

# De-Globalization: Myth or Reality?

## The Outline

### I. Introduction

II. De-globalization is certainly a myth.

- A. Global trade volumes remain resilient.
- B. Capital mobility continues to deepen.
- C. Supply chains are evolving, not collapsing.
- D. Digital globalization transcends national barriers.
- E. Migration and remittances reinforce interdependence.
- F. Multilateral frameworks sustain dialogue and set agenda for cooperation.
- G. Strategic interdependence replaces naive liberalism.
- H. Cultural globalization flourishes, uniting diverse audiences.

### III. Why some argue De-globalization is a reality.

- A. Protectionist trade wars and tariff policies dominate headlines.
- B. Geopolitical shocks destabilize flows of supply chains.
- C. Populist nationalism challenges globalization.

D. Narratives of "decrepitude" and "friend-shoring" dominate policy rhetoric.

#### IV. Disagreements

assert de-globalization to be a reality.

Use standardised terms plz

A. Protectionism is cyclical, not structural.

B. Supply shocks accelerate innovation and resilience.

C. Populism is loud politically but limited in reversing structural economic interdependence.

D. Friend shoring is reconfiguration, not dismantling of global networks.

#### V. Conclusion

A freighter left Karachi for Rotterdam just as violence near the Red Sea made the Suez route unsafe. Instead of turning back, the captain took the long arc around.

the Cape of Good Hope. The voyage cost more fuel and an extra days.

Yet, the cargo of rice still reached

European shelves. That detour is

a small depiction of how the world

Reached its destination

now works. When one artery is blocked, trade finds another vein. Paths change. Schools, buy extra insurance, and adjust prices, but they do not abandon the world. The same pattern appears in services and in people.

Coders log in from new time zones, and nurses send wages home through mobile apps, which keeps families afloat. Regional paths knit neighbours closer, so a shock in one corridor is cushioned by another. After every crises, whether financial or health related or a war perhaps, flows break, pause, and then resume along altered paths. The map of routes changes. The fact of connection remains.

This is why headlines about the end of globalization misread the evidence. What is visible is retreat not redidgn

but redesign. Interdependence brings costs, yet it builds resilient ties that are hard to break. Disglobalization is certainly a myth. Despite protectionist rhetoric and geopolitical frictions, the structural underpinnings of a globalized world remain too deep to reverse.

Global trade continues to expand across regions, which refutes the claim that the world is pulling back from globalization. Recent measures show modest ~~modest~~ growth, and that breadth matters more than speed of growth when we test the "end of globalization" narrative. Goods trade has expanded while services trade has been the main engine of growth. Major economies are still buying and selling across borders. According to UN trade & development (UNCTAD), global trade added about 300 billion US dollars in the first half of 2025. Moreover, the World Trade Organization (WTO) August 8, 2025 update projects 0.9 percent growth in world merchandise trade in 2025, reflecting continued participation in global markets. Taken together, these patterns show endurance rather than retreat towards de-globalization. While capital mobility also continues to flourish.

Capital remains mobile across borders which weakens the claim that the world is turning inward.

Even when one channel of investment slows, money shifts into others such as cross-border lending, portfolio flows, and international bond issuance, so the overall ability to move capital remains strong. Even when traditional foreign direct investment (FDI) fell in 2024, global bank credit that crosses borders reached a record level. Portfolio investors returned to emerging markets, and companies tapped international debt markets at the fastest pace in years. The Institute of International Finance estimates 55.5 billion dollars of net portfolio inflows to emerging market stocks and bonds in July 2025, the second biggest monthly inflow in four years. Capital therefore keeps crossing borders even as its form changes while supply chains continue to evolve and adapt, disproving deglobalization.

