



GLOBALIZATION

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What's globalization?

Meaning of **globalization** in English

globalization

noun [U] (UK usually **globalisation**)

US  /ˌɡləʊ.bəl.əˈzeɪ.ʒən/ UK  /ˌɡləʊ.bəl.aɪˈzeɪ.ʒən/

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the increase of trade around the world, especially by large companies producing and trading goods in many different countries:

- *We must take advantage of the increased globalization of the commodity trading business.*

What are the prons of globalization?

- It encourages free trade.
Without borders in place, consumers can purchase items from anywhere in the world at a reduced cost. There would be fewer barriers in place, like tariffs, sales taxes, or subsidies because there wouldn't be nations in place that could add restrictions. From 2008-2015, the Washington Post reported that the G20 nations placed more than 1,200 different restrictions on imports and exports. That goes away with true globalization, which means free trade will be encouraged.
- Open borders mean more opportunities to develop poor areas of the world.
There are many nations in the world today that are in a state of entry-level industrialization. Poverty is a feature in many of these developing countries. Through the process of globalization, the removal of borders allows the people in these areas to experience greater prosperity because each area gains the ability to access what they need. There are fewer opportunities to suppress people at the expense of others so only a few can benefit from success.
- We could begin pooling resources to do great things.
Multiple countries are running space programs right now. Some private businesses are doing the same thing. If they could pool their resources and combine talents to work toward one single goal instead of having multiple agencies all trying to do the same thing, we could be more efficient with our innovation in the area of space exploration. The same principle could be applied to virtually any industry or idea.

... and what are the cons?

- It generally makes the rich become rich and the poor to become mired in poverty. Globalization is supposed to be about free trade, but the reality of the situation is that only true globalization which removes national borders can do this. Under our current planetary structure, there are value-added taxes that can exceed 20% for some countries, which limits the access that people have to imported products. This means the rich can access what they want or need to become richer, but the poor get trapped in poverty because they don't have the means to access success.
- It could lead to greater worker exploitation. If there is a race to the bottom for worker wages globally, then there would be nothing to stop organizations from exploiting workers so that goods could be created cheaply. Households in such a scenario would be earning less, so they'd be demanding lower prices. That could mean a change in global laws that could create more prison-based labor, changes to child labor laws, or changes in worker safety standards to meet the potential demands.
- Losing borders could mean losing an identity. We often identify ourselves from our nationality, ethnicity, and family background. In a world that goes borderless, that nationality would merge into a person's ethnicity. Larger countries are already experiencing this issue to a certain extent. You might have been born in Iowa, but most people would call themselves an American before calling themselves an Iowan. On a planetary scale, this would mean large swaths of culture would lose their identity and a loss of that culture would be a great loss for humanity.

Globalization in Russia

The future of Russia as a modern nation directly depends on its involvement in the globalization process. The greatest difficulty for Russia is in the information and communication aspect of globalization as its large territory makes the process of effective dissemination of information, including official orders from the center to the regions, a serious challenge. Consequently, most information becomes simply outdated by the time it reaches its addressees. Today, a country's competitiveness depends on its capability to provide its citizens, especially the intellectual and political classes, with comprehensive local and international information.

In conditions of complete globalization, no single country can form or create all the external conditions that are favorable for it. On the contrary, it should be able to realistically assess its long-term needs, problems, prospects and search for development opportunities within the existing external circumstances. Russia occupies a very specific place in the global economy, participates along with the most advanced nations in an outer space exploration.

Russian culture continues to make a valuable contribution to the development of civilization; the huge potential and capability of its sciences are powerful forces of economic development. But at the same time, Russia is lopsidedly dependent on its natural resources and raw-commodity exports, lacks competitiveness in its domestic production, and has low living standards that exacerbate the country's already catastrophic demographic trends in general and the quality of such parameter as human capital in particular.

My opinion

Globalization is a good chance to improve various spheres in many countries, but it is important to remember that globalization can harm small and poor countries, which are already oppressed by big influential ones.