The Impact of Globalization on Unemployment and Economic Growth:
Panel Data Analysis for Developing Countries

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Abstract
Globalization is a debated issue that is still considered a complex process. This eventually raises the argument that globalization creates a multiplier effect, whether its phenomenon brings a positive or negative impact. The purpose of this study to scrutinize the impact of globalization on unemployment and economic growth of developing countries. For this purpose, the impact of globalization on unemployment and economic growth is investigated the period of 2003-2013. Fixed Effect and Driscoll and Kraay analysis were performed using panel data regression to identify the impact that occurs between the independent variables and the dependent. From the results of the panel data regression, it is known that the economic and political globalization has significant impact on the reduction of unemployment. Meanwhile, the variable of social globalization showed a positive influence. In contrast, the variables of economic, social and political globalization have a significantly positive influence on economic growth. Globalization provided the roadmap for trade within countries which is helpful for minimizing unemployment and impressive growth rate. Consequently, we recommend that government should originate such policy that assists the economy to be globalized.

Keywords: Economic Globalization, Social Globalization, Political Globalization, Unemployment
JEL Codes: F6, E24

I. Introduction

The word Globalization has multi- dimension such as economic, social and political globalization. The assimilation of capital and labor markets or its assimilation with world market is globalization (WTO, 2008). Globalization has significant effects on growth in developing countries. Developing countries are connected with developed countries in form of globalization. In reality, globalization is related to interrelated changes: ideological, technological, and economic cultural and political (Kacowicz, 2001). Movements of capital, investment, migration, trade and the knowledge spreading are linked by globalization. Conversely globalization not only incorporates improvement of way of communication, financial markets internationalization and further usually enhanced movement of persons, commodities, capital and ideas (Khan, 2015). The purpose of globalized economy is to reduce the unemployment rate. Since unemployment reduction has remained crucial goal in all developing and advanced nations. Consequently, globalization encourages economic growth and decreasing unemployment rate through international trade and financial globalization. At the same time, international organizations and many economists contend that globalization encourage economic growth and reducing unemployment rate. Numerous studies at national as well as at international level have been systematized to capture the effect of globalization on unemployment and economic growth. These include Daly et al., (2017), Awad and Kazar (2016), Shuaib and Akpan (2015), Zeb et al., (2014), Mucuk et al., (2013), Meidani et al., (2012), Ali (2015), Ali and Audi (2016), Audi and Ali (2018), Larch and Fleischer (2011), Ukpere (2011), Reeshan et al.,(2017), Konyeaso (2016), Abolaji and Verter (2015), Mulatsih and Frank (2015), Kilic (2015), TUCA, and IBE (2014), Lach and OA (2014), Okonkwo and Samimi (2014), Saberi and Peter (2013), Oluwashikemi, et al., (2013), Redzuan and Ray (2012), Marginean and Oladipoet (2011), Barry (2010), Afzal (2007) and Aka (2006).

This study aims to scrutinize the economic, social and political globalization impact on unemployment and economic growth in developing countries. The introduction segment of the document examines the association among globalization and unemployment and economic growth and highlights its magnitude. The second part is related to literature review regarding globalization and unemployment and economic growth. The theoretical part is third, arranging the groundwork to this study. The relationship between globalization and unemployment and economic growth are clarified. The fourth part of the study presents information regarding the data and methods applied in the study. The empirical analysis is fifth section, giving the regression model in the course of data and specification for the chosen variables, followed by the results. The six part is related to concluding interpretation regarding globalization and unemployment and economic growth. Final part of the study provides policy implications. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of globalization on unemployment and economic growth in worldwide economies and also to check the empirical test in the reduction of unemployment and impressive growth by using several variables economic, social and political globalization, trade, investment and tariff.

