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Pros and Cons of Globalization

Outline

Introduction ✓

Genesis of Globalization ✓

Pros of Globalization ✓

- Inter-state harmony ✓
- Opportunity for developing and under-developed countries → Specify
- Reduces trade barriers ✓
- Promotes competition ✓
- Enhances Trust between countries ✓
- Creates employment opportunities for under-developed poor countries ✓

Cons of Globalization ✓

- Loss of Sovereignty ✓
- Local businesses suffers ✓
- ~~Unfair comp~~ Rise of non-state actors ✓
- Exploitation by MNC ✓
- ~~Meddling in decision making by external factors~~
- Aggrandized dependence and reliance ✓

Conclusion

→ Suggest remedial measures as well

Address the topic more comprehensively

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Globalization refers to interconnectedness and interdependence of the global world states on one another. This is the mechanism on which today's world is operating. Moreover, since the ~~1945~~ deadly World War 2 it has gained more momentum and till today, majority of the states are dependent on one another for goods and services even at minimal level. That is to say, in the contemporary world, no country can operate in isolation ~~and survive~~ **and survive**. For ~~inst~~ For further clarification, the most ~~is~~ sanctioned country in this world, that is Iran, is still surviving because of globalization, this is due to its engagements on trade with countries like China, Russia and India, who are either in anti-western camp or belong to Non-Aligned or neutral states. However, the USA tried its best to isolate Iran and cut it off from the world, but ~~the~~ **Do not add references in introductory paragraph** military support of Russia along with \$400 billion investment from China in Iran curtails the move of the United States. Therefore, this example reflects that every country at any part of the world is somehow interconnected at certain limit if not fully to the world. Furthermore, globalization brings about harmony between the two states fostering trust ~~bet~~ among them which

The previous paragraph provided ^{opportunity} introduction and the following will outline the positives of globalization.

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leads to more cooperation between them.

Additionally, globalization acts as an opportunity especially for under-developed countries to boost their economy, eventually creating jobs and boosting the standard of living. Another ^{opportunity} ~~benefit~~ that globalization brings forth is that it eliminates trade barrier and supports free flow of goods. Hence this proves to be an ideal chance for underdeveloped countries to aggrandize their exports. In this regards, this essay will bring forth the Evolution of Globalization while discussing the pros and cons of globalization.

The Globalization evolved ~~and~~ gained ~~momentum~~ after the world war 2, before this the world used to be split in Empire system and within it was colonial system adopted by few imperialist powers such as the Great Britain which had colonies in Africa, ~~Sub-continent~~ and Asia mainly. These imperial powers took raw materials from their colonies, then manufactured in their own country and lastly they would sell them in the global market. Since ~~the~~ before the world war Two, in the 20th century, the colonial powers dominated the world and ^{nation} states were less than 50 at some point, so there

there was not a need of globalization, as the dominant powers were in complete control of their colonies. The Globalization gained momentum after the world war 2, when the colonies started getting independence, thus the no. of states aggrandized and today have reached upto 195. Furthermore, the role of ^{international} organizations such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund should be highlighted in enhancing the globalization as they provided states with the platform and framework to engage and cooperate with each other. Due to the efforts of these organizations in today's world in 21st century we are at the peak of globalization.

The previous paragraph discussed the evolution of globalization and the succeeding paragraphs will be highlighting the Pros of globalization.

First and foremost, the ~~most~~ ~~big~~ globalization brings about inter-state harmony ~~among~~ cooperation and trade makes other grievances secondary and promotes tolerance among countries. To demonstrate, take an example of Germany which was war torn and aggrieved

due to the actions of allied powers who solely of the mass destruction of their country. To this, the United States announced Marshall Plan for rebuilding of Europe. Additionally the advent of European Union helped developed nations of Europe by cooperation.

Secondly, Globalization brings forth opportunities for under-developed and developing countries to thrive in ^{the} global world, economically and socially. This is done when institutions like the World Bank assist nations by providing long-term loans for development of infrastructure or the International Monetary Fund provides short term loans to help nations fall into bankruptcy. With the assistance of these loans nations enhance their infrastructure, create employments, promotes businesses and most importantly improve their economy which consequently aggrandize the standard of living of the population hence eliminating poverty. Ergo, the ~~the~~ third world countries benefit by the opportunities provided by globalization.

Thirdly, ~~Globalization~~ ~~is~~ one notable positive of globalization is that it reduces trade barriers between the countries. By this economic activities boost among

nations without hinderence, this leads to efficient and timely delivery of goods bolstering especially small scale business. To understand, take an example of European Union economic model, where there is free transit of goods throughout the European countries which are member states. Moreover, this has also empowered small scale businesses to rise and claim success. In a nutshell, globalization reduces trade barricades among countries, causing small scale businesses to thrive.

