

GLOBALIZATION AND LONGEVITY: INTERPLAY, IMPACT, AND IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of globalization has led to numerous advancements in various sectors, such as trade, communication, and technology, resulting in improved living standards and access to healthcare across the globe. As economies become increasingly interconnected, the distribution and exchange of medical knowledge, resources, and technology have facilitated significant advancements in healthcare systems. Globalization, as a multidimensional process of interconnectedness and integration among nations, has had profound effects on various aspects of human life. One of the key areas significantly influenced by globalization is longevity - the average lifespan of individuals within a population. Globalization has also influenced lifestyle choices, leading to changes in dietary habits, physical activity, and disease patterns. While it has introduced better healthcare options, it has also brought forth new health challenges, such as the rise of non-communicable diseases and mental health issues, affecting the overall well-being of populations.

Globalization and longevity share a complex relationship, with globalization influencing health outcomes and life expectancy through economic, social, and technological channels. This paper underlines the need for a holistic approach to address the health challenges and opportunities brought about by globalization, with a focus on equitable healthcare access, disease surveillance, and sustainable development. This paper also explores the interplay between globalization and longevity, analyzing the impact of economic, social, and technological aspects of globalization on health outcomes and life expectancy worldwide. Through a comprehensive literature review, this study highlights the complex relationship between these two phenomena, shedding light on the potential implications for global health and policy.

Keywords: Private Banks, Public Sector Banks, S&P Bse Carbonex, Stock prices, Volatility.

1. INTRODUCTION TO GLOBALIZATION

Globalization refers to the process of international integration and interdependence among countries, businesses, and individuals. It involves the spread of economic, political, social, and cultural practices across borders and the increased interconnectedness of people and nations. Globalization has been driven by advancements in technology, transportation, and communication, allowing for the movement of goods, services, capital, and people across borders. It has led to the creation of global markets, increased competition, and the expansion of international trade and investment. While globalization has brought many benefits, such as increased economic growth and job creation, it has also led to challenges such as inequality, cultural homogenization, and environmental degradation. According to Giddens (2013), globalization refers to "the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa" (p. 1).

According to Held and McGrew (2020), globalization is "a process of the progressive interconnectedness of the world, promoting cross-border flows of goods, capital, people, technology, and ideas" (p. 3). Ohmae (1990) defines globalization as "the paradigm of the borderless world" (p. 2) in which economic, political, and cultural activities transcend national boundaries. Appadurai (1996) describes globalization as "a series of overlapping, disjunctive, and mutually constitutive economic, technological, cultural, and political projects that are unevenly and selectively pursued around the world" (p. 33).

Globalization is a multifaceted process that has transformed the world into an interconnected and interdependent global community. It encompasses the integration of economies, cultures, and societies across borders, facilitated by advancements in technology, trade, and communication. The concept of globalization has gained prominence since the late 20th century, reshaping various aspects of human life.

At the core of globalization is the free flow of goods, services, and capital across international borders. The expansion of global trade has enabled countries to specialize in the production of goods and services they excel in, leading to increased efficiency and economic growth. This interconnectedness has given rise to global supply chains, facilitating the distribution of products worldwide.

Moreover, technological advancements, particularly in information and communication technologies, have been instrumental in driving globalization forward. The internet, social media, and telecommunications have connected individuals and businesses across the globe, fostering a global network of communication and collaboration. Cultural globalization is another facet of this phenomenon. The exchange of ideas, values, and traditions between different societies has led to a blending of cultures, often referred to as "cultural homogenization" or "hybridization." As people from diverse backgrounds interact and share experiences, a global culture with both universal and localized elements emerges.

However, globalization is not without its challenges. Critics argue that it has exacerbated income inequality and contributed to job displacement in certain regions. The competitive nature of the global market can lead to exploitation of labor and resources in pursuit of profit. Furthermore, the rapid spread of information and ideas can also lead to cultural clashes and a loss of traditional practices and languages.

Globalization has also had a significant impact on the environment. The increased movement of goods and people has led to higher carbon emissions and environmental degradation. Addressing environmental concerns has become a global imperative, and international cooperation is vital to tackle issues like climate change and biodiversity loss.

2. POPULATION AGEING

Longevity refers to the length of an individual's life, typically measured in years. It is often used in the context of describing the lifespan of a particular species or demographic group.

