

REVIEW ARTICLE

## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Engida Anjulo Biru<sup>1\*</sup>, Chalchissa Amentie

<sup>1</sup>Department of Management, Arba Minch University, College of Business and Economics, Chamo Campus, Ethiopia.

<sup>2</sup>College of Business and Economics, Jimma University, Ethiopia.

\*Corresponding Author: Engida Anjulo Biru

**Abstract:** The concept, globalization is a multi-dimensional and multifaceted process that encompasses the dimensions of political, economic, social and cultural that have been variously explained in different terms and settings. Globalization might bring new opportunities to developing countries such as greater access to global markets, accelerate technology transfer from more developed countries, holds out promise improved productivity and increased efficiency. However, globalization has also thrown up new challenges to developing countries like volatility in financial market, abuse of labour, environmental degradations, etc. The debates on the benefits of globalization are fierce. The purpose of this systematic review work was to explore and discuss the benefits and drawbacks of globalization on developing countries in multiple fields such as economic and trade processes, education, health systems, cultural effects, political effects and etc. To achieve this purpose, the reviewer used different inclusion and exclusion criteria and selected only 23 published articles, which were published in between 2005 to 2022. The findings of this study exposed that globalization had both positive and negative impacts on the developing countries. So, nations' governments, businesses, individuals and private and public organizations throughout the world need to take the initiatives and responsibility to manage globalization by creating treaties and agreements to produce mutually beneficial solutions, to minimize the harms and maximize the opportunities and benefits of globalization on the developing countries. As a limitation, this study did not cover all the dimensions of the impact of globalization on developing countries.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Benefits, Draw backs, Developing countries.

**JEL Classification:** M10, M20, M31

Article Received: 02 April 2024

Revised: 16 April 2024

Accepted: 22 April 2024

### INTRODUCTION

The concept, globalization is a multi-dimensional and multifaceted process that encompasses the dimensions of political, economic, social and cultural that have been variously explained in different terms and settings. Thus, viewed from a general perspective, as Chigbo, N. (2013) mentioned that the concept of globalization is broad and diverse and can be classified into three dimensions/clusters, which is globalization as implying global culture, globalization as

the expression of the global political order, and globalization as depicting a global economy. So, in this regard, it is viewed that globalization is generally the process of growing interconnection and interdependence in the modern world (Hamdi, F. M. 2013, Hartungi, R., 2006, Islam, M. S. B. & Mukit, M. M. H., 2019). As it is mentioned by Akinsola, A.O. (2019), globalization may be described as the interaction and integration of various countries of the world to come

together under one umbrella (global village) for the purpose of trades and investments, economic transactions, bilateral relationships, interface of cultures among others.

It is facilitated by information technology and communication. Continually Akinsola mentioned that globalization is not new, but has been in operation since the period of the Trans- Atlantic Trade (15th–19th centuries) and Colonialism (1870s and 1900) till this present time. Thus, Africa has been exposed to the practice of globalization for a reasonable number of years. However, globalization has its positive and negative impacts on Africa, as one of the continents which globalization has spread to.

So, when we see its impacts on developing countries it can be seen in multiple ways. Globalization has intensified interdependence and competition between economies of the nations in the world market (Hamdi, F. M., 2013, Sharma, N. K., 2013).

This is reflected in regard to trading in goods and services and in movement of capital, labor and employment, environment. As a result domestic economic developments of developing countries are not determined entirely by domestic policies and market conditions.

Rather, they are influenced by both domestic and global policies set up by the global community. Globalization might bring new opportunities to developing countries such as greater access to global markets, accelerate technology transfer from more developed countries, holds out promise improved productivity and increased efficiency (Awuah, G. B. & Amal, M., 2011, Ibrahim, A. A. 2022). However, globalization has also thrown up new challenges to developing countries like volatility in financial market, abuse of labor, environmental degradations, etc. The debates on the benefits of globalization are fierce (Hartungi, R., 2006).

The major objective of this review work is to explore the impacts of globalization on the developing countries. So, that people can identify clearly the negative and positive impacts of globalization on the developing countries economy, politics, culture and many dimensions in order to set strategies and find

ways to minimize the harms and maximize the opportunities and benefits. The specific objectives of this review work are:

- To clearly explore and figure out the impacts of globalization on the developing countries.
- To assess and examine the definitions of globalization provided by different scholars

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### The Impacts of Globalization on Developing Nations

#### Trade and Industry

As it is mentioned in the study of Hartungi, R., (2006), the liberals view trade globalization as the positive-sum game. In this global game, the positive-sum game will bring mutual benefit or win-win effect to both players without the consequence of any losers. So according to Hartungi, trade globalization should be seen as zero-sum game and since there is only a winner if there is a loser.

In any game, any interaction among players brings the consequence in which one player gain directly correlates to the loss of others. In other words, the winners will win at the expense of the losers. Many developing countries have weak economic, legal, and political institutions, making them vulnerable to high levels of corruption, insecurity, and conflict.

This situation is worsened due to lack of competitiveness in term of labour, technology and skills. In the opposite, the developed countries have already had better infrastructure, highly skilled labors, advanced technology and good managerial skills. That in turns makes developing countries unattractive for foreign direct investment.

Therefore, free trade as a game is an unfair competition and will only benefit the highly industrialized countries. Advocates of trade liberalization argue that it can induce technological innovation, undermine elite privilege, and thus contribute to general economic growth (Stallings, B., 2001, Sharma, N. K., 2013). This can happen, but so can the opposite. The imported technology can crowd out local technology and

investment, while corruption can be induced by new links with MNC's operating in developing countries. In short, whether trade liberalization benefits the general population often depends on factors other than trade liberalization itself, such as governance, income distribution and policies of equity promoted by the government.

