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Pros and Cons of globalization

1) Introduction

Thesis statement

Globalization is a double edge sword.

It has numerous pros, such as, economic growth, cultural exchange, technological transfer etc. All of these contributing to a country's prosperity. But on the flip side, it also has a handful of cons, such as, economic inequality, environmental degradation, global pandemics etc. All of which cause hindrance to a country's progress.

2) Earth a global village making globalization a necessity

3) Pros of globalization

(i) Inter connectivity of nations fostering economic growth.

(ii) Market expansion beyond borders, attracting foreign direct investment

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(iii) Technological transfer globally, a helping hand towards prosperity.

(iv) Cross cultural exchange improving cohesion and tolerance worldwide.

(v) Convergence of nations to mitigate global climate crises, enabling solutions.

(vi) Cheaper goods available improving standard of living.

(vii) Increased job opportunities alleviating poverty

(viii) Counter's terrorism utilizing international crime prevention institutes

4) Cons of globalization

(i) Widens economic inequality in poor countries.

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- (ii) Loss of identity factored by glorification of western culture.
- (iii) Global competition fueling labour exploitation in developing nations.
- (iv) Industrialization due to globalization fosters environmental degradation.
- (v) Trade rules by global institutions undermines policy autonomy of nations.
- (vi) Digital divide due to unequal technological distribution.
- (vii) Integrated economies, loss in one country causing domino effect.
- (viii) Globalization of the world, spreading diseases leading to global pandemics.

5) Conclusion

Centuries ago, two villages existed on the opposite side of a river. One village grew wheat but had no salt. The other had salt mines but not lacked a fertile soil. Initially, they lived in isolation, often going hungry. One day, they decided to build a bridge and trade their resources. Soon, both the villages prospered. But, over time, the strong village began to take control of the prices. The weaker village lost its edge and became dependent. The story in a nutshell explains how globalization works. It displays both sides the pros and the cons of globalization, that come in play during its ~~establish~~ implementation.

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On the flip side, the earth is a global village which requires interconnectivity, making globalization a necessity. Moreover, globalization has a lot of pros. Such as, it provides interconnectivity among the nations of the world which fosters the economic growth. Along with that, with

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globalization ^{it has expanded its benefits beyond borders} the markets have expanded beyond the borders, which attracts foreign direct investments. Also, technological transfer ^{towards prosperity} globally is lending a helping hand [↑] to all the countries. Additionally, cross cultural

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exchange due to globalization, improves cohesion and tolerance world wide. Along side, it enables the convergence of all the nations to mitigate global climate crises by enabling pragmatic solutions. In addition to that, cheaper goods are easily available which improves the standard of living in developing countries. On top of that, globalization has increased the job opportunities, which alleviates poverty in a country. Ultimately, terrorism is also countered by utilizing the international crime prevention institutes.

On the other hand, globalization also has a handful of cons. Such as, it widens the economic inequality in the poor countries.

Not only this, ^{the} loss of identity, which is factored by glorification of western culture, is a great concern. Moreover, the global

Competition of nations is fueling labour exploitation in the developing nations.

Withstanding the fact, there has been rapid growth in industrialization due to globalization which fosters environmental degradation.

Nevertheless, the trade rules by global institutions undermine the policy autonomy of nations. Besides that, there is a massive digital divide due to unequal distribution of technology. Furthermore, globalization has led to integrated economies, if there is loss suffered by one country it creates a domino effect on the other countries.

Finally, globalization of the world catalyzes the spread of diseases, causing global pandemics all over. Hence, globalization is a double edge sword. It has numerous pros, such as, economic growth, cultural exchange, technological transfer etc. All of these contributing to a country's prosperity. But on the flip side, it also has a handful of cons. Such as, economic inequality, environmental degradation, global pandemics etc. All of which cause hindrance to

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a country's progress.

the world has become a global village

The earth is a global village which makes globalization a necessity. The countries all around cannot exist in isolation. They require the help of other nations to function and prosper, necessitating the concept of globalization. As mentioned by Josh Turner in his article "Paths towards prosperity", "The earth is a global village and globalization is its oxygen, which is necessary for peaceful co-existence and prosperity". This signifies the importance of globalization, for the nations all around the world.

