**HISTORY OF GLOBALIZATION AND ITS DRAMATIC EFFECT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LIKE PAKISTAN**

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## Abstract:

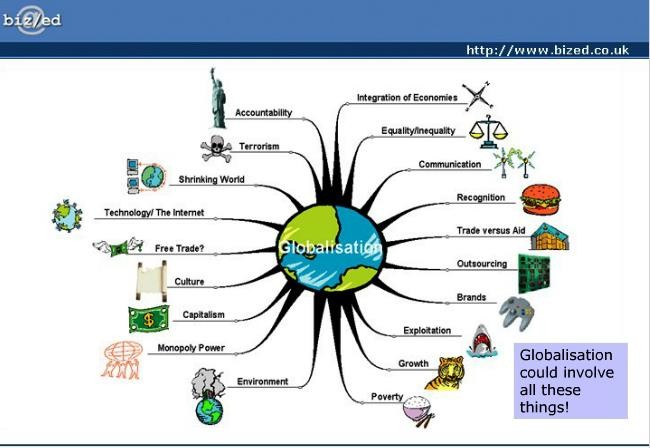
This manuscript will commence to explore the history of globalization and its intense effect in Pakistan. The theme is to cadre that issues that are to be face while adopting that globalization. We want to know that how different factors effect in the countries to adopt globalization. Globalization has become an increasingly fashionable concept in the social sciences. It is widely supposed that the process of economic “globalization” has taken place or is taking place, leading to a situation in which most economic activities have been internationalized and the nation-state has lost its capacity as a locus of economic governance. A truly “global” economy would thus be a new stage in economic associations of the international economy. We will explain the data used, methods employed, and variables chosen for our model. We will close with a discussion of our findings. This paper presents the various issues of Globalization in relating to Pakistan. The presented results clearly list that those factor are lot of importance in globalization.

**Key Words:**

Globalization, economic activities, internationalization

# Introduction:

Ammar, J., & Xu, S. (2018) examined that globalization is the emergence of the first global economy in the nineteenth century and the growth of the first manufacturing multinationals, such as Saint- Gobain, Siemens, and Singer Sewing Machines, business historians have revealed that firms have not only responded to globalization but also driven and framed it .Some have heralded a new era of globalization marked by rapidly growing world trade and capital movements. That the world economy is actually less integrated today than it was in the late 19th century .But such comparisons invite further scrutiny. Business historians have often been fringe players in the study of globalization, while political historians, economists, sociologists, and political scientists have taken it forward in exciting ways and have built a vast literature on the subject.

Steger, M.et al (2013) stated that extensively forthrightness of interdependent between nations and their economies is good chance for the poorer economies but itself it brings lots of challenges. The globalization proves beneficial only for those economies that have good economic governance and it become costly for those countries that have bad economic governance. Sudsawad.S, et al (2007) examined that Poor countries can only achieve good economic governance with sustainable economic development and by providing secured rights over property to the upcoming investors in their economy. Plummer.M.G, (2007) explored that besides its benefits it also produce unfavorable effect which is it trade agreement which will prove to be gainful for both the nations, in order to bring growth in the leads toward trade diversion which cause to increase in cost factors & trade agreements should be well defined before the free globalization process of ASEAN, this bloc should concentrate to involve developed countries in free trade agreement this will be more fruitful for the ASEAN members particularly. Stifung,et al (2007) examined that the phenomenon of economic integration the members of ASEAN consider the predispose of the globalization. Aekapol.C. et al (2009) pointed out that the growth of ASEAN is for strengthening economies relations is pity slow as it has been facing some challenges one them is the members of ASEAN countries.

