

Globalization- Pros And Cons

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- a. Broadening recreational opportunities.
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1. Introduction:

"World as a global village" is one of the most accurate expressions to describe today's world. Propelled by today's world order i.e. unipolarity, and a central authority ~~over~~ along with other global structures such as the World Bank, the United Nations, and the International Monetary Fund, globalization has ~~opened~~ revolutionized the way the world operates.

From streamlining everyday operations through its offshoots such as technological integration, ^{and} enhanced connectedness to bringing innovation to the way the economies and politics used to operate, globalization has ~~in~~ impacted everyone, from corporate conglomerates to an ordinary teacher teaching in a remote village.

No matter how comprehensive, its effectiveness remains central to many debates whereby many argue in the ~~fl~~ favor of globalization glorifying the "benefits ~~and~~ it has bestowed upon the mankind while others highlight the disparities and disadvantages it is making the humanity to go through. Who emerges as the victor of this debate is yet to see. However the argument of consensus is that with the end of the world War II, the world started coming together

to ensure that no such tragedy happens over again, and that the prioritization of cooperation ~~of~~ over conflict. This led to the formation of international organizations such as the UN—subsequently leading to the unipolar world order—laying the foundations for globalization.

Propelled by Today's world order is one of the significant precursors of globalization, influenced by which, the later serves an array of both advantages and disadvantages

spanning across educational, economic, ~~and~~ political, ~~doma~~ and cultural domains.

This essay will provide a critical view of the world we live in by analyzing these advantages and disadvantages.

~~Understanding Globalization in Relation to the~~

To understand globalization and how it is affecting today's world, it is imperative ~~that~~ to understand its relation with today's world order i.e. unipolarity—particularly when both share the mutuality of internationalization, or shaping the conduct of the whole world.

Historically, it would not be wrong to describe ~~the~~ both as the offshoots of each other boosted by the advent and widespread of information technology. As the world got closer putting behind the back its differences—or in other ~~world~~ words stepped towards globalization—the emergence of a central ~~authoritative~~

and ~~regio~~ regulatory authority became inevitable. Had there been two or more superpowers in the world, globalization could possibly have not happened being restricted with technical technological advancement and cooperation restricted to certain regions whereby these elements of any one superpower could be accessed by her allies subsequently limiting the ~~stop~~ market size of ~~technology~~ advanced technological creations, and ultimately restricting economic prosperity. However, it is due to globalization that even subtle rivals such as the USA and China ~~in an~~ indulged in a trade and transactions facilitating the peace as the vision or ultimate objective of globalization. Globalization has served numerous benefits to the mankind and reversing the phenomena would come with a great cost to the humanity.

The first and the foremost advantage ~~that~~ rendered by globalization is the creation of enormous economic opportunities. One of the ways through which these economic opportunities ^{have} manifested themselves is through the broadening of job ~~can~~ or employment landscape ultimately leading to improved wages. with the introduction of concepts like 'soft borders and H1B visas, ~~have enabled~~ people are now able to ~~conduct~~ search for jobs cross borderly and companies can sponsor the visa of an

employee from other country. This enables people from the third world. Similarly, with the shift to digitalization and emergence of soft skills, new employment opportunities have been developed and that too without the restriction of time and space. Digital nomadism is one example of this. At ^{the} global level, international organizations such as World Trade Organization have played a significant role in making this happen and providing developing countries ^{opportunities and frameworks} to benefit ^{from} and prosper. It is due to globalization, that developing countries have got global markets where they can export their raw products on one hand, and on the other hand conglomerates from the developed countries invest in developing countries expanding their operations, benefiting from their cheap labor and developing employment opportunities in return. By creating new ~~economic~~ employment opportunities owing to factors like digitalization globalization has led to improved wages and overall economic betterment.

In addition to the economic prosperity, globalization has conferred the world with internationalization of politics. What once was deemed as domestic or regional at maximum - issue of countries is now regulated by and monitored by international watchdogs like the United Nations Security Council. ~~or~~ ^{And} Through such platforms countries can now represent their national or regional

issues globally and incur favors from the global community. Pakistan has ~~been~~ utilized this advantage of globalization at multiple instances and brokerage of Indus water Treaty in the 1960s by world Bank is one such example. Similarly, with its emergence, globalization has led to a strong promotion of democracy and containment of violent elements. In today's world what is non-democratic is resented and what is democratic is hailed. & Adaptation of the electoral process to ~~select the~~ → not select- the ruler and the government by almost every state in the world symbolizes this and the successful elimination of non-state violent actors such as Al-Qaeda through mutual ~~for~~ cooperation of global communities is one such ~~example~~ demonstration of containment of violent elements. Besides this, globalization has led to a rise in political awareness of the masses by making the widespread of ideas and narrative building possible through digital media ultimately leading to conscience building. Mass protests and abolition of government by Gen-2 in Nepal recently presents one such case study whereby ~~was~~ they elected their new prime minister via Chord- a digital platform. In short, globalization has rendered great political advantages to the world.