The infant industry in developing countries is hard to compete with more mature industries in highly industrialized countries without protection. Protection will enable the infant industries in developing countries to become sufficient strong and competitive when protection is eventually lifted. Many highly industrialized countries such as Japan, USA, and Germany are widely known as protectionist regime before reaching maturity.

Before the 1970s, most of Indonesian exports comprised low value added exports such as coffee, rubber, rattan or mining products such as timber, raw oil, and nickel (Hamdi, F. M., 2013, Gupta, S., 2022). Since then, Indonesian government tried to develop national industry that would support more added value exports. In the early 1990s, Indonesian government started the project of national car industry using local contents as many as possible. National car project was selected among other industries due to the fact that at that time (early 1995) automotive industry exports only amounted to \$250 million while imports were over \$1.5 billion.

This newly born industry certainly had an adverse effect on the market share of Japanese cars, which had dominated Indonesian automotive market. Soon after the announcement of the national car project the Japanese government reacted outrageously. The Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said that Japan was examining various aspects of the issue, including taking Indonesia to the World Trade Organization in which Indonesia is also a member (Hartungi, R., 2006, Hamdi, F. M., 2013, Gupta, S., 2022).

So, in the above mentioned points' sense, globalization through trade liberations is more beneficial to industrialized countries for opening fast-growing, huge foreign markets for goods. In global trade the strong states could exercise their power using trading institutions such as WTO to justify

punishment or sanction to other countries that oppose their interests or foreign policies. Such cases have been found in Libya, Iraq and Cuba (Hartungi, R., 2006). Small weak states suffer from a lack of choice in their global trade relations.

They have little or no influence in the creation and enforcement of rules in the system and have little control over their own integration into the world economy. Technology leap-frog argument from liberal point of view assumes that globalization through trades will benefit developing countries in catching up the newest technology without the need to invest or to research. Foreign direct investors (FDI's) of global companies, bring huge capital, expertise and new technology to developing nations.

To some extents this argument might be true; however the FDI's presence in the developing countries might also bring the consequences that foreign capital brought by FDI's is being used in speculative attacks against weak currencies of developing countries constitutes a real threat to economic stability and to the level of employment in these countries. Furthermore, the developing nations will be confronted from any front to attract FDI's (Hartungi, R., 2006, Hamdi, F. M., 2013, Gupta, S., 2022, Awuah, G. B. & Amal, M., 2011).

### ***Economic and Trade Processes Field***

Globalization helps developing countries to deal with rest of the world increase their economic growth, solving the poverty problems in their country (Hamdi, F. M. 2013). In the past, developing countries were not able to tap on the world economy due to trade barriers.

They cannot share the same economic growth that developed countries had. However, with globalization the World Bank and International Management encourage developing countries to go through market reforms and radical changes through large loans (Aslam, M. H. & Azhar, S. M. (2013). Many developing nations began to take steps to open their markets by removing tariffs and free up their economies.

The developed countries were able to invest in the developing nations, creating job opportunities for the poor people (Hamdi, F. M., 2013). It is clear to see that globalization

has made the relationships between developed countries and developing nations stronger, it made each country depend on another country. As it is mentioned by Hamdi, (2013), developing countries depend on developed countries for resource flows and technology, but developed countries depend heavily on developing countries for raw materials, food and oil, and as markets for industrial goods.

One the most important advantages of globalization are goods and people are transported easier and faster as a result free trade between countries has increased, and it decreased the possibility of war between countries (Moazzam, M. S. R. 2022). Furthermore, the growth in the communication between the individuals and companies in the world helped to raise free trade between countries and this led to growth economy. However, globalization has many economy and trade advantages in the developing countries, we must also note the many disadvantages that globalization has created for the poor countries (Hartungi, R., 2006, Hamdi, F. M., 2013, Gupta, S., 2022, Awuah, G. B. & Amal, M., 2011). According to (Hamdi, F. M., 2013), one reason globalization increases the inequality between the rich and poor, the benefits globalization is not universal; the richer are getting rich and the poor are becoming poorer.

Many developing countries do benefit from globalization but then again, many of such nations do lag behind. Hamdi (2013) continually mentioned that on the other hand, developed countries set up their companies and industries to the developing nations to take advantages of low wages and this causing pollution in countries with poor regulation of pollution. Furthermore, setting up companies and factories in the developing nations by developed countries affect badly to the economy of the developed countries and increase unemployment.

### ***Labor and Employment***

Fear of losing foreign investors, the government of developing countries start to compete each other to deregulate their policy to attract FDI's, MNC's, a competition described by some as a "race to bottom" as government dismantle regulatory structures ensuring that wages and taxes and remain low (Sharma, N. K. 2013, Hamdi, F. M.,

2013). If the government of developing nation tries to regulate foreign MNC's by increasing minimum wage, labor safety standards, etc. it might risk that MNC's relocate their business to other developing countries. As it is mentioned by Moazzam, M. S. R. (2022), the developing-country labors, who were probably already on low wages by any standards, lack of union representative and legal protections are forced to take the jobs that exploit them.

Child labour and other gross labour abuses by global companies operating in developing countries are also other issues. He continually stated that in certain industry sector, there are some evidences that could prove these claims. In garments industry, for instance, some of MNC's in this industry like Gap and Levi-Strauss has produced their garments in many developing countries. However, as a result of fierce global competition, these firms looked for the countries that could produce both the raw materials (like textiles), and provide full-package services from cutting, sewing to packaging.

Traditionally, China and India had the competitive advantage to provide raw materials and full-package of service in garment industries (Moazzam, M. S. R., 2022). This is a threat of some smaller developing countries, which rely their foreign exchange and employment mostly on garments export. Fears that global retailers and brand-name MNC's in this industry relocated their production in these giant countries and would result a potential millions of jobs losses, some smaller developing countries had to allow their labor wages remain low and be exploited.

