

# Essay: Pros and Cons of Globalisation

## Outlines

- (i) Introduction
- (ii) Understanding Globalisation and how it affects day-to-day lives of the humans
- (iii) Pros of Globalisation:
  - (a) Uplifting the living standard of human beings  
Provision to efficient health care, education and other life facilities
  - (b) Lift out nation from poverty  
→ E.g. China after 2001  
→ E.g. India after trade liberalisation policies
  - (c) Enhancing cultural acceptability across the globe.  
→ Reducing xenophobia, tribalism and nation.
  - (d) enabling the world to participate in the progress

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→ E.g. Muslim contribution in the Renaissance

→ E.g. ~~chain~~ technological advancement

E.g. chain's ~~role~~ role in the industrial  
revolution

(e) Promoting a democratic and  
liberal world order

→ Example: sided out the fascist  
regime in world war II.

→ Example: Marxism marxism in cold  
war

(f) ~~Positive shifts in~~

(f) shifting the economic conditions  
of the developing nations

Example: IMF back to under-  
developed and developing nation

(iv) Cons of Globalisation:

(a) Posing a serious threat to  
environment.

E.g. Palm oil in Indonesia and  
Malaysia

E.g. Gold and Cobalt in Africa

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(b) Enabling richers to exploit the poor segment

E.g. East Indian Company in the sub-continent

(c) Suffocating Local industries  
Trade liberalisation degrades the local products.

(d) The effect of the crises in a single nation spread across the globe

(i) → Example: The 2008 financial crisis in US

(ii) → Example: Covid-19 in China

(iii) → Example: Trade war between US and China.

(e) Exacerbating the Global warming  
The rate of CO<sub>2</sub> emission accelerated from 1ppm to 3ppm before and after highly migration respectively.

(v) Conclusion

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An ambitious humans always strives to connect the people of north with south, and the people of east with west. Therefore, whether it is a silk road, sea route or 5G, they use different techniques and tools to integrate the globalised world. The term globalisation refers to "the deregulation of the trade markets and the flow of human resources and natural resources across the border. It influences the lives of human both in the positive and in the negative way. ~~Taking the negative effects of the globalisation,~~

Considering the pros of globalisation at first, it uplifts the living standard of the humans, and resolved the economic issues of the nations.

Moreover, it reduces the chances of

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of wars and enabling the world to participate in the progressive movement; furthermore, Globalisation Promotes a liberal and democratic world order, besides that, it shifts the economic condition of the world in a positive way. However, to take its ~~flip~~ flip side, it Globalisation is deteriorating the environmental condition and navigate the way for richers to exploit the poor segment. Adding moving in the same vein, it suffocate local industry and exacerbates the Global warming." Therefore, it can be said that Globalisation is a double edged sword for a human's society."

Globalisation, in the sight of Tokis Fotopoulos, is the opening and deregulation of the trade, and labour market, commodity

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and other selling products which lead toward the neo-liberalisation. It integrates the world, despite the existence of rigid border, Globalisation mobilise people and products from one country to another country.

In a nutshell, Globalisation is striving to make the world a global village and its ~~citizens~~ <sup>people</sup> are global citizens.

Furthermore, Globalisation, especially the most integrated phase of the world, ~~has~~ did not leave citizens to remain isolated or just the citizens of the inhabited nations. It affects the day-to-day lives of the human beings. For instance, ~~only~~ to take just the example of the business world, only in America around 3285 million peoples are the regular users of e-commerce. They ~~sell~~ and ~~buy~~ they are selling and buying products from their own room.

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Even though people from the west asia are capable to invest in latin and North-America without any hesitation. This is just the example of the ~~one~~ aspect of the globalised world. Hence, it will not be wrong to say that Globalisation is highly influenced the day-to-day living condition of the world humans.

However, ~~the~~ the influence are both positive  $\rightarrow$  it affects the day-to-day lives of the human both positively and negatively. The positive sides of the globalisation are:

To begin with, globalisation uplifts the living condition of humans beings. The main institutions of the globalised world such as world health organisation, (WHO), and United Nation (UN) sponsors non-governmental organisation across

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the globe to invest in the human capital. As a result, ~~of~~ it provides an efficient health care system to poor countries, and invest in the education ~~and~~ ~~of~~ in the underdeveloped region. ~~To~~ ~~Consequently~~ Furthermore, one of the global main agenda of the global world ~~to uplift~~ the is to uplift the living standard of the marginalised gender. ~~Therefore~~ ~~to~~

• In a nutshell, ~~to~~ globalisation promotes ~~the~~ upgrades the standard of living.

Moreover, globalisation lifts out many nations from the poverty. It ensures the access of developed nations to their ~~near~~ countries for investment, and, ~~respectively~~ ~~then~~ in the reverse, their access to foreign and international markets. For instance, before joining Bretton wood system,



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~~the~~ ~~rate~~ poverty ratio

China's poverty ratio was around 66%, but then, ~~afterward~~, within 15 years, the nation shrank to less than 1%.