II. Literature Review

There are numerous studies which demonstrate that globalization has significant and optimistic effect on the reduction of unemployment rate and enhanced economic growth in developing countries. Studies include Kazar and Amit (2016), Shuaib and Akpan (2015), Ukpere and Fleischer (2011), Mostert (2003), Abolaji and Verter (2015), Kilic (2015), TUCA, and IBE (2014), OA (2014), Okonkwo and Samimi (2014), Saberi and Peter (2013), Oluwashikemi et al., (2013), Redzuan and Ray (2012), Marginean and Oladipoet (2011), Barry (2010), Afzal (2007) and Aka (2006). However, a few studies have explored that globalization enhanced the unemployment rate and reduced economic growth in developing countries. Titalessy (2018) examined the effect of economic, social and political globalization on economic growth in Asia-Pacific countries. The time span of the study is 2000 to 2014. Fixed Effect method is applied. The results indicate that economic globalization and political globalization have a significantly positive influence on economic growth. Meanwhile, the variable of social globalization showed a negative and significant influence. Reeshan et al, (2017) examined the impact of globalization three chief dimensions: economic, political and social integration on growth of 86 developing countries. The study used cross sectional approach for the year of 2015 with 86 developing countries. The study utilized Gross Domestic Product and Foreign Direct Investments as dependent variables. The result showed that political globalization and social globalization have negative and non-significant impact on economic growth. On the other hand, economic globalization has noteworthy and positive impact on internal Foreign Direct Investments while it has negative and non-significant impact on Gross Domestic Product. Consequently, policy makers should prominence on economic integration that facilitates Foreign Direct Investment inflows to generate more job opportunities and economic growth.

Daly (2017) examined the globalization impact on unemployment in Pakistan. The study estimates annual data over a period from 1980 to 2013. Autoregressive distributive lags method is applied. The results indicate that economic globalization has optimistic effect on the reduction of unemployment rate in Pakistan. Even so unemployment enhanced in Pakistan due to social and political globalization. Kazar et al, (2016) scrutinized the association among globalization, Financial Expansion and Growth. The time period of the study is 1980 to 2010. OLS technique is applied. The results indicate that insufficient relationship exists between globalization and economic growth. But outcomes show that sufficient relationship exists between globalization and Financial Development.

Awad et al, (2016) explored the impact of economic globalization on unemployment in Malaysia. The time period of the study is 1980 to 2014. Autoregressive Distributed lag method is applied. The results indicate that economic globalization has positive and significant impact on the reduction of unemployment in Malaysia. These findings show that policy-makers in Malaysia should assist the economy globalization to sustain the present low level of unemployment rate. Mulatish et al, (2016) examined the globalization impact on the growth level in Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries. The time span of the study is 2006 to 2012 with sample of 6 ASEAN countries. Fixed effect model is applied. Results show that optimistic impact of globalization KOF index on growth in ASEAN countries. Zeb et al, (2014) evaluated the association among globalization and unemployment rate in Pakistan. The time span of the document is 1995 to 2011. Multiple regression analysis is applied. The results indicate that the globalization participate in reduction of unemployment in Pakistan. Lach et al, (2014) investigated the globalization impact on economic growth in CEE region. The study estimates panel data over a period from 1990 to 2009. Solow growth model technique is applied. The results indicate that economic, social and political globalization have optimistic and important impact on growth in CEE region.

Mucuk et al, (2013) examined the association among globalization and unemployment is for 7 developing countries, namely Argentina, Philippines, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Thailand, and Turkey. The study estimates panel data over a period from 1981 to 2009. Panel causality and panel co integration tests are applied. The results indicate that unemployment increases in Turkey and Argentina by globalization. Globalization reduces unemployment in Thailand. Meidani et al, (2012) evaluated the globalization impact on unemployment rate in Iran. Johansen - Juselius co-integration test is applied. The time span of the study is 1971-2006. Findings indicate that globalization has constructive impact on unemployment in Iran. Larch et al.., (2012) analyzed the globalization and immigration impact on unemployment in OECD countries. The time span of the study is 1997 to 2007 with sample of 24 OECD countries. Fixed effect method is applied. The results indicate that globalization and immigration are constructively related with unemployment.

III. Theoretical Framework
III.I. Theories of Social Change

1. Post industrialism ⟹ Information societies ⟹ 3. Post Fordism
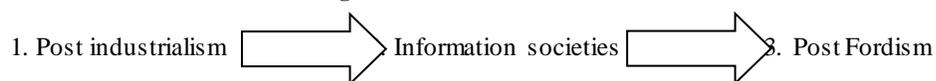
The theory of social change explains that the industrial society uses energy and machine technology for the production of commodities. Whereas the postindustrial sector is depending on telecommunications and computers for the change of information and knowledge. Moreover, the characteristics of industrial society are capital and labor. While information, knowledge intellectual technologies are the elements of the post-industrial society. A migration from commodities producing economy to a service economy, a modification in professional allocation, which examines the promising supremacy of a professional and technical class, magnitude of hypothetical knowledge as resource of information and policy formulation, a future direction is foundation on the technology and technological assessment and the formation of a new intellectual technology due to decision making are five components of the postindustrial society. The idea of information or knowledge society is closely connected to the idea of a postindustrial society. So, the postindustrial era is a knowledge society. The expansions in knowledge communication technologies and with new structures of management and new construction technologies are concepts of a knowledge or information (Bell, 1999).

