

The disadvantages of globalisation essay



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Nowadays we can enjoy the same films, fashions, brands, advertisements and TV channels.

The evident difference between countries is disappearing. It is because of globalisation, which is a term, that nobody unfamiliar. In the past years, globalisation is regarded as economic globalisation. But now, it is no longer the globalisation of economy, it is a wider range.

It is too easy to look at the positive aspects of globalisation and the great benefits that are apparent everywhere. But to what extent might globalisation be seen as disadvantageous to the world in which we live? To answer this question, let me begin by defining globalisation. ' In its literal sense, it is the process of transformation of local or regional phenomena into global ones. It can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This process is a combination of economic, technological, sociocultural and political forces. ' (Sheila L.

Croucher. 2004) Globalisation is the trend in the last 30 years and it is known as inevitable because it changes the world to some certain extent. But everything has two sides, globalisation is not exceptional also. ' There are several negative occurrences that can only be the result of or major motivating factors that inspire some corporations to globalize'. (Wikipedia.)

In my opinion, there are two main disadvantages of globalisation.

One is about the culture crisis; another is inequality between the developed countries and the developing countries. In this essay, I will try to present what is happening negatively alongside the prevalence of globalisation. And

analyze the two main aspects of disadvantages with some useful examples. After all, discuss how to manage these problems and suggest what will happen in the future. I think we generation should know the disadvantages of globalisation and find effective means to prevent it, because world is our world and this is our responsibility.

General said, in the disadvantage aspects, globalisation attacks national' s culture, it makes the polarization of rich and poor becoming bigger, present globalization rules are good for the developed countries not the developing countries and it appear some sweatshops, it also destroys the environment of developing countries. All of these are the bad influence of the globalisation. I will discuss them as follows. • threat to the world's cultural diversity I think culture shock is a big problem of globalisation. Culture is what people eat, how they dress, beliefs they hold, and activities they practice. Cultural differences can distinguish of each country.

But globalisation is viewed by many as a threat to the world's cultural diversity First, let me shortly mention the advantages. Globalisation creates conditions for promoting economic production, enhancing mutual understanding between nations, widening international exchanges, expanding educational and scientific cooperation between countries, etc. However, it also creates some possible danger of diminishing the national culture with a negative impact on the prevention of national identity. By globalisation, harmful culture products, erroneous concepts and a selfish and individualistic lifestyle can easily be imported into the country.

At present, the main information technology is controlled by America. It is hourly and intensively spreading U. S. ideology, culture and way of life all over the world. So some people consider globalization as global Americanization. ' An example is that a Hollywood film is far more likely to be successful worldwide than one made in India or China, which also have thriving film industries.

' (Bitesize, BBC) Hollywood films are well known to the world, they can be easily accessed to every country. It goes without saying that people in other countries can have more opportunities to know more about the American culture since films are frequently referred to as the carrier of a particular culture. Thus, people accept these things in imperceptible. And this phenomenon describes what is called " cultural hegemony" by some sociologists.

In some degree, it directly means cultural diversity gradually diminished. Every country is different and they must retain their own characteristics. Globalisation has joined different cultures and made it into something different. It is bad to maintain the particularity of national's cultures. For example, a common practice brought about by globalisation would be Chinese symbol tattoos.

These specific tattoos are a huge hit with today's younger generation and are quickly becoming the norm. With the melding of cultures using another countries language in ones body art is now considered normal. As Erla Zwingle, from the National Geographic article titled " Globalisation" states, " When cultures receive outside influences, they ignore some and adopt

others, and then almost immediately start to transform them. ” (Erla Zwingle.) It implicates several disquieting factors which will inexorably destroy the simple wish of some people about a better world where communication are much more easily to handle.

inequality of the developing countries and the developed countries To be exact, globalisation, in its powerful extension of market principles, by highlighting the culture of economically powerful nations, has created new forms of inequality. During the process of economic globalisation, inequality between the developed and the developing countries has been increasing and the gap between the rich and the poor has become bigger. Almost rules of globalisation go to assist developed countries. Globalisation does not offer equal interests to all nations. 1. Poor countries are in a bad situation In the process of economic globalisation, international economic organization is controlled by the developed countries such as America and Europe, so the rules of this game are set by them.

Although some principles consider the developing countries, such as WTO, it still spends time for the developing countries to practice and pay some cost. ‘ Poorer countries are sometimes at bad situation while it is true that globalisation encourages free trade among countries, there are also negative consequences because some countries try to save their national markets. The main export of poorer countries is usually agricultural goods. Larger countries often subsidise their farmers, like the EU Common Agricultural Policy, which lowers the market price for the poor farmer’s crops compared to what it would be under free trade. ’(Hurst E. Charles.

)2. The shift to outsourcing Nowadays, we can see manufacturers design its products in Europe, make them in south-east Asia and sell them in North America. This is very common. Some companies use the lack of strictly enforced international laws to produce their own interests.

On the surface, we can see that it is good for the domestic economy and it is a solution to unemployment, but if we consider the problem deeply, we can realize that it is just a form of aggression. The appearance of anti-globalisation reminded us, it is bad for the developing countries and damage to the labour's interests. One example used by anti-globalisation protestors is the use of sweatshops by manufacturers. These sweatshops are widely used by sports shoe manufacturers, such as ' Nike'. If these practices replace domestic economic life with an economy that is heavily influenced or controlled from overseas, then the creation of a globalised economic model and the process of globalisation can also be seen as a surrender of power to the corporations, or a means of keeping poorer nations in their place. '

(Simon Jeffery, 2002)3.

Ecological environment destruction of developing countries Globalisation may lead to ecological environment destruction of developing countries. Because developed countries in order to protect their own country's ecological environment from pollution, then established some factories which will produce a lot of industrial pollution overseas, and bought raw based on overseas, which consumes other countries' resources, also pollutes the environment of others'. Globalisation seems not be a phenomenon that everyone can take a fair share from it as it brings lots of inequalities to weaker countries by the influence from more developed

countries. Tragically governments do not carry out actions to prevent it from happening and even fabricate lies in the form of claiming “winning for both side” covering up the fact sometimes.

But pause and reflect. Globalisation likes a test, and most countries can not pass it, because it is not complete so far. Every country which participates in faces problem. Today, as a matter of fact, any country or nation is facing the challenge of the world economic globalization.

So I think to solve and prevent is the most active measure. For many developing countries, economic globalization itself is just a kind of trend, if not participate in the process, it will always behind. And government should introduce legislation to try to cut down on avoidable problems and to encourage companies to compete and strengthen itself. To turning the situation into better shape, depending on the reduction of gap between countries, taking more competition, or the cooperation in a fairer way, therefore we can really function like a unified single society, benefiting the whole human race but not the interest of minority elite. References <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globalization> <http://www.eveoftheapoc.com.au/Downloads/WhatIsGlobal.html> <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2002/oct/31/globalisation>. simonjeffery