

Globalization has turned on West

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Globalization it turned on West

The process of globalization is as old as humanity. For many ~~cent~~ centuries, trade, exports and thus the progress of the idea and material manifestation of globalization was the result of eastern nations and civilizations. What we consider modern day globalization was initiated with the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. It was accompanied by subsequent colonization of the East by the west. All of this resulted in glorification of racism, the so-called white man's superiority. Consequently a distorted history of humanity was presented that filmed eastern man as a slave incapable of progressing on its own. A sense of incapability of the East was included that caused grievances about globalization among the west when it lagged behind the East in economic progress. Globalization has turned on

is thus a flawed conception. However there are certain economic, cultural, Technological, Political and Environmental reasons behind such conception. Certain measures are indispensable to relieve such misconception of globalization.

Decline of economic growth, backfiring of globalization, populist and nationalist sentiments have all supported this notion about globalization. Economic inequality, distorted history and one East's economic development have also played their due role in perpetuating this flawed artificial idea. Less jobs, lack of export industry, impulse of domination and historical past of imperialism are some of the major reasons behind this vicious rationale. Globalization had and will always play a great role in the progress of mankind. What West considers its greatest flaw is impact its greatest virtue and that is human interaction. Certain measures can be adopted to relieve West of this misconception of globalization.

and make it ready again to enjoy its benefits.

Globalization, while touted as a powerful force for economic growth and prosperity, has also been associated with several negative consequences, ~~pro~~ for western countries.

Globalization has facilitated the offshoring of jobs to countries with lower labor costs, resulting in significant job losses in Western countries. Manufacturing and service industries, which once thrive in the West, have moved operations to countries where considerably lower. A study by the Economic Policy Institute found that the U.S. lost 3.2 million jobs between 2001 and 2013 due to trade with China alone (Scott, 2014). This trend has contributed to the decline of certain industries and increased unemployment rates in Western economies.

Similarly, the surge in global competition, combined with the outsourcing of jobs, has put downward pressure on wages in the West. As companies seek to reduce costs and maintain profitability,

They may keep wages stagnant or even decrease them, leading to diminished purchasing power for workers. An analysis by the Brookings Institution found that wage inequality in the US has increased since the 1980s, with wages for the bottom 50% of earners remaining relatively flat. (Nunn, 2019) This wage inequality leads many problems for the Western public.

Moreover, Globalization has exposed western industries to intense competition from foreign competitors. Domestic companies, especially smaller businesses, may struggle to compete with larger, more established firms from other countries. This can lead to the erosion of domestic industries and the loss of market share. For instance, according to European Commission report (2007), the European textile industry faced stiff competition from Asian manufactures, leading to a decline in production and employment. Similarly, the global financial

System's interconnectedness has made Western economies vulnerable to shocks from other regions. The 2008 financial crisis, triggered by the collapse of the US housing market, had far reaching consequences that affected economies worldwide.

According to the report of Obstfeld & Rogoff, 2009 Financial contagion spread rapidly due to global financial integration impacting not only the US but also European countries and other regions.

Moreover, Globalization has lifted millions out of poverty in developing countries, it has also exacerbated income inequality in the West. The benefits of globalization, such as increased profits and wealth accumulation, have often been concentrated in the hands of the wealthy elite, widening the income gap between the rich and the poor. Research by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2020, reveals a rising trend of income inequality in most advanced

economies, including those in the Western world.

As Globalization create a negative impact on the economy of West, it also create a negative impact on culture of the West.

Globalization has led to the spread of Western cultural products and practices to various parts of the world, resulting in cultural homogenization. As non-Western societies adopt Western customs, values and lifestyle choices, cultural diversity is at risk of diminishing. Scholars like Roland Roberston, a pioneer in the study of globalization and culture, have highlighted the potential dangers of cultural homogenization, suggesting that local traditions and customs might be overshadowed by globalized cultural elements. For example, the increasing popularity of fast-food chains, such as McDonald's and Starbucks, across the globe has resulted in the standardization

norms, which can result in
social divisions.

Similarly, Globalization has
led to cultural appropriation, where
cultural elements of non-Western
cultures are adopted by the West
without proper acknowledgment or
understanding of their
significance. This can
lead to the commodification
of cultural symbols and
practices causing harm to
the communities from
which they originate.

