

Essay Mock

35

Understanding the Impacts of De-globalisation

Avoid minor mistakes

1. Introduction

De-globalisation is a blessing in disguise for the developing world. It has multifaceted impacts and if handled carefully, ^{pencil} these impacts can benefit the developing world.

2. De-globalisation of the world

- The rise of multiple powers
- The end of globalisation
- COVID-19 and its impact on deglobalisation

3. Manifestation of the Impacts of De-globalisation on the Developing World:

a) Negative Implications of De-globalisation

i) Increase of friction among states

- US declaration of China as an enemy and increase of friction between China, Taiwan and philippine

ii) Closing of borders: Prevents

working class from changing their social status

- US ban on immigrants and Europe strict immigration laws

iii) Block politics prevents developing countries to avail opportunities

- CPEC, Pakistan and US interests

iv) Reduces role of global institutions can impact the security of states

- US withdrawal from Paris agreement ^{and} causes environmental threats to developing countries

b) Positive Implications of De-globalisation on Developing world

i) Competition in global arena increases compelling developing nations to improve

- India and Pakistan entry in space race.
- Deepseek inviting states to strive for extraordinary results.

ii) De-globalisation encourages states to reduce imports and increase exports

- Developing states promotes local industries.

iii) Helps in promoting ~~bilateral~~ trade in local currencies

- BRICS role in ~~deglobalisation~~ and its impacts on developing economies

iv) Reduces Western influence on developing countries

- Helps curb identity crisis of developing world

~~Expands markets~~

v) ~~Increases independence of states in~~ ruling their countries

- Regime changes and ideological wars comes to an end.

4. Way Forwards to Minimise the Negative Impacts of ~~De-globalisation~~ on the Developing world:

a) Role of world organisations and

treaties to be exercised in true
spirit .

b) States strive ~~then~~ and resolve
their conflicts on ~~table~~ then on
level.

c) Developing countries to improve their
standing through structural reforms
in the global arena.

5. Conclusion

- De-globalisation can benefit
the developing world if they
take advantage from their
resources and strive for
excellence.

Once upon a time, the world was a global village. It had free borders, open trade and organisations that ensured peace, security and prosperity of this global village. This world was welcomed by many and was thought to be the best form of world. Then, this world started to degrade and now this same world is on the brink of deglobalisation. This deglobalisation is the outcome of COVID'19 and multipolarity in the contemporary world. Developed countries have enough resources to sustain themselves in the deglobalised world but developing countries are taking this new phenomenon as a blessing in disguise. It has both negative and positive impacts for these countries. One of the ramifications of deglobalisation on the developing countries is the increase in friction between states. These states can be used in block politics as well. As growing powers ^{can} use their personal interests

and can ~~have~~ cause non-traditional security threats. Moreover, as the role of global institutions decline so does the role of mediators. Developed states can also hinder developing ~~wo~~ countries workers from working in their countries. Thus, preventing them from uplifting their social statuses. De-globalisation, on the contrary, has many positive effects. For instance it encourages the developing states to ~~uple~~ work on their strengths and utilise them to step out of economic woes. It also can reduce the western influence ~~of~~ on their societies and can curb the identity crisis. Moreover, it helps developing countries the power to actually rule and control their states. Hence, deglobalisation is a blessing in disguise for the developing countries. It has multifaceted impacts if handled carefully ~~only~~ if and these impacts can benefit the developing world.

during De-globalisation debates heated after COVID'19. Before that the world

taught it can not function properly without globalised world. The mask of great nations was thrown in case of vaccine distribution and countries functioned even with borders closed. It was after this event that world realised that deglobalisation is an option. Countries prioritised their interests and decided to promote their own industries to become self-reliant. This also helped in the formation of multipolar world and thus the glueing force of globalisation started ~~to~~ weaken. De-globalisation however is in the process, but its impacts on the developing countries is yet another debate.

Impacts of de-globalisation is both positive and negative for the developing world. As deglobalisation process is also exacerbated by the emergence of multipolar world this results in increase of friction among

states. More friction means more changes of conflicts. In past before globalised world when two great powers confronted one another they went into nuclear race. Similarly after decades of peace the world is stepping into the zone of conflicts. The growing tensions between China, Taiwan and Philippines in South China Sea is yet another example of rise in conflicts. Though ostensibly the conflict is between China and USA but these developing states are used as pawns in the great game of chess.

De-globalisation also means who you allow to enter your country and whom do you condemn entry. Developing world took great advantage from the open borders. They went to countries where using their skills they dragged their families out of poverty. De-globalisation prevents such workers from

availing this opportunity. Trump has shown strictness against such immigrants. Europe specially Germany is declining visas of developing countries on small reasons thus, preventing people from crossing their borders. If cultural exchange and ~~cross~~ open borders phenomena are dissolved developing countries remittances will also decrease causing them economic woes. Hence, both at individual and national level developing countries can suffer economic woes.

Apart from remittances and individual social upgradation ~~de-globalisation~~ can increase the formation of multipolar world. This world can use developing countries and can play block politics. Developing countries, however will face its impacts severely. For instance Pakistan stands on the razor's edge of volatile rhyme. On one hand it has China who is ready to invest

GM

billions of dollars to upgrade its industry, energy sector, agriculture, communication and technological sector. On the other hand ~~its~~ ^{the} United States of America, who helps Pakistan in taking loans from IMF and World Bank. Thus, due to block politics Pakistan struggles ~~at~~ ^{at} unleashing the benefits of both. Under China - Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Special Economic Zones were made. These zones were to start functioning in CPEC Phase Two. However, recent IMF deal prevents Pakistan from making economic zone. Therefore, a developing country is in dilemma due to block politics.

