

# Globalization Affecting Sustainable Development

Author. Shreyash Singhal

**Abstract** -Many trends have emerged as a result of globalization in our daily lives, ranging from increased commodity and person flows to the expansion and diversification of financial deposits, from the development of communication, network knowledge, and relationship and increasing disparities. However, in some cases, globalization has been limited to the type of business management and the meaning of sustainability. Now, while globalization has numerous creative and dynamic features, overall outcomes remain well behind expectations and promises. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is essential to the development of globalization. The FDI boom, on the other hand, has not become a worldwide phenomenon. Over 73 percent of global FDI inflows go to only ten nations, while almost 100 countries attract barely \$100 million in FDI each year on average. It was preceded by very unequal distributions of gains and costs among nations, resulting in marginalisation in certain circumstances. Income concentration has grown during the last decade. People's, corporations', and governments' resources and wealth. Globalization has put pressure on and squeezed non-market activities that are critical to human growth. It has also impacted labour care, which is the unseen heart of human development. The next is chronic environmental deterioration, which is today's quiet crises and is endangering the entire planet. The globalization team, which means that industries are using the environment as a punching bag, is taking a harsh stance. They are persuading everyone about the possibilities of a liberalised economy, assuming unjustified authority over exotic island rainforests, and so on. Water and sanitation, energy, agricultural production, biodiversity, and human development are the five primary areas of attention for the world summit on sustainability. Many aspects of this are covered by something or other, but the last factor that is frequently overlooked is human growth, since we are sustaining for ourselves and for the future, and globalization also occurs for the betterment of humans. This article will mostly examine how globalization affects long-term development.

**Index terms** – Introduction, History and Emergence of Sustainable Development, Globalization, Effect of Globalization on Ecosystem, Effect of Globalization on Economy, Effect of Globalization on Equity, Universal Laws on Sustainable Development, Conclusion, References

## INTRODUCTION

*"A world community can exist only with world communication, which means something more than extensive short-wave facilities scattered; about the globe. It means common understanding, a common tradition, common ideas, and common ideals."*

-Robert m Hutchins

time. Capable of being sustained with minimum long-term environmental impact, and the definition of develop is to become bigger or stronger, a new concept or initiative, any event or change. In this fundamental aspect, the definition of sustainable development is to maintain the value of the new idea or plan or of any event throughout time.

## HISTORY AND COMMENCING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

We are the kal generations that signify the age of demons or the age of vice. It is also the last stage of the world's generation. The kalyug idea was presented for a reason in this study. This is mostly because our surroundings are being struck more and harder, like a pounding bag, so that one may test one's strength to make it more competitive and enhance it. This yug or generation was nicknamed the generation of devils because they all compete not for winning, but for defeating either with hook or hook. Nobody is worried about others in this generation, and that's the basis of our article, on which globalization hits hard and does not take sustainable development into consideration.

The original significance of sustainable is that it is based on the phrase "sustained" which stands for permanent existence or long-term support<sup>1</sup>, since the term has previously been split into two pieces. <sup>2</sup>The notion is multi-dimensional According to the John Hicks perspective, "It is simply an examination of how consumption may be perpetuated in the current moment." The capital should constantly be preserved or grown so that future income in terms of goods and services and quality of life can improve.

Although various meanings are provided for this word, the definition supplied by the Bratland Commission is recognised globally<sup>3</sup>. The definition states: "The abilities to the nest of the presence with the abilities of future

Globalization and sustainable development have to be studied extremely carefully and sustainable development can now be separated into two components Sustainable Development Sustainability and evolution. The term 'support' indicates that the value and fundamental imply sustainable to offer strength, help and suffer harm, maintain up through

<sup>1</sup> Rigby, D., Woodhouse, P., M Burton, Young, T. "Constructing a Farm Level Indicator of Agricultural Sustainability." In *Environmental Change: Valuation Methods and Sustainable Indicators*, ed. Loiseau, S. Rossi, C, 110-117. European Commission Publication, 1998.

<sup>2</sup>Hicksian Demand Function, named after John Hicks.

<sup>3</sup> WCED (1987) our common future, World Commission On Environment and Development: Stockholm.

generations to the nests of Mediterranean needs" The definition states: "the abilities of future generations." The fundamental core of this is to preserve genetic resources in land, water, plants and animals by technical resources and certain modifications of institutions so that the human requirements of the present and the future generations are met and sustained.