Both the post industrialism and information society are the ideas of an evolution from Fordism to post or neo Fordism. The divisions of labor skills, economies of scale, a security of national market due to mass production of

standardize goods, a hierarchical and bureaucratic means of work union, Keynesian affirm administration of the national economy and an association between mass production and mass consumption are feature of Fordism (Cohen et al, 2000). The evolution in 1970 from Fordism to post Fordism is through the flexible specialization, the devolution of production, the turn down of mass unions, concentrate wage dealing, and a raise in part time and an enhance in momentary workers (Kumar, 1995).

III.II. The political theory of global citizenship in perspective of socialism

Socialist theorists are focused on modern debates regarding economic globalization, global governance and global civil society. The social democracy and alternatives on revolutionary socialism are two main aspect of socialism. Social democracy is elaborating the perception of citizenship within the state and edge adaptation framework of global citizenship within an international socialist. A new social order is achieved by revolutionary socialism. The progression of social democracy has extensive rights in appearance of citizenship counting not only a welfare concept as a right. However economic rights also including by trade unions and agent bodies in companies. The duties of social democratic citizens are with the purpose of citizens readily pay high taxes and the workers willing support its key institutions such as trade unions and socialist parties. These duties are compulsory for social democracy. Social democracy explains by two models of global citizenship. The national citizenship and global civil society are elements of global citizenship. Conversely, social democratic governments are concerns regarding social justice at home and at a global level than liberal regimes. However social democratic citizens are contributed in global welfare through government policies. The primary goal of social democrats is encouraged better equality and prosperity within the nation state and sustain some obligation to international unity with the poor and increasing economic globalization (Carter, 2001).

III.III. Globalization and Unemployment

A moment ago, the unemployment dilemma is feature of the globalization progression. Conversely globalization is decreasing the rate of unemployment in countries due to transfers of technology and competition of local firms, opportunities of job and increasing employment level. Globalization creates job opportunities and expanding employment level as well as causes of local firm competition due to existence of foreign firms (Zeb, 2014). Globalization increases economic growth and reduced unemployment rate in form of increasing productivity and demand for labor in the country due to technological transfers (Kilic, 2015 and Dritsakis, 2014). Thus, these factors are anticipated to reducing unemployment rate by generating of income activities.

III.IV. Globalization and Economic growth

In the age of globalization, economic integration, foreign direct investment, technological advancement, international trade, trade openness and labor flow play vital role in growth (Khan et al, 2011). Globalization is enhanced economic growth in the course of main aspects as trade openness and gains from specialization, technological transfers and advancement in innovation, improves labor skills and capital movements. Globalization has played an important role in enhancing economic growth through trade opening. Trade opening gives opportunity in form of gain from globalization, as consumers of domestic can get imported goods at lower prices. Moreover, producers can export goods at higher foreign prices. Additionally, there is a gain from specialization. The new prices promote industries to reallocate production from goods due trade. Countries total output and social welfare is enhanced through use of its comparative advantage in international trade (Sun, 2010). Globalization has optimistic influence on growth by increased movements of capital and technological transfers in developing countries. Globalization is positively related with motivating innovation and development along with for transferring and improvement skills (Ankara, 2015). Globalization is encouraging innovation. Innovation is caused of technological expansion. Technological improvement in a country is generally increased through importing new technological tools, equipment and machines (Adak, 2015).

IV. Data and Methodology

This study explores the globalization impact on unemployment and economic growth of developing countries. The panel data search in this study. Data covers the period between 2003 and 2013. The 2016 KOF Index of Globalization has been used in this analysis. The index introduced in 2002 and explained in detail by Dreher, Gaston and Martens (2008). The unemployment and economic growth data utilized in this study has been taken from World Development Indicator. The control variables such as trade, investment and tariff data has been taken from World Development Indicator, National Statistical Office and Economic Freedom House. The estimation technique used in this research is panel data. Panel data is appropriated to study the dynamics of change through examining the