Chongvilavan. A, et al (2009) explored that globalization has connected the people from different location of the world, due to this people has access to each other county’s information, products, goods and services easily. To access any part of the world has become easy because of globalization. Bhagwati.Z, et al (2007) examined that the discussion on the effects of regionalism at the world economic level is quite disputed, global free trade and the other side tells that the regionalism creates biased policies and it is the cause of obstacle in the path of globalization in the connection of above explained review of literature numerous scholars debate that in the result of regionalism trade diversion appears which is the spillover effect when the low cost nonmember country shifts to high cost countries it has been further debated that the regionalism is becoming harmful for the world trading process, as it encourage bias policies.

Krieger, T. & Meierrieks, D. (2011) examined that the regionalism is the only way which can lead towards globalization as the process reduces the obstacle which are political issues and also curtail its complexities, so regionalism is the first step towards global trade. Bharamshah.Z, et al (2007) examined that Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) is the hindrance in the process of liberalization and globalization, as it creates trade diversion, on the other hand another view has been observed that RTA is performing positive role as it increasing the market size and increasing the supply of inputs at the world level ."Globalization is no longer an option, it is a fact. Developing countries have either to learn to manage it far more skillfully, or simply drown in the global cross currents."

# The Research Objectives:

The study sought to achieve the following objectives:

* To explore that globalization effect its consequence in all Asian countries specially Pakistan.
* To check the globalization and its dramatic effect in Pakistan
* Does globalization affect the life of peoples and difficulties to adopt that?
* Does Globalization play a major role in Pakistan Economy?

# Significance:

The country will be able to know those issues and make necessary amendments to adopt globalization and make current structure and policy.

# Problem Statement:

The purpose of this study is to investigate how globalization impacts on the country like Pakistan and its dramatic consequence on overall World.

# Research Question for this study:

## How developing courtiers like Pakistan cadre the challenges of Globalization and in what way to grip the dramatic effect of Globalization.

**Literature Review:**

Ammar, J., & Xu, S. (2018) examined that globalization can be traced back till the 16th century when the West started to explore and discover for the new worlds and continents, bringing the English to Pakistan in form of East Pakistan Company, there first multinational was born for us and the rest is recorded history. M. M et al. (2017) examined that the leaders of Britain and the US fumbled with the idea of reconstructing the war-torn world monetary system with a focus on favoring. Pedersen, W., Vestel, V., & Bakken, A. (2017) investigated that who have suffered the hardships committed themselves to ensure that in future such catastrophic events can be dealt with and should never happen again.

Globalization is reshaping how we have traditionally gone about studying the social world and human culture and a field of globalization studies is now emerging across the disciplines studied by Appelbaum and Robinson, (2005). One was the emergence of a globalized economy involving new systems of production, finance and consumption and worldwide economic integration a second was new transnational or global cultural patterns, practices and flows, and the idea of global culture. A third was global political processes, the rise of new transnational institutions, and concomitantly, the spread of global governance and authority structures of diverse sorts. A fourth was the unprecedented multidirectional movement of peoples around the world involving new patterns of transnational migration, identities and communities. Yet a fifth was new social hierarchies, forms of inequality, and relations of domination around the world and in the global system as a whole.

Agbiboa, D.E. et al (2013) examined that these phenomena has proliferated, as have specific studies of the impacts of globalization on particular countries and regions and on gender and ethnicity, not to mention much pop treatment of the subject. Wibisono S, Louis WR and Jetten J (2019) studied that research agendas have branched out into an enormous variety of topics, from transnational sexualities, to global tourism, changes in the state, the restructuring of work, transnational care-giving, globalization and crime, the global media, and so on. Giddens, A. and W. Sutton, P. (2013) investigated that research points to the ubiquity of the effects of globalization. All disciplines and specializations in the academy, it seems, have become implicated in globalization studies, from ethnic, area and women’s studies, to literature, the arts, language and cultural studies, the social sciences, history, law, business administration, and even the natural and . Heine, J. & Thakur, R. (2011) explored that globalization is one of the key concepts of the twenty-first century, it is also true that it is one of the most hotly debated and contested. There is no consensus on what has been going on in the world denoted by the term „globalization‟; competing definitions will give us distinct interpretations of social reality studied by Rodrik D. et al (2014).