Owing to global competition pressure, in the early 1980s the global company such as Nike start searching for alternative, lower-cost producer. The company worked with its lead suppliers to open up manufacturing plants in Indonesia, China and Vietnam benefiting low wages and abundant number of labors. These factors permitted Nike to grow at an impressive rate over the last several decades (Lee, E. & Vivarelli, M., 2006).). Since then Lee still mentions that Nike had been criticized for outsourcing its products in factories/countries where low wages, poor working conditions, and human rights problems were rampant.

Reports by a variety of NGOs and labor activists claimed that there were rife with exploitation, poor working conditions, and a range of human rights and labor abuses.

There were underpaid workers in Indonesia, child labor in Cambodia and Pakistan, and poor working conditions in China and Vietnam (Lee, E. & Vivarelli, M. (2006). Since, globalization make the barrier among nations is increasingly becoming irrelevant, highly skilled workers, professionals and capital owners in developing countries are now free to move with their resources where they are most demanded.

As the consequences, there are highly skilled workers migration and capital flow and brain drain from south to north attracted by better salary and/or investment opportunities in the north, which could have harmful consequences for long-term growth of the countries in the south (Islam, M. S. B., & Mukit, M. M. H. (2019).

### ***Intellectual Property Right***

When developing countries join the global organization, they are bound with intellectual property right agreement. They are coerced into an agreement, which transfer millions of dollars' worth of monopoly profits from poor countries to wealth countries under the property right law (Hamdi, F. M., 2013). The agreement related to intellectual properties such as trade-related intellectual property rights (TRIPS), TRIMs using global organization GATT, have been set up.

However, all these agreements is far from favorable for developing words as it only represented the most strongest and competitive MNC's and industrialized countries. In TRIPS, for instance, property right agreement in computer software, pharmaceuticals only to protect industrialized countries based firms, which have comparative advantage in these products (Moazzam, M. S. R., 2022). In this agreement, the owner of intellectual property right has 20 years monopoly right, and of those who break the agreement will face severe trade sanction.

The implication of patenting seeds, plants would make small farmers in developing countries dependent on the MNC's that own the patents.

In turn, this could lead to fundamental changes in the way agriculture is practiced in developing countries by facilitating the growth of global agribusiness operated by MNC's and the decline of small farms own by farmer in developing countries.

In addition, if the use of patented seeds became the norm and implied strictly, MNC's would dominate the world's food supply. In Indonesia, there are also quite a few evidence have shown how the global rule implemented in TRIPS and TRIMS is working mainly to protect the interest of industrialized countries and MNC's rather than developing countries Hamdi, F. M., 2013, Gupta, S., 2022, Awuah, G. B. & Amal, M., 2011).

A range of intellectual property right theft own by American MNC's has been identified including rampant software, and book piracy; pharmaceutical patent infringement (Office of United States representative, report, 2006). It is also identified as weak intellectual property right enforcement.

Therefore, the USA has placed Indonesia on the priority watch list. Owing to international pressure; Indonesian government has to agree to numerous international conventions on intellectual property right.

These include the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the WIPO Copyright Treaty, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Trademark Law Treaty, the Nice Agreement for the International Classification of Unclassified Goods and Services and the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning International Patent Classification. Since then Indonesia need to periodically intensify actions against copyright piracy or will be trenchantly criticized from global community.

In 2001, due to constant pressure from MNC's and US government the Indonesian judiciary system began consideration of certain intellectual property right cases in the commercial courts. In a landmark case in 2001, a US software company won a civil suit against five retailers for selling computers bundled with pirated software. As it is still mentioned by Hamdi (2013), the new copyright law in Indonesia came into force in July 2003.

The law contains a number of important provisions long sought by MNC's operating in this country including provision for the issuance of an implementing regulation on optical disks (OD), criminal penalties for end-user piracy and the ability of right holders to seek civil injunctions against pirates. Indonesian president at that time, Megawati Soekarnoputri signed the OD regulation into law in October 2004 (Hamdi, 2013).

The outgoing minister of industry and trade issued two ministerial decrees required to implement the OD regulation. The copyright law establishes rights to license, produce, rent or broadcast audiovisual, cinematographic, and computer software. It stipulates a 50-year term of protection for many copyrighted works as stipulated by TRIPS Agreement. Periodic raids have taken place result in the seizure of sizable caches of pirated OD products (Islam, M. S. B. and Mukit, M. M. H., 2019).

If copyright law is very strictly applied and the students are required to buy a book that will cost more than their living expense for a month, (like some foreign textbooks are) there will not many of them could effort to have it. Meanwhile, unlike their counterpart in industrialized countries many libraries in developing countries could only provide very limited exemplar of required textbooks. This will lead to the situation where there will be quite reasonable number of students be jailed due to the inevitability to pay fine for breaking the copyright law.

This situation will also make the future generation of developing countries be denied from the newest technology and knowledge. Under the incentives created by the global system of patenting, copyright and intellectual property right protection, the global player in pharmaceutical industries will be more interesting in producing medicine for the rich rather than the poor (Aslam, M. H. and Azhar, S. M. (2013).

### ***Environment***

As it is stated in the work of Islam, M. S. B. and Mukit, M. M. H. (2019), the environmentalists or greens concern that globalization is encouraging more economic growth, mass consumption and large-scale economic activities and thus excessive exploitation of renewable and non-renewable

resources. A similar problem arises with the exploitation of other scarce resources such as minerals, raw materials, and waters (Hamdi, 2013).

As a result, there will be faster environment degradation around the world. Since, developing nations is great supplier of raw materials, the greatest degradation will be seen in these regions (Moazzam, M. S. R., 2022). Indonesia owns one of the largest areas of tropical forest in the world. In fact, Indonesia possesses very rich biodiversity in its forest cover, with over a dozen major forest formations (Hamdi, 2013). Some Indonesian island such as Borneo, Sumatra, and Irian Jaya was once covered with dense rainforests.