repeated cross-sections of observations. Panel data can efficiently perceive and evaluate outcomes that cannot be examined in pure cross-sectional or time series data (Gujarati, 2011). Pooled OLS is a multiple regression model of panel data. Pooled model is a mainly restrictive model (Cameron et al, 2005). There are two general methods to the application of panel data. The technique that can be used to evaluation the regression model with panel data is the Fixed Effects Model (FEM) and Random Effects Model (REM). The fixed effects are indicated that the slope coefficients constant while the intercept may differ across individuals (Gujarati, 2011). If fixed effects exist and associated with x_{it} after that many estimators as pooled OLS are inconsistent (Cameron et al, 2005). Fixed effect is a related effect (M-J Lee, 2002). The random effects model is also known as approximating method. The dissimilarity between the fixed effects and the random effects method is that the latter holds the stables for every division not as permanent however as random parameter (Stephen et al, 2007). Random effect is an unrelated effect (M-J Lee, 2002). The Hausman test is originated to help out in assembling a selection between the fixed effects and random effects approaches (Stephen et al, 2007). If P- values are significant (less than 1%, 5% and 10%) than Fixed Effect approach is appropriate for estimation. If P- values are insignificant than Random Effect approach is appropriate for estimation. Existence of autocorrelation and heteroskedasticity generates, require for re-estimating the fixed effects model with Driscoll and Kraay standard errors (Iqbal et al, 2015).

V. Results and Discussion
A. Globalization and Unemployment

In this segment, we scrutinize how globalization effect on unemployment. We use the % of total labor force from the WDI as a dependent variable. We use the sample of low income and lower middle-income countries where unemployment is thoughtful.

i. Correlation Matrix of Globalization and Unemployment (Model 1)

Table 1: Correlation Matrix

	Logune	logecog	logsocg	logpolg	logtd	logi
Logune|	1.0000					
Logecog		0.0355	1.0000				
Logsocg		0.3690	0.5214	1.0000			
Logpolg|	-0.0133	0.0433	0.2158	1.0000		
Logtd		-0.1904	0.5147	0.2039	-0.3560	1.0000	
Logi		-0.3277	-0.0875	-0.1866	-0.0455	0.1030	1.0000

Source: Authors estimation

Economic and social globalization is positively correlated with unemployment. This shows that economic and social globalization has less impact on unemployment. On the other hand, political globalization, trade and investment are negatively associated with unemployment. This shows that these variables are vital role play reducing unemployment.

ii. Model 1

The first model of the study is as

$$Logune_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Logecog_{it} + \alpha_2 Logsocg_{it} + \alpha_3 Logpo\lg_{it} + \alpha_4 Logtd_{it} + \alpha_5 Logi_{it} + \mu_{1it}$$

This model indicates that the impact of globalization dimensions such as economic, social and political globalization on unemployment. Trade and investment are used as a control variable in this model. The test outcomes are presented in table 2.

Variables	OLS	FE	D and K
Logecog	-0.248	-0.001	-0.001
	-0.1744	0.4245*	-0.1744*
Logpolg	0	0	0

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	-0.6224*	-0.5451*	-0.6224*
Logsocg	0	-0.001	0
	1.1729*	-0.5802*	1.1729*
Logtd	0	-0.007	0
	-0.5435*	0.2248*	-0.5435*
Logi	0	0	-0.001
	-0.4465*	-0.5864*	-0.4465*
Constant	0	0	0
	4.5827*	5.6787*	4.5827*
Auto	**Ramsey**	**Hetro**	**Hausman**
(0.000)*	-0.12	(0.000)*	(0.000)*

The analysis is conceded through OLS, fixed effect and Driscoll and Kraay models. The impacts of economic, social and political globalization on unemployment are evaluated. In Driscoll and Kraay, and Fixed effect model economic, social, political globalization trade and investment are significant at 1% level whereas economic globalization is insignificant in OLS model. The coefficient sign of economic globalization is negative in OLS and Driscoll and Kraay model which indicates that 1% increase in economic globalization impedes unemployment by 17%. The coefficient sign of political globalization is negative which indicates that 1% increase in political globalization decreases unemployment by 62% in Driscoll and Kraay, OLS and 54% in fixed effect respectively. The results of this study are in accordance with the findings of Meidani (2012) that declared the globalization has significant and negative effect on unemployment rate. In Driscoll and Kraay and OLS the coefficient sign of social globalization is positive which indicates that 1% increase in social globalization increases unemployment 1.17%. Where as in fixed effect model the coefficient sign of social globalization is negative which indicates that 1% increase in social globalization decreases unemployment by 58%. In Driscoll and Kraay and OLS the coefficient sign of trade is negative which indicates that 1% increase in trade decreases unemployment 54%.
 The coefficient sign of investment is negative which indicates that 1% increase in investment decreases unemployment by 4.5% in Driscoll and Kraay, OLS and in fixed effect 5.4% respectively.