Now, to sustain the community, a long-term and integrated approach should be used to build a healthy community and to solve economic, environmental and social concerns. It should be possible to do this. There are three essentially sustainable development components OR three E's<sup>4</sup>:

- ❖ ECOLOGY
- ❖ EQUITY
- ❖ ECONOMY

Now the terms and conditions of the three Es or of the so-called sustainable development should be extremely flexible, because every community is distinct and the sustainable terms must be creative, and very adaptable, because of the meaning given below:

- ❖ **ECOLOGY:** Natural ecosystem capacity should be available to fully decide upon good and economic policies by the landscapes, watersheds, and aquatic ecosystems.
- ❖ **EQUITY:** It can be argued that the major objective of sustainable development, such as the equilibrium between playing fields, is to achieve all forms of social welfare or development of all kinds, such as the notion of full employment, equitable access to education and all other means.
- ❖ **ECONOMY:** There should also be vitality in the notion; this would be very much consistent with environment, and all economic policies in the field of operation or growth should increase natural resources in both volume and quality in tech, organization structure, and, most importantly, lives.

In each sustainable development plan, other aspects should always be taken into consideration to the effect that, by manner of such an easy explanation of a college, the three ingredients ECONOMY, ECOLOGY & EQUITY are connected in any way. If a collage is to sustain, it must first consider fees reasonable, and the environment where they are located So it is only a college in our world. This was an example of the connection between all living domains and their importance for the fields of sustainable development.

It is extremely important to comprehend that it would assist to explain the plans for future save missions in the order that is descending between those three elements that need to be placed in the first position or what the hieracial order if it was understood:

- ❖ The last one is the economy since outside society there is no economy
- ❖ And outside the environment there is no socio-economic activity.

It is therefore apparent from that notion that just about everything falls inside the environment and that the economy follows society since if no society exists, the economy can function for. There was a principle of Rio de Janeiro, on which sustainability is built, established by principle. It argues that it must be linked with environmental conservation to achieve long-term economic progress.

### GLOBALIZATION<sup>5</sup>

The fundamental aim of globalization is for the people and its vision is concluded with the growth of the people. The increasing power represents the needs and implications of the present era of globalization as regards development in terms of their production in the human people. Through the activity of economic, political, legal, cultural, military and technical ideologies, 'globalization is therefore polluting as a multidimensional phenomenon. By analysing its impact, in particularly for emerging economies, with the support of modern technology, it has contributed to its service. In the sphere of economy, too, globalization has contributed. The main notion of the change of the human civilization into the third millennium is globalization. Globalization. It has been provided by ecologists to conserve vegetation. Many elements of globalization as a whole have been fully described:<sup>7</sup>

- ❖ In the past, it was an enormous transformation for society, economy, institutions and the labour force that has produced a 3-tier structure of society composed of elites, but globalization is not far from the comparable process.
- ❖ The geo-political reality that involves informal hegemony of one or more affluent nations throughout the rest of the world also has a characteristic feature in the current globalization.

<sup>5</sup>Ganesh Datta Poddar. Globalization, Liberation, and Environment.

<sup>6</sup>Yash Tondon Development and globalization, Daring To Think Differently pg. 3-4.

<sup>7</sup>Sunanadasen Globalization and development first edition 2008 pg-5

<sup>4</sup><http://courses.umass.edu/plnts265/Resources/SustainabilityModels.pdf%20accessed%20at%20>

- ❖ The next thing that is that in the last several years [politics that drive the market] in most economies have been a step in the way of denuding unstoppable, efficiency-inducing measures.
- ❖ It entails market integration, with the freedom and rapid pace of international money flows and not just commodities and services. High profits on short-term capital assets of speculators nowadays are significantly more than the markets regulated for such transactions.

Those are some characteristics of the conception of globalization that we may comprehend from.

As said previously the 3 E<sup>s</sup> of sustainable development,' in accordance with the title of the paper SUSTAINABLE- TOUCHSTONE FOR GLOBALISTION, this article deals with the way's globalization affects sustainable development, how Eco, Equity and Economic, the Environment and Society are globalization.

### IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON ECOSYSTEM

The globalization function has shown its impact on the ecology, which systemically has effects on climate change. The greenhouse effect stems, which hold the solar energy in the atmosphere, have been defined by building up certain gases, especially carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide emissions are, more significantly, industrial production, transportation and deforestation. We may thus infer that individuals have left their marks via their activities against the environment. Developed and emerging countries also influenced their effects.

Globalization promotes indirect deforestation and the major source of the greenhouse impact. Deforestation is attributed largely to the transformation in developing nations of forests into agricultural land.<sup>9</sup> Not only have the environment but also humans influenced the resultant platform. The poorest zone is the area that is most affected by globalization. The number of natural catastrophes such as hurricanes, storms and floods has also been growing in the last few years. Biodiversity also has influenced several species that have been extinguished from global influences in recent decades. All of these causes include flora as well as its loss in future worldwide marketplaces, and reduced communications prices have made a number of raw

resources and agricultural goods accessible for customer in developed nations. Therefore, these growing demands put pressure on some species, as the consequences of future usage are no longer visible.

In reality, when decisions for development and employment are taken, national policymakers are partly dependent on the factors to take pro-environmental action to avoid and remedy globalization's damage to environment. The impacts of harm to the environment not only stop their steps at the boundaries of nations, which thus create conflicts with different agreement and its creation. Maybe they're cross-border issues that can't be solved solely by bilateral or regional agreements.

As a result the accords have contributed, numerous nations have concluded agreements to reduce their emissions of nitrogen dioxide. An emission of chloro-fluorocarbon (CFCs) that has been crucial for the degradation of the ozone layer (surface protection against harmful solar radiation). The good impacts of trade and research on green technology are being reflected. These industries may aid the promotion of green sources and are particularly effective tools for combating pollution and climate change at global level through global capital flows and globalised research and innovation.

### IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON ECONOMY

In order to achieve economic progress in the globe, globalization contributes through an integration process between nations, which leads to production and the markets. In the field of finance and industrial globalization the involvement of industries has created new propaganda which is increasingly being requested by emerging nations for stabilisation. Perhaps it will enable industrialised as well as development nations to increase and create new opportunities.<sup>10</sup> Investments and planning have the effect of placing the entire globe in a single community since every project is here and then linked to each other. The technical strategies, which have demonstrated their spectacular function in the globe of economics, have shown that industrial technology, transport technologies, information and communication technologies. The effect of globalization has led to rivalry between local and international producers<sup>11</sup>. Consumers will now benefit from product quality and less expensive costs. The role of competition has allowed merchants to develop new ideas

<sup>8</sup><http://courses.umass.edu/plnts265/Resources/SustainabilityModels.pdf>

<sup>9</sup>Sunandson Globalization and development, national book trust India Edition 1 pg. 9-10

<sup>10</sup>Joseph Stiglitz, Globalization and its discontents, Penguin Books, broken promises pg. 24-26

<sup>11</sup><http://www.globalpolicy.org/globalization/globalization-of-the-economy-2-1.html>

and subsequently encourage the creation of further new ideas by other competitive traders. Competition has hit employees by avoiding trade and living their lives flexibly. As globalization is likely to produce more richness in emerging nations, it does not assist to bridge the gap between the richest and poorest countries.

The effects clearly show living standards (the introduction of Foreign Lending Funds also contributes to infrastructure influenced, access to the new markets<sup>12</sup> (conducts FTA activities between nations and helps firms to develop new technologies and manufacture new products and services). Globalization has both good and bad elements. Various strategies and planning techniques include investments in several firms that enable countries to deliver new employment and skills to local people have a good influence.

Positive:

- ❖ After they acquire resources to meet their needs, the firms contribute income to local economies.
- ❖ Sets up a connection with different individuals and civilizations that share ideas, experiences and life styles.
- ❖ Provide individuals from all corners of the world with knowledge and information.

Negative:

- ❖ It mostly works in the benefit of the wealthier nations that dominate international commerce.
- ❖ Cultural diversity affects.
- ❖ In the standpoint of strictness, international laws are missing.

### **IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON EQUITY**

The ladder of globalization, as the ladder is for the benefit of the people, has somewhere degraded from the steps of achievement. Since the nations of world society offer different levels of authority and desire to meet their interests This means that diverse impacts also represent an underdeveloped society, in which wealth, education, cancer procedures, the economy, sex, and worldwide poverty have all created a split that separated society into distinct sectors and did not see it as a place or community.

