

International relations - political science



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Is Globalization A Cure Or A Curse In The World? With the advent of the internet and massive computing systems that are nevertheless small in physical scale, the world is becoming an ever-shrinking globe. National boundaries are becoming blurred as people in India begin working for companies in the United States and cultural groups are beginning to lose their sense of uniqueness as the world's civilizations become more and more Westernized with the onset of full-scale capitalism. This globalization, or inter-nationalization, process has been a hotly debated topic in the media, political and social circles for the past several years. Globalization can be viewed as both a curse and a cure but in either case, it is inevitable.

The concept of a "shrinking world," a world wherein travel, trade and communications between countries is becoming easily accessible by all, is luring more and more companies into the worldwide market thanks to significant advances in transportation, communication and a recognition of the success of libertarian marketing systems. It is typically viewed as a necessary and unavoidable key to future world economic development. Others have denounced the process as it seems to increase the current inequalities that exist within and between nations, threatens the employment and living standards of individuals in all countries as talent is pulled from each and low-paying jobs are farmed out to others and prevents the natural social progress with which each of these countries have been involved.

Much of the globalization effort is being organized and encouraged by the Western capitalist countries and the big businesses that have ever-increasing power in the political circles, forcing their own ideals, agendas and policies upon developing nations desperate for some help. The reduction

of trade restrictions along with the opening of monetary incentives to foreign investments over the last two decades has combined to stimulate economic development. The expansion of free market policies is the economic tool, one already in place and expanding, which is affecting technological advancements and wealth. (Burns, 2006). Because of the increased ability for these larger corporations to move into smaller markets, bringing in their greater resources, greater capital and greater ability to undercut their competitors, smaller businesses are finding it more and more difficult to survive the globalize marketplace. Rather than leading to an increased diversification in the market, as well as the associated opportunities for employment and competitive salaries, globalization is beginning to decrease the ability of local citizenry to find adequate support outside of the multi-national corporation and opportunities for entrepreneurship dwindle. (Salmons & Babitsky 2002 p. 4).

With the ill effects of globalization acutely felt in some areas of the world, it might be questioned as to why any organization, nation or individual would consider encouraging its spread. However, it could be argued that globalization has been in existence ever since the first two countries established communication with each other. The only difference now is that the advances in technology and communication have enabled business to be conducted over longer distances in less time, enabling this kind of interaction to occur regardless of geographic location. In addition, there are benefits to be gained through globalization as countries such as Asia see dramatic improvement in their GNP, which is further transferred down into the general populace. Although there is still poverty in these nations, it can be argued that the poor are living better quality lives as a result of the influx

<https://assignbuster.com/international-relations-political-science/>

of capital and resources. The question, then, is not how to stop globalization, but rather how to make globalization work in such a way that it does not break down the cultural ideals, family structures or provide corporations with unchecked controls over developing nations even while it works to benefit the world economy.

Works Cited

Burns, Alice. "Free Market Environmentalism." Digital Freedom Network. (August, 8, 2006). November 19, 2007
Salmons, Jim & Babitsky, Timlynn. "Shamrocks and Nanocorps: Business Model and Technology Innovation to Bridge the Digital Divide." 2002 Northern Montana Technology Exposition [keynote presentation]. (March 23, 2003). November 19, 2007 <
<http://sohodojo.com/mt-tech-expo-scripted.pdf>>