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" Is Globalization a cause of Rising Inequality? "

A. Introduction

u can add some ideas in your introduction

B. Globalisation is a cause of Rising Inequality:

(1) States active involvement in International Organisations provides them upper-hand.

command over basic language is fine good

Case in Point: P-S and Veto Power

(2) Globalisation deepens the North-South Divide increasing underdeveloped countries dependence on core.

Case in Point: Dependency Theory by Paul Prebisch

(3) Land-locked countries suffer trade losses due to longer duration of shipments.

Case Study of Uzbekistan

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Globalisation has created
(4) Educational Disparities and curriculum differences between developed and developing countries.

Case in Point: IVY League and QS Rankings.

Globalisation has created
(5) Inequalities in provision of healthcare facilities.

Case in Point: No WHO standard Liver Transplant Centre in Pakistan.

(WHO Report)

(6) Research and Development (RnD) gap extends between rich and poor states due to globalisation.

Case in Point: Hegemonic Stability Theory

(7) Technologically backward nations are growing irrelevant for global standards in rate of nations.

Globalisation causes digital divide.

Case in Point: Pakistan (5G, Firewall)

(8) Increased trade disproportionately impacts the environment.

Case in Point: Pollution

Haven Hypothesis

(9) Strict imposition of laws against weaker states creates ~~enormous~~ inequality.

Case in Point: Iran was

sanctioned for nuclear proliferation

but not Israel.

(IAEA)

(10) Labor force wages disparities are caused due to globalization.

Case in Point: A Saudi earns 3x more than an expat in KSA for same role.

(Ministry of Labor, KSA)

(4) C. Conclusion

try to write more such strong statements

Years after nation-states came into being, states preferred isolation. They desired to become self-sufficient. Global Wars altered the course but the agenda remained intact; being able to support the indigenous people by state resources. Gradual political shifts marked sense of commonality in people, the states began trade of goods to provide for deficient items to each other. Gradually, institutions developed and people started movements. This exchange of goods and ideas is termed globalization. Many believe it to be a tool in the hands of powerful to dominate the destitute and achieve selfish agendas. The world today is marked by divide and inequality. Powerful nations have an upper-hand in decision-making, the seas favor

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surrounding countries to economically expand while others remain stagnant. Globalization has privileged the rich states to enjoy advanced education and healthcare, thus, creating a social inequality among residents. **It is pertinent that globalization is a cause of rising political, economic, social and societal level inequality.**

States have been actively politically engaged due to globalisation. International and Regional organisations serve as global institutions. Influential states are dominant decision-makers in these organisations. This provides them with an upper-edge over the mediocre and low-income countries. They do not represent issues faced by the latter and generate

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sentiments of partiality. The UN SC, for instance, has an unequal mechanism related to its P-5 or Permanent members which possess the veto power. They do not represent entire world.

Globalisation has created a North-South divide between states. It is elaborated as the Brandt Line. This economic inequality results in the poor countries to heavily rely on the developed nations for economic assistance, food or security.

This generates a divide of sovereignty between the states based on economic disparity. Paul Prebisch in his "Dependency Theory" elaborates this very concept. He explains the unequal status between core and periphery countries that is exploited often.

The phenomena of globalisation is centred on International waters and trade. However, not all countries can equally benefit from it. Certain states that are ~~land-locked~~ are marginalised due to their ~~geographic~~ constraints. ~~Such countries do not enjoy trade benefits equally as others.~~ In fact, they fail to compete their counterparts due to longer distances and greater travel time. Uzbekistan is a double-landlocked country that is unable to match other CARs like Azerbaijan in terms of regional involvement.

Education remains the cornerstone of progress for any country. Globalisation has created divisions in the curriculums of diverse countries. Literacy ^{rate} differences, lack of standard curriculum in the underdeveloped states creates

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a knowledge gap. No country in the world, as of today, has the aptitude to match standard of IVY League institutions. Underdeveloped states of Africa have no single institution that is part of QS World Rankings. Such an inequality in the education sector is alarming.

Globalisation extends inequality in the health sector too. States are well-aware of advances that West has made in the field of medicine. Unfortunately, countries of global south can not match those standards. On one end, a welfare state provides full medical insurances, while on the other; inexperienced midwives still carry out more than 30% deliveries like the 18th century. As per WHO reports there is no single world class Liver Transplant centre in Pakistan; a country of 242 million inhabitants.

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Globalisation has generated subjective opinions. In an expanding world, narratives and ideas expand too. This has triggered immense research gap between states and in turn their citizens. The rich invest in RnD and dominate in academia while poor states stay away. This creates hegemonic ideas and opinions. ~~This is validated by "Hegemonic Stability Theory", which suggests that knowledge of the powerful prevails.~~

Technological advancement is a prerequisite for progress today. Technology is a by-product of globalisation. However, it is evident that technological advances create inequalities among states. Countries that excel in IT related ~~the~~ manufacturing outshine

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those who do not invest much in the sector. Pakistan, for instance, is stuck in firewalls and signal disruption while half the world enjoys super-fast 5-G internet. Such hindrances create a digital divide.

Globalisation has resulted in fast-paced trade. Oil and fuel consumption is increased manifolds. This negatively impacts the environment. Carbon emissions, air pollution and ozone depletion are issues of a globalized planet. But, the adverse environmental effects are also disproportionate. Carbon producers recover costs through enhanced trade ~~set~~ while non-emitter neighbours suffer from issues like smog and global warming. ~~This is validated by Pollution Haven hypothesis that applies to India and China.~~

The sole purpose of formulating laws is to ensure equality through uniform application. Surprisingly, globalised organisations and legal bodies do not apply uniform punishments in the world. The powerful are exempted by these authorities. For instance, Iran has been sanctioned by the IAEA for proliferation of nuclear technology but Israel is not. Are the weaker states child of a lesser god or does globalisation behave disproportionately?

Movement of people is also associated to globalisation. It is mainly for employment purposes. This also creates inequality mainly in the pay and status of workers. Labor from a foreign country is provided low salary in comparison to nationals of that country. They are also treated

in an inferior manner, often termed second-class citizens or expatriates. Saudi Arabia, for instance has grave disproportionalities for expats residing in the kingdom. A Saudi earns three-times more for a same rank as an expat according to Ministry of Labor, KSA. This sort of inequality generates long-term impacts.

It is indeed evident that economic disparities, social inequality and cultural differences are outlined by the process of globalisation. The variation in investment on the RnD sector creates mass inequality in narratives and beliefs. Moreover, race of technological development results in digital divide among states of the world. The environmental disruptions due to globalisation are disproportionately

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harmful for states. Institutional control, mainly through laws, are also not uniformly implemented.

Sense of alienity is created by wages disparity between different nationals. Divisions are non-constructive barriers that could fragment global progress. All states must invest intentional spirits and energies to overcome these stark inequalities and join hands for peace and development.