iii. Diagnostic Tests for Model 1

Table 3: Test for Panel Data Method

Hausman test	Wooldridge Test for Serial Correlation	Modified Wald Test for Group Wise Heteroskedasticity
Hypothesis	Hypothesis	Hypothesis
H_0: difference in coefficients not systematic	H_0: No First-Order Serial Correlation	$H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma^2$ for all i
H_1: difference in coefficients systematic	H_1: Yes First-Order Serial Correlation	$H_1: \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma^2$ for all i
Decision	Decision	Decision
Prob>chi2 = 0.0000	F (1, 49) = 48.676	chi2 (50) = 8593.94
At 1% Fixed Effect is preferred	Prob> F = 0.0000	Prob>chi2 = 0.0000

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Ramsay Test for Model Specification Tests

Hypothesis

H_0: Model has no omitted variables

Decision

F(3, 541) = 1.95

Prob> F = 0.1204

Source: Own estimate

In table 3 different test are applied for panel data method. The Hausman test is applied. The Chi square test value is significant at 1% level of significance which shows that fixed effect is appropriate for estimation. Wooldridge test for serial correlation is applied and F test is significant at 1% level of significance which indicates that the serial correlation is present in our model. Modified Wald Test for Group Wise Heteroskedasticity is applied and Chi square test illustrate that heteroskedasticity is also exist in our model. Therefore, for removing the issues of auto and hetero we use Driscoll and Kraay standard error test with Fixed Effect which gives the more consistent results. Ramsay test is applied for model specification and model is well specified.

B. Globalization and Economic Growth
In this segment, we scrutinize how globalization effect on economic growth. We use the GDP per capita (constant 2010) from the WDI as a dependent variable. We use the sample of low income and lower middle-income countries where economic growth is thoughtful.

i. Correlation Matrix of Globalization and Economic Growth (Model 2)
Table 4

	Loggdp	logecog	logsoc	logpolg	logtariff
Loggdp	1.0000				
Logecog	0.4091	1.0000			
Logsocg	0.7485	0.0443	1.0000		
Logpolg	0.2625	0.0433	0.2158	1.0000	
Logtariff	0.0762	0.5846	0.2788	-0.1909	1.0000

Source: Own estimate

Economic, social and political globalization and tariff is positively correlated with economic growth. This shows that these variables are increasing economic growth in developing countries.

Model 2: Globalization and Economic Growth
The second model of the study is as

$$Loggdp_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Logecog_{it} + \beta_2 Logsocg_{it} + \beta_3 Logpo\lg_{it} + \beta_4 Logtariff_{it} + \mu_{2it}$$

This model indicates that the impact of globalization dimensions such as economic, social and political globalization on growth. Tariff is use as a control variable in this model. The test outcomes are obtainable in the table 5.

Table 5: Globalization and Economic growth (Dependent variable: Economic growth

Variables	OLS	FE	D and K
Logecog	(0.000)	(0.190)	(0.000)
	0.5489*	0.0762	0.5489*

Logsocg	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
	2.0611*	0.8236*	2.0611*
Logpolg	(0.026)	(0.000)	(0.004)
	0.2009**	0.6172*	0.2009*
Logtariff	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.018)
	-1.4122*	0.2777*	-1.4122*
Constant	(0.689)	(0.000)	(0.754)
	0.2464	1.6225*	0.2464
Auto	**Ramsey**	**Hetro**	**Hausman**
(0.000)*	(0.0105)*	(0.000)*	(0.000)*

