

The positive and negative effects of globalisation on dubai essay



The Positive And Negative Effects Of Globalisation On Dubai Alexander

Cochrane Charles Pillsbury Allen High School The earliest recorded mention of Dubai is in 1095, in the Book of Geography by the Spanish-Arab geographer Abu Abdullah al-Bakri (Dubai-Architecture, N. D.). In 1966 the discovery of oil greatly changed Dubai's fortunes (Suddath, 2009) and was a turning point for the future. However, compared with its neighbours, Dubai had limited oil reserves, prompting its rulers to turn to other industries, such as tourism, to fuel their bold economic aspirations (Suddath, 2009).

Starting in the 1980s, at the prompting of Sheik Mohammed bin Rashid al-Maktoum, then the crown prince, Dubai fashioned itself into a free-trade oasis (Suddath, 2009). As Dubai progressed and grew, it witnessed more and more globalisation from the influx of westerners and people from other cultures. While this can make a country more diverse and have a greater depth of culture, in the case of Dubai, globalisation has not been positive. Like many places on earth, globalisation has had a huge impact on Dubai, in both positive and negative ways.

The economy in Dubai is good for the native Emirati people. There is, however, a large immigrant population living impoverished lifestyles, being slaves to large corporations. The Emirati people, the people native to the United Arab Emirates, are treated very well in Dubai. They have everything handed to them in life. Barely any of them work, and none of them pay taxes. The government pays for their education up to PhD level. They are given a free house when they get married. They get free healthcare, and if it's not good enough in Dubai, the government pays for them to go abroad.

They don't even have to pay for their phone calls. Almost everyone has a maid, a nanny, and a driver (Hari, 2009). However, the Emirati only make up about 17% of the total population of Dubai (Dubai Dreams, N. D.). The other 83% of the population is made up mostly of underpaid immigrant workers and overpaid western businesspeople (Waters, 2007). The westerners tend to live almost as well as the Emirati, since most of them are there only for big CEO or other high-paying jobs. In contrast to the way the westerners live, the immigrant workers are often held in camps, sometimes eleven to a room (Hari, 2009). Their passports are taken by the companies they work for, their wages are often withheld, and they are grossly mistreated, with many dying because of dangerous working and living conditions every year (Hari, 2009). Although globalisation has had some positive effects on Dubai, the negative effects greatly outweigh the positive ones. There is a huge disparity between the "haves" and "have-nots".

The rich live in luxury while much of the population lives in deplorable conditions. Globalisation could be seen in a more positive light if it did not marginalise people. Bibliography Dubai-Architecture (N. D.). Dubai History. Dubai-architecture. info. Retrieved from <http://www.dubai-architecture.info/HIST-DUBAI.htm> Suddath, C. (2009). Brief History: Dubai. Time Magazine. Retrieved from <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1945354,00.html> Hari, J. (2009). The Dark Side of Dubai. The Independent. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/opinion/commentators/johann-hari/the-dark-side-of-dubai-1664368.html> Dubai Dreams (N. D.). Race and Nationality in Dubai. Dubai Dreams. Retrieved from <http://www.dubaidreams.net/505/about/race-and-https://assignbuster.com/the-positive-and-negative-effects-of-globalisation-on-dubai-essay/>

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