Theories of Globalization

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| **Theories of Globalization** | |
| **Theory of Liberalism** | Liberalism sees the process of globalisation as market-led extension of modernisation. it is a result of ‘natural’ human desires for economic welfare and political liberty. As such, transplanetary connectivity is derived from human drives to maximise material well-being and to exercise basic freedoms. These forces eventually interlink humanity across the planet. |
| **Theory of Feminism** | It puts emphasis on social construction of masculinity and femininity. All other theories have identified the dynamics behind the rise of trans-planetary and supra-territorial connectivity in technology, state, capital, identity and the like.Biological sex is held to mould the overall social order and shape significantly the course of history, presently globality. Their main concern lies behind the status of women, particularly their structural subordination to men. Women have tended to be marginalised, silenced and violated in global communication. |
| Theory of Eclecticism | They put emphasis on technology and institution building, national interest and inter-state compe­tition, capital accumulation and class struggle, identity and knowledge construction, rationalism and cultural imperialism, and masculinize and subordination of women. Jan Art Scholte synthesises them as forces of production, governance, identity, and knowledge. |
| Theory of Transformationalism | This theory has been expounded by David Held and his colleagues. Accord­ingly, the term ‘globalisation’ reflects increased interconnectedness in political, economic and cultural matters across the world creating a “shared social space”. Given this interconnectedness, globalisation may be defined as “a process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation in the spatial organisation of social relations and transactions, expressed in trans­continental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction and power.” |
| Theory of Postmodernism | Some other ideational perspectives of globalisation highlight the signifi­cance of structural power in the construction of identities, norms and knowledge. They all are grouped under the label of ‘postmodernism’. They too, as Michel Foucault does strive to understand society in terms of knowledge power: power structures shape knowledge. Certain knowledge structures support certain power hierarchies. |
| Theory of Constructivism | Globalisation has also arisen because of the way that people have mentally constructed the social world with particular symbols, language, images and interpretation. It is the result of particular forms and dynamics of consciousness. Patterns of production and governance are second-order structures that derive from deeper cultural and socio-psychological forces. Such accounts of globalisation have come from the fields of Anthropology, Humanities, Media of Studies and Sociology |
| Theory of Marxism | Marxism is principally concerned with modes of production, social exploi­tation through unjust distribution, and social emancipation through the transcendence of capitalism. Marx himself anticipated the growth of globality that ‘capital by its nature drives beyond every spatial barrier to conquer the whole earth for its market’. Accordingly, to Marxists, globalisation happens because trans-world connectivity enhances opportu­nities of profit-making and surplus accumulation. |
| Theory of Political Realism | Advocates of this theory are interested in questions of state power, the pursuit of national interest, and conflict between states. According to them states are inherently acquisitive and self-serving, and heading for inevitable competition of power. Some of the scholars stand for a balance of power, where any attempt by one state to achieve world dominance is countered by collective resistance from other states. |

Younas,et al.( 2014) explored that contending battle ground of such concepts is a leading edge of political conflict since the meanings of such concepts are closely related to the problems they seek to discuss and what kind of social action people will engage in. Knowledge claims are not neutral. They are grounded in situated social and historical contexts, often in competing social interests. Hobsbawm, E. et al .(2008) studied that these programs in a nutshell were aimed at liberalization of developing-countries markets. These reforms and conditionality‟s imposed laid basic foundation to open economies to steer the mechanism of economic integration giving birth to the most controversial of all among international organizations, the World Trade Organization. Heine, J. & Thakur, R. (eds.). (2011) investigated that Globalization encapsulates both description and perception. It means different things to different people. The description could either be the widening and deepening of international flows in a global common market or a perception could be to liberalize national and global markets a belief that free flows of information, trade, finance and skill will produce sustainable growth for human welfare. Mainly, the general views about globalization can be categorized into four main perspectives that are economic, technological, development, and societal respectively.

