cross-Cultural test, right now which is the open-access unremitting diary World Societies.

In 1970s, Whereas cross-cultural exemplifies as minor range before World War II, it started to develop in significance amid the 1960s.

In 1971, The intrigue Society of Cross-Cultural Inquire about (SCCR) was founded.

In 1972 the Worldwide Affiliation for Cross-Cultural Brain research (IACCP) was set up. Since that point, this part has proceeded to grow as there has been expanding attention to consolidating a culture and differences into studies of various happenings.

In 1990s, Though the phenomenon of globalization is not modern, political, financial and technological advancements accelerated the forms of cultural globalization and contributed to the development of an open talk about approximately its pros and cons. Also, there been a decrease in barriers to exchange and communication worldwide which have changed politics, culture, and financial matters.

In 2000s, It's the second half of the primary decade, Cross-cultural experiment financial specialists have moved on from just behavioural differences between country's specific subject pools to attempting to clarify why these differences happen. One way to off-load culture is by addressing it with an emphasis on values, which handled the test approach about analysis.

In 2013, They incorporated the case and hypothetical and observational modelling of social transmission inside and over social groups. Methods included the esteem frameworks approach social development in the viewpoint of macroeconomics.

In recent years, Nations started understanding the key focuses on cross-cultural business elements and challenges are expanded to body language, physical contact, and recognitions of individual space. In cultures that follow strict religious measures, intuition between individuals of the opposite sex, indeed within the business circle, may be complicated.

OBJECTIVES:

Cross-Cultural by country's capacity to meet its monetary obligations:

- To know the country's market advancement, trade structures.

- To understand the change in financial policies.
- To know the fluctuations in foreign investment countries.
- Being familiar with the country's currency exchange rates.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Here, I have driven through few recent research papers to understand the new world order and how it affected the nations:

- Abhay Kumar Jha, Raghendra Jha, 2021

This paper illustrates India's experience with an economic crisis, public health, unemployment rose (since a huge percentage of labourers within labourers work within the casual division and are dependent on everyday compensation) sharply in this new world order.

- Vikas Barbate, Rajesh N, Gade, 2021

This paper exemplifies the new world order by mentioning COVID-19 has been predicted as worse than the Great Depression of 1930. Each day analyst and agency reports are falling into new bottoms of a fall-down in economic activities. GDP development, inflation rate, unemployment, interest rate and industrial output, were chosen for measurement of the effect. Major findings for this paper are within the outline of short-term and long-term projections for the key economic indicators.

- Fareed Zakaria, 2020

This paper illustrates that Taiwan has seen the less affected on its economy by the widespread, discrediting the broadly spread myth that controlling infections must continuously accomplish at the rate of financial development. Additionally, drops in GDP experienced exceptionally distinctive passing rates.

- Nicola Mucci, Gabriele Giorgi, 2020

This paper analyses the information which was collected numerous moments over a long time they clarify the impact of the financial recession, economic crisis, work-related stretch, and wellbeing results on the health parameters superior to study into the information as collected just previously.

- Troy Stangarone, 2020

This paper illustrates the situation of South Korea which was able to maintain a strategic distance from a recession but the banking and corporate sector put on more sound within the fallout of the Asian Financial Crisis a decade previous, a differentiated export portfolio and a fiscal stimulus package comparable to 6.9% GDP between 2008-2010. But this time government also introduced a 5 years Green Development arrangement delineated to spend 2% GDP to create future green growth businesses.

- Danny Quah, 2020

This paper interprets Singapore's financial policy response to the COVID-19 outbreak and contends on three: financial approach, the political authority which has made Singapore's thus-far effective reaction to the COVID-19 outbreak. This paper especially centred on the market participants, increased social fears, not the slightest within the shape of far-reaching wellbeing crises and a declined healthcare framework.

- D O'Sullivan, 2020

This paper proves that COVID-19's impact has varied over social bunches. Individuals who were as of now destitute, unemployed or underemployed, with

increased levels of existing debt, undergoing homelessness or handling existing troubles with access to wellbeing and social services, individuals with disabilities, were likely to be advanced minimized by increased helplessness to both physical and mental illness.

- Bartik and Stephen, 2020

This paper exemplifies the impact on public health since 2019 has caused a crucial economic shock. The pandemic presently caused huge separation among small businesses to just a few weeks after its beginning, roughly 25% of businesses had temporarily closed and about all of these closures were due to COVID-19. Business owners have been shocked with the challenges of their businesses to integrate uncertain running of businesses, work strategies and feasible monetary limitation on Companies are uncertain of end of the day.

