

## Review Article about Transformations of the concept of globalization: Scientific works from the 1990s to the present

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### Abstract:

From the 1990s to the present, the term globalization has witnessed rapid developments in various scientific and intellectual fields. Globalization was viewed as an economic process whose primary focus was the integration of global markets and the strengthening of trade. Over time, this view has evolved to include diverse dimensions, including culture, society, and politics. Recent studies have shown that globalization affects not only the economy, but also cultural identity, domestic policies, and international relations. It has also been shown that globalization does not always lead to cultural or economic unification; rather, it can lead to significant disparities between countries and their social classes. This background article demonstrates that it has become a more complex concept intertwined with issues such as multiple identities, immigration policies, and the environment.

### Introduction

Globalization has witnessed notable transformations since its emergence as a societal and economic phenomenon in the seventies .Change the perception that globalization has changed and developed over the years due to economic, political and social changes. Globalization began to take a serious academic turn in the 1990s, as researchers differed in its definition and interpretations .The purpose of this article is to review the basic stages of changes in the perception of globalization across the available academic literature, while highlighting the economic, political, and cultural aspects of these transformations. We will attempt to provide an evaluative review of this literature from the 1990s to the present moment

### Early definitions of globalization (1990 s)

In 1990, he classified globalization as a unique economic phenomenon, unrelated to the rest of the economic phenomena, which are closely linked to the movement of goods, commodities, and abundant capital. Schulte (2000) provided an expanded analysis of the concept, emphasizing that globalization is a process of integration and unification of the global economic system<sup>2</sup>, however, this thinking has been criticized, as it has been linked to the growing economic and political influence of major powers over developing countries. Held et al. (1999) stated that globalization is a process that includes multiple layers such as politics, culture, and others. <sup>3</sup> Accordingly, trends emerged to include multiple dimensions represented by those.

### The First Decade of the 21st Century: Multidimensional Globalization

At the beginning of the millennium, many academic discussions emerged about globalization, introducing new dimensions and profound ideas, such as cultural and political globalization. Peters



(2004) argued that globalization does not only have an economic impact, but rather that there are multiple layers and dimensions that interact together, such as culture and politics, to create an intertwined cloud that impacts the economy of the country itself, first, and the world as a whole, second. All of these ideas generated multiple dimensions that shaped globalization.

Among these layers, some suggested that it might be beneficial to everyone. Some countries benefited from it, while others did not, and some countries were forced to implement economic policies that were beyond their control. Ghemawat (2017) demonstrated that globalization, through its experience, opened new horizons for many countries, but at the same time, it created inequality in the distribution of wealth.

### **Globalization after the 2008 Financial Crisis (Post-2010)**

The outlook on globalization deteriorated after the 2008 financial crisis, with many beginning to question its sustainability. Some linked globalization to the global financial crisis, arguing that it contributed to deepening economic disparities. Baldwin (2016) demonstrated that globalization is an effective driver of economic recovery in many countries and has contributed to increased financial vulnerability between developed and developing countries.

It has emerged to reformulate how globalization organizes guarantees of non-discrimination between countries, as Abaydin (2020) said, it must be reformulated to include fair policies that achieve an optimal distribution of wealth in the world.

### **Globalization in the Post-Pandemic Era (Post-2020)**

At the beginning of the announcement of the COVID-19 pandemic, several trends emerged regarding how to absorb the globalization crisis, the most important of which was the strong focus on digital globalization by Nguyen (2021). The pandemic demonstrated how the world relies on digital and communications technology, making it important to facilitate trade between countries.

### **Conclusions**

When reviewing the literature on globalization, from the 1990s to the present, it is noted that it has included clear transformations, as it was viewed as an economic phenomenon in itself, then evolved to include multiple layers. Over time, the discussion began to focus on the negative effects of globalization, especially in light of the economic crises and the global pandemic.

In the future, the concept of globalization may witness many, many transformations, especially in the aspect related to digital globalization and artificial intelligence, which takes precautions and requires a lot of critical study to understand its effects on economic and social policies

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