## Economic Impact:

 Improvements in Standards of Living

 Increased Competitions among Nations

 Investment and Market

 Talent

Widening Income Gap between the Rich and Poor

## Social Impact:

 Increased Awareness of Foreign Culture

 Loss of Local Culture

 Loss of local norms & value

## Environment Impact

 Environmental Degradation

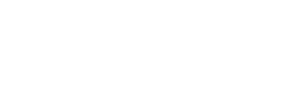
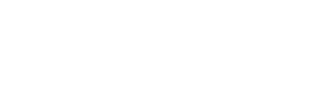
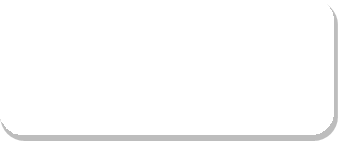
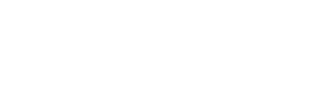
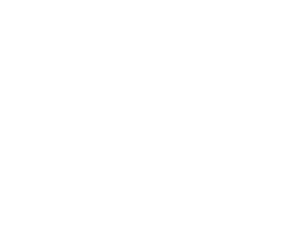
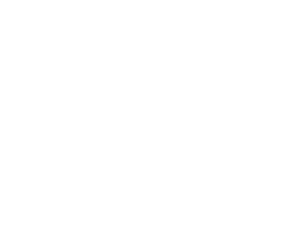
 Deforestation and Related Problems

 Global Warming

 Environmental Management

 Landsliding

# Theoretical Framework:



Free Trade

Globalization

Cultural Diversity

**CONNECTIVITY**

**AMONGST WORLD AND ITS DRAMATIC EFFECT**

International

Cooperation

**Hypothesis:**

H1: Free trade has a significant relationship with globalization.

H2: Cultural Diversity has a significant relationship with globalization.

H3: International Cooperation has a significant relationship with globalization.

# Free Trade:

Pedersen, W., Vestel, V., & Bakken, A. (2017) investigated that increase which also contributed to the pace of globalization. In the postwar years, the of globalization was quickened by the multilateral trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Wibisono S, Louis WR and Jetten J (2019) examined that liberalization of trade and investment; deregulation and privatization of national industries; and increasingly cheaper cost of foreign trade from technological developments in telecommunications and transportation For participating countries the main benefits of free foreign trade(unrestricted, liberalized trade) stem from the Increased access of their producers to larger, international markets.

Rodrik D.et al/ (2014) explored that a country opening to international trade (undertaking trade liberalization) also faces considerable risk associated with the strong competition in international markets. On the one hand, it can be argued that international competition creates the necessary pressures to prevent economic and technological stagnation to stimulate domestic producers to pro-duce better goods, and to lower the costs of production examined by Walsham et al. (2003).

# Cultural Diversity:

Majidi, Mohammad Reza. (2005) examined that the quality of diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monoculture, as in the global monoculture, or a homogenization of cultures, akin to cultural decay, For example, before Hawaii was conquered, the culturally diverse Hawaiian culture existed in the world, and contributed to the world's cultural diversity. Now Hawaii has been [Americanized](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americanize); the vast majority of its culture has been replaced with American culture studied by Stifung, R. (2007). The challenge of Globalization, Business Interest and Economic Integration In ASEAN. The phrase cultural diversity can also refer to having different cultures respect each other's differences. The phrase cultural diversity is also sometimes used to mean the variety of human [societies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Societies) or [cultures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture) in a specific region, or in the world as a whole. The culturally destructive action of globalization is often said to have a negative effect on the world's cultural diversity studied by Kumar et al.(2003).