Pls, globalization has a number of pros. Such as, it enables interconnectivity among nations, which leads to faster economic growth. In the 21st century the best economic growth is depicted by the number of exports the country is capable of. As mentioned by Joe Studwell in his book "How Asia works",

“True economic growth requires the utilization of the interconnected world, in boosting the exports of your own country”.

This shows how interconnectivity of the nations can be utilized to foster economic growth of one's own mother land.

Moreover, now with globalization the markets have expanded beyond borders. This helps in attracting foreign direct investment. The online ~~work~~ applications have opened a new domain of earning for the people and the nation. They attract foreign investors to further pave a way towards greatness. As stated in Pakistan's Digital foreign direct investment forum 2025, “Commitment of 700 (FDI) million dollars have been made in digital investment to further expand Pakistan's digital market”. This highlights

how Pakistan is benefitting from the foreign investments and further expanding its global digital market.

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Furthermore, globalization has incorporated the transfer of technology. This provides a helping hand to the nations to develop.

Technology is the future, a country which is able to adapt with the evolving

technology is sure to prosper. For example

The transfer of artificial intelligence

technology has made environment safe

from crime. Islamabad Capital smart

city utilizes this advance technology

for surveillance, to ensure a protected

environment. This signifies the importance of

global technological transfer to pave a

path towards prosperity.

In addition, cross cultural exchange

is a by-product of globalization. It

enhances cohesion and improves tolerance

worldwide. It is usually done via student

exchange programs, where they get an

opportunity to represent their culture and

learn from the other country's culture.

As quoted by Sajid Ali in his article

Cultural exchange: The antidote for world peace, "the world require peace and tolerance, by breaking the door of disparity which is only possible through cross cultural exchanges". This

shows how cultural exchange can mitigate cross border tensions and foster cohesion and tolerance.

Besides that, it has carved a path for convergence of nations to mitigate global climate crises via pragmatic solutions. Being a global village climate change has ^{an} equal impacts on all the countries. This causes them to join forces to reverse the damage. For example, Paris agreement signed in 2016 commits 195 member nations to join forces to mitigate climate crises through restrictions, cooperations and funds. This shows how all the nations join hands, in the face of non-traditional threat of climate change.

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globalization
plus, it has emerged as a light of
hope to make available cheaper goods.

This ultimately improves the standard of
living in developing countries. Underdeveloped
countries lack the resources to afford good.

But countries such as China helps in
maintaining the standard of living by producing
cost-effective products. As highlighted by

Gregory Mankiw in his article global
economics, "Open world trade due

to globalization increases economic growth
and raises living standards by providing

consumers better choices". This shows how

cheaper good due to globalization has
improved the living standards worldwide.

To further add on, along with cheaper
goods it has also led to increased job
opportunities which helps in alleviating poverty.

Human development index is one of the most
essential elements of national security.

One of the most important factor which
influence it is poverty, which is reduced by

the job opportunities being provided due to globalization. As mentioned by Peter Allison in his article *beyond the trouble*, "Within the interconnected world there is never shortage of jobs, countries must utilize their human capital by providing pathways to acquire these jobs to alleviate national poverty". This elucidates how increased job opportunities helps a country to reduce poverty within its vicinity.

To add up to this, terrorism is also countered by seeking help from international crime prevention institutes. Terrorism is a global evil which can only be countered effectively by cooperation. As mentioned in Reuters report 2025, "37 suspected terrorist were arrested across Africa in 2024 with a joint operation with INTERPOL". This signifies the importance of international crime prevention agencies in reducing terrorism.

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On the flip side of the coin, globalization also has a handful of cons. Such as, widening of economic inequality in the poor nations.

In the developing countries the local businesses are unable to compete with the global giants. This eventually increases economic inequality. As quoted by Joseph Stark in his article *Rich and the poor*, "globalization today is not working for many of the world's poor countries due to the rising competition fostering economic inequality".