Against this backdrop, global supply chains have adapted to shocks rather than broken apart. Firms spread risk across more suppliers and routes, so a blockage on one corridor can be offset by

movement on another. Manufacturers now connect near markets with far ones, use backup ports, and keep modest safety stocks while still relying on global inputs. For example, ships avoided the ~~long sea by sailing around Africa to avoid pirates~~ and sailing days but kept goods moving. Moreover, certain electronic brands shifted part of assembly to Vietnam, India, and Mexico while still sourcing components from multiple regions. Since ~~networks~~ <sup>U quite effective</sup> involve rather than break, it is also imperative to see how digital flows and services make globalization even harder to reverse.

Services, data, software move across borders faster than goods, which strengthens the ideals of globalization. Code, cloud computing, and online payments are not held up at ports, so may keep value chains connected. ~~Slow~~ <sup>Slow</sup> shipping slows down. Professional services, online education, and software development now travel through platforms and shared repositories that ~~allow~~ <sup>allow</sup> many

countries use. For instance, remote teams in South Asia and Eastern Europe deliver design, testing, and analytics to clients in North America and Europe on daily basis. On the other hand, digital payments through mobile applications ~~can take days~~ and business invoices in minutes rather than weeks. It's not just ~~borderless~~ markets where ships sail, then it also matters that people themselves keep economies tied through work and family.

Without an iota of doubt, movement of people and their remittances create a durable human link across economies. Even when borders harden, workers still move for opportunity and send money home, locking households and banks into international circuits. Think of a nurse in Dubai topping up a wallet in Swat, or a coder in Warsaw paying school fees in Lagos. Those mobile transfers smooth consumption and link banks, telecoms, and families across continents. According to World Bank (2021), global remittance

flows reached about US \$860 billion in 2023 and remained resilient despite slower growth, with low and middle-income countries receiving record sums. Because money follows people, and people keep moving, one must look at the forum that still organizes these flows of trade and rules, leaving no trace of deglobalization.

*Link from one passage to another one is fine*

Global rules and institutions

how countries trade and settle disputes. When shocks hit, governments return to the World Trade Organization (WTO) for forecasts, rules, and coordination.

This year, the WTO updated its 2025 merchandise trade outlook acknowledging tariff headwinds but still projecting growth rather than collapse. The G20's own data showed goods rising in Q1 of 2025. WTO's August 2025 note projects 0.9% growth in

2025, revised as importers front-loaded shipments ahead of tariff changes. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reports G20 exports up 2%.

and imports up 3.1 in Quarter 1 of 2025. Indeed, rules and multilateral frameworks help to debunk the myth of deglobalization, however strategic risk management has also gained traction in the last decade, replacing naive liberalism.

Countries are not leaving globalisation, they are managing exports while keeping links that they cannot afford to cut. Security concerns push "de-risking", yet the cost of outright separation is high so, most governments make strategic hedging moves rather than severing apart.

For instance, the European Chips Act funds microelectronics at home while firms still source globally; Washington subsidizes fabs in Arizona but sells chips to worldwide customers. The Chips framework mobilizes €10 billion in policy-driven investment, matched by private capital, the US awarded up to US\$7.86 billion to Intel and US \$6.6 billion plus loans to TSMC for Arizona fabs. This proves that states formulate strategic frameworks

rather than exiting to a de-globalization, where culture offers an everyday proof that connection endures.

Shared culture now moves through streams and stadiums, binding strangers into common moments. A match in Doha or a drama in Seoul reaches phones in Karachi and cafes in Lisbon the same night. Global tournaments and streaming platforms knit audiences together, regardless of politics. FIFA reports around 1.5 billion viewers for the 2022 World Cup final and millions engaging across platforms. ~~In addition, Nielsen, an audience measurement system, says streaming reached 44.8% of US TV usage in May 2025, eclipsing broadcast plus cable. Despite the wide variety of sources showing no trace of de-globalization, critics see signs of its retreat.~~ To judge that claim fairly, it is important to figure out why some argue that de-globalization is a reality.

Some argue that Tariffs have jumped across major economies this year, feeding the claim that de-globalization is a reality.

