

Globalization has created more Problems than Solution

I- Introduction

A - Definition of globalization

B - Perspectives of Globalization.

1 - Globalists Perspective

2 - Skeptics Perspective

3 - Transformative Perspective.

II - ^{Globalization has created more} Problems ~~of~~ ~~of~~ Globalization Problems

than Solution.

A - Benefits of Globalization

1 - Free trade

2 - Raise wages

3 - Create more jobs

4 - Inflow of Information

5 - Cultural intermingling

6 - lower pricing of production in the world economy

7 - Raise productivity

8 - Access to international aid and support.

B - Problems of Globalization

1 - Exploit tax havens

2 - Dangers of cultural homogenization

3 - Harsh working conditions

- 4- unfair working conditions.
- 5- Rise in economic inequality
- 6- Unequal distribution of wealth.
- 7- unethical business practices
- 8- Social injustice
- 9- Job losses in developed world
- 10- Reduced state sovereignty.
- 11- Human Trafficking
- 12- lack of concern for environment
- 13- Mismanagement of natural resources.

III- Conclusion

In the modern era, science and Technology has removed distance between countries and nations which creates more easiness than ever past - but it make poor human people lives difficult who ~~do~~ ^{have} not access internet and unable to travel and it also creates security threats for countries as well as people. ~~Whereas~~ Globalization make easiness it brings difficulty. There is no doubt globalization gives opportunities to young generation to secure their future ~~but that~~ and ~~go~~ ^{travel towards} those countries which give job opportunities with best packages. but it is hard to which country that's productive labour ^{want to go} went out. The other problem of globalization is intermingling of culture and nation lose its cultural values and norms. However globalization provide trade but it exploit and havers and provide unethical business practices.

A Global era requires global
engagement ~ (Kofi Annan)

The word globalization means the
gto regular interaction between similar and
diverse entities in the world. Through
globalization we see state and non-state
actor relations and interactions between
each other and individually. Through
globalization we see US, China, Al-Qaeda,
NTP and ISI's emergence in the world.

The rising china emergence where provide
opportunities on the other side it's interest
is to dominant in the world. In a certain
period or current era some school of
thoughts present their thoughts about globalization
According to them globalization has ended
and some's view is that globalization has
reshaped.

According to the Globalists's perspective
any state can not live without interaction
with other states. It can not stop

religious interaction, cultural, and economic interaction. For example Pakistan and other muslim countries have a ^{religious} ties with Saudi Arabia. In Saudi's muslim pious place Makka is situated. If we take example of Pakistan and IMF (International Monetary Fund). Pakistan need loan and aid from IMF. So it's called economic interaction between diverse entities. Without any interaction we can not move in the world.

The Skeptical's perspective is that the globalization has ended. After 2007 crisis and Covid-19 crisis where whole world went into isolation. They thought here is the end point of globalization. But if we see there is not end point from there whole world need a digital mechanism. They went towards digitalization. ^{and world} How it ~~can~~ became more interrelated. At that point other school of thought think the globalization reshaped into another shape.

The transformative's view about globalization is that it never ends, it can not end, it is possible it ~~be~~ reshaped. So, In the past we see the western centric globalization but in this era we see the Eastern-centric globalization - where we see the BRI, China, B3W, OBOR, BRICS and India's emergence in the world. This view recognizes both positive and negative impacts of globalization on the world that can be controlled. Examples of supporting evidence for the transformationalist view of globalization include increasing cultural hybridity and deterritorialisation.