Similarly, in the case of India, after the liberalisation of trade policies, ~~in~~ there's economic growth sprung out. The reason behind that globalisation enabled rich segment of the society to invest in the poor. Resultantly, the foreign direct investment (FDI) ~~reduced~~ elevated the poverty ratio.

Besides that, ~~of~~ globalisation reduces the war culture across the globe. It enhances the cultural acceptability among the nations. As the free floating of knowledge, ~~cultural~~ trade and people from country to country, reduces the xenophobia, tribalism and nationalism, so, people,

who are living against the borders,  
are not alien to each other.

~~They behave as global citizens~~

Therefore, Reinhardt, an endeavour  
of globalisation, believes that  
as the world is getting integrated,  
the chances of the cultural and  
religious wars will be reduced. Hence,  
it means that globalisation has  
the potential to make the world  
a peaceful place.

Adding to the same side  
of debate, globalisation increase  
the pace of the progress of  
the world. it enables the  
whole world to participate in  
the progressive movement of the  
world. for example, the ~~period/movement~~  
Renaissance movement/period is ~~the~~  
occurred due to the mixture of  
european and muslim civilization during

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Crusad wars. In the same, ~~the~~ china's invention of the paper, magnetic Compass, & machinery of printing press, rotary fan and gun powder contributed in the industrial revolution in Europe. it must be said that the exchanging of ideas, knowledge and invention, due to highly globalised world dissected the world in a progressive track.

Besides that, globalisation promotes a more just sys and an ~~extra~~ effective ~~system~~ ~~of~~ the Governance.

Besides that, globalisation promotes a just and <sup>an</sup> effective governance system. ~~its~~ it is the endeavour of a ~~dem~~ democratic and liberal world order where every individual's opinion is counted

and respected. For example, globalisation is against the fascist regime and nationalist regime. ~~In the world,~~  
~~in~~ ~~at~~ ~~globalisation~~ Globalisation, in world war II, provided a platform to for the liberal ~~to~~ to fight against Stalin and Hitler collectively. Consequently, ~~they~~ they overcame on the fascist regimes.

~~In the~~

Moreover, globalisation always shifts the economic conditions of the third world countries in a positive direction. The institutions of the global world, such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank Organisation (WBO), provides a continuous support to the third world's economy. For instance, Pakistan, due to high political instability, is facing the economic

crunches  
 etc

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but the financial support in the form of aids and guidance became a light in the end of tunnel for Pakistan. Therefore, it is true that third world countries are reaping the fruits of globalisation to revive their own economic situation.

It was the one side of the coin which reflect that globalisation is a miracle for the ~~our~~ world, but its flip side is more heinous and ugly. It has some negative effects on the human society. Some of them are given below:

Firstly, globalisation poses a serious threat to the human environment. For example, the intense demand of palm oil in ~~international~~ market of the Indonesia and Malaysia

Firstly, globalisation poses a serious threat to human society. For example, the intense demand of Indonesia and Malaysia's palm oil in international market led to deforestation. The high demand for the access of indigenous products to global market often leads to the destruction and deterioration of the human society. Likewise, the international demand of the gold and cobalt badly affected the Africa mines and mountains. In a nutshell, globalisation negatively affects the environmental condition of the human society.

Moreover, globalisation enables the rich to exploit the poor segment of the world. It navigates ~~the way for rich~~ the way for richers to get access

the poor's resources and cheap Labour. for example, after connecting the sub-continent ~~with~~ <sup>by</sup> with Britain ~~with~~ by the sea route, Great Britain exploited the the sub-continent resources and cheap labour. The sub-continent, in the same instant of the history, was called a golden bird, but due to the ~~integration~~, British access to sub-continent made the sub-continent poor and fragile. Similarly, in many other parts of the world, richer gets the advantages of the poor due to the globalisation.

Besides that, globalisation suffocates the local industries.

~~The access to~~ of The access of multinational companies to national markets, due to high integrated world, pushes local industries to the wall.

As, in the local market, it becomes the competition between value added product and less efficient product, skill full labour and less skillfull labour, highly advanced technology and less underdeveloped technology. Therefore, the in such competition, it failure becomes the destiny of the local industrial product. Eg. ~~the~~ the competition access of China Construction Companies in Africa undermines the status of local construction companies. ~~in Africa~~. Therefore, ~~it~~ Globalisation gives edge to multi-national companies for dominance.

Furthermore, globalisation spreads the tragic consequences of crisis in a single nation across the globe. In this highly interconnected global world, one country can saves himself from the negative consequences of crisis. For example,



Covid-19 from china reached to the other side of the world within a few months. In the same way, the 2008 financial crisis in US negatively affected the world's economy. Furthermore, these are the profound examples which show that in the era of globalisation, the destruction of one country means the destruction of many. in the

To conclude, globalisation is a double edged sword; at one side, it bleeds the world, while the another side, is beneficial. Globalisation uplifts the human lives of human's standard; but it also feeds inequality in the human society. It enhances the cultural acceptability, but it also encourages the richer to exploit the poor. Similarly, it helps in improving the economic condition

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of third world countries, but it is also deteriorating the environmental condition in the less developed countries. Therefore, in order to reap the fruits of globalisation, humans need to take some strategic steps to reduce its cons.