[Title]

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**Introduction**

For the last fifty years of history of the world, globalization has been high on the list of socio-political, economic and cultural spheres. There is a continuous increase in independent economies around the globe and that fused into one unified whole. International trade is a normal phenomenon that people forget it was not always the case. Currently, the future of any generation is in the hands of their students and their early career practitioners. The Millennial generation of chiropractors exemplify attributes that are matchlessly evolving to the landscapes of the contemporary century.

The forces of globalization have shaped the Millennial with communication exchange, economic integration, and cultural diffusions. As a consequence, they operate in environments that are both vertically and horizontally integrated across cultural and national boundaries. Millennial is a generation raised with a global mindset with the ability to meet the contemporary demands of the globalized world. Moreover, through social media, they leverage complex social networks with shared ideas and identities. This significant feature of the globalized world affords Millennial an unprecedented level of exposure that permits them towards innovative solution towards longstanding issues. These social networks would improve they are standardize messaging for the development of a coordinated professional response.

Globalization along with technological advancement demands different ways of attitude towards diversity, communication, idealism about the future and professional engagements. In this regard, Millennial has a clear vision in the contemporary globalized world and are preparing to actualize that notion. They have unique values and strengths will ensure a vibrant growth in the coming decades.

The concept of a generation has been explained as an individual within a specific age by virtue of global or national events and social events, represent values, common experiences and a sense of identity (Roberts DH, Newman LR, & Schwartzstein RM, n.d.). The global individual and cross-cultural differences surely do exist within generations and the contemporary generational typecasting is usual that would possibly useful for predicting challenges and opportunities.

The Millennial generation who born during the last five decades are referred to as ‘Traditional Generation' and that embody sub-generations like ‘Greatest Generations' or ‘Silent Generation'. The Millennial generation would possibly enter into the workforce at the dawn of the new millennium. They had bookended the twentieth century and are the largest generation in the US workforce. In the next decade, they will make up 75 percent of the contemporary workforce and are ambitious as their concept of success is different than that of the older generation. Moreover, they prefer vertical security in an organization and are socially connected.

**The Effects of Globalization**

There are three factors that would possibly effect Millennial in the contemporary globalized world: the world free of racism, barriers based on religion, gender, culture and nationality, and the ability to play and work anywhere around the world. Globalization is instrumental to the establishment of a world that millennial want and the majority of them view themselves as ‘global citizens' rather than citizens of a particular state. Moreover, they are of the view that through collaboration it would be possible to acquire a better future based on globalization. They want their countries for collaboration rather than competition, such as ‘competitive collaboration'. In addition, through collaboration, they can move to any part of the world that empowers them. A study says that more than two-thirds of millennial are sound financially as they work and live in other parts of the world (Umoh, 2017). Living and working in other countries would surely create opportunities for education and better jobs that are in fact a key aspect of the personal freedom and economic growth of the countries where they reside.

Millennial, however, they believe that globalization would possibly fit the aspirations. While companies such as the tech space are becoming progressively global and offer different programs that entice millennial. The best millennial employees are sent to the developing countries that help in developing leadership, improve problem-solving skills and eventually strengthens their loyalties towards the companies. Millennial is caring about the contemporary socio-political and economic issues regardless of their ethnic and cultural belongings and it is because they work as a global team.

**Intergenerational Leadership**

Globalization has been reshaping the cross-cultural intergenerational leadership both vertically and horizontally. Millennial, in this regard, are facing the dizzying pace of globalization as it comprises of three vital levels such as socio-cultural, political and economic (Perruci, 2011). While the important level and also the source of integration is the economic level. The flow of trade and capital are getting concerns about globalization with a continuous increase. While the emerging economies of the world are becoming the source of exports.

In the case of society and culture, globalization has been building bridges across the local, regional and international boundaries. While such cross-cultural exchanges have brought opportunities for growth and learning. At the same time, it has brought challenges, the cross-cultural exchanges have produced differences and social conflicts. This is, in fact, the absolute truth that the millennial has been facing due to the globalization and have tempted to acquire their own national interests. For example, the rise of nationalism has made matters worse and pushing it into deeper chaos.

There have been desperate efforts for bringing order with a new perspective on the part of global leadership. In this regard, the millennial has been asked to take a leadership role. For that, there have been different leadership programs in colleges and universities to counter such interest-based narratives. But unfortunately, these leadership programs lack-cross cultural elements in their curriculum. Moreover, globalization has been forcing them to face the cross-cultural aspects of the leadership by breaking down the national barriers. There are two perspectives on whether globalization has increased or decreased nationalism. However, the increasing international interconnectedness did not indicate a complete rejection of national communities and political units (Rosenboim, 2017).

**Literature Review**

Michele Maiers views that students and early career practitioners are vital to any profession (Maiers, 2017). The millennial generation is equipped with the attributes that best suit the changing nature of the twenty-first century in healthcare. In this regard, the rapid technological advancement and globalization demand different attributes. While the millennial has a clear vision to actualize those ideas.

Roberts DH, Newman LR, and Schwartzstein RM characterized the millennial generation with deep knowledge of social and technological connectedness (Roberts DH et al., n.d.). Moreover, this generation has a unique style of cultural influence and that are important medical educators in all aspects of their teaching, along with student assessment, curriculum design, and interaction between teachers and students. They conclude that an increasing awareness regarding the current learners will be able to establish interaction with millennial.

Gama Perruci, after analyzing the contemporary debate about Millennial shaping of an organization, has observed the effects of multiple generations who work with the same organization (Perruci, 2011). The article has produced a framework by which one can develop key questions for the regarding intergenerational leadership and curricular development. Moreover, it has defined a general description of the leadership along with five key elements: cultural norms, context, goals, followers, and leaders. Later, the definition was applied to the notion of globalization with a new context that the Millennial has been facing. Lastly, the article has suggested research questions and possible curricular that would possibly give a deeper knowledge of intergenerational leadership.

Jay Straker opines that the past two decades have witnessed a great flow in the studies of social practice and youth within a specific group and country in Africa and around the world (Straker, 2007). These studies, however, significantly rejected the other political subversive traits and political innovative. While youth in big cities have largely involved either insurgencies or counter-insurgencies. The article has argued the increasing attention to the explanatory work and prospects for change in the African communities.

Manuel Au-Yong-Oliveira and Ramiro Congc (Au-Yong Oliveira, Gonçalves, Martins, & Branco, 2017) alves in their survey conducted on millennial students’ attitude towards higher education and leadership. Moreover, the students’ view about dissemination in academia and management knowledge. The results found that a great majority of students wished to encounter what appears in business and also found enlightened. They concluded that DNA plays a very important role to become a great corporate leader. In addition, motivation was voted much for being fundamental to success apart from hard work.

Mehdi Nejatbakhsh, by observing the rapid increase in globalization in current decades has resulted in a cosmopolitan view particularly among the new generation (Nejatbakhsh, 2014). For a generational change, they have become the agents by using the World Values Survey (WVS) apart from interviews and blog analysis. His study has analyzed whether the new generation is becoming more cosmopolitan or not. He concluded that the new generation is, in fact, becoming more cosmopolitan. While there exist qualitative differences between the older and newer generation. The new generation is found more reflexive compared to the older generation who is more objective. However, today there are various kinds of cosmopolitanism. For social research, the study has tried to treasure a global methodology.

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