

Globalisation opportunities, repercussions and productive waypoints.

Outline

(1)

Introduction:

Thesis statement:

There are numerous positive components expressed the opportunity of globalisation, which also have several formative repercussions. However; relentless strategic efforts are necessary to harness its potential effectively.

(2)

Significance of globalisation in contemporary world.

(3)

Productive potential of globalisation:

(3.1) Encourages trade, business and investment.

(3.2) Transforms agricultural and industrial production.

(3.3) Revolutionizes technological advancement and automation.

(3.4) Promotes cooperation, alliance, and multilateralism.

(3.5) ~~Increases~~ ^{Expands} employment opportunities and poverty alleviation.

(3.6) Advances in education and health care sector.

(3.7) ~~Fosters~~ ^{Well organised and quite relevant} scientific research discovery and innovation.

(3.8) Enhances connectivity and communication.

(3.9) Emergence of multipolarity and bipolarity.

(4)

Pernicious ramifications of globalisation:

(4.1) Exacerbates economic inequalities and financial crisis.

(4.2) Emergence of arms race and technological warfare.

(4.3) Rise of populism and nationalism.

(4.4) Escalates cultural, ethnic and identity crisis.

(4.5) Aggravates environmental and labour crisis.

(4.6) Exacerbates environmental degradation and global warming.

(4.7) Emergence of terrorism, pandemics and civil war.

(5) **Pertinent efforts are required to mitigate pernicious ramifications of globalisation;**

(5.1) Strengthening international law and United Nation conflict resolution measures.

(5.2) Investing in local industries and digital economies to reduce overdependence.

(5.3) Redressing environmental issues through collective efforts.

(5.4) Implementing sustainable development goals (SDGs)

(5.5) Formulating trade agreements, alliance, cooperation and collaboration to enhance economic growth.

5.6) Enhancing international cooperation against terrorism, militancy, trafficking and organized crime.

(5.7) Establishing global cyber laws to counter threats such as hacking, misinformation and data theft.

(5.8) Promoting vocational and technical training for global job markets.

(6) **Conclusion**

Globalisation is the defining feature of the contemporary world, shaping economies, politics, cultures and societies across borders. It has several progressive components which expressed the potential of globalisation. It encourages the trade, business and foreign direct investment to enhance economic growth and progress of countries. It transforms agricultural and industrial production to fulfil the required need of people. Moreover, Globalisation revolutionizes technological advancement and automation to increase the interconnectivity and communication among people across the globe. It encourages cooperation, alliance and multilateralism to foster collaboration and collective resolve political, economic and environmental issues. Furthermore, it increases job opportunities and poverty alleviation to prevent crime, economic inequalities and disparities. Globalisation advances education and healthcare sector to increase literacy ratio and early diagnosis of patient diseases. It accelerates scientific research, discoveries and innovation to transform the economies, politics and governance of countries. It enhances the connection and source of communication through media platforms. Globalisation promotes multipolarity and bipolarity to prevent hegemony and dominance of single state in the world. However, it has several formidable complications that incapacitated the

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potential and capabilities of globalisation. The economic inequalities and financial crisis are the major repercussions of globalisation that divide the countries into developed and developing blocks. Addition to, it exacerbates arms race, technological warfare, populism and nationalism that threaten to safety and sovereignty of under developed countries. It escalates cultural imperialism, identity crisis and brain drain. Moreover, globalisation exacerbates environmental degradation and global warming that poses perilous threat to the world. It escalates terrorism, proxies and civil war to harm the economic, political, social and legal stability of countries. Therefore, productive measures are essential to mitigate the severe repercussions of globalisation through international law, United Nations and resolution measures, alliances, cooperation, collaboration, cyber laws, counter terrorism measures and promoting vocational and technical training for global job markets.

Globalisation is a process that integrates nations, societies and communities, offering both immense opportunities and formidable challenges. Globalisation encourages women voices to address its grievances and provide equal human rights as their male counterparts. It promotes human rights and development, reduces poverty, crime, terrorism, supremacy, and conflict in the world. It enhances collaboration, cooperation and coordination among

Countries to foster economic growth and progress.
It unites the developed and developing countries
against ~~It unites~~ militancy, violence, trafficking
and organized crime. Furthermore, ~~Promotes~~ globalization promotes
free trade, agreements, alliances, multilateralism to
enhance trade, business and investment. It strengthens
global cyber laws and enforcement agencies to counter
threats of hacking, money laundering, cyberbullying,
misinformation, fake news and ~~data theft~~. Globalization
revolutionizes technological advancement and automation
industries to foster connectivity, digital literacy
and connection among people across the globe.
It flourishes the employment opportunities for
skilled labour to reduce poverty, ~~deprivation~~ and
economic inequalities. Globalization fosters scientific
research, discoveries and innovation to redress environmental
issues and global pandemics. It transforms agricultural
and industrial production to ensure global supply
chain and fulfil required need of people.

To sum up; globalization is a process
that integrates nations, communities and societies.
It offers immense opportunities and potential including,
trade, business, exports, imports and investment, tourism,
technological advancement, cooperation, alliances and regional
blocs, employment opportunities, scientific research, discoveries
and innovation, connectivity, communication and interconnectness.
Moreover, It promotes multipolarity, bipolarity, modern education

and health care system, prevent poverty alleviation and economic inequality. However, it poses several formidable repercussions such as, arms races, cyber and technological warfare, populism, nationalism, identity crisis, cultural imperialism, Brain drain, labour crisis, environmental degradation, global warming, terrorism, proxies and civil war. Therefore, relentless and strategic efforts are necessary to mitigate the formidable repercussions of globalisation through international law, United Nations conflict resolution, environmental measures and international cooperation against cyberbullying, terrorism, hacking, misinformation, fake news, data theft, proxies, militancy, trafficking and organized crime.

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