

Essay:

Who has benefit the most from Globalization: developed or developing countries.

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Thesis statement

Globalisation impact on Developed and Developing

2) ~~Crunch paragraph~~ countries

3) Developed countries benefited the most from globalisation than developing countries.

a) Advanced technological integration

b) Increased economic opportunities growth

c) Increased investment opportunities

d) Access to global talent

e) Innovation and research collaboration

4) Gains of Developing countries from globalisation

a) Technological Leapfrogging

b) Market expansion

c) Foreign investments

d) Labor force utilization from developing countries

e) Access to Knowledge.

5) Developed countries benefited more than developing countries from globalisation

- a) Technological dominance
- b) Trade surplus increased.
- c) Economic and political stability attracts ^{investors} _{more}
- d) Access to skilled workforce.
- e) Research dependence of developing countries on developed countries

6) Conclusion

Essay:

Introduction:

Globalisation, like a river flows through landscape of nations, carrying with it opportunities and challenges. Will it nourish the established deltas or transform the barren

lands of developing countries?

Globalisation has benefited both developed and ^{developing} countries. This essay examines how the advantages and disadvantages are distributed among developed and developing countries, highlighting the complexities and factors that contribute to the varying outcome for each group.

It has helped developed countries in spread of technology across cross borders, increased economic opportunities, FDI, access to global talent and fostered research collaboration. Besides to it, it has played significant role in progressing the developing countries through market expansion, Labour force utilisation, Access to knowledge. But it has benefited developed countries more than developing due to their political, economic stability, technological dominance, and infrastructure development.

Globalisation means these countries are connected to each other more than before sharing ideas, and businesses. It impacts developed and developing countries in different way. For example, the inflow of FDI into developed countries were around \$1 trillion in 2020, whereas developing countries received about \$700bn. (Source: UN Conference on Trade and Development) So, it impacts differently on both. Therefore

Developed countries benefit the most.

Globalisation has intensified the spread of technology across borders. Many developing countries contributed significantly to the technological advancements in recent years. Globalisation enhances the technology spread by easier access to knowledge and increased international competition. Developed countries benefited from each other through globalisation.

For example in (1995-2014) the G5 countries (US, Japan, Germany, France, UK) produced 75% of global patented innovations. (IMF Report, 2018).

Hence, globalisation stimulates the spread of technology across countries and benefit them.

Globalisation has opened up new markets for goods and services. They can tap into emerging markets and regions with growing consumer bases, leading to increased export opportunities. It has enabled the

developed countries to expand their exports to new and emerging markets. For example, German automakers like BMW and Mercedes-Benz export their vehicles to various countries, benefiting from increased demand and access to diverse customer bases. Amazon, originating in United States, operating globally, providing consumers access to wider range of products and creating increased economic opportunities through globalisation.

These examples demonstrate that how globalisation has diversified and expanded market reach for developed countries, leading to increased economic opportunities in various sectors.

Additionally, globalization has enhanced the investment potential in advanced countries. It has boosted investment in developed countries by fostering cross-border

business activities. Developed countries typically have well established infrastructure, stable political system, and abundant resources and these all factors attract foreign investment.

For instance, Countries like Canada has witnessed foreign investment in major projects such as transportation, energy, to enhance connectivity and economic development. Germany and Japan are known for their advanced manufacturing sectors, and they benefit from participating in the global value chains, enhancing their global competitiveness.

(Reference: World Economic Forum -

The global competitiveness report-2019).

These examples show case that how developed countries with their advanced infrastructure, favourable business environment, tend to attract the significant share of global investment due to globalisation.

Another Besides the aforesaid points, there's another aspect that globalisation has increased opportunities for developed countries to attract

the foreign skilled professionals from all around the world. Globalisation has made it easier for developed countries to attract the international students for higher education.

For example, countries like United Kingdom and Canada offer world class universities that draw students from diverse backgrounds. These students contribute to the local work force after graduation.

The United States, particularly Silicon valley, has benefited from the influx of skilled immigrants who contribute to technology sector. For instance, Indian immigrants have played a significant role in Silicon valley's success.

These examples underscore how globalisation has enabled developed

countries to access a diverse and skilled global talent pool.

Furthermore, it has benefited the developed countries in domains of innovation and research collaboration.

It has facilitated the exchange of ideas and knowledge across

borders. Developed countries attract top-tier researchers, scientists and experts from different parts of

world due to their established institutions and well funded research

programmes. This influx of global talent brings diverse perspectives and experiences, contributing to rich research environment. For instance,

The European Organisation for Nuclear research in Switzerland fosters international collaboration in particle physics. This example shows

that developed countries benefit from globalisation in innovation and research, leveraging their resources, expertise, and global connections to

advance knowledge and derive technological progress.

Many developing countries have adopted more advanced technologies due to globalisation. Many developing countries lacked extensive landline infrastructure due to their late entry

into telecommunications. With the invent of mobile phones, these countries leapfrogged the need for landline and quickly robust mobile networks. For example,

In Kenya, the lack of traditional banking infrastructure led to rapid adoption of mobile money services like M-pesa, allowing people transfer money and make payment using their phones. Another example,

is that some developing countries with limited access to reliable electricity grids have embraced solar energy solutions. Countries like India, Pakistan, and parts of

Africa have made significant strides in developing solar energy system to provide electricity to remote areas. The lack of access

to quality education in some developing countries has been addressed

through online learning platforms.

With help of internet, students

can access to educational resources

and courses from all around world.

These examples showcase that

how globalisation and advancements in technology have enabled them

to embrace more advanced solutions.

In addition to it, globalisation has

increased market expansion in

these states by facilitating the

flow of goods, services, capital,

and information across borders.

This has opened new opportunities

for businesses to access larger

consumer bases. Developing countries

have become major player in

global market and export market. For instance, China and Vietnam have attracted foreign direct investment (FDI) due to their lower labour costs and favourable business environments. As a result, they became an integral part of global chain supply.

(Reference: World Bank - Global Value Chains in Developing Countries)

Countries like Kenya and Ethiopia have become significant exporters of fresh fruit and vegetables to international markets. These countries benefited from online market places and e-commerce platforms to reach international customers directly. Hence, globalisation has enabled developing countries to promote ^{faster} businesses and industries and expand their markets, leading to economic growth.

Furthermore, Globalisation has played a significant role in increasing the FDI in developing countries. Many developing countries have abundant natural resources, attract foreign investment in sectors like mining, energy, and agriculture. These countries often have lower labor costs, making them attractive for manufacturing and outsourcing.

Due to globalisation, in Ghana, foreign investment has supported expansion and modernisation of country's energy sector.

(Reference: African Development Bank - Ghana Country Strategy Paper). In Bangladesh, ready made garment industry, supported by foreign investment, has become a key driver of export earnings. (World Trade Organisation - Bangladesh - Trade performance).

Therefore, these examples highlight that how foreign investment impacted developing countries by fostering economic growth, job creation, and improved infrastructure.