With the onset of globalization, traditional nation-states have been placed under enormous pressures. Today, with the development of technology, information and capital are transcending geographical boundaries and reshaping the relationships between the marketplace, states and citizens. In particular, the growth of the mass media industry has largely impacted on individuals and societies across the globe. Although beneficial in some ways, this increased accessibility has the capacity to negatively affect a society's individuality Hakizamana.J et al. (2014) examined by the strength of identity of individuals and societies may begin to weaken we all possess a cultural identity that shapes us and give a meaning to our lives. In fact, we may state that we do not have a culture, but that we are a culture. We can only think, feel, believe, do from a particular cultural standpoint. It is true that cultural identity is not something static or fixed for ever and ever, but a dynamic reality studied by Chongvilavan.A. et . (2009).

***International Cooperation:***

Rana,Ijaz Ahmad. (2004) observed that the concept “globalization” is a metaphor for the vast changes taking place in relationships between the countries of the world. These changes include what we call international cooperation. Globalization is not a new phenomenon, but it has now reached a stage in which its impacts have profound effects on all countries. Archambault, I., Janosz, M., Dupéré, V., Brault, M. C., & Andrew, M. M. (2017) examined that the peoples of the world have been affected by “western” and there is remarkable similarity across countries, including in the goals and structure of their education systems. Although often used to refer only to economic linkages, globalization today is characterized by five major flows or movements of people within and across national boundaries, as workers, refugees and as tourists.

Dugan, Laura & Erica Chenoweth (2012) examined by the richer and more powerful the United States, for example, the more its ideas and images will flow to other American countries, at the same time that educated and skilled people emigrate from those countries to the United States. The information and knowledge gap between richer and poorer countries has gotten wider. On the other hand, the greater the variety or diversity of participants, the easier it is to maintain some measure of balance in relationships between the participants.

Cambridge, J. C. (2003) examined by major preoccupation, therefore, is whether the flows of globalization will eliminate valued and valuable differences between peoples, regions, and countries. The logic of free trade, for example, is that expanded markets for the products of countries currently poor will increase their capacity to buy the products of the countries currently rich. But the maximization of trade depends on insuring that each country has something unique to trade and through that trade generates enough income to consume goods and services from other countries explored by Ahmad et al (2004).

# Research Methodology:

The methodology that we chose arose out of the need to address our research problem, In the existing literature. The meaning of globalization with respect to Pakistan is not fully explored. First, the issue has not been directly studied; at best it has been discussed in passing. Second, studies that have dealt with this issue have focused only on some specific periods of the time and there is no continuity among the various studies during the history of Pakistan's effort to integrate with the rest of the world economy in the last about 60 years. Third, the past studies have engaged in single or fewer variables in their respective 'studies. However, we think that in order to explain the concept of globalization, a wider set of dimensions including the concerns of the host country and that of the foreign companies.

## Conclusion and Results:

Ammar, J., & Xu, S. (2018) studied that Pakistan tried to integrate with the world economy as soon as it became a sovereign state but with its own terms and conditions. However, over these years, Pakistan has slowly been pressured by the several external forces like the foreign governments, foreign corporations and international agencies to integrate on their terms. Pedersen, W., Vestel, V., & Bakken, A. (2017) examined by the roots of the present globalization process in Pakistan lie way back in thel980s. Pakistan started to liberalize trade in 1977-78.

Rodrik D et al. (2014) explored that while undertaking policies on liberalization of Pakistan economy, the GOI has to take care that liberalization does not lead to globalization of Pakistan alone as it has been presumed in the past 15years. Walter & Gary A Hoover (2012) investigated that one cannot deny that globalization has intensified a lot of hidden problems in developing countries and make some situation even worse for them. But the fault is not due to globalization but deficiency in their economy system. To survive in those challenges, developing should make good use of the opportunity and benefits that globalization brings.

**Recommendation:**

This paper has highlighted why globalization has different meaning to different people in the world and why different people and countries are pushing forward their own agenda of globalization.Globalization, with all its high technology, is able to penetrate and get into non-Western cultures. Globalization is at heart nothing but the expansion of Western models of behavior of socialization, organization, exchange in the market and elsewhere to other parts of the world.

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