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Deglobalization and Its Implications in the 21st Century

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Introductory Paragraph

Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world.

These prophetic words from "The Second Coming" by William Butler Yeats powerfully encapsulate the turmoil and uncertainty of our world today. The world once interconnected and interdependent now seems to be moving swiftly towards deglobalization. Deglobalization is the reversal or slowdown of globalization, marked by countries reducing their economic and political interdependence with the rest of the world. It is gaining momentum worldwide in the form of rise of ultra-nationalism and selection of populist leaders, tariff wars and protectionism, the growing xenophobia, and the strategic regionalization and bloc formation. This rise of deglobalization has numerous implications in the 21st century. These implications include: the

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death of democratic ideals such as democracy, freedom of speech, and equality, the augmenting hostility among nations, the upsurge in terrorism across the globe, and the exacerbating threat of climate change. Protectionism undermining global economy, socio-economic crises, such as poverty and unemployment, intensifying, food and energy insecurity, and decline in scientific and technological innovation are some other implications of deglobalization. In such a turmoil, Pakistan should diversify its export markets and deepen regional integration. Moreover, it should build a knowledge-driven economy through investment in human capital. Overall, deglobalization fueled by numerous factors will have far-reaching implications in the 21st century and Pakistan must prepare for it.

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Body Paragraph

Owing to disintegration and deglobalization, the 21st century is already witnessing augmenting hostility among nations. The recent Indo-Pak conflict after the Pahalgam incident is a glaring example. Pakistan was willing to cooperate and proposed an independent investigation into the incident. However, India chose to accuse and attack Pakistan without even producing any evidence against the country. This is because of the self-centered policies of India, having no regard for regional cooperation and integration. Another example is the Israel-Iran conflict. Iran claims its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes. The country is also a signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and it is under the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) inspection. Israel, however, disregarded

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all this and launched an attack on Iran citing "pre-emptive measure" as justification. Iran's nuclear facilities were also later bombed by the United States, violating NPT, international law, and the United States' own constitution. To sum it up, because of deglobalization, nations are growing increasingly hostile towards each other.

Concluding Paragraph

To conclude, deglobalization driven by various factors will have wide-ranging consequences in the 21st century and Pakistan needs to prepare for it. The key manifestations of deglobalization are the rise of ultra-nationalism and selection of populist leaders, tariff wars and protectionism, the increasing xenophobia, and the strategic regionalization and bloc formation. This deepening trend of deglobalization

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on has numerous ramifications which include: the demise of democratic ideals such as democracy, freedom of speech, and equality, the proliferating belligerence among nations, escalation in terrorism throughout the world, the aggravating menace of climate change and protectionism sabotaging global economy. Socio-economic crises, such as poverty and hunger, intensifying, food and energy insecurity, and stagnation in scientific and technological innovation are some other fallout of deglobalization in the 21st century. In such circumstances, Pakistan ought to diversify its export markets and deepen regional cooperation. Furthermore, it should build a knowledge-driven economy through investment in human capital. Taking such measures is vital to ensure the prosperity and stability of Pakistan.