

"Globalization, A Blessing For Mankind"

Outline

1- Introduction

Thesis statement:

Globalization has transformed the world in profound ways, encompassing economic, social, political, cultural, technological and environmental domains; however, some critics consider it as a threat to security of developing nations, which can be regulated through collective actions.

2- Historical Overview Of Globalization

3- How Is Globalization A Blessing For Mankind?

3a- Alleviated poverty through economic growth

(Case study of China's economic expansion)

3b- Improved health through global medical research collaboration
(COVID-19 vaccine)

- 3c- Bolstered democratization of education
(Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs))
- 3d- Promoted human rights leading to
social progress
(The Arab Spring)
- 3e- Accelerated cross-cultural understanding
(New York, Tokyo, London as cultural
diversity hub)
- 3f- Spurred innovation through entrepreneurship
(Case Study of Silicon Valley)
- 3g- Worked as a catalyst for technological
advancement
(“Development as Freedom” by Amartya Sen)
- 3h- Enhanced international cooperation
to address environmental issues
(COP28, Paris Climate Agreement)
- 3i- Fostered political stability through
global governance structures
(UN, IMF, WB)

3j-1: Increased labour mobility leading to skills development
(Journal of economic perspectives, 2006)

4- Criticism On Globalization As A Threat For Mankind

4a- Diluted borders security of nations
(Multinational corporations)

4b- Widened gap between rich and poor countries

5- Applying Theoretical Paradigm To The Topic, Theory Of Neo-Liberalism By Joseph Nye

6- Conclusion

"Globalization, A Blessing For Mankind"

Globalization is a significant factor in today's world, where countries depend on each other. It started with the ancient Silk Road but has become more widespread and intensified. So, it affects people's daily lives around the world. Many people now drink the same brand of coffee, drive cars made by popular manufacturers, and use similar social media platforms. It can be argued that globalization has reached its peak in today's world. The global economy has surpassed almost eighty trillion dollars due to the exponential growth of international trade. It underscores the substantial boons of globalization for human beings. The potential blessings of globalization need to be explored thoroughly. However, it may also be contented by some critics that globalization is a bane for deprived countries. Nonetheless, pros of globalization are far greater

than cons. Therefore, globalization has transformed the world in profound ways, encompassing economic, social, political, cultural, technological and environmental domains; however, some critics consider it as a threat to security of developing nations, which can be regulated through collective actions. It is also emphasized by former German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, as:

“In a globalized world, our destinies are intertwined, and our collective success depends on fostering cooperation and understanding.”

Historically, the advent of ^{globalization} has been marked by the discovery of steam engine at the end of eighteenth century. It was the era of first Industrial Revolution. It enhanced trade and transportation. Then, in the middle of twentieth century, after the end of

World War II, second phase of globalization had begun. It was the new beginning of global economic cooperation with the development of technology. Moreover, global institutions were established, such as World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Further moving towards the end of Cold War, third phase of globalization started with evolution in Information Technology such as social media. With time, the revolutionary digital globalization has started the fourth phase of globalization. It is the age of Artificial Intelligence and robotics.

Starting with, globalization has been a blessing for mankind as it reduced poverty through economic development. Many countries got access to global markets, which increased jobs employment. Resultantly,

it improved the quality of life. Its stark example is found in the economic expansion of China. Between 1981 and 2015, the percentage of people living in poverty in China dropped from 88 per cent to less than 1 per cent, according to the World Bank Report, 2018. It reflects that China has lifted millions of its people out of poverty through international trade and investment. Without globalization, it would never have been possible. Therefore, it provides clear evidence that globalization helped in decreasing poverty through economic integration.

Moreover, globalization has boosted up overall health system by global research collaborations. The exchange of medical knowledge, technologies and practices across borders has led to significant improvements in global health outcomes. Moreover, the international students, organizations and companies collaborate

to find the solution of different lethal diseases. For instance, the development and distribution of COVID-19 vaccine were made possible through international collaboration and sharing of scientific knowledge. The pharmaceutical companies like Pfizer, BioNTech and Moderna worked across borders to develop vaccines in record time. Therefore, it saved lives of millions of people. Hence, the above example proves that globalization played pivotal role in improving health and well-being.

Furthermore, globalization has increased access of individuals to education through online learning platforms, international student exchanges and global research collaborations. Ultimately, it removed the roadblocks in the accessibility of high-quality education. Now, students can easily acquire

skills and high education through different free online learning platforms.

The rise of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) such as Coursera and edX has revolutionized education by making high-quality learning resources accessible to anyone with an internet connection.

These platforms offer courses from universities to millions of students worldwide. These platforms provide a wide range of courses from computer sciences to humanities, enabling learners to acquire knowledge at their own pace. Hence, globalization has democratized education.

Additionally, globalization played a pivotal role in the provision of fundamental human rights, leading to social protection. It provided digital platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, which help social activists to work in collaboration. They use these common

platforms to organize protests and disseminate them throughout the world. A case in point is the Arab Spring, a series of anti-government protests, in which activists mobilized international support to their cause, leading to significant political and social changes in the region. In this way, these activists used social media platforms to preserve their rights. Therefore, digital globalization has promoted human rights and led to social progress.

In addition to this, globalization has accelerated cultural exchange and understanding. It promoted peace and tolerance. People from different backgrounds, cultures, traditions, ethnicities, religions and languages come together and share knowledge. In this way, it enhances cross-cultural understanding. The rise of global

cities such as New York, London and Tokyo exemplify the cultural melting pot created by globalization. These cities are hubs of diversity, where people across the world gather together to live, work and collaborate. They learn from each other and discuss different ideas. It also helps them to learn skills. Thus, cultural diversity is cherished by people due to globalization.