RESEARCH GAP:

With this combination of globalization and nationalism, it is unclear how globalization will see after the pandemic. This commentary aspires to talk about how education and students ought to plan for the evolving globalization and challenges of globalisation, Green Stimulus. How worldwide competence ought to be developed in this gather to plan for the changing world after COVID-19.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This paper uses secondary data to illustrate the modest descriptive analysis to evaluate the new world order's situation in various countries.

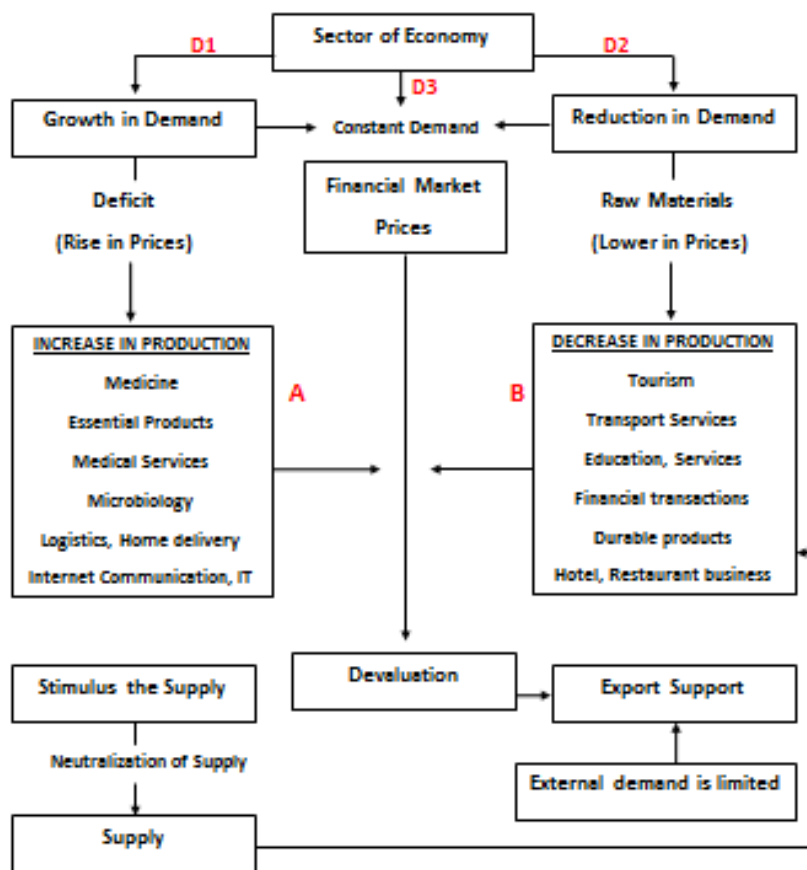
FINANCIAL STIMULUS:

Several countries have undergone financial and economic problems at different times, which were caused by a set of main aspects related to the working of capitalist institutions that influence the growth of the monetary market and economic territories.

- Statistical models will play a major portion in combating panic with data to avoid and minimize the risk of bias which may be a common threat in clinical and epidemiological studies. Here, we describe the foremost striking challenges which need to strengthen in this pandemic with their ability.
- The transaction territory in various advanced nations make an extensive contribution to the rate of financial growth and seizes the GDP structure from 60 to 80%. For this reason, first a breakdown within the growth rate, then a negative of economic development. This implies a full-fledged economic crisis.
- Financial dynamics, given by the unsurprising operation of money related markets, without great fluctuation, within the performance of most objectives of such markets, is the key to non-crisis financial elements. Vital fluctuation, decreasing stock prices, capital breakout, and monetary market dysfunction induce a financial crisis to increase its risks.

Ex: The growth of monetary investment and the majority of such investments over non-financial ones, while destabilizing financial markets, can oversee extremely significant losses.

Demand and Supply: Growth & Demise



- There are three valid components of demand:
 - 1) Demand decreases
 - 2) Demand increases
 - 3) Demand does not vary.
 - Although the third component reacts to the crisis with a few slack, being transmitted between the first two components due to the increase of the spread of the crisis. Both domestic and foreign investment is decreasing.
 - Demand $D = D1 + D2$ at the beginning phase, at that point, the decline in demand ($dD/dt < 0$) delivers the condition that they reduce in demand for component, $D2$ must outperform the growth in demand for component $D1$ leading to undertake of corresponding supply. The demand component $D3$ cannot continue steadily for long.
 - 1) Letter A, B indicate the difficulty of accounting for the impact of a pandemic attack on the economy.
 - 2) In case the population's salary is thoroughly reduced, it too replenishes the $D1$ components, enhancing the interpretation of the crisis.
 - 3) A critical factor is how the esteem of GDP acknowledge changes in demand-one and the moment components. If the product is more sensitive to $D2$, which lead to its rapid reduction, which can improve the scale of the crisis.
- Ex: For example, there's an increasing medicine that has to be met, so it is necessary

to support production that would give modern and essential drugs and auxiliary material resistant virus attack. It is important to enlarge the production and not the costs of rare products, which can be only compound the financial crisis.

