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## Disadvantages of globalization

- Spread of a materialistic lifestyle and attitude that sees consumption as the path to prosperity
- International bodies like the World Trade Organization infringe on national and individual sovereignty
- Increase in the chances of civil war within developing countries and open war between developing countries as they vie for resources
- Decreases in environmental integrity as polluting corporations take advantage of weak regulatory rules in developing countries

## Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalization

Realm of Globalization	Advantages	Disadvantages
Political	Weakens power of authoritarian governments	Unwanted external influences difficult to control
Economic	Jobs, capital, more choices	Exploitative; benefits uneven
Cultural	Offers exposure to other cultures	Risks cultural imperialism



### Article Welfare Impact of Globalization in Developing Countries: Examining the Mediating Role of Human Capital

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**Abstract:** Despite remarkable progress in the fight against poverty during the past few decades, the proportion of the poor living in developing countries is still on the high side. Many countries have promoted integration as an important development strategy; however, its impact on welfare of the poor is still unclear. In this study, we examine the roles of education and health dimensions of human capital in globalization and its impact on the poverty gap and the child mortality rate using cross-country panel data covering 110 developing countries between 1970 and 2015. We use a model based on system generalized method of moments (SGMM) to control for unobserved heterogeneity and potential endogeneity of the explanatory variables. The empirical results reveal that globalization reduces poverty gap and child mortality rate, and that an increase in the stock of human capital in developing economies improves welfare outcomes. The study also finds that human capital strengthens the negative impact of globalization on poverty gap and child mortality rate. For example, should enrollment in secondary school in Nigeria (in 2013) be increased from 39.2% to 41.6%, on average, it could translate into 25% fewer under-five child deaths. We recommend that interconnectedness and promotion of human capital development should constitute a fundamental component of policy mix targeted at enhancing reduction of poverty and child mortality rate in developing countries.

**Keywords:** developing countries; globalization; human capital; wellbeing

**JEL Classification:** D60, F63, I31, O15

#### 1. Introduction

Despite remarkable progress in the global fight against impoverishment in the last decades, the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty remains inadmissibly high. As indicated by the World Bank, with more than 700 million people living on \$1.90 or less a day, and more than 300 million people living on less than \$2.50 a day in 2015, the reduction of poverty remains a foremost global concern (World Bank 2017). The depths of poverty in developing countries are far higher than in their developed counterparts; for instance, more than half of the extreme world poor live in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (World Bank 2017). The consequences of the poor state of wellbeing pose a threat for human development, increased productivity, social peace,

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Global Depository Receipt	
<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GDR provides access to foreign capital markets.</li> <li>• GDR can be freely transferred.</li> <li>• GDR receives the dividends from the company.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having any regulation can lead to various consequences against the company.</li> <li>• Dividends are paid in domestic currency, which is subject to volatility in the home market.</li> <li>• GDRs are of the domestic source of funds.</li> </ul>



How globalization affect developing countries. Advantages and disadvantages of globalization in developing countries. Negative effects of globalization in developed countries. Dangers of globalization in developing countries. Is globalization bad for developing countries. Disadvantages of globalization in developing countries pdf.

The phenomenon seems to be driven by three main forces: the globalization of all markets, technology, technology and financial deregulation. In addition, it can cause a high remuneration of capital, due to its greatest mobility compared to work. This means that countries can specialize in the production of goods in which they have a comparative advantage (this means that they can produce goods at a lower opportunity cost). However, possibly the problem is not a great globalization as a non-compliance with satisfactory environmental standards. The national industries in some countries may be in danger due to the comparative or absolute advantage of other countries in specific industries. Using these definitions, some industrialized countries are the United Kingdom, BA © Lgica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United States.â] À "The components of globalization include the GDP, Industrialization, and the Human Development Index (HDI). Globalization allows goods to occur in different parts of the world. The technology factor, specifically the availability of telecommunications and information, has facilitated remote delivery and provided new access and distribution channels, while renovating industrial structures for financial services by allowing the entry of non-banking entities, such as telecommunications and the utilities. This affects capitalist economic and social relations, through multilateralism and microeconomic phenomena, such as business competitiveness, globally. In addition, it helps countries with labor shortage, fill important messages. For example, the United Kingdom needed to recruit nurses from the Far East to fill out shortage. One of the main potential benefits of globalization is to provide To reduce macroeconomic volatility on production and consumption through risk diversification. Industrialized or developed nations are specific countries with a high level of economic development and comply with certain certain Based criteria à €

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