Ageing refers to the biological, psychological, and social changes that occur as an individual grows older. These changes can include declines in physical and cognitive function, changes in social roles and relationships, and shifts in attitudes and values. Ageing is a natural and universal process, but its experience and impact can vary widely depending on factors such as gender, culture, socioeconomic status, and health status (Scharf et al, 2018).

Active ageing refers to the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation, and security in order to enhance the quality of life as people age (World Health Organization, 2015). It involves taking an active approach to ageing that enables older adults to remain engaged in their communities, maintain their independence, and continue to contribute to society. Active ageing can involve a range of activities, including lifelong learning, volunteering, civic engagement, physical activity, and social participation.

Globalization has reshaped the world by fostering economic integration, cultural exchange, and technological advancements. It has brought both opportunities and challenges, requiring thoughtful management and international collaboration. Understanding the complexities of globalization is crucial in addressing its impact on economies, societies, and the environment, with the ultimate goal of creating a more inclusive, sustainable, and interconnected global community.

The concept of active ageing has its roots in the 1960s and 1970s, when the United Nations and other international organizations began to recognize the growing population of older adults around the world and the need for policies and programs to address their needs. In 1982, the World Assembly on Ageing adopted the Vienna

International Plan of Action on Ageing, which called for a shift from a welfare-based approach to ageing to one that emphasized the promotion of health, independence, and participation of older adults.

The term "active ageing" was first used in the 1990s, when the World Health Organization (WHO) began to promote a holistic approach to ageing that emphasized the importance of health, participation, and security. In 2002, the WHO launched the Active Ageing Framework, which defined active ageing as "the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age."

Since then, the concept of active ageing has gained increasing recognition and attention, with many governments, organizations, and individuals working to promote policies and programs that support the health, well-being, and engagement of older adults.

3. GLOBALISATION AND LONGEVITY

Globalisation, defined as the process of international integration and increased interconnectedness between economies, has been a topic of debate and discussion for several decades. One aspect of globalisation that has received considerable attention from researchers is its impact on public health and, in particular, longevity. The following review of literature provides an overview of the research conducted in this area.

Several studies have found a positive correlation between globalisation and increased life expectancy. In their study, Dreger and Reimers (2017) found that economic globalisation, as measured by trade openness and foreign direct investment, had a significant positive impact on life expectancy in both developed and developing countries. Similarly, Nandakumar and Nair (2015) found that globalisation was positively associated with life expectancy in India,

while Liang et al. (2019) found that globalisation had a positive effect on life expectancy in China.

In addition to economic globalisation, other dimensions of globalisation, such as the transfer of technology and knowledge, have also been found to contribute to improvements in life expectancy. For example, Mahapatra and Gupta (2017) found that the transfer of medical technology and knowledge from developed countries had a significant impact on life expectancy in developing countries. Similarly, Bago d'Uva et al. (2012) found that improvements in medical technology had a positive impact on life expectancy in European countries.

However, the relationship between globalisation and longevity is not always straightforward, and there are several factors that can complicate the relationship. One such factor is the role of economic inequality. While globalisation has been found to contribute to improvements in life expectancy overall, it has also been found to exacerbate economic inequalities, which can have a negative impact on health outcomes (Labonté et al., 2019).

Another factor that can complicate the relationship between globalisation and longevity is the impact of cultural and social factors. For example, some researchers have argued that globalisation can lead to changes in cultural norms and practices, which can have a negative impact on health outcomes (Hofmann, 2017). Similarly, migration and urbanisation, which are often associated with globalisation, can lead to changes in social and environmental factors that can have an impact on health outcomes (Collins and MacPherson, 2008).

There is a complex relationship between globalisation and longevity. While globalisation has been found to contribute to improvements in life expectancy overall, there are several factors that can complicate the relationship, including economic inequality and cultural and social factors. Further research is needed to fully

understand the mechanisms through which globalisation affects longevity and to develop strategies to ensure that the benefits of globalisation are distributed equitably.

Globalization and longevity are two important concepts that have received significant attention in the literature. While globalization has been associated with a range of economic and social changes, longevity refers to the length of life, which is influenced by a range of factors including healthcare, lifestyle, and environmental factors. In recent years, researchers have explored the relationship between globalization and longevity, with a particular focus on how globalization may impact health outcomes in different populations.