With swampy coastal areas fringed with mangrove forests and a mountainous interior, much of the terrain was virtually impassable and unexplored. Headhunters ruled the remote parts of the island until a century ago. However, starting the 1980s these islands underwent a remarkable transition (Lere, I., 2014).

There have been illegal logging and forest fire that will endanger environment. In a discussion paper the World Wide Fund for Nature have mentioned that while some fire are set by natural caused such as long draught many are set deliberately, by commercial interests (Lere, I., 2014)).

Fire has been used as a cheap method of land clearing; the tropical forest has been converted to rubber, oil palm and timber plantations (Hamdi, 2013). While the majority of plantations are owned by Indonesian companies quite reasonable number of the large plantation companies with large concession are owned by foreign companies (Hartungi, R., 2006).

Greens also warn that people's sense of environmental awareness may be eroding as economic process spread out over greater distance creating transnational pollution. When dumping of waste or toxic materials takes in location far away from where they live, individuals will be less aware. Here again, the developing nations will be seen as lucrative and comfortable place to dump those materials. Uncontrolled growth in population due to industrialization and

economic growth will worsen this problem (Ibrahim, A. A. 2022).

The current process of globalization around the world makes more products and services available around the world, much more than are required for the sustenance of the world population. With easy credit facilities, the populations of developed countries have already embarked on the extravagant consumption pattern that cannot be sustained through the resources of this planet.

The result is considerable resource exhaustion and environmental degradation around the world. Increased air pollution leading to climate change, excess use of water resources, water pollution, and ensuing diseases, exploitation of forestry and fishing resources, habitat destruction and a loss in biodiversity. These fears are vindicated by World Health Organization which reported in 2008 that in past 30 years, 30% of the world's natural habitat has been destroyed.

Amount of fresh water plants and animals has been reduced by 50% and forest covered areas have been reduced by 10% (Aslam, M. H., & Azhar, S. M., 2013). Aslam (2013), additionally mentioned that further, overconsumption in developed countries exhausts resources, produces greenhouse gases and toxic waste products. The role of supranational agencies like WTO has also been criticized. Measures for fighting deforestation include non-tariff measures such as trade prohibition on illegal logged timber and wood products (Aslam, M. H., & Azhar, S. M., 2013).

### ***Education and Health Systems***

Globalization contributed to develop the health and education systems in the developing countries. We can clearly see that education has increased in recent years, because globalization has a catalyst to the jobs that require higher skills set. This demand allowed people to gain higher education. Health and education are basic objectives to improve any nations, and there are strong relationships between economic growth and health and education systems.

Through growth in economic, living standards and life expectancy for the developing nations certainly get better. With more fortunes poor nations are able to supply

good health care services and sanitation to their people. In addition, the government of developing countries can provide more money for health and education to the poor, which led to decrease the rates of illiteracy. This is seen in many developing countries whose illiteracy rate fell down recently. It is truth that, living standards and life expectancy of developing countries increase through economic gains from globalization (Hamdi, F. M., 2013).

As it is mentioned in the work of Hamdi, (2013) the report of World Bank of 2004 indicates that With globalization, more than 85 percent of the world's population can expect to live for at least sixty years and this is actually twice as long as the average life expectancy 100 years ago. In addition, globalization helped doctors and scientists to contribute to discover many diseases, which spread by human, animals and birds, and it helped them to created appropriate medicines to fight these deadly diseases. For example, HIV/AIDS, swine flu and birds' flu whole world know about these diseases and they know how to avoid it.

By globalization, there are many international organizations, such as, Non-governmental Organization (NGO), World Health Organization (WHO) and UNESCO, trying to eliminate illiteracy and deadly diseases in the world and save the life. In spite of these positive effects of globalization to the education and health fields in the developing countries. However, globalization could have negative impacts also in these fields; globalization facilitates the spread of new diseases in developing nations by travelers between countries.

Due to increased trade and travel, many diseases like HIV/AIDS, Swine Flu, Bird Flu and many plant diseases, are facilitated across borders, from developed nations to the developing ones. This influences badly to the living standards and life expectancy these countries. And also Hamdi (2013), mentioned that in 2004 World Bank reported that the AIDS crisis has reduced life expectancy in some parts of Africa to less than 33 years and delay in addressing the problems caused by economic.

Another drawback of globalization is, globalized competition has forced many minds skilled workers where highly educated

and qualified professionals, such as scientists, doctors, engineers and IT specialists, migrate to developed countries to benefit from the higher wages and greater lifestyle prospects for themselves and their children. This leads to decrease skills labor in the developing countries (Takiyar, A. & Rao, N. V. M. 2020, Ali, S., 2005).

### ***Culture Effects***

Globalization has many benefits and detriment to the culture in the developing countries. Many developing countries cultures has been changed through globalization, and became imitate others cultures such as, America and European countries (Akinsola, A. O., 2019, Mikail, I. K., and Abdullah, A. I. L., 2017). Before globalization it would not have been possible to know about other countries and their cultures.

Due to important tools of globalization like television, radio, satellite and internet, it is possible today to know what is happening in any countries such as, America, Japan and Australia. Moreover, people worldwide can know each other better through globalization. For example, it is easy to see more and more Hollywood stars shows the cultures different from America (Akinsola, A. O., 2019).

In addition, today we can see clearly a heavily effect that caused by globalization to the young people in the different poor nations, it is very common to see teenagers wearing Nike T-Shirts and Adidas footwear, playing Hip-Hop music, using Apple ipad and iphone and eating at MacDonald, KFC and Domino's Pizza (Aslam, M. H. & Azhar, S. M., 2013). It is look like you can only distinguish them by their language. One the other hand, many developing countries are concerned about the rise of globalization because it might lead to destroy their own culture, traditional, identity, customs and their language.

