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# KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

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# KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

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Information about the journal



**"K L A D" IS A STUDENT JOURNAL FIRST PUBLISHED AT M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS. THIS JOURNAL IS AIMED AT ENHANCING STUDENTS' INVOLVEMENT INTO SCIENCE AND RESEARCH.**

**"K L A D" JOURNAL ADMITS FOR PUBLICATION VARIOUS TYPES OF ARTICLES: ORIGINAL RESEARCH, REVIEW ARTICLES, SHORT REPORTS OR ESSAYS, REFLECTIONS, CASE STUDIES, METHODOLOGIES AND CASES IN ENGLISH; CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHILOSOPHY AND IDENTITY, HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN, PEDAGOGY, LINGUISTICS AND METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES, TRANSLATION, AND TOURISM.**

JUNE 2021

M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS

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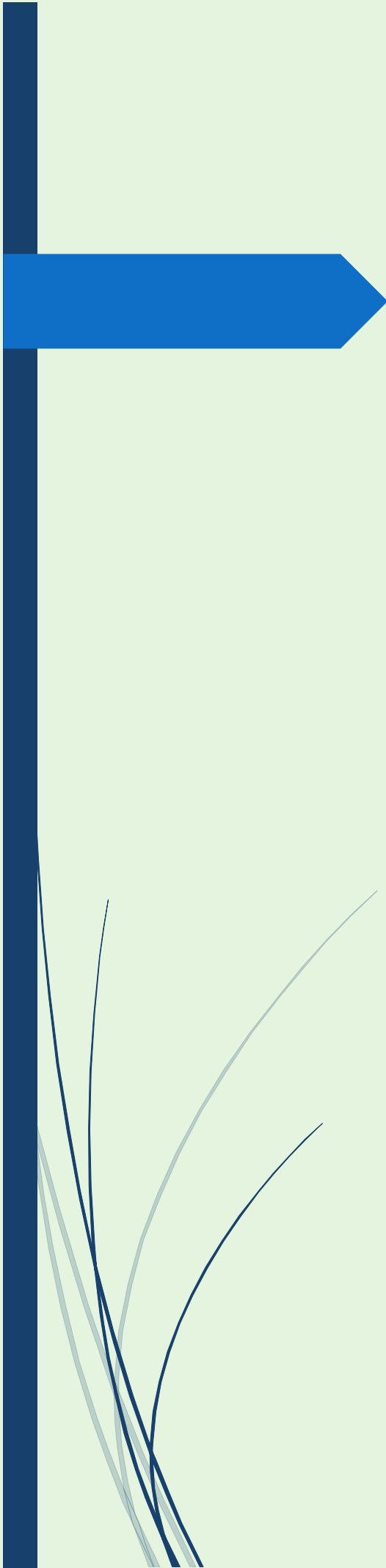
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# Students' Essays

KAZGUU Liberal Arts Digest

June 2021

M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY

**“WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF GLOBALIZATION?”***Kazhgaliyev S. T.*

Globalization is a process of worldwide integration, interaction and unification. This term, as well as all related positions, are considered from several angles. On the one hand, globalization is characterized by positive aspects, such as cooperation between countries and the solution of relevant global problems through joint efforts. Also, a favorable feature is the economic growth caused by the constant integration of interstate politics. However, on the other hand, it also causes an uneven distribution of benefits between the countries participating in the relationship and puts cultural and national identity at risk. All of the above arguments will be discussed further.

One of the well-known factors of globalization is international integration. It is expressed in the interaction between countries at the political, economic, cultural, social, scientific levels. The main provision characterizing this phenomenon will be the creation of intergovernmental organizations such as the UN, WTO, EU, EAEU, SCO and many others. A positive aspect in cooperation between states will be the solution of problems affecting all of humanity. These include poverty, hunger, lack of good medicine and quality education. In order to address these threats, the UN organization has taken certain measures that would have been impossible without globalization. Back in 2000, the Millennium Declaration was adopted, which outlined goals for the next 15 years. Thanks to active international cooperation, in 2015 it was possible to achieve certain successes. As highlighted in the Millennium Development Goals report, the proportion of people living below the poverty line fell from 1.9 billion to 836 million over a 25-year span ('United Nations', 2015). Also, in the same period from 1990 to 2015, 2.6 billion people gained access to fresh water sources, and maternal mortality, due to improved health care, decreased by 45% ('United Nations', 2015). As can be seen, due to globalization, international

cooperation allows countries to jointly achieve success and solve serious problems.

The next positive factor that globalization represents is mutual economic growth. This situation is characterized by such an indicator as gross domestic product. This term means a macroeconomic indicator of the value of absolutely all goods and services that were produced by any country in one year. According to the indicators of GDP per capita, the standard of living in the country and the level of its development are calculated. Globalization has allowed countries to interact with each other more effectively, which is reflected in the level of development at the moment. According to statistics, within one century, for the wealthy population of the entire globe, the GDP increased 6 times ('International Monetary Fund', 2000, para. 11). At the same time, for the poor part of the population, this macroeconomic indicator has tripled ('International Monetary Fund', 2000, para. 11). From this we can conclude that globalization contributes to the development of not only certain rich countries, but also developing ones. Countries that have entered the world market serve as proof of this. Their number increased from 19% in 1971 to 29% in 1999 ('International Monetary Fund', 2000, para. 13). The above facts show that the trend towards the development of countries and entry into the international market directly depend on globalization.

However, globalization has certain disadvantages. One of them is based on the factor of uneven economic growth. For most developing countries, it is difficult to catch up with the rich countries in terms of living standards. For example, Kazakhstan, which is a developing country in the ranking in terms of living standards, ranks 72nd, while Denmark, Switzerland, Finland and Australia are at the top of the list ('Standard of living', 2021). Despite the increase in economic

growth rates, the wealth gap between rich and developing countries is still wide. According to the “World Economic Outlook”, throughout the twentieth century, the distribution of income among 42 countries, representing almost 90% of the world's population, has become less even than it was at the beginning of the century (‘International Monetary Fund’, 2000, para. 18). Rich countries might use the labor force of less developed ones with the aim of increasing profits on the difference between income and costs. Chen Wei suggests, that cheap labor is still an important competitive advantage for China in the market (Chen, 2009, p. 65). This also proves the factor of uneven economic distribution of benefits between cooperating countries.

Another negative factor of globalization is the loss of national identity. This problem was relevant in the twentieth century, but echoes are still observed. The very identity is the culture, language, traditions and customs that have developed historically. This foundation also includes the laid down national morality and spirituality - reverence for elders, respect for other peoples, patriotism. One of the manifestations of the loss of national identity for Kazakhstan is the process of Russification, which began back in the period of the USSR. The consequences of this policy can be observed in the modern state.

According to the 2009 census, 94.4% of the population aged 15 and over have an understanding of the Russian language (‘Russification of Kazakhstan’, 2017). Knowledge of an additional language is a good factor, however, due to this, the loss of the native Kazakh language occurs. For the period of 2009, the number of those who understand the Kazakh language was 74%, and those who read and write fluently 64.8% and 62%, respectively (‘Russification of Kazakhstan’, 2017). There is a tendency towards the predominance of a foreign language over the native language due to globalization processes, which cannot but be alarming.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that globalization has certain positive and negative features. For the most part, these factors are interrelated, such as the economic progress of all countries and the uneven distribution of benefits. Despite this, the trend towards globalization exists, is constantly developing and affects many countries of the world. Basically, this macroeconomic process brings with it major advantages and has a beneficial effect on states. The solution to global problems is a clear confirmation of this. Thus, the advantages of globalization are more significant than its disadvantages.

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