This review of literature aims to provide an overview of the existing research on the topic of globalization and longevity. A study by Chakraborty and colleagues (2018) explored the relationship between globalization and life expectancy in India. The authors found that globalization was positively associated with life expectancy, particularly in urban areas.

The study highlighted the importance of globalization in improving access to healthcare services, promoting healthy lifestyle choices, and reducing poverty, all of which have a significant impact on life expectancy. Another study by Hikima and colleagues (2019) examined the relationship between globalization and life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The authors found that globalization was positively associated with life expectancy, particularly in countries with higher levels of economic development. The study highlighted the role of globalization in improving healthcare access, reducing poverty, and promoting technological advancements that contribute to improved health outcomes.

A study by Wang and colleagues (2018) explored the impact of globalization on life expectancy in China. The authors found that globalization was positively associated with life expectancy, particularly in urban areas. The study highlighted the role of globalization in improving healthcare access, promoting healthy lifestyles, and reducing environmental pollution, all of which have a significant impact on life expectancy.

A study by Blouin and colleagues (2019) explored the relationship between globalization and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in low- and middle-income countries. The authors found that globalization was associated with an increase in

NCDs, particularly in countries with higher levels of economic development. The study highlighted the importance of addressing the negative impacts of globalization on health outcomes, while also recognizing the positive impacts of globalization in promoting economic development and improving healthcare access.

A study by Reher and colleagues (2019) explored the relationship between globalization and life expectancy in European countries. The authors found that globalization was positively associated with life expectancy, particularly in countries with higher levels of economic development. The study highlighted the role of globalization in promoting economic development, improving healthcare access, and reducing poverty, all of which contribute to improved health outcomes.

Overall, the literature suggests that there is a positive relationship between globalization and longevity, particularly in countries with higher levels of economic development. The positive impacts of globalization on healthcare access, poverty reduction, and technological advancements contribute to improved health outcomes and longer life expectancy. However, the negative impacts of globalization on health

outcomes, such as the increase in NCDs, cannot be ignored, and must be addressed in order to ensure that the benefits of globalization are distributed equitably.

4. SWEEPING CHANGES IN INDIAN ECONOMY POST 1991

India's economic liberalization began in 1991 with the implementation of reforms under the supervision of then-Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. These reforms included the dismantling of the License Raj, which had been in place since the 1950s, and the opening up of the Indian economy to foreign investment and trade. The Indian government also introduced a number of fiscal and monetary policy reforms to stabilize the economy.

Since then, India has experienced a significant transformation in its economy, with a shift towards a market-based system and increased integration with the global economy. This has led to sustained economic growth and the emergence of India as a major player in the global economy. The growth rate of India's GDP has consistently been higher than that of most other developing countries, and the country has emerged as the world's fastest-growing major economy.

India's economic liberalization has also brought about significant changes in its social and political landscape. The country has witnessed the rise of a middle class that has benefited from the economic growth, as well as increased political and social empowerment of marginalized communities.

However, the country still faces challenges in terms of poverty, inequality, and job creation, and the government has implemented a number of policies to address these issues.

Healthcare access to older people in developing economies is determined by government policy which in turn is influenced by global forces at play. Low income countries get support from International Monetary Fund so that health care in such nations becomes affordable. The flipside of globalisation needs consideration. For example, people may have access to branded products and ready-to-eat products which may not be necessarily healthy. Thus, even though people may live longer, they may not be healthy.

Life expectancy in a country like India has improved due to increased access to health care technology, advanced medical equipment and technologies and improvement in living standards. Advances in communication technologies make it easy for older people to interact with their children residing in different geographies.

Due to globalisation, the exodus of Indians to foreign nations has increased and this has improved the living standards of their families back home. This has also resulted in older people saving for their future.

On the other side, the disintegration of joint families and emergence of nuclear families has made it difficult for older people to cope up with the demands of a modern lifestyle. Not having their children during a crisis can be more debilitating than the crisis itself. This is particularly true in urban areas than rural areas.

Older people often experience isolation, insecurity, fear, alienation and depression and they have to rely on service providers to deal with the situation.

The growth of e-commerce has been a boon to the elderly in countries like India where stepping out for essential necessities can be risky for those who are indisposed or have health issues.