Fourthly, another positive of globalization is that it promotes competition among the companies. For instance let's take an example of Chinese car industry's rise in the global world. Before the advent of Electric vehicles, companies like Tesla, Ford, GMC etc ruled the American Automobile Industry, but soon after the rise of Electric Cars, BYD a chinese company took over American markets by force as it's ~~their~~ price was relatively lower than of the American Brands, thus as a result of this American Brands were forced to lower their prices to compete with BYD, therefore benefiting the consumer. Hence, globalization aggrandizes competition.

Fifthly, Globalization increases Trust between between the states. As the states become interconnected and interdependent upon each other, this comes as a result of economic activity and people to people connectivity between the nations. Moreover, aggrandized trust leads to more development, partnerships and cooperation, eliminating the risk of confrontation in means of politically or militarily. For instance, China and India, being arch rivals and having fought a war over territorial dispute share a trade of more than \$300 billion, due to these economic activities and trust is build among the two and consequently both nations have reached on consensus to resolve their border issues along the Line of Actual Control. Therefore, Globalization aggrandizes trust even between bitter arch rivals.

Last but not the least, globalization creates employment opportunities for underdeveloped nations. For instance, Nestle in Pakistan is employing more than 30,000 workers with handsome pay-scale, insurance and allowances. Therefore, ~~with~~ the advent of Multinational Companies in 3rd world countries increases the employment as well as the standard of living of the locals,

and importantly increasing the economic activity of a 3rd world country ✓

The previous part discussed Pros of Globalization. The succeeding ~~it will~~ outline the Cons of Globalization ✓

To begin with, the most notable negative of Globalization is that a state loses its sovereignty, meaning it does not have command on its policies and decision making ~~at~~ fully. ✓

~~Take an ex~~ This is due to the presence of Non-state actors in the globalized world, who possess a say in policy making. ✓ Often governments are forced to make policies that ~~favors~~ ^{will} non-state actors ~~like the Multinational Countries~~. For example, the IMF has recently in 2024 provided the framework to the Government of Pakistan to cut-back Government expenditures ~~in~~ exchange for its bailout package. ✓ Ergo, the sovereignty of a state is lost in the world of globalization. ✓

Secondly, in the world of globalization the most affected ~~people~~ are the local business. ✓ They are the ones who being at small-scale have to compete with multinational companies with competitive prices. ✓ The advent of MNCs have

hindered the progress of local businesses especially small scales ones. For instance the introduction of McDonalds in late 1990s in Pakistan have caused local foodchain to struggle with competitive prices of McDonalds, as ~~they~~^{locals} cannot afford to work on break-even revenue. Vis a vis, Local businesses have struggled in the era of globalized world.

Thirdly, one notable con of globalization is the rise of non-state actors, ~~which~~^{poses} especially those who are linked to terrorism, have posed serious security threats in the world. For instance, ~~or~~ terrorism caused by ISIS and Daesh across the globe raises serious questions. Moreover, ~~by these~~ no state can be blamed for these ill-act as ISIS are spread around the world based on their radical ideology.

Furthermore, it is also difficult to track their funding sources and sanction it, which is not possible as non-state actors are spread everywhere and it doesnot affect them to be sanctioned. Therefore, non-state actors are a major threat to this globalized world.

Fourthly, the Multi-national companies that operates under globalization does exploitation wherever they are provided

with a chance for better understanding. ~~Let~~ lets take an example of Nestle in Africa. It has been ~~proved~~ ~~and~~ proven as guilty for exploiting poor countries, Nestle's actions include violations of Labour Rights such as forced labour and child labour ~~be~~ working for more than a standard shift of eight hours. Moreover, Nestle has also been proven guilty of Human Rights violations by International Organizations in Africa and Asia's third world states. Hence, globalization brings about exploitation of ~~itself~~, ~~in~~ Human Rights with itself.

Fifthly, in the globalized world, there is an increased dependence and reliance of one state on another which is ~~also~~ not appreciated, since it can effect the decision making ~~of~~ of a state by external factor reducing the concept of self-determination. For example, Pakistan shares a heavy trade volume with China, plus it also has loans and debts to pay China, moreover, Pakistan doesn't trade with its other neighbours at full potential, ~~therefore~~ consequently, Pakistan is mostly dependent upon China and hence its foreign policy tilts more towards China than any other partner. Furthermore, the Government of Pakistan doesn't condemn the actions of China

The previous paragraphs discussed the negatives of globalization and the following will be the concluding paragraph. Date _____

in Xinjiang province, where muslims are suffering. All this is due to Pakistan's heavy reliance on China. Hence aggrandized reliance and dependence is another con of globalization.

To conclude, the ~~some~~ Globalization comes along with some positives as well as some negatives such as the Human Rights Violations in poor countries by MNCs, ~~exploitation~~, ~~loss of~~ erosion of nation state system, Inter-state terrorism and loss of cultural identity. Accordingly this essay highlighted the genesis of globalization along with pros and cons of it.

Concluding paragraph should be comprehensive