Globalization is a phenomena that indeed is rendering great benefits to the humanity. However, it is a ~~phenom~~ still

evolving and developing. Its evolution can be described as happening in a top to bottom fashion whereby globalization erupted as one of the aftermaths of World War II ~~narrowly~~ ^{extensively} ~~and cold war~~ ^{the} encompassed the whole world in a very short span of time. However, this left ~~a~~ the voids of regional rivalries and enmities intact such as that of India and Pakistan. This is mainly due to the reason that strong regionalization did not lead to global cooperation, but what is happening is the otherwise; i.e. ~~Go~~ globalization is leading to the regionalization. China's Belt and Road Initiative or European Union are the examples of it. Through a strong emphasis on regional cooperation and development and reduction of rivalry sentiments, ~~glob~~ regional peace can be achieved. Therefore, it would not be wrong to say that globalization with its offshoots such as regionalism ~~may~~ ^{may} ~~is~~ ^{may} lead^s towards the resolution of years old conflicts.

The impacts of globalization have been enormous and these include the revolutionization of education sector as well. All thanks to the technological advancement and globalization that education sector is undergoing a significant ~~a~~ shift. With modern digit tools such as YouTube and other learning model systems, students not only have self-learning ~~re~~ ^{re} setting available but they can also enroll in educational institutions remotely overcoming the hurdles of ~~travel~~ time, distance, and commute cost.

Benefitting from this, many universities of developed world have launched remote enrollment programs in developing countries enabling the students to get their hands on latest and quality education. Owing to this connectedness in the educational discipline, educational institutes also participate in cultural exchange programs which enables the students from developing countries to be equipped with the latest knowledge and skillset, and ultimately ~~pro~~ serving ~~as~~ the soft power projection of their country. ~~as~~ In the context of these educational benefits of globalization, many such universities have emerged that teach students one semester in one country and the next in another. This approach can be beneficial in the globalized world particularly for the business students as it equips them with the understanding of global economy and markets. Therefore, globalization is expanding the horizons of educational opportunities.

Globalization has led to a rise in global tourism. Countries are not only capitalizing over this trend to sustain and boost their economies but are also leveraging it as a diplomatic tool, while the broadening of the recreational opportunities remains the traditional benefit. Due to the expansion of tourism many tourism economies have emerged and Dubai takes the lead in the list of examples of such economies. Dubai

is leveraging globalization in the best way possible. not only to attract foreign investments but also to generate heaps of revenue through tourism. While Dubai is offering the best of what may be referred as "urban tourism" there are other countries that leverage their natural or historic landscapes by offering pristine escapes. ~~Pakistan's~~ Gilgit Baltistan of Pakistan, and

Turkey are examples of such cases. Besides In addition to generating ~~the~~ significant revenues, tourism also serves as a diplomatic tool. For example, the opening of Karakoram corridor by Pakistan to the Sino community of India helped Pakistan project its peaceful image.

Therefore, tourism is a tool that can be leveraged upon both diplomatically and economically in today's globalized world.

This Essay has highlighted the benefits of globalization and now it will shed light upon the disadvantages rendered by globalization.

Globalization and current world order go hand in hand. While the later has paved the path for development of the former by providing a central anchor point and framework, it has also led to the accumulation of power and authority in a central entity. This increases the vulnerability of the world particularly of that of the developing countries. With no counter-equal, the future of the developmental future of

the countries depend on the whim of a the central hegemon. This hegemon also dominates the other regulatory institutions undermining their effectiveness. While unipolarity has enabled globalization, it is debatable that if another counterpart emerges, will it keep the globalization intact or move the world away towards ^{the old school} regionalism.

While global organizations such as the World Bank claim for globalization to have reduced the world's poverty by half i.e. by 375 million as of 1981, critics like Hans Rosling present us with the other side of the picture. He argues,

"The 1 to 2 billion poorest in the world, who do not have food for the day, suffer from the worst disease: globalization deficiency."

The same notion has been reinforced by Maxine Le Pen who states,

"Wild globalization has benefitted some but it's been a catastrophe for most."

If seen in economic terms, economic disparity can be seen as the foremost drawback of globalization. While it has reduced inflation, increased purchasing power of masses, and has led to the improved wage

structure in developed countries such as that of Europe, it has also led to the wage gap between the developed and developing countries. People who move abroad in search of better employment are forced to take up low ranking - sometimes derogatory - jobs due to lack of desired literacy and skillset.

Similarly, the global conglomerates ~~who~~ which operate in developing countries exploit their labor with lowest possible payment along with destructing their resources. Also, people from the developing countries mostly lack access to basic digital amenities such as internet - let alone the digital literacy - and hence lag behind in the race of digital economy. Additionally, in today's globalized world the central hegemon can undermine the economic activities of any country through sanctions. Russia is one such example which despite its abundant resources and strategic capabilities ~~cannot~~ has not economically progressed as it ~~should~~ could. Hence, along with its advantages, globalization comes with its setbacks some of which manifest themselves economically.