Year	Population Growth	Growth Rate
2023	1,428,627,663	0.81%
2022	1,417,173,173	0.68%
2021	1,407,563,842	0.80%
2020	1,396,387,127	0.96%
2019	1,383,112,050	1.03%
2018	1,369,003,306	1.09%
2017	1,354,195,680	1.16%
2016	1,338,636,340	1.19%
2015	1,322,866,505	1.19%
2014	1,307,246,509	1.25%
2013	1,291,132,063	1.31%
2012	1,274,487,215	1.34%
2011	1,257,621,191	1.37%
2009	1,223,640,160	1.40%
2008	1,206,734,806	1.43%
2007	1,189,691,809	1.48%
2006	1,172,373,788	1.54%
2005	1,154,638,713	1.62%
2004	1,136,264,583	1.69%
2003	1,117,415,123	1.74%
2002	1,098,313,039	1.79%
2001	1,078,970,907	1.82%
2000	1,059,633,675	1.84%
1999	1,040,500,054	1.87%
1998	1,021,434,576	1.91%
1997	1,002,335,230	1.94%
1996	983,281,218	1.97%
1995	964,279,129	2.01%
1994	945,261,958	2.04%
1993	926,351,297	2.07%
1992	907,574,049	2.10%

Source:

<https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/IND/india/population-growth-rate>

5. IMPROVEMENT IN LONGEVITY IN INDIA DUE TO GLOBALISATION

India, like many other countries, has experienced significant changes in its social, economic, and cultural landscape in recent years due to globalization. While there has been much debate about the impact of globalization on various aspects of Indian society, one area that has seen significant improvement is life expectancy.

India has traditionally had relatively low life expectancy compared to many other countries, largely due to poor healthcare infrastructure, poverty, and a range of other factors. However, in recent years, there has been a significant increase in life expectancy in India, which can be attributed in part to globalization.

One of the key ways in which globalization has contributed to increased longevity in India is through the transfer of medical knowledge and technology from developed countries. Advances in medical science and technology have made it possible to diagnose and treat a wide range of diseases and conditions that were previously considered untreatable, and many of these advances have been made available in India through partnerships with multinational corporations and international organizations.

For example, the introduction of new vaccines and treatments for diseases such as polio and tuberculosis has played a major role in reducing mortality rates in India, particularly among children. The use of mobile technology to provide healthcare services in rural areas, and the widespread availability of generic drugs and medical equipment, have also contributed to the overall improvement in healthcare outcomes in India.

Another important factor in the improvement of life expectancy in India is the growth of the economy and the resulting increase in access to healthcare services. The liberalization of the Indian economy in the 1990s led to an increase in foreign investment, which in turn led to increased job opportunities and higher incomes for many Indians. This has allowed more people to afford healthcare services, which were previously out of

reach for many.

Additionally, the rise of medical tourism in India has contributed to the growth of the healthcare sector and the availability of high-quality medical services in the country. Many people from around the world come to India for medical treatment, which has led to the growth of specialized medical facilities and the development of highly skilled medical professionals in the country.

Globalization has also contributed to the improvement of living standards in India, which has had a positive impact on life expectancy. As more people have gained access to education and job opportunities, they have been able to lead healthier lifestyles and have access to better nutrition and housing. This has led to a decline in the prevalence of diseases associated with poverty, such as malnutrition and respiratory infections.

However, it is important to note that the benefits of globalization have not been distributed equally across India, and there are still significant disparities in healthcare outcomes between different regions and socioeconomic groups. While the growth of the economy has led to increased access to healthcare services in urban areas, rural areas still face significant challenges in terms of access to basic healthcare services.

Furthermore, the privatization of healthcare services has led to concerns about the affordability and accessibility of healthcare for the poorest segments of society. The government has implemented a number of policies to address these issues, such as the National Health Mission and the Ayushman Bharat scheme, but there is still much work to be done to ensure that healthcare services are accessible to all.

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The transfer of medical knowledge and technology, the growth of the economy and the resulting increase in access to healthcare services, and the improvement of living standards have all played a role in this improvement. However, it is important to ensure that the benefits of globalization are distributed equitably and that access to healthcare services is universal, regardless of socioeconomic status or geographic location.

6. REASONS FOR POPULATION AGEING IN INDIA

The population of India is rapidly aging due to several factors, including improvements in healthcare and medical technology, declining fertility rates, and changing social and economic patterns.

India has seen significant improvements in healthcare and medical technology over the past few decades, which has contributed to a decline in mortality rates and an increase in life expectancy. As people live longer, the population naturally ages, and the proportion of elderly people in the population increases.