This shows how poor countries are being effected due to rising competition in the globe.

Similarly, another threat is the loss of identity which is a result of glorification of western culture, media, consumer brands and language all is being influenced and dominated by the west. The engraving western traditions in the people leading to identity loss. As stated by UNESCO, 2023,

"40% of the world's languages are

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endangered which contributes to the loss of identity, due to globalisation".

This points out how identity is being effected due to globalization, fostering degradation of traditions and norms within a vicinity.

Moreover, global competition is fueling exploitation of labours in the developing countries. Multinational countries move their factories to poor countries where wages are low. This helps them lowering the price of their goods to seek an edge in global competition. In return they earn billions and pay the labours in pennies.

As mentioned by ILO, 2023, "Bangladesh garment sector run by multinational companies pay the workers only 95 dollars per month, while earning billions in profit, leading to labour exploitation".

This shows how for seeking an edge in global competitions industrial giants exploit the labours.

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Furthermore, industrialization due to globalization fosters environmental degradation.

Countries in the global competition ignore the harmful impacts of industrialization

which is taking a toll on the environment.

They let their self agenda's to take precedence over a safer environment. As stated by the

World bank 2022, "Industrialization

contributes the most to environmental degradation

which increases air pollution causing 9

million premature deaths annually." This

signifies how environment is being considered as an orphan child, leading to cewalities.

With that being said, trade rules are also being implemented by global

institutes. This undermines policy autonomy of a nation. This shifts a countries focus

from national interest to global interest,

eventually sacrificing their autonomy. As

quoted by Azhar Sultan in his article

The death of national interest, "trade

rules shaped by global institutes convert

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policy autonomy into policy dependency, where national interest is sacrificed at the altar of global trade regimes".

This signifies how countries are forced to be policy dependent to satisfy the global trade institutes.

Keeping this in mind, there is also an evident digital divide due to unequal technological distribution. Internet technology is the future, but the people in poor countries are unable to afford such a luxury.

This creates a digital divide for the poor class. According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2022, "Only 36% of rural population in Pakistan have access to the internet creating a digital divide".

This shows how only a few people are able to utilize the internet technology, closing the door of opportunity for them.

Only due to unequal technology distribution

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Also, globalization has led to integrated economies. Hence, if there is loss in one country it causes a domino effect spreading to the other countries. This shows that the world is no longer isolated and requires peaceful co-existence to tackle adverse conditions. As mentioned by Paul Samuelson in the **Economist**, "In the integrated world when one economy sneezes, others catch a cold, in sharing the losses." This signifies that the countries have to stand together in addressing issues, for their own economies to prosper in the connected world.

Finally, globalization of the world spreads diseases like wildfire, leading to global pandemics. With open borders and easily available visas, travels have been easy. This also ignites the candle of disease spreading, such as the Covid-19 pandemic. As quoted by **Antonio Guterres**, **Viruses know no borders**, in the globalized world, an outbreak anywhere is

a threat everywhere". This shows how the globalized world is most prone to pandemic outbreaks, having devastating consequences.

To conclude, globalization is a double edge sword. Having a lot of pros such as interconnectivity \rightarrow promoting economic growth, market expansion which attracts foreign investment, technological transfer which helps countries to prosper. Moreover, cross cultural exchange which improves cohesion worldwide, convergence of nations to mitigate climate issues, availability of cheaper goods improving standard of living. Also, increased job opportunities and addressing terrorism by institutions are all positive aspects of globalization. But exploring the other side displays a number of demerits of globalization. Such as, Widening economic inequality, loss of identity due to western culture glorification, labour exploitation caused by global competition. To add on, industrialization

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fostering environmental degradation, unfair trade rules influencing autonomy, obvious digital divide. Plus, integrated economies causing shared loss and spreading of diseases causing pandemics are all the negative aspects of globalization, causing devastating consequences. Hence, an equilibrium should be established to outweigh the cons of globalization.

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