Globalization has led to the concentration of power in a fewer hands. This has subjected the international politics and hence relations to be dominated by a few, particularly by the USA: the central hegemon. ~~This~~ Such domination and concentration

of power enforces international platforms to political biasness of the hegemon and its allies. For example, the USA has vetoed six times the resolutions of UNSC, calling for ~~the~~ a ceasefire in Gaza, in favor of Israel.

It is also interesting to note that ~~despite~~ with such biasness, these great powers mask their unjustly offensive agendas in the name of peace^{and civilization} as we have historically in the case of Iraq and in the notion of "white man's burden". Besides that by facilitating lobbying at ~~an~~ the international level, globalization enables influencing the leadership in other countries. For example, we see a ~~to~~ very strong Jewish lobby in the politics of the US, as claimed by several political analysts and critics, which influences the US's pro-Israel policy. Hence, globalization has made international politics vulnerable, leaving it to be defined and shaped by a few.

~~This~~ p The political partiality at the global level is making ~~to~~ countries to look inwards for economic and developmental opportunities, leading to a strong sense of regionalism. Ideally, regionalism or regionalization could have been poised to serve the purpose of globalization by acting as its subsequent at grassroot level.

Thanks to the political partiality, that the hegemons regard regionalization as a

threat to their status quo and also to globalization. This is leading the world to drift apart instead of increasing the effective cooperation. It is noteworthy that through strong regionalization, globalization can be strengthened and its benefits can penetrate to deeper grassroots levels. Motivated by a sense of unity and togetherness, the regional countries can work on their commonalities owing to factors such as locational proximity, common geography and climate to name a few. ~~For ex~~ This would enable the countries to ^{regions} capitalize over their strong areas e.g agriculture while cooperating with the outside world or other region for aspects like technology. But all of this would be possible if the friction between regionalization and globalization is overcome and globalization becomes pure of any political partiality.

At the societal level also, globalization is posing severe disadvantages. For example, in the context of education, the equality of education is becoming questionable with each passing day. Enhanced accessibility, facilitated by globalization, is another thing and quality of education is another. Owing to the technological advancement in the educational arena, students rely more and more on language learning models (LLMs) and artificial intelligence (AI). This makes them

void of critical thinking and problem solving capabilities. In return, the development of skillsets is also negatively affecting, undermining the employability chances.

Similarly, education centered cultural exchange programs influence the students conform to the culture of the elites at the cost of their indigenous culture. Cultural loss at the hands of the educational culture exchange programs is only a part of the much bigger picture whereby cultural loss or conformity to the elitist culture is catalyzed by social media and other digital platforms.

Hence, ~~globalization~~ the impacts of globalization penetrate much deeper than the surface level economic or political levels.

Other cons of globalization include climate disparity, xenophobia, and mismanagement of globalization itself. Countries such as ~~climate~~ Pakistan are the depiction of climate-vulnerable countries, which ~~are~~ ^{are} the sufferings of which have become manifolds due to climate disparity. Such countries have a much lower carbon footprint as compared to the developed countries, but they also are more vulnerable to the climate change and suffer more at its hands as compared to the developed countries. ~~Be~~ In addition to climate disparity, xenophobia is another challenge posed by globalization. The global rise of

terrorism has made people believe that religion promotes violence. This has been observed more in relation to Islam with numerous Islamophobic incidents taking place across the world — such as the one that took place in New Zealand. Whereas, Jews also claim of anti-semitism. This and all other shortcomings of globalization ~~erre~~ erupt from a single cause — also the disadvantage of globalization: i.e. mismanagement. As Joseph Stiglitz said it,

"We could have managed globalization in ways that ordinary citizens would have benefited rather than just corporations.... That's right, if you manage globalization right".

Hence, as all that glitters is not gold, similarly globalization is not only about advantages and benefits, rather it comes with its own fair share of setbacks.

With its advantages and disadvantages, globalization has great implications for countries like that of Pakistan. With its strong ties to the central hegemon i.e. USA and brotherly relations with the economic power China it can leverage globalization to its greatest advantage. Climate fund and International Day of Action Combating Islamophobia are a few manifestations of it.

Pakistan must ensure that it remains a part of the globalized world without being restricted to regionalism. As Hans Rosling said,

"The way globalization is occurring could be much better, but the worst part is not being part of it".

Hence, Pakistan - or any other country - must strike a balance between globalization and regionalism to ensure the fulfillment of its own interest.

As the world is advancing rapidly, globalization is playing a significant part in it. It comes with its own social, political, and economic advantages and disadvantages. It necessitates that a balanced approach towards globalization must be adopted: not breaking away from the phenomena as it will lead to social isolation, and neither blindly following its agendas ignoring the setbacks it poses. Rather the wisdom lies in recognizing the shortcomings of globalization and working to overcome them - ultimately contributing to the better management of globalization.