Note:* denotes $p < 0.01$, ** denote $p < 0.05$, *** denote $p < 0.10$

Source: Own estimate

The analysis is established through OLS, fixed effect and Driscoll and Kraay models. The impacts of economic, social and political globalization on growth are evaluated. In OLS and Driscoll and Kraay model economic globalization is significant at 1% level while it is insignificant in fixed effect model. Social globalization is significant at 1% level in OLS, fixed effect and Driscoll and Kraay models. In fixed effect and Driscoll and Kraay model political globalization is significant at 1% level while it is significant at 5% level of significance in OLS model. Tariff is significant at 1% level in OLS, Driscoll and Kraay and fixed effect models. The coefficient sign of economic globalization is positive which indicates that 1% increase in economic globalization increases economic growth by 54% in OLS and Driscoll and Kraay model and 07% in fixed effect. The coefficient sign of social globalization is positive which indicates that 1% increase in social globalization increases economic growth by 2% in OLS and Driscoll and Kraay model and 82% in fixed effect. The coefficient sign of political globalization is positive which indicates that 1% increase in political globalization increases economic growth by 20% in Driscoll and Kraay, OLS and in fixed effect 61% respectively. The results of this study are in accordance with the findings of Kilic (2015) that declared the globalization is positively related to growth. In Driscoll and Kraay and OLS the coefficient sign of tariff is negative which indicates that 1% increase in tariff decreases economic growth 1.4%. This results recount to article of Ripoll et al (2003). It is initiated that a negative association among tariff and growth.

iii. Diagnostic Tests for Model 2
Table 6: Test for Panel Data Method

Hausman test	Wooldridge Test for Serial Correlation	Modified Wald Test for Group Wise Heteroskedasticity
Hypothesis	Hypothesis	Hypothesis
H_0: difference in coefficients not systematic	H_0: No First-Order Serial Correlation	$H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma^2$ for all i
H_1: difference in coefficients systematic	H_1: Yes First-Order Serial Correlation	$H_1 : \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma^2$ for all i
Decision	Decision	Decision
Prob>chi2 = 0.0000	F(1, 49) = 227.830	chi2 (50) = 2904.02
At 1% Fixed Effect is preferred	Prob > F = 0.0000	Prob>chi2 = 0.0000

Ramsay Test for Model Specification Tests

Hypothesis
H_0: Model has no omitted variables

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Decision
F (3, 542) = 3.78
Prob > F = 0.0105

Source: Own estimate

In table 6 different test are applied for panel data method. The Hausman test is applied. The Chi square test value is significant at 1% level of significance which shows that fixed effect is appropriate for estimation. Wooldridge test for serial correlation is applied and F test is significant at 1% level of significance which indicates that the serial correlation is present in our model. Modified Wald Test for Group Wise Heteroskedasticity is applied and Chi square test illustrate that heteroskedasticity is also exist in our model. Therefore, for removing the issues of auto and hetero we use Driscoll and Kraay standard error test with Fixed Effect which gives the more consistent results. Ramsay test is applied for model specification and model is well specified.

VI. Conclusions

This study practices panel data to test the effects of economic, social and political globalization on the unemployment and growth levels of developing countries. According to the results of the analysis, the economic and political globalization has significant optimistic effect on unemployment, while social globalization affected unemployment positively. The results of this study are in accordance with the findings of Meidani (2012) that declared the general globalization has a significant and negative effect on unemployment rate. While the results of the second analysis, the economic, social and political globalization has significant positive effect on economic growth. In this respect, the results of this study partially confirm the previous studies from Ying et al. (2014) and Kilic (2015) that declared general globalization had positive effects on economic growth. Therefore, government should more active in encouraging the international trade, boost the foreign direct investment, and rise the participation of political decisions in international forum. The key policy suggestions to attain better level of economic growth and lower level of poverty and unemployment include the following.

1.Globalization assists in decreasing unemployment among developing countries. The governments of these developing economies should focus on economic and political globalization.
2. The developing economies should focus to improve trade policies. Free trade agreements will open latest markets for traditional and innovative products. This effort will expand the share of developing economies in international markets, it supports to minimize unemployment.
3. This study originates that more economic integration through globalization promote transport of advanced technology within global economy worldwide. The governments of developing economies should provision knowledge of skill related to advance technology to unskilled workers by training institution.
4. Integrated to the global economy is only one part. The other part is how to settlements and gain more from globalization. Therefore, the duty of policymakers is pay special attention to minimized tariff rate among developing countries. Since tariff has negative impact on economic growth. So low tariff rate enhance growth.
5. Economic growth is increased in number of developing economies due to economic, social and political globalization. For that reason, policy makers should stress on economic integration that facilitates FDI inflows to generate more job opportunities and enhance economic growth. These developing economies must pay special attention to recover the government structure/ government expenditure and encourage domestic investment to promote growth.

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