

Essay: Pros and Cons of Globalisation

Outlines

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Introduction

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Understanding Globalisation and how it affects day-to-day lives of the humans

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Pros of Globalisation:

(a) Uplifting the living standard of human beings

Provision to efficient health care, education and other life facilities

Overall very good performance

(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~~ in the industrial revolution

(e) Promoting a democratic and liberal world order

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

→ Example: ~~Maxism~~ ~~Marxism~~ in ~~the~~ cold war

Well organised phrases

(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 2007 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 CO₂ 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 the 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. ~~It is also responsible for 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 side, it Globalisation is deteriorating the environmental condition and ~~reorganize~~ the way for richers to exploit the poor segment. Adding moving in the same vein, it ~~is~~ **Global climate change** 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 ~~total~~ ~~pulos~~, 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 people are global citizens.

Furthermore, Globalisation, especially the most integrated phase of the world, has 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, take just the example of the business world, only in America around 3285 million people are the regular users of e-commerce. They sell and buy they are selling and buying products from their own room.

Connectivity of ideas is fine

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Even though people from the east west asia are capable to invest in latin and North-America without any hesitation. This is just the example of the 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 influence are both positive → 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, it provides an efficient health care system to poor countries, and invest in the education ~~part~~ 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~~

• In a nutshell, 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 ~~mar~~ 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~~ poverty ratio

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

Similarly, in the case of India after the liberalisation of trade

policies ~~in~~ their 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,

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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/movemen-
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~~ ~~chain's~~
invention of the paper, magnetic
Compass, ~~a~~ ~~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 ~~is~~ directed 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 ^{an} effective
governance system. ~~its~~ it is the
endeavour of ~~a~~ ~~dem~~ democratic
and liberal world order where
every individual's opinion is counted

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and respected. For example, globalisation is against the fascist regime and nationalist regime. ~~In the world,~~ ~~in world war II,~~ Globalisation, in world war II, provided a platform to for the liberal 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 at 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 ~~1st~~ 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 ~~the~~ 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 and the access of indigenous product 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~~ ^{by} 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.

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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 demise 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't save 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 shows that in the
 era of globalisation, the destruction
 of one country means the destruction
 of many.

To conclude, globalisation
 is a double edged sword: at one
 side, it bleeds the world, while
 the another side, is beneficial. ~~it~~
 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.