

# Globalization: Pros and Cons

## Outline

### I. Introduction

### II. Pros of Globalization

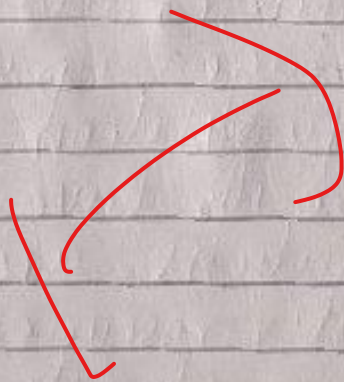
- a- Economic Growth and Development
- b- Increased Employment Opportunities
- c- Improved Access to Technology and Innovation
- d- Cultural Exchange and Understanding

### III. Cons of Globalization

- a- Economic Inequality
- b- Job Losses in Certain Sectors
- c- Cultural Homogenization
- d- Environmental Degradation

### IV. Conclusion

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# The Essay

Roland Robertson in his book 'Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture' (1992) define globalization as "the compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole." Similarly, the term 'globalization' refers to the increasing in integration of economies around the world, particularly through the movement of goods, services, and capital across borders. It refers to an extension beyond national borders of the same market forces that have operated for centuries at all levels of human economic activity: village markets, urban industries, or financial centres. There are also broader cultural, political, and environmental dimensions of globalization. In the context of globalization, this process is not new, but its pace and scope has accelerated in recent years, to embrace more industries and more countries. These changes have been driven by liberalization of trade and finance, how companies work, and improvements to transport and communications. This essay explores the pros of globalization such as economic growth and development, employment opportunities, access to technology and innovation, and cultural exchange.



While globalization improves overall development, it can also foster economic inequality, job losses in certain sectors, cultural homogenization, and environmental degradation.

To begin with, economic growth and development are one of the prominent transformations of globalization. It has led to faster economic growth by increasing access to international markets, capital, and technology. Moreover, one country which is capital rich invests in another country which is poor. One who has better technologies sells these to others who lack such technologies. According to the World Bank, global GDP growth averaged around 3.5% annually from 2019 to 2023, partially driven by globalization. The integration of China into global economy in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century transformed it into the second largest economy in the world. Thus, globalization is predominantly an economic process involving the transfer of economic resources



from one country to another and ensures economic growth and development across the globe.

Likewise, increased employment opportunities is another important advantage of globalization. It has transformed in the field of science, technology, and engineering by creating jobs and employment opportunities. By attracting foreign investment, globalization often leads to job creations, especially in developing countries. For instance, India's information technology (IT) sector saw a rise in employment, contributing over 200 billion annually to the economy by 2022 due to globalization. Similarly, German manufacturers have gained from globalization by outsourcing production to low-cost countries, increasing competitiveness and employment within the country. Hence, globalization has introduced million of jobs in the world.



Furthermore, access to technology and innovation is one of the most important benefits gained from globalization. It accelerates the spread of technology and innovation across borders, improving productivity and access to new ideas. Connection between nations through technology, such as television, radio, telephones, internet, etc. was traditionally available only to the rich, but is now far more available to the poor. For instance, in South Korea, globalization has contributed to the development of a thriving tech sector, making it one of the world's leaders in digital infrastructure and innovation. Similarly, in case of Pakistan, it has witnessed rapid growth in its IT sector, with exports reaching 2.6 billion in 2023, thanks to its integration into global tech ecosystem. Therefore, modern technology and new research ideas, are the excellences of globalization.



In the same fashion, cultural exchange and understanding is one of the most essential upheavals of globalization.

This transformation fosters greater cultural exchange, making it easier for people to experience and understand diverse cultures.

Similarly, popular books and films have international markets.

For instance, Harry Potter has readers almost all over the world.

The flow of culture is mainly from the North to South.

Put simply, the United States has become a cultural melting pot, with globalization allowing for the exchange of ideas, food, media, and cultural practices, enhancing multiculturalism.

Thus, globalization has become one of the major platforms to promote cultural exchange and understanding.



On the contrary, whereas challenges are combined, the core drawback of globalization is to exacerbate income equality, both within and between countries. It also promotes exploitation of underdeveloped countries. For that purpose, multinational corporations (MNCs), based in developed countries, purchase at lower rates the raw materials from backward countries. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the gap between rich and poor has widened globally due to globalization, especially in developing nations. Adding more to it, Pakistan's poverty rate remains high, with about 24.3% of the population living below the national poverty line, as per World Bank statistics, indicating that the benefits of globalization have not been evenly distributed. In short, globalization fosters financial disparities among nations.



Adding more to it, job losses in certain sectors is another downside of the globalization. It increases unemployment ratio because manpower is replaced by machines. Similarly, the MNCs employ machines to reduce the number of employees. The rise of global supply chains has resulted in significant job losses in certain sectors, particularly manufacturing. For instance, in the UK, the outsourcing of jobs to countries with lower labor costs has led to the deindustrialization of certain regions, with traditional manufacturing jobs being replaced by lower-paid service sector positions. Concludingly, globalization is one of the worst contributing factors toward job losses and unemployment.



Shockingly, cultural homogenization is another drawback of globalization. While globalization encourages cultural exchange, it can also lead to the erosion of local cultures and identities, as global cultural products dominate local media and markets. For instance, the dominance of American media and entertainment has sparked debates in France about cultural homogenization, with the government introducing measures to protect French cinema and media. Similarly, Pakistani traditional media and language are often overshadowed by Western culture, particularly through the influence of Hollywood and Western pop culture in urban areas. As a result of this, globalization promotes cultural homogenization in the world.



Eventually, environmental degradation is the most alarming minus of globalization in the world. In the name of economic development, environment is blindly destroyed. In this regard, increased industrial activity, global trade, and consumerism contributing to environment degradation which is exacerbated by globalization. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), global carbon emissions have risen sharply, driven in part by increased industrialization and transportation due to globalization. In recent days, rapid industrialization has led to severe environmental pollution in China, which has become one of the world's largest emitters of Carbon dioxide. In brief, globalization exacerbating environmental degradation.

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To summarize, globalization has both positive and negative impacts on the world, with economic growth and increased access to technology on one hand, and rising inequality, job losses, and environmental challenges on the other. To harness the benefits of globalization while mitigating its negative effects, developing nations must focus on inclusive growth policies, invest in technology and education, and promote environmental sustainability.

Global policymakers must carefully balance the forces of globalization with the prevention of cultural identity, economic equity, and environmental protection to ensure sustainable development.