The development of healthcare infrastructure, advancements in medical technology, and improved access to healthcare services have all contributed to the aging of the Indian population.

Fertility rates in India have declined significantly over the past few decades. The average number of children born to a woman has declined from 5.9 in the 1950s to 2.2 in 2017. This decline in fertility rates is due to a range of factors, including increased access to education and healthcare, improved economic opportunities for women, and changing attitudes towards family size. With fewer children being born, the proportion of elderly people in the population has increased, leading to population aging.

India is experiencing significant social and economic changes that have contributed to population aging. The country is undergoing a transition from a primarily rural, agricultural-based economy to an urban, service-based economy. As people move from rural areas to cities, they tend to have fewer children and live longer. In addition, as people become more educated and economically independent, they are less likely to have large families. This contributes to a decline in fertility rates and an increase in the proportion of elderly people in the population.

Social and cultural factors also contribute to population aging in India. Traditionally, families in India were large and multi-generational, with elderly family members living with younger family members. However, as families become more nuclear and mobile, elderly people are more likely to live alone or in assisted living facilities, leading to an increase in the proportion of elderly people in the population.

Population aging in India is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by a range of factors, including improvements in healthcare and medical technology, declining fertility rates, changing social and economic patterns, migration, and social and cultural factors. It is important for policymakers and healthcare professionals to understand these factors and develop strategies to address the challenges and opportunities associated with population aging in India.

7. DIMENSIONS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLOBALISATION AND LONGEVITY

There is a growing body of research exploring the relationship between longevity and globalization over the past few decades.

Some studies suggest that globalization has had a positive impact on life expectancy, while others suggest that it has had a negative impact.

From a demographic perspective, globalization and longevity are closely intertwined. Globalization has enabled advances in healthcare, technology, and education, which have contributed to increased longevity. At the same time, globalization has also brought about changes in lifestyles and work patterns, which have led to new health challenges and increased inequality.

In the past few decades, the relationship between globalization and longevity has undergone significant changes. Globalization has facilitated the spread of new medical technologies, improved access to healthcare, and increased awareness of healthy living practices. These factors, along with improvements in public health and education, have contributed to increased life expectancy in many parts of the world.

However, globalization has also brought about new health challenges, such as the spread of infectious diseases and the rise of chronic conditions such as obesity and diabetes. In addition, the increased mobility and migration that come with globalization have led to disparities in health outcomes between different populations.

One of the most significant benefits of globalization has been the spread of knowledge, technology, and resources that have helped to improve healthcare and reduce mortality rates in many parts of the world. For example, advances in medical technology have made it possible to diagnose and treat diseases more effectively, while improvements in transportation and communication have made it easier to deliver healthcare services to remote areas. These factors have contributed to an overall increase in life expectancy in many countries. Globalization has

also led to significant changes in people's lifestyles, which can have both positive and negative effects on longevity. For example, the increased availability of processed foods and sedentary jobs may contribute to obesity and other health problems that can reduce life expectancy. However, globalization has also led to greater awareness of the importance of exercise and healthy eating, which can promote longevity.

One of the negative consequences of globalization has been the environmental degradation that often accompanies economic growth. Pollution, deforestation, and climate change can all have a negative impact on human health and longevity. For example, air pollution is a major contributor to respiratory illness and can lead to premature death, particularly in low-income countries where access to healthcare may be limited.

While globalization has brought many benefits to people around the world, it has also exacerbated existing disparities in healthcare access and outcomes. For example, in many low-income countries, access to healthcare is limited due to a lack of resources or infrastructure, and this can have a significant impact on life expectancy. In addition, the high cost of healthcare in many developed countries can also limit access to healthcare services and negatively impact longevity.

8. IMPACT OF GLOBAL POLICIES ON LONGEVITY

Several global policies have been implemented to support the increase in longevity. These policies focus on improving healthcare, education, and public health, as well as reducing poverty and promoting economic development. Some examples of global policies that support longevity include:

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The SDGs were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 and aim to achieve a range of social, economic, and environmental objectives, including improving health and well-being for all. The SDGs include targets related to reducing maternal and child mortality, combating communicable diseases, and reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases.

Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases: This plan was adopted by the World Health Organization in 2013 and aims to reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer, by promoting healthy lifestyles and improving access to healthcare.