(Young, 2008). For example,
the appropriation of
Indigenous art and designs
without permission or
proper attribution by
Western fashion brands
has sparked controversies
and discussions about
cultural respect and intellectual
property rights.

Globalization create a negative
impact on technological field
in the western countries.

Globalization has increased
access to technology in
many parts of the world,
it has also widened the

the digital divide in Western countries. Not yet everyone has equal access to the internet and digital resources, leading to disparities in education, employment opportunities and social inclusion. For example Rural areas and disadvantaged communities in the West may lack access to high speed internet, limiting their ability to participate in the digital economy and access online educational resources. So it play a negative impact on Western people.

Moreover the interconnectedness brought about by globalization has led to increased data breaches, and unauthorized access to personal information have become more prevalent, posing significant challenges to individuals and organizations. According to the report by Zuboff (2019) in "The age of surveillance capitalism" large-scale data breaches of personal information, like the Cambridge Analytica scandal, having highlighted the risks of unrestricted data sharing and lax

of eating habits, affecting traditional cuisines and local eateries in Western and non-Western countries alike.

Moreover, Globalization's influence on Western media and entertainment has the potential to dilute the authenticity and uniqueness of local cultures. As Western cultural products dominate the global market, traditional forms of art, music and literature may be marginalized or commercialized to fit global tastes. This phenomenon is called cultural imperialism. For example, the popularity of American reality TV shows and blockbuster movies often overshadows indigenous storytelling and artistic expressions in Western countries, leading to a loss of cultural identity among certain communities.

Similarly, Globalization has spurred consumerism in Western societies, where the pursuit of material possessions and status symbols has become more pronounced. The proliferation of global brands and advertising has encouraged

a culture of conspicuous consumption, (generating environmental concerns and ethical issues surrounding labor practices in the fashion industry) fostering an unsustainable emphasis on material wealth. For example, the growth of fast fashion has led to increased clothing consumption generating environmental concerns and ethical issues surrounding labor practices in the fashion industry.

Moreover, the influx of foreign ideas and ideologies through the internet and mass media has led to clashes with the traditional ~~possibility~~ Western values. As younger generations are exposed to diverse cultural norms, traditional family structures, and societal values may face challenges and transformations. For example, the rise of social media and online platforms has facilitated the spreads of controversial ideas, leading to debates on issues such as gender rights, LGBTQIA+ rights and cultural

and information across borders, leading to increased economic interdependence among nations. While this has brought economic benefits, it has also limited the ability of individual countries to make independent decisions on issues such as trade policies, environmental regulations, and financial stability.

As global markets become more integrated, Western countries may find it challenging to implement policies that protect their national interests without affecting international trade and investment flows. (Rodrik, D (2018))

Similarly, Globalization has been associated with widening income inequality and job displacement in Western countries. These factors, combined with the perception that global elites benefit at the expense of ordinary citizens, have fueled the rise of populist and nationalist movements in some western democracies. These movements often criticize international

trade agreements and call for more protectionist measures, which can have implications for global economic cooperation and international relations. (Norris, P., & Inglehart, R. (2019))

Similarly as economic decisions become more influenced by international actors, such as multinational corporations and international financial institutions, the ability of national governments to hold these entities accountable can be diminished. Regulatory capture and the influence of powerful transnational entities on policy decision may lead to reduced democratic accountability in Western countries. (Hoffmeyer, F. (2002))

"The political of finance global financial governance"

Moreover, Globalization has exposed Western democracies to external threats, such as cyber-attacks, disinformation campaign interference in electoral processes. Foreign actors, including state and non-state entities, have

Privacy policy.

Similarly, the widespread use of digital technology and internet has led to cultural homogenization and the gradual dilution of distinct Western cultural identities.

Globalization has enabled the rapid dissemination of Western media, entertainment, and popular culture, sometimes overshadowing local traditions and practices. This phenomenon can lead to cultural erosion and a loss of unique cultural diversity in Western societies.

Similarly, the proliferation of technology and electronic devices has led to an alarming increase in electronic waste (e-waste). E-waste contains hazardous materials and is often exported to developing countries, where informal recycling processes can harm the environment and endanger human health. The Basel convention, an international treaty addressing movements of hazardous waste, aims to regulate this issue but faces challenges in implementation and enforcement.