Many Arab countries such as Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, as developing countries have affected negatively in some areas, their cultures, customs and traditional have been changed (Precious, O. U., 2010). They wear and behave like developed nations, a few people are wearing their traditional cloths that the used to. Furthermore, globalization leads to disappearing of many words and

expressions from local language because many people use English and French words. In addition, great changes have taken place in the family life, young people trying to leave their families and live alone when they get 18 years old, and the extended family tends to become smaller than before (Ugbam, O. C., Chukwu, B., & Ogbo, A., 2014).

## **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

### **Search Procedure**

For this study, the reviewer followed a systematic review approach. As Fink, (2019) mentioned “a research literature review is a systematic, explicit, and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing the existing body of completed and recorded work produced by researchers, scholars, and practitioners.” In this review work, the reviewer followed the direction set by Denyer & Tranfield, (2009), which is “locates existing studies, selects and evaluates contributions, analyses and synthesizes data, and reports the evidence in such a way that allows reasonably clear conclusions to be reached about what is and is not known.”

According to Meredith, J. (1993), a systematic review provides a summary of themes, issues, and theoretical contents in a specific research field. In addition to that, a systematic literature review discusses theoretical and methodological strengths and weaknesses within a research field and analyzes the current findings concerning a research question (Bortz, J., & Döring, N. (2013).

In this review work, twenty three refereed articles related to the impacts of globalization on the developing countries were reviewed and analyzed. This is to mean that, the researcher used only secondary information which were collected by those articles chosen to be reviewed and analyzed based on the objectives of this review work. By reviewing and analyzing the chosen articles, the researcher outlined all addressed issues in detail and suggested some very important issues for future research work.

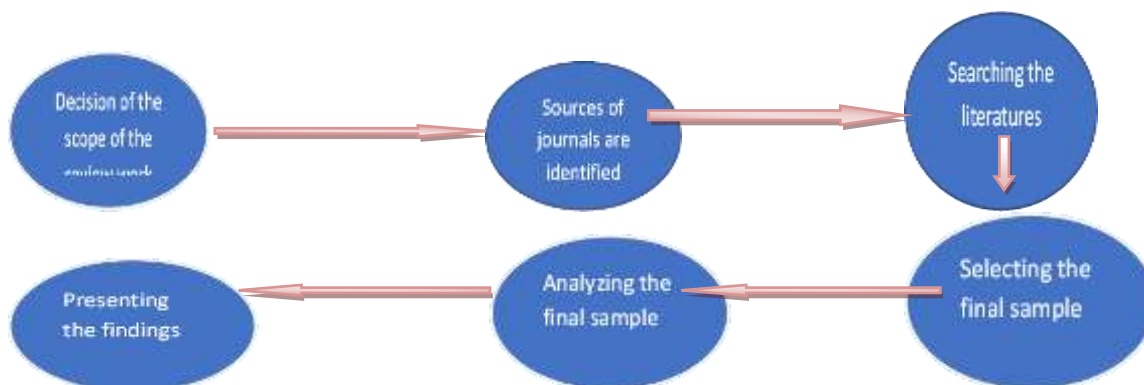
### ***Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria***

During the process of searching for the relevant articles for this study, the reviewer extracted and downloaded 50 articles which topics are related to the concept of



globalization and its impact on the developing countries from the digital libraries of Google Scholar, Scopus, Research gate and Emerald. However, to select only twenty three articles from these 50 articles, the reviewer implemented and used the below inclusion and exclusion. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were: First, articles needed to focus on the issue of globalization and its impacts on the developing countries. Second, the articles need to be published

during 2005-2022, that means article published before 2005 and after 2022 have been excluded. Third, those articles need to be published on the very known and reputable journals to maintain the quality of the articles. So, based upon the above inclusion and exclusion criteria, only twenty three articles were considered for this study. To display the search methodology, the following diagram is constructed by the reviewer:



**Figure1: Search methodology**

Source: Own computation, 2024

**Table 1: Summary of the reviewed articles**

S.No.	Author/s and year of publication	Topic of the article	Objectives of the study	Summary of the findings
1	AKINSOLA, A. O. (2019).	Impacts of globalization on African culture: the Nigerian example. Globalization, 42, 43.	To Examine some Nigerian values (such as sense of communal living, respect for elders and constituted authorities; respect for marriage institution; willingness of citizens to showcase their language, culture and tradition; good dress sense, rich local cuisines, and so on.) and how they are being encroached upon by the global trends.	-This study examined the impact of globalization on African culture. Even though the effect is both positive and negative, the negative influences are more pronounced. -Thus, African should harness the benefits that globalization proffers while being watchful that it does not rob Africa of her cultural heritage.
2	Ali, S. (2005).	The influence of globalisation on the national education policies of developing countries. Journal of Educational Research, 8(1), 14.	To explore the nature and impact of globalization on national policy in underdeveloped countries especially in the field of education.	-The nation states have to deal with the pressures exerted by both other influential states and these international organizations, which seriously curtails the capacity of states to formulate its policies independent of any foreign influence and in favor of its citizens. Given this complex context, educational policies, like every other policy formed in underdeveloped countries, respond more to the globalization process rather than national needs.
3	Aslam, M. H., & Azhar, S. M. (2013).	Globalisation and development: challenges for developing	To explore the challenges presented by the	-Current study highlighted some of these challenges in the areas of trade and industry, employment,