New U.S. "reciprocal" duties and sector-specific hikes after shipping schedules and squeeze margins.

While importers pushed orders in early 2025 before higher rates were announced; trading partners

planned counter-measures. The U.S. executive order of April 2025 set a broad additional duty on imports, later adjusted. WTO noted that new tariff increases this year will affect trade in

late-2025. P. "... relations reported further frictions and frictions between China and the

US, creating a bleak picture of globalization and its future.

Tariffs and trade wars aside, but their impact is only one part of a larger mess picture that also includes geopolitical shocks and events.

War and insecurity have forced ships and planes

to take longer and costlier routes. Attacks near the Red Sea diverted vessels from Suez to the Cape, adding days and fuel costs. UNCTAD reported a sharp fall in Suez transits and widespread rerouting with longer voyages and higher freight costs through early 2024-2025. This goes on to show that geopolitical events and tensions have destabilized the global networks, proving de-globalization as a present reality.

Moreover, populist nationalism, that is currently rampant in our world also favours a de-globalized world. Elections and policy shifts in the United States and Europe have given fresh energy to the fact that voters want less globalization. A change in the White House and gains by eurosceptic parties shape the tone of policy towards trade, migration, and multilateral rules. For instance, in April 2025, the United States implemented a new reciprocal tariff regime under

president Donald Trump in Europe, the far right made advances in the 2024 parliamentary elections, which hardened talk of borders and trade. This proves that global politics truly favours nationalistic outlook, favouring a truly de-globalized world.

Some also argue that governments are moving certain supply chains closer to trusted partners while trying to keep a wider economy open i.e. the concepts of decoupling and friend-shoring. This is because security concerns push industrial policy in semiconductors and defense, and tariff tools are used to gain leverage in negotiations. The European Union is funding a chip push at home (EU Commission). The United States is using reciprocal tariffs and subsidy programs to tilt production toward domestic and allied states, favouring deglobalization. Such claims while they try their best to prove de-globalization as a reality.

are extremely overstated as evidence shows a ~~adjustment~~ not ~~to~~ retreat. Solid evidence <sup>proves</sup> also that all the arguments in favour of de-globalization can be easily rebutted to prove it as a myth.

Firstly, Tariff wars usually crest and then recede as prices and business pressure builds.

When duties raise costs for households and squeeze margins, coalitions of firms and consumers push for carve outs, suspensions, or time

limits. ~~Recent forecasts~~ still show trade expanding this year because firms front loaded orders, and the measured cost of true fragmentation is so large that governments step back from the brink.

The WTO projects positive merchandise trade growth for 2025 after an earlier contraction forecast. The IMF estimates that a lasting split into rival blocs, especially with technology controls, could cut long run global output by up to 7 percent. This ~~is~~ ~~possible~~ in a world leading manufacturing area.

## Common Mistakes in CSS English Essays

- Misunderstanding or ignoring the essay topic

Candidates often misinterpret the topic, fail to address its full nuances, or treat keywords like "and" vs. "or" inaccurately

- Weak planning and structure

Many essays lack clear outlines, coherent organization, or proper introductory (with thesis) and concluding sections

- Lack of critical thinking and originality

Essays are frequently shallow and rely on rote or memorized content rather than showing analysis, insight, or creative viewpoints

- Poor coherence and paragraphing

Writers often produce isolated sentences without flow, logical transitions, or thoughtful paragraphing

- Grammatical, lexical, and mechanical errors

Errors in spelling, punctuation, subject-verb agreement, capitalization, tense, wordiness, double negatives, run-on sentences, etc., are rampant

- Overuse or misplacement of quotations

Quotations are sometimes used excessively or without context, disrupting the narrative voice and originality

- Deviating from the topic (digressions)

Essays often wander off-topic, including irrelevant or peripheral content

- Neglect of introduction and conclusion

Skimped intros or weak conclusions hurt the overall effectiveness and cohesion of the essay

- Inadequate evidence or argument support

Arguments that lack facts, examples, or logical support are less convincing

## Suggestions & Recommendations for Improvement

- Understand the question thoroughly

Analyze instructions and keywords carefully. Identify exactly what's being asked before writing.

