

# Globalisation: Pros & Cons

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# GLOBALISATION: Pros & Cons

"Globalisation is not a monolithic force but an evolving set of consequences, some good some bad and some unintended. It is the new reality." Globalization is the process of increasing flow of goods, services, capital, people and ideas across international borders. The abovementioned quote aptly describes the fact that globalisation has some positive and negative impacts on the economy of nations; The political scenario of the countries is also effected; ~~and~~ ~~so~~ Hence the globalisation is a phenomenon which has it's own pros and cons. To start with, the primary positive impact of globalisation

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is that it increases the economic growth of the countries. It helps to boost the quantity and as well as the qualities of exports.

Another advantage of globalisation is technological advancement.

The chances of conflict between the states are

also reduced and it helps to maintain the

peace and stability across the borders. Moreover it

helps to promote the cultural exchange between

the states, ultimately increasing collaborations among the

country. However, nothing in this world is free of faults. If

something has some pros, then it must have some cons

as well. The first and the

most important disadvantage of

of globalisation is the economic

inequalities between the states and within the state. Moreover, it can, sometimes, prove to be lethal for the sovereignty of the nation. Some other cons of globalization are increased competition among the states, exploitation of labour force and the resources and lastly the environment is also effected by globalization. The developing countries like Pakistan has not been able to get advantage of this phenomenon so far. But the developed countries are making full use of it. In summation, the concept of globalization has some pros and cons as well which ~~any~~<sup>no</sup> body cannot deny.

To begin with, the most prominent advantage of globalization is that

this process helps the nation to boost their economies. First of all as globalization helps to transfer ideas, goods, services and capital across the borders, the exports of any nation are increased. The increase of exports reduces the trade deficit and help the economy to grow. Besides increasing of exports, the phenomenon of globalization aids to create the jobs across the countries. The local labour force of any country gets new job opportunities reducing the unemployment ratio of the country. Hence unemployment and poverty & reduces, leaving a positive impact on the economy. Furthermore,

When the nations are interconnected due to globalization, it increases their access to resources and also to the new market. It results into improved performance of the country. To conclude, the globalization helps the countries to improve their economies. Proceeding ahead, the globalization is also helpful for the technological advancement of countries. As it is a source of sharing ideas, information, and knowledge between the countries. The developing nation like Pakistan becomes able to show some progress in technological field by using the ideas, knowledge, and information shared by the developed countries. It is equally

advantageous for developed countries. Such as they get the opportunity to sell their technological innovations and make profit from it. For instance, the recent Pakistan's lunar mission with the help of China is the example of the fact that now a developing and a developed countries get mutual benefits from the globalization. Another positive impact is the competition between the countries in terms of technological advancement. The countries compete with one another and this competition incentivizes them to drive more innovations in the technological field. This competition helps them to remain advanced in this field. Lastly, it helps the developed countries to sell their products and so to increase their revenues and increase.

The size of global market. To put it briefly, the globalization has helped in technological advancement of the countries.

Thirdly, the phenomenon of globalization is helpful to promote the cultural exchange among the nations. Cultural exchange between the countries reduces the chances of conflict and increase people to people contact. It helps to promote the trade activities between countries leaving a positive impact on the economy and bilateral relations between the countries. Furthermore the exchange of art, entertainment, music and education also increases with the help of globalization. Apart from these, the travel and tourism <sup>are</sup> also promoted due



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to globalization. Tourism plays an important role in the growth of economy. For instance the two neighbouring countries, India and Pakistan. Since there was cultural exchange between the two immediate neighbours, the chances of conflict were minimized. ~~now~~ The case is reversed now.