Similarly Globalization has enabled the rapid transfer of knowledge and technology across borders. While this has fostered innovation, it has also increased the risk of intellectual property theft. Western companies often find their patents, trade secrets, and copyrighted materials infringed upon in countries with weaker intellectual property protection laws. This not only harms the businesses' revenue but also stifles their motivation to invest in research and development. The United States Trade Representatives' (USTR) Special 301 reports highlights countries with inadequate intellectual property protections, which can negatively impact Western companies.

Globalization has had various political effects on Western countries, some of which have been negative and raised concerns among policymakers and citizens. Globalization has facilitated the flow of goods, capital

been accused of attempting to influence public opinion and undermine the integrity of democratic institutions in western countries through various means, including social media and online platforms. (Freedom House (2020))

Globalization has had several negative environmental effects on Western societies due to increased economic activities, resource consumption, and global supply chains.

Globalization has facilitated the movements of goods and services across borders, leading to a significant increase in international trade.

This has resulted in a surge in transportation-related emissions, including those from ships, airplanes, and trucks. Moreover, the globalized production processes often involve the transfer of intermediate goods across different countries, known as carbon leakage, which intergovernmental panels on climate change (IPCC) reports emphasize the role of international trade in

exacerbating climate change.
Similarly, the demand for agricultural products, timber and other natural resources in western countries has driven deforestation and habitat destruction in other regions of the world. For instance, large-scale soybean and palm oil production in South America and Southeast Asia have led to extensive deforestation, threatening diverse ecosystem and species. The loss of biodiversity can have severe long-term consequences for ecological balance and ecosystem services.

Moreover, globalization has increased the production and consumption of goods, leading to higher level waste generation in Western societies. While some waste is managed and recycled domestically, a considerable portion is shipped to developing countries for disposal. This practice can result in improving improper waste

management
and
for local
base
on

management, environmental pollution, and adverse health effects for local communities. The Basel convention regulates the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, but illegal dumping and subpar waste management practices continue to be an issue.

Moreover, Globalized agricultural practices often lead to an increased demand for water resources, especially in regions facing water scarcity. The intensive farming of cash crops and livestock can deplete local water sources and contribute to water pollution through the use of fertilizers and pesticides. The water footprint of Western consumption patterns extends beyond domestic borders, impacting water resources in countries where goods are produced.

Similarly, the consumption patterns driven by globalization such as fast fashion and planned obsolescence in

In electronics, have led to over consumption of resources. This "throwaway culture" results in increased extraction of raw materials and energy, contributing to resource depletion and environmental degradation. A study published in the journal Nature Sustainability highlights the substantial resource consumption associated with Western consumption habits.

In a nutshell, it is evident that globalization has undeniably been influenced and to a certain extent, dominated by the West. The historical context of colonialism and post-world war II era played a crucial role in shaping the global economic and political landscape, providing Western nations with a head start in international trade, technology and cultural diffusion. This has led to a power dynamic where the West has been able to set norms, standards and ideologies that reflect their

interests and values. However, it is essential to acknowledge that globalization is a multifaceted and ongoing process, and it continues to evolve beyond its western origins. The rise of emerging economies in Asia, Africa and Latin America demonstrates a gradual shift in power dynamics, challenging the West's dominance. Non-Western nations are actively participating in shaping the global economy, culture, and politics, providing alternative perspectives and narratives. Initially, globalization favored the West, but it has also resulted in interconnectedness that transcends borders and cultures. It has fostered the exchange of ideas, technology, and knowledge, benefiting societies worldwide. To ensure that globalization becomes more inclusive and equitable, it is a crucial for all nations, regardless of their geographical location, to actively engage and contribute to the shaping of

of a shared global future. In conclusion, while globalization may have initially turned to the west, its future lies in embracing a more inclusive diverse approach. The success of globalization will ultimately depend on our collective efforts to recognize and appreciate the contributions of all nations and cultures, fostering a truly interconnected and mutually beneficial global community. By doing so, we can create a world where the benefits of globalization are shared by all, transcending geographical and cultural boundaries.