

Globalization – Pros and Cons

Outline

I. Introduction

a) Hook

b) Background

c) Thesis Statement: Globalization has connected people across the nations, and brought progress, but it raises concerns for the national interests of a state.

II. Pros of Globalisation

1. Economic Growth and Trade Expansion

a) Boosts international trade and investments

Example: Rise of China and India as global economic powers

b) Investment in Pak telecom sector

Example: Mobile network, Optical fiber cable, Telecom towers, smart cities and surveillance system

2. Technological Advancement and Knowledge Transfer

A) Rapid spread of innovations and ideas globally

Example: IT revolution and global internet connectivity

b) Pakistan research collaboration with UK, USA, and China etc

Example: Universities NUST, PIEAS, Comsats etc

3. Cultural Exchange and Global Awareness

a) Increased exposure to different cultures, traditions, and ideas

Example: Global music, movies, cuisines, and festivals

b) Pakistani's students studies abroad

Example: international festivals celebrated in urban areas

4. Travel and Tourism Boom

a) Easier international travel and cross-border tourism

Example: Visa-free agreements and rise of global destinations

b) In Pakistan E visa for international tourists

Example: Increased foreign tourists visiting Lahore, Hunza Valley, and Skardu

5. Educational and Career Opportunities

a) Students and professionals can study and work abroad

Example: International scholarships, remote jobs, global collaborations

b) Exchange programs

Example: Fulbright Program – USA, Erasmus Mundus – Europe (EU countries) etc

6. Employment Generation

a) Multinational companies providing jobs in developing countries

Example: BPO and tech hubs in South Asia, call centres

b) Employment in CPEC-related infrastructure projects

Example: like highways, energy plants, and ports

III. Cons of Globalisation

1. Economic Inequality

a) Benefits are unevenly distributed, widening rich-poor gap

Example: NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement, 1994)

b) Regional Disparities in Pakistan

Example: Remote provinces like Baluchistan often get fewer advantages from foreign investments

2. Loss of Identity

a) Influence of western culture, lifestyles and value

Example: western dressing, food chains, media etc

3. Brain Drain

- a) Pakistani students studied abroad

Example: Engineers, Doctors. IT professionals moving to UK, USA And China etc

4. Erosion of domestic industries

- a) Cheap prices and quality of imported products

Example: Cosmetics, rice, fabric from China

5. Economic Dependency of Developing nations

- a) Countries become dependent on global markets

Example: 2008 Global Financial Crisis

- a) Pakistan dependent on foreign investments, loans for economic growth

Example: IMF, World bank and other international organizations

5. Spread of Diseases

- a) Diseases across the Globe

Example: Like Corona

- b) Diseases reached Pakistan through global connections.

Example: SARs (2003) and H1N1 (2009).

6. Security Threats

- a) Cybercrime and terrorism networks grow globally

Example: 2021 Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack (USA)

- b) Pakistan facing 5th generation warfare

Example: Extremist groups like TTP (Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan) and other militants spreading propaganda online to recruit youth.

IV. Conclusion