

Globalisation and National Economies

Outline

(I) Introduction:

Thesis Statement: Increased trade opportunities strengthening economic growth, foreign investment boosting development, Advocacy for gender equality improving efficiency proves that globalisation influence national economies as well as national economies also play key role in shaping globalisation.

(II) How globalisation influence national economies:

- i) Increased opportunities of trade strengthen economic growth;

Evidence: World Trade Organisation estimate trade liberalization has boosted global GDP by 20% since 1990.

- ii) Foreign investment boosts development.

Evidence: FDI inflows to developing nations reached \$916 billion in 2022. (UNCTAD).

iii) Advocacy for gender equality improves economic efficiency through women empowerment;

Evidence: Bangladesh's garment industry (80% female workers) lifted 4 million women out of poverty since 1990.

iv) International loans prevent economic collapse of developing nations;

Evidence: Pakistan always approach to IMF for loans at the time of balance of payment crisis (1991).

v) Technological exchanges boost food production through the use of advance technology in agriculture;

Evidence: India's Green Revolution (1960s) used high-yield crops to end famines.

vi) Migration policies increase opportunities of Remittances;

Evidence: Recent year Pakistan received 26.6% extra remittances than the previous year (State Bank of Pakistan).

(III) How national economies shape globalization:

i) Trade policies alter global supply chains;

US-China trade war raised costs for Apple and Tesla, forcing supply shifts to Vietnam.

ii) Foreign investment rules attract or repel global capital;

Evidence: Ireland's 12.5% corporate tax rate attracted Apple and Google, making it Europe's fastest-growing economy.

iii) Immigration policies affect labor mobility;

Evidence: Brexit's immigration cuts caused UK labor shortages.

iv) Corruption and Governance determine global trust;

Evidence: Due to rampant corruption in Pakistan, investors hesitate to invest in country (IPRI).

v) Technological readiness influences global competitiveness;

Evidence: South Korea spends 4.8% of GDP on R&D, ranked #1 in Bloomberg Innovation Index (2024).

v) cultural and educational exchanges depend on economic openness;
Evidence: South Korea invested \$1 billion per year since 2010 (2010) in cultural exports.

(IV) Conclusion:

The report of World Bank reveals that China's GDP is increasing from \$150 billion to \$14.3 trillion. This growth is due to China's increased trade across the world. The term globalisation means ever increasing social, political and economic interaction at all levels. The increased dependence and interdependence of countries is also result of globalisation. Increased opportunities of trade strengthening economic growth and FDI boosting development is the impact of globalisation on national economies. (Advoc)

Similarly, advocacy for gender equality improves economic efficiency through women empowerment. In the same manner, international loans prevent from economic collapse and technological exchanges boost food production through the use of advanced technologies in agriculture sector. Further, migration policies increased the opportunities of remittances that will have positive impact on foreign reserves. Moreover, trade policies alter global supply chain. Hence, it is proved from above argument that globalisation impacts national economies as well as national economies also play a part in shaping globalisation.