		countries. International Journal of Economic Policy in Emerging Economies, 6(2), 158-167.	globalization process to the developing countries in the areas of trade and industry, employment, poverty alleviating and income distribution, environment, and intellectual property rights	poverty alleviation and income distribution, environment and intellectual property rights. These challenges however do not mean that DCs are bound to fail. Countries in South East Asia as well as China, India and Brazil have shown that there are sufficient benefits of globalization for DCs also. -Globalization forces the governments and the private sectors of DCs to remove inefficiencies in order to gain global competitiveness
4	Awuah, G. B., & Amal, M. (2011).	Impact of globalization: The ability of less developed countries'(LDCs)' firms to cope with opportunities and challenges. European Business Review, 23(1), 120-132.	The purpose of this study is to contribute to the debate on the impact of globalization on the competitiveness of firms in least developed countries (LDCs).	-Building on a developed operational framework affecting the competitiveness of firms, some of the expected results are that firms' capabilities with regards to innovation, learning, and internationalization, which increase their competitiveness, are enhanced by institutional setups. -Second, establishing relationships with governmental and non-governmental institutions is crucial in terms of accessing resources, innovating, and entering into foreign markets.
5	Gupta, S. (2022).	Has globalisation hurt or helped developing nations.	To discuss the benefits and drawbacks from the point of view that globalization made in the developing countries in the three important fields such as economic and trade processes, education and health systems and culture effects.	Although globalization has many disadvantages, we believe that globalization has brought the developing countries many more benefits than the detriments. For example, we can see there is more and a biggest opportunity for people in both developed countries and developing countries to sell as many goods to as many people as right now, so we can say this is the golden age for business, commerce and trade.
6	Hamdi, F. M. (2013).	The impact of globalization in the developing countries. Developing Country Studies, 3(11), 142-144.	Evaluating the positive and negative impact of globalization on developing nations in the following proportions; Economic and Trade Processes Field, Education and Health Systems Culture Effects	-The size of direct foreign investment has increased and a lot of bad habits and traditions erased, but also globalization has brought many drawbacks to these countries as well. -Many customs and cultures are disappeared such as traditions clothes and some language and expressions have changed. In addition, the violence and drugs abuse are increased and a lot of deadly diseases have spread under the influence of globalization. However, although globalization has many disadvantages, we believe that globalization has brought the developing countries many more benefits than the detriments
7	Hartungi, R. (2006).	Could developing countries take the benefit of globalization International Journal of Social Economics, 33(11), 728-743.	-To provide philosophical discussions of various works, thinking of globalizations and new thoughts on how the developing countries might take benefit of	-At present, the impact of globalization will benefit mostly to industrialized countries or MNC's operating in developing countries. -Globalization will bring prosperity to developing world only if industrialized countries and MNC's are willing to adopt a code of conduct, which permits their profit motives to be harmonized

			globalization.	with the self-reliant interest of developing nations. The global rule must be changed in favor of developing countries.
8	Ibrahim, A. A. (2022).	The impact of globalization on Africa. In <i>The Impact of Globalization on Africa: Ibrahim, Alhaji Ahmadu. [SI]: SSRN.</i>	This paper was aimed to examine both the negative and the positive impacts of globalization on African states, and suggest some recommendations among which are to improve democratization process, make the task of poverty eradication more indigenous	-African countries themselves and those that hope to assist them must first and foremost recognize this fact and commit resources and energies to harnessing the capacity of the African poor for their development. -It is hoped that the global actors will realize that it is not beneficial to them or to anyone else to play globalization-game without the poor. -For globalization to ultimately be beneficial to everyone-the rich and the poor-all must have certain levels of capacity that permit them to effectively participate in the game
9	Islam, M. S. B., & Mukit, M. M. H. (2019).	Globalization: Blessing or Curse for the Economy of the Developing Countries. <i>International Journal of Science and Business (IJSAB)</i> , 3(1), 29-36.	The overall objective of this study is to explain economic impacts of globalization in developing countries	Although, globalization has many disadvantages, we believe that globalization has brought the developing countries many more benefits than the detriments. For instance, we can see there are more and bigger opportunities for people in both developed countries and developing countries to sell as many goods to as many people as right now and they are becoming well capable of leading an advanced and better living standards.
10	Lee, E., & Vivarelli, M. (2006)	The social impact of globalization in the developing countries. <i>Int'l Lab. Rev.</i> , 145, 167	The general aim of the project is to fill a gap in understanding-both theoretical and empirical – the impact of globalization.	-Neither employment creation nor the decrease in within-country inequality are automatically assured by increasing trade and FDI. -the employment effect can be very diverse in different areas of the world, giving raise to concentration and marginalization phenomena; - increasing trade and FDI do not emerge as the main culprits of increasing within-country income inequality in DCs, although some evidence emerges that import of capital goods may imply an increase in inequality via skill-biased technological change; -increasing trade seems to foster economic growth and absolute poverty alleviation, although some important counter-examples emerge.
11	Lere, I. (2014).	Globalization and development. The impact on Africa; A political economy approach. <i>OIDA International journal of sustainable development</i> , 7(9), 153-162.	The aim of this paper is to introduce the topic, conceptualizing and contextualizing the concepts of globalization and development, a brief historical origin of globalization, the impact of globalization on the development of African countries	There is no any country in the world that is in the process of developing in the name of globalization or has developed because of its involvement in the global economy. In other words, globalization at this juncture is seen as another new method of re-colonialization of African countries by those developed nations who were hitherto not part of the old colonialization to explore virgin land to operate and be part of the exploiters of the African countries.