BENEFITS OF RECESSION:

A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; but an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty - Winston Churchill

- Pay off all Debt

During recession, Debt is a problem even when the economy is booming. An individual have possibilities of losing job or decline sign in value of investment. As spending will be low, payments like Medical debt, Credit Cards or any financing can be eliminated the more and sooner you can.

- Cash is King

An individual always need to be prepared to face any kind of financial problems.

Firstly, Emergencies can happen in expanding economies.

Secondly, Stock up on cash has to do with next recession strategy.

- Keep Investing

Every individual need to keep investing by assuming the future needs and wants (Long-term Investments). Asset allocation need to be based on current market conditions, tolerance of risk is important.

- Build your Intellectual Assets

During recession, An individual can improving abilities, skills and qualifications(online courses, certifications) in advance. It is the biggest strategy to avoid blindsided by a job loss during recession.

- Create a Side Hustle

Always prefer to think additional income earning business because if you can build a side hustle it generates income while you hold your regular full-time job but if loss of job may give you the extra time where you can hustle, build more on for something bigger and better.

CROSS CULTURE COMPARISION:

Here, we consider various countries to know how similar and different from another.

- **India:**

Here, the new world order indicate political, economic, socio-cultural structures of the nation and how they change the specific vulnerabilities within the nation which has been aggravated within the COVID-19 crisis-scape.

- Political, Psychological systems are crashing down.
- As India occupies more agricultural land, Even in pandemic the sector helped the economy to continue to develop.
- No longer public health emergencies.
- Wisdom of ancient Indic practices of Yoga, Ayurveda etc., providing ways to combating this pandemic and helping in re-envision the Post Coronal World.
- Gradually, companies started the placement drive which have been cut short.

- **Singapore:**

The data examine which offerings industrial customers are most likely to buy as the new world order progress.

- The ongoing economic crisis caused deeper and likely to be more prolonged than past recession. Improvement in the labour is likely be uneven and slow.
- Unemployment rate has been prevented from spiking by further 1.7%
- They also enabling and started focusing on incentivising firms, connections, businesses etc., allowing them to quickly bounce back as the economy recovers.
- Industries like manufacturing, financial services and infocomm sectors are fare relatively well.

- **Taiwan:**

As per Taiwan US Quarterly Analysis data, the fair of giving an extended of viewpoints on improvements relating to Taiwan.

- It has emerged that a Chinese democracy can govern effectively and a high-income economy can continue to develop even as the world suffers from an extreme.
- Taiwan is home of the world's leading Semiconductor Industry (i.e., technology, digital, automobiles, smart devices etc.) which helped in forecast GDP growth higher than ever in past 7 years.
- Since, last lockdown Taiwan has been normal (i.e., Schools, Offices, Restaurants etc., open as usual with utmost precautions).
- Phantom of the Opera has attracted thousands of people into indoor fields. Taiwan's capacity to battle, COVID-19 illustrates its enormous public wellbeing infrastructure and health policy skill, supported by extensive information and digital technology.

- **South Korea:**

During pandemic rages on the global have watched the most powerful country putting the politics of their competitive rivalry over corporation.

- During the first quarter, the global trade have been impacted. In second half quarter, exporting fell by 24.3% which marked as largest single month drop since 11 years. In third quarter, South Korea started exporting to countries like US, South Asian, Germany etc., and rebounded by 10.1%
- The country's pandemic response has been one of the world's most effective on both public health, political values and economic sectors.
- Local exports benefited from a partial rebounded in global demand. BoK (Bosnia and Herzegovina) forecast that the real GDP would recover back by 3% in 2021 and expected to increase by 3.2%

- **Australia:**

In the new world order, Australia been effected the people and the policies responses. It has implications over post-pandemic recovery.

- The global crisis way on unemployment, consumer services firms has largely continued to fall.
- So far., banks, foods and beverages sector was linked to increased consumer purchase of essential good.
- The economy has rebounding in early 2021 where restrictive measures are improving which are hitting domestic demand and economic growth as estimated GDP growth at a pace of 3.2%
- Large-scale fiscal measures combined with monetary policies which is helping to underpin economic activity and upturn in economic activity was driven improving domestic demands, buoyant market conditions and quickest expansion business

Cash Flow for employers and pandemic supplement on records.