Apart from global politics under de-globalisation, ~~the~~ ^{the} role of United Nations, World Bank ~~and~~ ^{and} other organisations diminishes. It was through these organisations that the peace and flow of money was ensured. One another reason for their

declining role is their failure in delivering.
However, whatever the reason may be but their powers are undermined.
This increases the threat to developing countries in the form of non-traditional security threats. For example United Nations is striving to combat climate change. Paris Agreement of 1995 is a significant step towards ~~the~~ conserving climate, but Trump decides to withdraw from the agreement. This has the potential to minimise the efforts made by other countries to conserve climate.
Moreover, the worst affectees of climate change are developing countries. Withdrawal of US and other countries mean less developmental funds to sponsor climate impacted countries. Hence, increasing the non-traditional security threats of developing countries.

Though negative implications of deglobalisation on the developing world

can not be ignored there are multiple positive implications as well. As tough days make great days similarly in a de-globalised world every country can strive hard for perfection. competition will increase and this will help developing countries to keep up with the pace. As a result they can also change their destinies from developing to developed countries. For instance developing countries like India and Pakistan have also stepped into the growing race of space exploration. This helps developing countries to strive. Furthermore, innovations such as Deepseek at minimal cost is presented by China. This helps developing countries use these technologies for free and thus, can also strive to compete and excel.

One of the ^{major} ~~major~~ drawbacks of globalised world was the dependence on International Monetary funds for monetary benefits by developing countries.

This organisation is controlled by Western countries and thus, has its own restrictions for giving loans. Its countries take loan they are bound by their regulations. One of the conditions is to keep the imports as they are and this causes these countries balance of payment crisis for which whose regulation they took loan. Thus, trade deficit increases and so does payment of crisis and these developing countries are trapped in non ending cycle of debt. This is also called debt trap. Hence, Pakistan one of the biggest taker of IMF loans has trade deficit of 24.4 billion dollars and this is only because its exports are of 63.3 billion dollars, compared to 38.8 billion dollars imports according to Economic Survey of Pakistan 2023 to 24. Hence, countries can cut their imports and develop their markets through local products.

Apart from trade deficit, balance

of payment crisis are also curbed through reserving dollars. This can be done if countries do trade in their local currencies. This increases a developing country purchasing power and prevents ^{it} from balance of payment crisis. BRICS plus countries are aiming to shift to a system that does not depend on SWIFT system. This helps the developing countries to ~~cut~~ ^{end} their economic woes and will ensure an uplift in the socio-economic conditions of its people. All this is possible through de-globalisation and the rising of multipolar world. This will end the supremacy of dollar and help developing countries to grow.

Apart from economic perspective de-globalisation can also resolve the identity crisis of developing world. After globalisation cultural exchange was a common norm. This exchange

presented western world in a glorified manner. As a result people started following western culture. ~~Their~~ food, way of life, clothes and even functions crept into developing countries. Speaking English is considered a sign of pride, wearing jeans or gowns is appreciated ~~by~~ many people. On the contrary, Islamophobia was on rise because that is how the Islamic culture was presented. Hence, deglobalisation will help developing countries to regain their identity and may help them in promoting their own identity.

Global world also indirectly forced certain ideologies on developing world. Moreover developed countries tried controlling the developing countries through installing their own regimes. This further created issues of democracy and the right to choose their own leaders. Through de-globalisation it

does not matter the kind of government a country has the kind of ideology they cause. All levels of interactions will be on the basis of one's ability. For instance one will not put sanctions on another for being a socialist or communist. Ideology and form of government is a state's own choice. Hence, the issue of regime changes will be resolved.

No matter how many advantages a developing country can have efforts must be made to minimise the negative impacts of de-globalisation. This can be done through reforming the organisations to fit the frame of deglobalised world. Then to revive treaties and ensure ~~strict~~ countries abide by it. Hence, even in deglobalised world organisations like United Nation, World Trade Organisation and World Bank are needed. Treaties like

Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Paris Agreement are necessary to fight climate change and ensure safety of states. Thus, these treaties and organisations role needs to be revived and ensured.

Though deglobalised world can increase friction among states and its spill over effect can impact developing countries yet efforts can be made to resolve conflicts on table then on ground. Efforts are mandatory because war hinder progress. For the world to unleash the true potential of their being they need to resolve wars and enter into the era of peace. Deglobalisation increases the chances of cold wars, hot wars and even nuclear wars but their ramifications will impact the developed and

developing world. Thus, efforts are required to resolve conflicts in rooms then on battle grounds.

To conclude, it is necessary to understand that de-globalisation is about to happen. Its impacts on developing will be more than on developed countries. Its negative impacts include increase in conflicts which can also cause closure of trade and borders. This closure will impact an individual living in a developing country more than developed country. Moreover, the role of organisations such as United Nations will decrease and so will the impact of its treaties and agreements. Hence, causing economic and security threats to developing countries. These problems are severe but de-globalisation has multifaceted positive impacts.