The world comprises of established countries as well as emerging countries where riches and profit are the result of competing communities.<sup>13</sup> The low-income nations are confronted with challenges by different policies and practises, establishing dependence and seeking a bigger part of global wealth from those countries with high income. When we are talking about low-income nations with regards to their economic foundation, we may presume that they are very poor and weak, since they have to borrow money from other countries, and they have to borrow high-income countries. Thus, these kinds of countries cannot establish a separate economy for themselves. In social terms, poor countries lose power and weakness in strategy.

- ❖ Education, which has produced a gap and viewpoint in quality of life and is thus particularly noticeable, relates to the many sectors in which one of the most significant is sector. The current data reveal that around 24% of adults are analphabets and statistics show greater analphabets for women.
- ❖ For the medical sector most people die from the impact of different diseases, the HIV disease affects a large number of infected people most effectively since many or many people have no access to efficient pharmacological treatments, which can be found primarily in the West. Most of the impoverished individuals cannot buy medications. The mortality rates have been raised.
- ❖ Revenues that serve as a competing instrument for affluent and impoverished individuals who confront a challenge of respect and authority. So income growth is quite essential in the current society.
- ❖ Women in high-income nations must not be of similar significance yet women are more likely to be disadvantaged in poor countries. There is a double deprivation for women in these nations.

### **LAWS RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

For any idea to be implemented, certain rules and regulations should always be put in place and, as defined under the law, a specific legislative body implies a set of rules and regulations, so that certain rules are applied to that concept:

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<sup>12</sup>Joseph Stiglitz, Globalization and its discontents, Penguin Books, better roads to the market pg. 180-183

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<sup>13</sup>Dev Nathan, Govind Kelkar, Pierre Walter, Globalization and Indigenous people in Asia sage publications pg.119-124.



### **Stockholm Declaration**<sup>14</sup>

At the summit of the UN that culminated in the Stockholm Declarations on Human Environment, the notion of sustainable development boomed. This proclamation was largely based on two methods:

- ❖ Pollution control and resource conservation and environmental effect of people.
- ❖ Focus on economic and social development.

The 114 nations included in the statement had few principles<sup>15</sup> agreed on generally, and all indicate that the globe is just one ecosystem.

**Principle-1:** It states that man has a basic right to liberty, equal rights and appropriate living circumstances in a quality environment that will enable dignity and well-being to live, and he has a serious obligation to safeguard and enhance existing and future environment. Environment.

**Principle-2:** The Earth's natural resources - including air, water, land, plant and animal life and, in particular, ecosystem representatives - must be carefully planned and managed to ensure that these and future generations benefit.

**Principle-4:** Man has an unique duty to protect and manage the animal heritage and its environment with wisdom. There must thus be reactive relevance in the planning for economic growth in nature protection including wildlife.

**Principle-11:** Environmental policies of all States should not adversely influence emerging nations, existing or future growth potentials or impede better life.

**Principle-18:** It incorporates a cautionary principle that science and technology must be utilised to identify, prevent and manage the environmental dangers, and to resolve environmental issues and for the common benefit of the human race as part of their contribution to economic and social progress.

### **The Montreal Protocol (ozone treaty)**<sup>16</sup>

In 1989 it entered into force On 1 January, ozone depleting chemical like CFC was eliminated at a consistent pace irrespective of the country's development condition. 48 nations, primarily industrialised ones, ratified the treaty. India and other countries who have developed have

<sup>14</sup><http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?docu mentid=97&articleid=1503>

<sup>15</sup>P.S. Jaswal, Nishita Jaswal, Environmental Law, Allahabad Law agency Pg.94-95

<sup>16</sup>P.S. Jaswal, Nishita Jaswal, Environmental Law, Allahabad Law agency pg. 101-103

refused to join the accord on pragmatic grounds and discriminatory provisions such as CFCs per capita, CFCs patterns, massive costs switch.

### **Brundtland Commission**<sup>17</sup>

This study states: – Sustainable Development is a development that satisfies existing demands without compromising the future generation's ability to satisfy its own needs. The idea of sustainable development includes two main concepts, first the concept of requirements and the constraints of environmental capability by the current and future demands of state-of-the-art technology and social organisation<sup>18</sup>. The Brundtland Commission adopted the philosophy, rights and duties for the preservation of the environment and sustainable development:

- ❖ Basic human rights
- ❖ Equity between generations
- ❖ Sustainable use and conservation
- ❖ Monitoring and monitoring of environmental standards
- ❖ Previous assessments of the environment
- ❖ Previous notice, access and due process
- ❖ Sustainable development and support
- ❖ General duty.