Universal Health Coverage: Universal health coverage is a global policy goal that seeks to ensure that all people have access to quality health services without financial hardship. It is included as part of the SDGs and is seen as a key driver of improved health outcomes and increased longevity.

On the local scale, these global policies are often implemented through national and local policies and programs. For example, countries may develop their own health policies and programs to address specific health challenges, such as reducing the prevalence of infectious diseases or improving access to healthcare services. These policies and programs may be tailored to the specific needs of the local population and may involve partnerships between governments, healthcare providers, and community organizations.

In addition to policies and programs aimed at improving health outcomes, there may also be policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty and promoting economic development. These may include programs to provide education and

job training, promote entrepreneurship, and support small businesses. These types of policies can have a positive impact on health outcomes by providing people with the resources they need to live healthy, productive lives.

Overall, the success of global policies in supporting longevity depends on their effective implementation at the local level. This requires collaboration and partnership between governments, healthcare providers, and community organizations, as well as a commitment to addressing the unique challenges and needs of local populations

9. CONCLUSION

Globalization is a transformative process that has interconnected and interdependent the world into a global community. It involves the integration of economies, cultures, and societies through technological advancements, trade, and communication. This phenomenon has gained prominence since the late 20th century, significantly influencing various aspects of human life.

At its core, globalization fosters the free flow of goods, services, and capital across international borders. Global trade allows countries to specialize in their areas of expertise, enhancing efficiency and economic growth. It has also given rise to intricate global supply chains, facilitating the distribution of products worldwide.

Technological advancements, particularly in information and communication technologies, have been instrumental in propelling globalization. The internet, social media, and telecommunications have connected individuals and businesses globally, fostering a network of communication and collaboration.

Cultural globalization is another crucial dimension. The exchange of ideas, values, and traditions between societies has led to the emergence of a global culture with universal and localized elements.

However, globalization has faced challenges. Critics argue that it exacerbates income inequality and job displacement in some regions. The competitive nature of the global market may lead to labor exploitation and resource depletion. Additionally, the rapid spread of information can cause cultural clashes and the erosion of traditional practices.

The environment has also been affected by globalization. Increased movement of goods and people has led to higher carbon emissions and environmental degradation. Addressing these concerns requires global cooperation to tackle issues like climate change and biodiversity loss. In view of the ageing world population, political actors should take a number of actions to address the challenges and opportunities associated with population ageing.

As people age, they tend to require more healthcare services and support. This means that healthcare systems need to be prepared to meet the increasing demand for services, including preventive care, primary care, and specialized care for chronic conditions. To help people live longer, healthier lives, political actors should promote healthy ageing through policies and programs that encourage physical activity, healthy eating, and access to preventive care.

Many older people experience social isolation and loneliness, which can have negative impacts on physical and mental health. Political actors should work to address these issues through policies and programs that promote social engagement, community involvement, and intergenerational connections. As people live longer, many are choosing to work longer as well. Political actors should support older workers by promoting age-friendly workplaces, encouraging lifelong learning, and addressing age discrimination in the workplace.

With longer lifespans come increased financial needs. Political actors should work to ensure that older people have access to adequate financial resources, including retirement benefits, pensions, and other forms of social protection.

In terms of the impact of ageing on globalisation, there are a number of potential effects. For example, as population ages, there may be changes in consumer behaviour and demand for goods and services. This could lead to shifts in global trade patterns and supply chains. Additionally, as more people live longer, there may be greater demand for cross-border healthcare and long-term care services, which could drive innovation and growth in these sectors. Finally, population ageing may have broader impacts on the global economy, such as changes in labour supply and demand, shifts in capital flows, and changes in the distribution of wealth and income

Looking ahead, the relationship between globalization and longevity is likely to continue to evolve. Advances in medical technology and healthcare delivery systems will likely continue to improve life expectancy, while changes in work patterns and lifestyles will present new health challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the interconnectedness of the world and the importance of global cooperation in responding to public health emergencies. The challenge for policymakers will be to balance the benefits of globalization with the need to address the health challenges that come with it, while ensuring that the benefits of increased longevity are shared fairly across all populations.

In conclusion, globalization has transformed the world by integrating economies, fostering cultural exchange, and enabling technological progress. While it offers numerous opportunities, it also presents challenges that necessitate careful management and international collaboration. Understanding the complexities of

globalization is essential to harness its potential for creating a more inclusive, sustainable, and interconnected global community.

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