

Globalization and National Economics

I. Introduction

II. The Positive Impact of Globalization on National Economics:-

A. Foreign direct investment aids in establishment of new industries and factories in a country which ultimately strengthens the GDP of a country.

B. Globalization ensures the spread of latest technologies and the latest machinery and equipment which make the productivity of a country more efficient and stabilize its economy.

C. The increase in exports of goods among countries boosts the economic condition of a nation.

D. Taxes on foreign imports also enhance the GDP of a country.

E. The exchange of services and workforce also brings expertise in a nation and thus results in proficient manufacturing.

F. Globalization keep yourself short and well explained opens the doors of tourism which provides tourism revenue to a state results in upholding the assets of the state.

G. The ~~bilateral~~ and ~~multi-lateral~~ infrastructure projects boost the transfer of commodities of a nation and stabilize its economy.

H. Globalization introduce the concept of ~~digital~~ marketing and leads to the trade all over the world from a state which supports the economy of a state.

I. The student exchange programs and the scholarship ~~acts~~ as a aid to enhance the skills of a students which enhance the productive workforce of a state.

III. The Negative Impacts of Globalization on the National Economy:-

A. Global ~~sanctions~~ and the freezing of states' assets acts as hurdle in the way of economy prosperity of a state.

B. The tariffs from great powers or global organizations to other states limits

the export of state and ultimately squeezes its economy growth.

C. The charges of transport of goods from one state to other acts as liabilities in the strengthening of state's assets.

D. The IMF loans limits other state economic and social policies by the tough terms and conditions of IMF.

E. Geopolitical conflicts acts as hurdle in the way of trading of a state.

F. The cheap rate of goods reduces the local jobs and the local markets of the state.

G. Due to globalization, the skilled labour leave the home country for the sake of better salary and opportunities and thus it forms a void of productive ~~work~~ workforce in a country.

H. Cultural homogeneity weakens local identity and local foods and youth more inclined towards fast-food and a country need imported products to meet the standards.

IV. Conclusion

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