

Globalization and National Economies

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Introduction

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In the ancient times, the man was living in the caves. With the evolution of time, City states came into being and later on the States and nation states originated.

The collective living of humans formed Communities and societies. They needed commodities and services as the fundamental necessities in their lives. The ^{cross border} human affairs in terms of political, social, and economic categories form the concept of globalization.

The word globalization has become more common since the industrial revolution took place. It is the concept which puts the entire world into a single valley. It deals with all the aspects of nations in a chain of cooperation, interconnectedness and attachment. It has been overcoming the gap between the nations in many regards.

The concept of globalization has brought the idea of a single village where technological advancement, development and organization is common. ^{while,} The term national economies mean that all nations have their own economies. Every economy is based on fundamental principles like efficiency, effectiveness, growth, development and many more. Now, globalization is linked with the national economies in terms of trade, political relation, technological advancement and cultural heritage. Globalization strengthens the national economies after crossing multiple barriers. Globalization is neither a new phenomena nor an old one. It has both positive and negative implications.

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on the national economies. It affects the national economies positively in terms of natural resources, investment, trade, tourism, employment, technology and FDI. On the other hand, it has also negative implication on the national economies like overdependence, block politics, exploitation of resources and environmental degradation.

To begin with, there is a strong nexus between the globalization and the national economies. Globalization is the concept of a global village which means the world affairs will be dealt as the affairs of a single village. It focuses on the interconnectedness of the global countries in many regards. While, the national economies are the economies of the states around the globe. All the national economies have multiple goals and dimensions. It is quite obvious that the national economies unanimously believe in the achievements of the following goals like transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, corruption free society, efficient governance, free trade agreements and many more. To cut off, the national economies are getting multiple benefits via the concept of globalization that's why these two concepts have a strong bond in between.

In addition, the concept of globalization helps in the discovery of the natural resources of the third world. It is globalization which enhances the agenda of cooperation in many regards globally. The third world economies face the problem of resource

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exploration as well as extraction. But, it has not remained an issue in today's globalised world. For instance, the metallurgical company of China (MCC) has been working in Balochistan, the province of Pakistan since 1996 on a copper mine project on a shared profit formula. It means the concept of globalization has helped the third world countries in case of resource allocation and extraction. China is one of the developed and most growing economies across the globe and Pakistan is third world economy.

Similarly, investing in the agriculture of agrarian economies by the developed nations is also a benefit of the globalization.

g. Globalization has crossed barriers of disconnection via advancement in technology and interconnectedness of the nations. In current era, the developed world invests in the agriculture of the developing world while considering the agricultural productivity of the states and their lands' fertility. For instance, China a growing economy which has only seven percent (7%) of agriculture contribution to her own gross domestic product

(GDP) wants to invest in the agriculture industry of Pakistan more than \$20Bn via SIFC, the Special Investment Facilitation Council. It is the outcome of globalization for the national economies in terms of both developing and developed too, the emergence of free trade agreements is also the product of globalization for benefiting the national economies. The world trade faced multiple shocks earlier that was WW1, WW2 or the cold war era. Now, the globalization has overcome such challenges in more quantity. For instance, the emergence of all trade organizations in general and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in particular has overcome the challenges of cross border trade. It brought the concept of free trade and no tariff. Either ~~the~~ there were tariff or non tariff barriers, the globalization put an end to all. With the emergence of globalization, the national economies remained benefited. The WTO ensured a free trade conducive environment for the national economies in order to grow and overcome the basic economic challenges. The globalization called out the ^{above} growth approach.

On the other hand, the rising tourism industry is the positive impact of the globalization on the national economies. The term globalization contributed in each regard of the states relations. The tourism industry is an other example of the globalization which is not only benefited by globalization in terms of interconnectivity but also enriched and flourished. For instance, the tourism industry of Indonesia, after the jolts to the economy post covid-19, earned more than \$10 Bn just in one year. The tourism industry has been benefited worldwide because it is the output of globalization which gave the sense to the people worldwide that visit and go to other countries without any fear and rottenness. The example of Indonesia has proved that the national economies after the heavy attack of the covid-19 has been benefited much more. In short, the globalization affected the national economies positively in case of tourism.