**TOP COUNTRIES: GDP RECOVERY RATE 2021
GDP (PPP) GROWTH RATE RECOVERY, 2021**

| COUNTRY | RANKING | GROWTH (%) |
|---------|---------|------------|
| China | 1 | 8.44 |
| US | 2 | 6.39 |
| India | 3 | 12.55 |
| Japan | 4 | 3.25 |
| Germany | 5 | 3.60 |

PPP (Purchase Power Parity)

GDP (nominal) GROWTH RATE RECOVERY, 2021

| COUNTRY | RANKING | GROWTH (%) |
|---------|---------|------------|
| US | 1 | 6.39 |
| China | 2 | 8.44 |
| Japan | 3 | 3.25 |
| Germany | 4 | 3.60 |
| UK | 5 | 5.34 |
| India | 6 | 12.55 |

- Among top 50 countries; Pakistan, New Zealand, Vietnam, Israel, Hong Kong are few countries standing at least economic growth rate.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS:

In a present new world’s recessions and depressions:

- Components that influence the method of fiscal stimulus as a reaction to the new world order’s widespread are apparent to be many and interaction among them is complex.
- As there is no curb on producing things, Demand is down and unemployment is high, but it is not that supply stops. Production is down not because people cannot go to work (since a huge percentage of labourers work within the casual division and are dependent on everyday compensation) but because their demand for what is being produced declines. Due to lockdown, production cannot take place, so both supply and demand collapse.
- Become aware of the country's economy and market development, trade patterns and its significance for financial growth.
- Governments should concentrate on projects that can scale up shortly to make short-term GDP and employment pick up whereas maintaining a strategic distance from untested technologies and more complicated framework ventures. Where probably they should focus on scaling up existing ventures instead of planning new ones.
- Review the elemental instruments and approaches for Universal Management, Social standards, Long-term orientation and the culture of financial as well as economy.
- Decrease in barriers to exchange and communication over universal may change politics, culture, and financial concerns over the world.
- The COVID recession is uncommon in that better to continuously there are big winners and big losers from the recession. It all depends on how the enterprise is

influenced by the dynamics of the virus as largely as aggregate demand.

CONCLUSION:

Even though the phenomenon of globalization isn't modern, political, financial and technological advancements within the 1990s accelerated the forms of globalization and contributed to the development of an open talk about approximately its focal points and drawbacks.

Each nation is projected to come around to positive development in 2021, with the International Monetary Fund anticipating annual GDP development rates of 3.5%, 4.5%, and 5% for Germany, the UK, and Singapore individually.

As governments react to the COVID-19 emergency, they can draw on lessons from the nations that utilizing green stimulus investing to boost their economies and make employments after the worldwide financial crisis of 2008-09.

As worldwide economic recreation recovers, prices for oil, metals, food and other commodities are predicted to rise. Trade-in services will likely keep up restrained and are not foreseen to return to pre-pandemic levels before 2022. The hospitality and travel units begin to be the most extremely affected by the crisis, and tourism-dependent nations face a moderate and unpredictable recovery.

With the help of Green Stimulus implementations, the nations (like South Korea, India etc.,) are recovering faster than expected and slowly fetching the economy stable.

As per Indian economist, India can easily reach equal to China's Market Capital as 1.36 billion (9%) young Indians started investing. Because of its high population, perhaps it grows more slowly than India.

REFERENCES:

- Loerbroks A, Bosch JA, Douwes J, Angerer P, Li J. Job insecurity is associated with adult asthma in Germany during Europe's recent economic crisis: a prospective cohort study. *J Epidemiol Community Health*. 2014.
- Giorgi G, Shoss MK, Leon-Perez JM. Going beyond workplace stressors: economic crisis and perceived employability about psychological distress and job dissatisfaction. *Int J Stress Manag*. 2015
- Van Leemput, E. (2016). A passage to India: Quantifying barriers to internal and external trade [International Finance Discussion Papers 1185]. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- Pereira, V., Temouri, Y., Patnaik, S., & Mellahi, K. (2020). Managing and preparing for emerging infectious diseases: Avoiding a catastrophe. *Academy of Management Perspectives*.
- Zukang, S., 2008, "World economic situation and prospects", International monetary and financial committee.
- Lee S, Guo WJ, Tsang A, et al. Evidence for the 2008 economic crisis exacerbating depression in Hong Kong. *J Affect Disord*. 2010.
- S.A. Sarkodie, P.A. OwusuGlobal assessment of the environment, health and economic impact of the novel corona virus (COVID-19)*Environ. Dev. Sustain.*, 2020.