Lastly, the globalization has some political impacts as well. Firstly, when the two nations share ideas, goods and other services then there ~~are~~ ~~more~~ chances of acquiring peace and stability. The bilateral talks and trade also get some boost. Apart from good relations, this is also helpful for the governments of both sides. As they both can learn from each other. More importantly, the two

nations can tackle some issues and challenges that need attention. For instance the issue of climate change and global warming can be tackled with mutual efforts. Some other environmental, political, social or economic challenges are also tackled through globalisation. To put it briefly, the globalization has also some political impacts. Hence globalization has some positive impacts on economy, political field, society and culture. But in addition to its advantages, it has some negative impacts on the nations, as well.

Firstly, it leads towards economic inequality. It creates economic inequalities among the nations and within nations. A gap is created

between educated and less-educated population, and between skilled and unskilled labour. The more educated and skilled workers have the potential to gain maximum benefit from globalization. Furthermore, the same thing happens between developed and undeveloped nations. Secondly, the globalization also leads towards imbalance trade. The developed countries have enough resources and potential to make best use of globalization. Hence, the developed countries ~~are~~ have become able to increase their exports. It leads towards the trade deficit for developing countries as they have neither the potential nor the enough resources to take advantage of globalization. Hence, economic inequalities spread among the

nations due to globalization.

Secondly, exploitation of workers is another reason that does not go in favour of globalization.

The developing countries, when give opportunities to the foreign labour force, they actually exploit their own labour force. The local labour force gets demotivated. The labour force of developed countries also feels the effects of exploitation. The developed and rich countries send their less-skilled labour to the developing countries. For example, USA use foreign Sweetshop labour to produce cheap goods. So, even the labour force of ~~the~~ developed countries is not immune to exploitation. Moreover, due to transfer of labour force

across the borders or among the nations leads to domestic job loss among in the developing nations. To conclude the globalization leads to exploitation of the labours.

In addition, one of the most striking ~~off~~ disadvantage of globalization is that the phenomenon is a threat for environment.

As due to globalization, the number of industries also increases leading towards increased emission of green house gases. It further leads to climate change and global warming.

Moreover, it also causes air pollution, making the environment unhealthy for the human beings and other creations of God. Secondly, it causes deforestation as well.

Deforestation leads to another problem which is the loss of biodiversity and the loss of habitat. The temperature of the earth also increases. Lastly, the resource depletion is another outcome of globalization, which is seriously hurting the developing countries.

Putting it concisely, globalization has been a threat for the environment.

Lastly, another area which is being negatively affected by globalization is the sovereignty of a nation. The economic dependency of developing countries over another countries compel them to take decisions that do not suit the country's policies. Hence it reduce their ability to act independently. For instance the structural adjustment programs by IMF.

or World Bank, which can force policy changes apart from economic sovereignty, the process of globalization also undermines the cultural sovereignty. The spread of global brands, <sup>and</sup> media can erode the local tradition, languages and identities. Moreover, the security of a country has been undermined as well.

The transfer of goods, people, capital and other services across the border reduces the ability of a state to control its border about what crosses the border. All these factors collectively contribute towards putting the sovereignty of a nation at risk.

Critically, the globalization has effected the entire world in some way or the other. But Pakistan being a

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developing country has not  
been able to get  
benefits from globalization.

The youth of Pakistan  
is still looking for jobs  
and so the unemployment  
rate is quite high. In

terms of trade and  
infrastructure Pakistan has

so far got nothing. Inflation  
and poverty are also at  
a rise again. Above all,

the western culture has  
been so prevailed in  
the country that the  
local traditions are eroded.

It has demolished the  
religious and cultural norms  
of the Islamic Republic  
of Pakistan. Hence globalization

is not a panacea for  
the problems of Pakistan.

Pakistan should adopt some  
measures to benefit from



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globalisation.

In a nutshell, the process of globalization is a dichotomy with both comforts and harms. Although globalization has brought multiple in the world and in Pakistan. The different nations have got a lot of social, political and economic benefits from it. However, the developing countries could not gain economic benefits, technological advancement and has been unable to boost their trade and skill supply. This is a serious concern for the developing countries. It is leading towards the underdevelopment of human resources of the countries. The developing countries like Pakistan has to promote the education outreach to train the skill force of