The above concept shows that the three E's described before are the major component of this committee as well. This is rather apparent.

### **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development**<sup>19</sup>

There were 27 <sup>20</sup>principle laid down in this declaration which were made to guide the behaviour of the nation's towards more environmentally sustainable patterns of development some of the principle are:

**Principle 1:** Human beings have the right to a healthy and productive nature-harmonic life, as the centre of concern for sustainable development.

**Principle 2:** It imposes on States the duty that they must make sure their actions do not harm the environment when they are using their own resources in accordance with their own environmental and development plans.

<sup>17</sup> Stuart bell Donald McGillivray, environmental law, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, pg. 131-133

<sup>18</sup>M.C. Mehta V. Union of India(2004) 12 SCC 118

<sup>19</sup> Our common future- The World commission on Environment And Development.

<sup>20</sup>Meinhard Schroder, sustainable development- a principle for action and an instrument to secure the conditions for survival for future generations 101-113 at 104 law and state, vol. 51 (1995).

**Principle 5:** Believes that it's the vital duty for all countries and individuals to cooperate in this crucial work.

**Principle 8:** States must minimise and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption in order to promote sustainable development and better quality of life for all people.

**Principle 9:** Requires worldwide scientific knowledge sharing necessary for sustained growth.

**Principle 15:** Precautionary Principle has been introduced.

Since it started on the world stage, the idea of sustainable development has expanded and has developed in many respects as far as economic growth, development and environmental protection are concerned. But the Brundtland report and other international declarations such as the Rio Declaration are as subordinate to some of the quiet principles of sustainable development. However, the ideas that have come out of the Brundtland report and other global papers such as the Declaration of Rio for quiet sustainable development are as follows:<sup>21</sup>

- ❖ Equity between the generations
- ❖ Natural Resources use and conservation
- ❖ Protection of the environment
- ❖ the principle of prudence
- ❖ Pays the polluter principle
- ❖ Duty to cooperate and assist
- ❖ poverty eradication
- ❖ Development nations' financial assistance

In view of these Regulations it is quite apparent that we have an enormous legal basis, but the Executive Authority cannot effectively implement it, there are suggestions that some can do so for society. In certain cases, we have to make a proposal.

- ❖ Employment in the non-urban regions should also be concentrated, since they too have the ability to develop waiting for the appropriate chance.
- ❖ If that is feasible, the population will change continually in the direction of the metropolitan centres and the tension in these regions will tend to diminish.
- ❖ It will also lower the poverty ratio, leading to rural development.

### CONCLUSION

Here we may so conclude by claiming that globalization has greatly enhanced the standard of living of the poor.

<sup>21</sup><http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>

However, we cannot overlook the reality, in emerging countries like India, that globalization has weakened the so-called "traditional values." People in tiny communities have complained that the huge national merchants and shopping complexes have affected them negatively. Globalization appears to substitute for old national elite dictatorships with new dictatorships from international financial countries, which are really said to have been refused by capital, markets or the IMF to lend it money if they do not comply with specific requirements. It steals your sovereignty to a certain degree by telling you what you should and should not do. It is no mistake to suggest that the cost of globalization may be paid to many emerging countries to attain a more democratic and fair society. For the nations who have taken advantage of the economy, new export markets and foreign investment are being sought for.

The most essential thing is the effective government of emerging nations which has a strong and independent judiciary, democratic accountability, openness and transparency, and free from the bribes which have hampered public sector effectiveness and private growth. The policies for sustainable, egalitarian, democratic growth that are the rationale for development must now be taken into consideration. Development does not mean helping a few individuals become wealthy or building some meaningless protected industries that solely benefit the elite of the country. It is not about bringing the city affluent and the rural poor in misery to Prada, Benetton, Ralph Lauren, Louis Vuitton, etc.

At last, I wish to emphasise that if we continue to disappear from our error globalization will not only be able to promote development but also continue to generate poverty and instability as it has been in the past, then globalization will continue to be the result.

*"We cannot hope to create a sustainable culture with any but sustainable souls"*

-Derrick Jenson

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