12	Majekodunmi, A., & Adejuwon, K. D. (2012).	Globalization and African political economy: The Nigerian experience. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 2(8), 189	To investigate the political economy of globalization in the development process in Nigeria	After almost five decades of achieving political independence from the British, Nigeria is still battling with the most basic needs for an acceptable human development framework. With all its acknowledged endowments, both human and material, Nigeria's socio-economic growth has been painfully slow vis-à-vis other countries with similar social and economic profiles. The decline into poverty by a vast majority of Nigerians, and the miserable social indicators of the country has not been impressive.
13	Mamman, A., & Baydoun, N. (2009)	Managerial perspective on the impact of globalization in an African commercial bank: Implications for strategy implementation. International Journal of Organizational Analysis, 17(3), 184-201.	The purpose of this paper is to investigate the perceived impact of globalization amongst Nigerian bank managers and professionals.	-Respondents view the outcome of globalization as unfair. They also view globalization as endangering the economy and cultural values of Nigeria. -However, they see the benefits of globalization in terms of transfer of good management and business practices as well as flow of foreign direct investment. They also seem to believe that globalization is open enough to accommodate other economic and political systems. -However, they also believe that globalization hinders nation states to formulate policies favorable to the economy. -Similarly, the majority do not believe that the world will be a better and fairer place if all countries adopt the philosophy and principles underpinning globalization.
14	Mikail, I. K., & Abdullah, A. I. L. (2017).	The Impact of Globalization on African Culture and Politics. Journal of International Studies, 13, 1-14.	To analyze the effect of globalization and politics on the anthropological system in Africa.	-The effect of globalization on African culture, indicates that the integration of Africa through the conduit of globalization has already eroded the sovereign power of Africa, infused African culture and the democratic system of government, retarded their economic and educational systems, and turned the Africans to become vulnerable to western ideology. -This is a great set back to the Africans in building their nation states within the purview of their traditions, culture and belief.
15	Moazzam, M. S. R. (2022).	Globalisation and Its Impact on developing countries: Challenges and Opportunities. Harf-o-Sukhan, 6(1), 368-376.	The objective of this study is to illustrate how globalization has affected the economies of third-world nations	-Globalization needs to be supported and carried out in a way acceptable to all nations for it to succeed. Additionally, the forces of society and the government need to regulate the global marketplace properly. Richer and more technologically advanced nations should take the lead in this endeavor. It is a well-known reality that the lending organizations, such as the IMF and the World Bank, want the borrowing nations to execute structural reforms that will frequently worsen the poverty level in such countries. The developed nations stand to gain the most from this kind of interdependence if they are able to

				take advantage of the export capacity and relatively cheap manufacturing practices that characterize their peers
16	Precious, O. U. (2010).	Globalization and the future of African culture. <i>Philosophical Papers and Reviews</i> , 2(1), 1-8.	An attempt to outline and critically assess the impact of globalization on African culture	The need for a cultural renaissance of the African experience is a product of the current cultural evolution engendered by the cultural contacts of Africans with the west in historical moments of colonialism and globalization. This cultural contact has brought about a forced acculturation that has left the rich cultural heritage of Africa in a precarious condition of imminent extinction.
17	Sharma, N. K. (2013).	Globalization and its impact on the third world economy. <i>Crossing the Border: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies</i> , 1(1), 21-28.	The general objective of this study is to explain economic impacts of globalization in the third world countries	-Globalization is not seemed to be an effective measure in the third world to address their fundamental economic challenges such as massive poverty, increasing unemployment, multidimensional human deprivations, starvations, inequality and environmental degradations. -Globalization also opens some opportunities to all developing nations. So, it is suggested to reduce negative economic impacts of globalization. For this, government of the third world nations should work jointly with private sectors to improve supply constraints
18	Stallings, B. (2001).	Globalization and liberalization: The impact on developing countries. ECLAC.	The main objective of this study was to analyze the impact of globalization over the past several decades, particularly in terms of its effects on developing countries	Globalization has constrained government action to some extent, although less than is sometimes believed. The main constraints are the requirement for certainty about rules and the inviolability of private property, so that governments must find ways to offset the inequality generated by globalization without transgressing in the areas of FDI and financial globalization. .
19	Sufian, F., & Kamarudin, F. (2016).	The impact of globalization on the performance of Banks in South Africa. <i>Review of International Business and Strategy</i> , 26(4), 517-542.	-This paper aims to provide empirical evidence for the impact globalization has had on the performance of the banking sector in South Africa. -In addition, this study also investigates bank specific characteristics and macroeconomic conditions that may influence the performance of the banking sector.	-Positive impact of greater economic integration and trade movements of the host country, while greater social globalization in the host country tends to exert negative influence on bank profitability. -The results show that banks originating from the relatively more economically globalized countries tend to perform better, while banks headquartered in countries with greater social and political globalizations tend to exhibit lower profitability levels.
20	Takiyar, A., & Rao, N. V. M. (2020).	Impact of globalization on human rights: evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> , 47(12), 1453-1480.	The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of globalization and its multiple dimensions on human rights in	As per the results, overall globalization and social dimension of globalization do have a positive impact on human rights in long and medium term and, also, Granger-cause human rights. The political dimension of globalization

			Sub-Saharan Africa	has a positive relation with human rights, though there exists no causality between the two. On the other hand, the economic dimension of globalization fails to have a statistically significant impact on human rights. Impact of the social dimension of globalization dominates that of other dimensions of globalization.
21	Ugbam, O. C., Chukwu, B., & Ogbo, A. (2014).	The effects of globalization on African culture: The Nigerian perspective. IOSR Journal of Business and Management, 16(4), 62-71.	To examines some Nigerian values and explains how they are being invaded upon by the trend of globalization.	-Africans should look at those avenues where globalization has impacted positively in the Western society and use the same innovation to promote the Continent. -In this light, we can use the platform of social media, electronic and print media to project our dressing, moral values, sense of communal living, language, music, dance, medicine (Africa has highly medicinal leaves and trees) and food (Africa has a rich cuisine: vegetables, soups and so on). -This is because if Africans do not promote and project what they have, the Western worlds would continue to unleash their own culture on the former and portray it in bad light.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as we can see, the process of globalization has involved all the countries around the world. Developing countries such as India, China, Africa, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan have been affected by globalization, and whether negatively or positively, the economies of these countries have improved under the influence of globalization.

The size of direct foreign investment has increased and a lot of bad habits and traditions erased, but also globalization has brought many drawbacks to these countries as well. Many customs and cultures are disappeared such as traditions clothes and some language and expressions have changed. In addition, the violence and drugs abuse are increased and a lot of deadly diseases have spread under the influence of globalization.

However, although globalization has many disadvantages, we believe that globalization has brought the developing countries many more benefits than the detriments. For example, we can see there is more and a biggest opportunity for people in both developed countries and developing

countries to sell as many goods to as many people as right now, so we can say this is the golden age for business, commerce and trade in Africa and to the whole developing countries.

