

Essay:

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

Outline

1) Introduction

Thesis statement

Globalisation impact on Developed and Developing

2) ~~Crunch paragraph~~ countries

3) Developed countries benefited ^{more} ~~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

elaborate

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: No headings in the essay.

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

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 ~~the~~ cross borders, increased economic opportunities, ^{do not simply enlist points} ~~FDI~~, access to global talent and fostered research collaboration. Besides ^{Contrarily, some believe that it has been more beneficial to developing countries} to it, it has played significant role in progressing the developing countries ~~that~~ in market expansion, Labour force utilisation, ^{and} Access to knowledge. But it has benefited developed countries ~~more~~ than developing due to their political & economic stability, technological dominance, and Infrastructure development.

→ Create clear distinction b/w the paragraphs

Globalisation means these countries are connected to each other more than before ^{Give proper definition in Conclude Paragraph.} 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 \$170bn. (Source: UN Conference on Trade and Development) So, it impacts differently ~~is~~ on both. Therefore

Developed countries benefit the most.

Transition Thesis.

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.

Current discussion is found in developed countries

Address who benefited more in the beginning

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

Continue directly from here

Hence, globalisation stimulates the spread of technology across countries and benefit them. *This is general. Not specific to developed countries.*

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

General, not specific to developed countries

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, is 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

Overlong
Paragraph

Unnecessary
details.

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 - ^{One example paragraph.}

The global competitiveness report-2019).

These examples show case that how developed countries with their

advanced infrastructure, favourable business environment, ^{Sum up the general idea in the concluding sentence} tend to attract the significant share of global investment due to globalisation.

Another Besides the a forementioned points, ^{globalisation has relaxed the human resource pool} there is another aspect that ^{for developed countries} globalisation has increased opportunities for developed countries to attract ^{Start the topic sentence.}

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}

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

programs. 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. *Transition to Anti-thesis*

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 *Sentence structure.*

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 payments using their phones. *How does that relate to globalisation?* Another example,

is that some developing countries with limited access to reliable electricity grids have embraced solar energy solutions.

Like India, Pakistan, and parts of *Again how is that benefit of globalisation*

Africa have made significant strides in developing solar energy system to provide electricity to remote areas. ^{Separate paragraph} 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. ^{Whenever any details are such point in other.}

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)

One example for me argument.
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 customer directly. Hence, globalisation

has enabled developing countries to ^{fasten} promote businesses and industries, and expand their markets, leading to economic growth.

Only detailed Paragraphs.

Furthermore, Globalisation has played a significant role in increasing the FDI in developing countries. Many developing countries have abundant natural resources, which attract foreign investment in sectors like mining, energy, and agriculture. These countries

often have lower labor costs ^{repeatedly}, making them attractive for ^{already discussed} manufacturing and outsourcing. ^{is previous paragraph.}

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

(Reference: African Development ^{Reference of argument} ^{don't match})

Banks — 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.

Incomplete

	Category	Total marks	Obtained marks
Content	Qualitative analysis	10	2
	Quantitative analysis	10	2
	Validity & Reliability	10	3
	Relevance	10	2
Language	Sentence structure	5	2
	Vocabulary	5	2
	Clarity	5	1
	Command of language	5	2
	Expression	5	1
Structure	Outline	5	2
	Introduction	5	1
	Body paragraphs	5	1
	Conclusion	5	0
Coherence	Cohesion	5	1
	Coherence	10	1
Total			23