

Globalisation: Pros and Cons

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Outline :

1. Introduction

Globalisation is a process of connecting the whole world which is simultaneously unifying and dividing the world.

2. Emergence of Globalisation in the recent decades

3. Pros of Globalisation

- a) Growing global governance
- b) Expanding global economy
- c) Transformation of science and technology
- d) Amplifying global communication
- e) Enhancement of tourism and aviation industry
- f) Hybridisation of cultures and intermingling of civilisation
- g) Promoting human security and humanitarian development
- h) Participation of women in world forums and gender parity

4. Cons of Globalisation

- a) Exploitation of resources of developing countries
- b) Cut-throat competition among developed countries
- c) Hegemony of superpowers
- d) Nuclearisation and weaponisation of the world
- e) Emergence of nationalism and nationalists

- f) Advent of global terrorism
Intensifying concerns of
global migration
- g) Exasperated environment
degradation
- h) Rise of global challenges
like climate change and
pandemics

5. Measures to Mitigate Negative Concerns of Globalisation

- a) To create an environment of
competition rather than containment
in global politics
- b) To mitigate common threat
and concerns to global village
- c) To co-operate on common
challenges and issues of
developing consensus
- d) To focus on peace-keeping
missions and human development.

6. Conclusion

Essay:

World has been transformed in recent decades by the growth of global interconnectedness and inter-dependence. Globalisation today is evident in almost every aspect of modern life, from fashion to finance, social media to supermarket, multi-national corporations (MNCs) to the MeToo movement. Making sense of globalisation is thus essential to comprehending and explaining its merits and demerits and some pragmatic steps to mitigate growing concerns of globalisation. Globalisation is the death of distance which has enormous opportunities for entire globe. Owing to globalisation, global governance is growing, global economy is amplifying, science and technology is transferring, global communication has enhanced, global tourism is promoting, aviation industry is increasing, cultures and civilisations are intermingling, and human security and women participation in global politics are promoting. Despite countless commendations, globalisation is not emancipated from some demerits. It is a source of unprecedented risks and societal vulnerabilities such as the exploitation of resources of poor nations by developed countries, hegemony of super-powers, competition of rising powers, nuclear

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-isation and weaponisation of the world, environment degradation, global terrorism, rise of nationalism and amplifying risks to globe's existence. The anxiety of globalisation is worrisome. The annoyance, however, can be rectified, if certain steps ought to be taken. Nations must create an environment of positive competition rather than containment. They should counter common concerns and cooperate on common challenges. This, therefore, can assist the world to encourage globalisation and impede the deglobalisation.

To conclude, globalisation which is usually referred as globe village has granted a lot of contribution in progress and prosperity of the world. It is the globalisation which has brought the concept of global governance, global finance, global communication and connectivity. It has transformed science and technology. It has enhanced global tourism and travelling. The participation of women in world politics is owing to connectivity which globalisation has earmarked. However, globalisation is not extricated from some pitfalls. Many liabilities like hegemony of great powers, profiteering of developed countries, emerging narcissism, and nationalism, environmental degrading and mention a few. The vulnerabilities, nevertheless, can be fixed, if certain measures of cooperation are taken. There is a need of cooperation and collaboration in global politics by focusing on mutual benefits of various world affairs. Global powers must take aside their vested-interests while dealing with global challenges for ameliorating the globalisation. Though various steps have been initiated in this regard; yet there is a lot of homework remains for connecting the world for mutual benefits. Hopes are still alive for further connectivity of the entire globe.

Deglobalisation and its implications in 21st century

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Outline :

1. Introduction

World has been witnessing, in recent decades, the amplification of deglobalisation which would have far-reaching repercussions across the world in years ahead. There is a need of pragmatic measures to halt the process of deglobalisation.

2. Emerging Signs of Deglobalisation

- a) Rise of ultra nationalists and global politics
- b) Unexceptional intersection of North and South world
- c) Resurgence of identity politics and creation of blocs
- d) Intensifying concerns about migration and closing of borders

3. Implications of Deglobalisation in 21st Century

- a) Death of democratic institutions
- b) Chances of global war will increase
- c) Downfall of global economic system
- d) Ending of transformation of technology
- e) Termination of tourism and aviation industry
- f) Upsurging in unemployment and poverty
- g) Outrageous humanitarian crisis

(PTO)

h₂ Humongous threats of climate change

4- Resolving Issues of Globalisation to Halt the Process of Deglobalisation :

- a) To acknowledge the decisions and implement the directions of global institutions
- b) To promote internationalism instead of regionalism and nationalism
- c) To respect the sovereignty and integrity of the independent state
- d) To incorporate transparency in decision-makings and diplomatic affairs

5- Conclusion

Essay :

With the outbreak of pandemic Covid-19 has shaken the world order. The global village, which was mulling over deglobalisation, is withering away. The death of distance is occurring. The interconnected and interdependent world is again moving towards isolation. Thus, its symptoms have already appeared. Its unprecedented and unpredictable impacts will have to be seen in coming years, if certain measures can not be taken immediately. Manifestation of rise of nationalists, unusual confrontation and competition between global north and south, upsurging of nationalist politics and closing of borders at the time of crisis depict the norms of deglobalisation. The implications of this new world order like demise of global institutions, growing chances of global conflicts/wars, death of global economy, closure of technical transfer, death of tourism industry, uprising of unemployment, poverty and hunger, outrageous humanitarian crises and unprecedented threats of climate change will be felt in near future. The pitfalls of new world order and reviving the old order can be rectified, if it is swiftly handled. There is need of

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acknowledgement and implementation of directions and dictations of democratic institutions. It is necessary for promoting internationalism instead of regionalism for reviving globalisation the nations, either developed or developing must respect the integrity of other states. They must incorporate transparency and clarity in their decision-making for the sake of reviving globalisation and dissuading from deglobalisation and its intimation.

Pakistan Foreign Policy: Prospects and Challenges

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Outline

1. Introduction:
2. Determinants of foreign policy of Pakistan
3. Pakistan foreign policy: from past to present
4. Challenges to Foreign Policy of Pakistan:
 - a. Changing global power dynamics
 - b. Inciting US-China rivalry
 - c. US-India rivalry
 - d. Unresolved Kashmir issue
 - e. Unprecedented and unpredictable future of Afghanistan
 - f. Influence of KSA-Iran rivalry
 - g. Fragile economy and dependence on loans
5. Impacts of these Challenges on Pakistan Foreign Policy:
 - a. Unable to devise independent foreign policy
 - b. Failed to achieve the trust of nation-states
 - c. Floundered to resolve issues through diplomatic channels
6. Prospects of Foreign Policy of Pakistan:
 - a. Strive to move on the policy of neutrality to restrain bloc politics
 - b. Channelising diplomatic efforts to formulate a new NAM

c. Projecting soft-image of country through diplomatic norms and means

d. Materialise the new shift of geo-economic letter and spirit

e. Substantiate the idea of regional connectivity

f. Implementing the policy of partnership in peace

g. Playing role of mediator in global rivalries

7. Conclusion