Similarly, the globalization has boosted the employment in the unemployed countries. The concept of unemployment means

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the people of the country on the position of joblessness. ~~It~~ Globalization assisted the countries in case of employment. For example, India a big and emerging economy in the world having the highest rank in terms of population in (2024), ~~has~~ it has high portion of unemployed people. The investment in India via MNCs (multinational cooperation companies) ~~has~~ has pulled up the graph of employment. The entrance of MNCs in India is via globalization and it plays a vital role in the upbringing of the national economies. To cut off, the role of globalization in the share of employment is significant and undeniable.

On the other hand, the rising flow of new technology is another aspect of the globalization among the national economies. The concept of globalization has contributed much. The countries enriched in technologies, shift their technologies to the labour abundant countries, in order to be benefited. For instance, the Canada rich in technology needs labour and Pakistan rich in labour needs technology.

The concept of exchange in terms of labour export and technology import will occur.

Like, the Canadian based company by the name of "Barrick Gold" company, working in the Balochistan province of Pakistan upon the gold extraction is the shining

example of the globalization on a specific profit and loss shared formula.

It is the concept of globalization which helps in uprooting the basic problems.

Finally, the globalization helps out in the transfer of technology and labour from one nation to other nation. As a result, the national economies get benefited.

Except of this, the globalization assists the national economies ~~via~~ ^{via} the surging foreign direct investment. It is one of the fundamental indicators of the economic

For instance, the FDI is high in the

Singapore and Netherlands because of their low taxation policy and investors friendly environment. It is the outcome of the globalization to the national economies.

The national economies can not grow justly in isolation as they can grow in coordination

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cutting off, the globalization overcomes the issue of FDI and it enhances FDI across the world.

As far as, the positive impacts of the globalization have been discussed above. Now, the Negative implications on the national economies are being discussed.

To begin with, the globalization causes the emergence of over dependence of one nation over the other nation. Globalization not only benefits but it also harms in many respects. The countries become over dependent on one another which hit their internal or own growth of both production & extraction. The import from the developed world by developing world for most of their products will halt domestic production which not only causes over dependency in terms of import but also dwindles export which is the backbone of the economies. Lastly, the over dependence is detrimental to the developing economies in all aspects of the trade and relations which is the negative aftermath of the globalization.

In addition, the rising blocked politics in the contemporary world will harm the national economies in security. The world is ~~historically~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ confronted with the division into blocks historically which means that the developed world will suffer more. The globalization makes the national economies dependent one on another but the block politics on the other hand, will pinch the dependent economies. The world is in between the capitalist American plan and Communist Russian and growing Chinese markets. It is too hard for countries like developing or highly developed, to survive in the economic war of the big powers. Finally, globalization made the world interconnected but the block politics will make the developing economies more suffer as compare to the developed ones.

Too, the exploitation of the third world economies is another very signal of ~~the~~ which is surging via globalization. Globalization made it very much worse. The developed world

exploits the resources of the developing world. The theory of dependency states that the relation between the core countries and the periphery is the zero sum game. The core countries exploit the resources and labour of the periphery and the periphery get loan in reward. So, the globalization made the countries interdependent. Now, neither the industries of the developing economies can compete nor they can save their resources. As a result, globalization is the source of exploitation in the nexus of developing and developed economies.

Lastly, the cost of environmental degradation by the developing world is paid by the third world countries. Globally had the journey on the shoulders of ~~the~~ industrialization. The result of industrialization caused excessive emission of CO₂ and all other deleterious gases which made the space environment worse. The natural habitat is common and it's shared. It has been worsened by the rise of industrialization. Almost, all of the industries in greater

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⊕ Quantity belong to the great nations. The aftermaths, in the context of the climate change is faced by the developing world like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan and many more. To cut off, the globalization in sense of industrialization made the natural habitats worse and calamitous for others.

In a nutshell, globalization has multiple positive ~~and~~ implications ~~of~~ on the national economies. It has also the negative implication on the national economies.

Overall, it is the concept of a common village which means more use the benefits and positive implications. The concept of a globalized world is necessary and vital in twenty first (21st) Century where the world is under war everywhere. The national economies need acceleration and growth but more importantly, peace and the concept of coexistence. The countries worldwide can chalk out a solutionary approach to all the misconducts and evils along their pull-out mechanism. The concept of globalization enhances, the

Concept of unity globally. Global unity can bring a concrete and tangible solution to the emerging issues across the globe. It determines the collective growth and advancement and without ~~the~~ global agenda, the thriving mechanism has no existence. A famous quote states, that "Globalization is the unanimous approach to build global consensus on the global. mis conducts."