- Plan your essay with an outline

Spend 10–20 minutes sketching a structure: introduction (thesis), body points, supporting evidence, conclusion.

- Craft a clear thesis in the introduction

Summarize your main argument or stance in a lucid, specific sentence to guide your essay.

- Ensure coherent structure and flow

Write in structured paragraphs, each with a topic sentence, development, and smooth transitions. Keep the narrative connected.

- Demonstrate critical thinking and originality

trade in current dollars still rose in first quarter of 2025. This ~~actually disproves the claim that any geo-political tensions or acute disruption drove de-globalization to be a real phenomenon. It reaffirms the fact that such shocks accelerate innovation and resilience, strengthening the causes of globalization.~~

Furthermore, the claim that populist nationalism challenges globalism can also be easily rebutted logically. Campaign talk can be sharp, but budget arithmetic and household pressure pull policy back toward openness. Broad tariffs ~~like~~ act like a tax on consumers and a cost on firms that use imported inputs. Therefore, conditions force to narrow, stagger, or offset the measures. In the U.S., independent estimates put the average household burden from the 2025 tariff stance at more than 1300 USD, a signal that

political appetite for permanent walls is limited once bills arrive at the kitchen table (Tax Foundation). Global forecasters like WTO still expect trade to grow in 2025, helped by front-loading before higher duties, ~~which slows participation~~ continues even under pressure. The IMF estimates that deep geoeconomic fragmentation could shave as much as 7% off world output over time. In short, populism and nationalist rhetoric can ~~cost the economy~~, but it ~~mainly carries~~ an economic retreat for long, proving the claim for deglobalization wrong.

Moving on, the concepts of friend-shoring and decoupling do not negate globalization.

Moving some production to trusted partners spreads risks while keeping the larger web of trade intact.

Regional and continental agreements are building new highways for goods and services, so supply chains widen rather than shrink.

In Asia, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is in force and

covers about 30% of global output and population, with common rules of origin that make it easier for firms to source across the bloc.

In Africa, the continental free trade area has moved from trying to live up to its name to its Guided

Trade Initiative and has expanded participation well beyond the ACP group. The direction is clear

States are diversifying partners without abandoning scale, so the pattern we see is Redesigned rather than retreat. Therefore, the narratives of friend-choosing and de-coupling help states redesign and reconfigure the framework for a globalized world rather than dismantling it.

Therefore, it can be safely claimed that globalization has not ended. It has changed its routes to adapt.

Ships sailed longer paths, but goods arrived. Services and data stitched firms together when ports slowed.

Capital shifted ~~from~~ form, not direction. People kept moving for

Avoid writing in passive pt

- expert opinions, or real-world examples to back up your points and add credibility.
- Maintain relevance and focus.  
Stay tightly aligned with the topic, avoiding digressions. Each paragraph should contribute toward your thesis.
- Write clearly and concisely.  
Use precise vocabulary, vary sentence structure, and avoid unnecessary complexity or jargon.
- Minimize grammatical and mechanical errors.  
Practice with trusted grammar books (e.g., Oxford Practice Grammar, English Grammar in Use) and revise carefully.
- Use quotations sparingly and effectively.  
Only quote when it adds value. Integrate quotes naturally and explain their relevance.
- Pay attention to the introduction and conclusion.  
Open with clarity and close with conviction—restate your thesis and leave a memorable finish.
- Evaluate and revise your draft.  
After writing, self-assess for clarity, coherence, grammar, and logic. Strong essays often grow through editing.
- Practice under timed conditions.  
Simulate exam scenarios—plan, write, and revise within allotted time to build efficiency and confidence.
- Read widely and stay updated.  
Exposure to various topics through newspapers, journals, and essays helps broaden perspectives and enrich content