

# English Essay Practice

## "Globalisation Cannot be Undone"

### Outline

#### 1. Introduction

#### 2. Evolution of Globalisation

2.1 Historical context: Proto globalisation, first wave of globalisation, and second wave of globalisation (1600-1989)

2.2 Modern rapid acceleration of globalisation post-1990s till present day

#### 3. Globalisation as an Irreversible Phenomenon

##### 3.1 Economic Integration

a) Global trade networks and dollar's dominance in global finance make economic decoupling impossible (e.g., 85% of global trade is conducted in US dollars)

b) Significant number of regional trade agreements tie economies together, such as NAFTA, RCEP, and EU (e.g., RCEP, comprising of 15 countries, represents nearly 30% of global GDP)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- c) Interconnected global supply chains, from manufacturing to retail, make economic independence unfeasible (e.g., China involved in 30% global manufacturing output)
- d) Nations are interdependent on multiple levels, making economic disengagement highly complex.

### 3.2 Political Integration

- a) Important role of global institutions like the United Nations in maintaining international order and addressing global challenges.
- b) Widespread adoption and enforcement of international law, binding countries to global norms (e.g., International Criminal Court and global human rights conventions)
- c) Prevailing multilateralism through alliances in global diplomacy and conflict resolution (e.g., NATO and G7's role in maintaining global political stability)

### 3.3 Cultural Integration

- a) The rapid spread and adoption of liberal values such as human rights and freedom of expression.
- b) Strong cultural influence of Western

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Countries in Global South (e.g., spread of fast food chains and English as a global language)

c) The erosion of indigenous identity due to widespread adoption of Western values.

### 3.4 Digital Integration

a) The internet has created a globally connected world (e.g., 4.5bn internet users)

b) Rise of e-commerce has transformed global trade, making physical borders less relevant (e.g., Global e-commerce sales reached \$4.2 trillion in 2020)

c) Social media revolution has contributed in creating a global culture, leading to identity loss and homogenous lifestyle adoption.

## 4. The Emerging Threats to Globalisation

4.1 The rise of anti-globalisation movements, due to economic inequality and cultural erosion (e.g., 1999 Seattle WTO protests).

4.2 The resurgence of nationalism and protectionist ideas (e.g., Rise of nationalist leaders: U.S (Trump) and India (Modi)).

4.3 Economic downturns have led some regions to prioritise local markets and regional alliances

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Over global cooperation (e.g., BRICS policies as an alternative to Western dominated financial system)

4.4 U.S. anti-globalisation and shift towards more protectionist and nationalist policies (e.g., Brexit deal)

## 5. Resilience of Globalisation Despite Challenges

5.1 Despite setbacks, quick recovery of global trade after the 2008 financial crisis indicated economic resilience.

5.2 Continuous technology advancements and innovation drives global connectivity further (e.g., ongoing development of 5g technology)

5.3 International institutions, agreements, and laws continue to sustain globalisation by addressing emerging challenges (e.g., Paris Agreement 2015 on climate change and WHO's role in global health governance amidst Covid-19)

## 6. Conclusion