Lastly, nations' governments, businesses, individuals and private and public organizations throughout the world need to take the initiatives and responsibility to manage globalization by creating treaties and agreements to produce mutually beneficial solutions, to minimize the harms and maximize the opportunities and benefits of globalization especially in the developing countries.

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE STUDY

This study has identified some concerns about globalization and its impact on the developing nations where the issue became the topic of research in many parts of the world due to its broad acceptance and importance in business organizations and operations. So this studies paramount in adding value to construct clarity in the area of globalization and its impacts on the developing countries. And also it will contribute to the thematic analysis of

globalization and its effects. Also it will be opening another area of concern for researchers to consider various geographic and cultural issues as well as different dimensions where globalization affects either positively and negatively.

### LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

As it is known that there are strengths and weaknesses for every research study and article review, this review work has its own limitations as well. And these limitations can be a bench mark for future researchers in the area of study. Some of the limitations of this study are:

First, the sample size included in this review is too limited. Second, it is important to note the scope of the study which was toughly time bounded and severely affected by access limit due to published resource unavailability in open access and unable to access licensed institutional resource data bases. Thirdly, the systematic review of this study was based on a relatively limited number of databases for the identification of suitable studies.

Fourthly, this study also considered only articles written in English. And another shortcoming of this study is an inability to cover all the dimensions of the impact of globalization on developing countries. So, the future studies can address and consider the above mentioned shortcomings in reviewing papers related to the impact of globalization in developing countries.

### REFERENCES

1. Akinsola, A.O. (2019), "Impacts of globalization on African culture: The Nigerian example", *Globalization*, Vol. 42, pp. 43.
2. Ali, S. (2005), "The influence of globalisation on the national education policies of developing countries", *Journal of Educational Research*, Vol.8 No.1, pp. 14.
3. Aslam, M. H. and Azhar, S. M. (2013), "Globalisation and development: Challenges for developing countries", *International Journal of Economic Policy in Emerging Economies*, Vol.6 No. 2, pp. 158-167.
4. Awuah, G.B. and Amal, M. (2011), "Impact of globalization: The ability of less developed countries'(LDCs)' firms to cope with opportunities and challenges. *European Business Review*", Vol. 23 No.1, pp.120-132.
5. Bortz, J., Doring, N. *Forschungsmethoden und Evaluation für Human-und Sozialwissenschaftler*. In *Research Methods and Evaluation in Human and Social Sciences*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed.; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2006.
6. Denyer, D. and Tranfield, D. (2009), *Producing a systematic review*. In D. A. Buchanan & A. Bryman (Eds.), *The Sage Handbook of Organizational Research Methods* (pp. 671–689). Sage Publications Ltd.
7. Fink, A. (2019), *Conducting research literature reviews: From the internet to paper*. Sage publications.
8. Gupta, S. (2022), *Has Globalisation Hurt or Helped Developing Nations*.
9. Hamdi, F.M. (2013), "The impact of globalization in the developing countries", *Developing Country Studies*, Vol. 3 No.11, pp. 142-144.
10. Hartungi, R. (2006), "Could developing countries take the benefit of globalisation?", *International Journal of Social Economics*, Vol. 33 No.11, pp. 728-743.
11. Ibrahim, A. A. (2022), *The impact of globalization on Africa*. In *The Impact of Globalization on Africa*: Ibrahim, Alhaji Ahmadu. [SI]: SSRN.
12. Islam, M. S. B. and Mukit, M. M. H. (2019), "Globalization: Blessing or curse for the economy of the developing countries", *International Journal of Science and Business*, Vol. 3 No.1, pp. 29-36.
13. Lee, E. and Vivarelli, M. (2006), "The social impact of globalization in the developing countries", *Int'l Lab. Rev.*, 145, 167.
14. Lere, I. (2014), "Globalization and development: The impact on Africa; A political economy approach. *OIDA International journal of sustainable development*, Vol. 7 No.9, pp. 153-162.

15. Majekodunmi, A. and Adejuwon, K. D. (2012), "Globalization and African political economy: The Nigerian experience", *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, Vol. 2 No.8, pp. 189.
16. Mamman, A. and Baydoun, N. (2009), "Managerial perspective on the impact of globalization in an African commercial bank: Implications for strategy implementation", *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*, Vol.17 No.3, pp.184-201.
17. Meredith, J. (1993), "Theory building through conceptual methods", *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, Vol. 13 No.5, pp. 3-11.
18. Mikail, I. K. and Abdullah, A. I. L. (2017), "The impact of globalization on African culture and politics", *Journal of International Studies*, Vol. 13, pp.1-14.
19. Moazzam, M. S. R. (2022), "Globalisation and Its Impact on developing countries: Challenges and opportunities. Harf-o-Sukhan, Vol. 6 No.1, pp. 368-376.
20. Precious, O. U. (2010), "Globalization and the future of African culture", *Philosophical Papers and Reviews*, Vol. 2 No.1, pp.1-8.
21. Sharma, N. K. (2013), "Globalization and its impact on the third world economy", *Crossing the Border: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, Vol. 1 No.1, pp. 21-28.
22. Stallings, B. (2001), *Globalization and liberalization: The impact on developing countries*. ECLAC.
23. Sufian, F. and Kamarudin, F. (2016), "The impact of globalization on the performance of Banks in South Africa", *Review of International Business and Strategy*, Vol. 26 No.4, pp. 517-542.
24. Takiyar, A. and Rao, N. V. M. (2020), "Impact of globalization on human rights: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa", *International Journal of Social Economics*, Vol. 47 No.12, pp. 1453-1480.
25. Ugbam, O. C., Chukwu, B. and Ogbo, A. (2014), "The effects of globalization on African culture: The Nigerian perspective", *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*, Vol.16 No.4, pp. 62-71.