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A Dissertation
On
“Impact of Globalisation on Local Small Business”

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Assessment Title: ASSESSMENT 2

Module Name: Dissertation

Module Code: LCBB6000

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Abstracts

Globalisation is recognised as a powerful tool for good corporate management worldwide. Because of the globalised economic system, commercial organisations can conduct their operations in many locations throughout the globe. The goal of this study is to determine how globalisation has affected global company management. In this context, quantitative research will be conducted using the necessary primary and secondary data. The study's research purpose served as a guide while the second and third chapters detailed the literature review, conceptual framework, and methodology.

The objectives of this study were to understand the theory and concept of globalisation, to define different factors or issues of globalisation related to the local small business of the UK and to identify different impacts of globalisation on the small business operation. The study also sought to understand what efforts UK Local Small businesses can do to maintain their competitiveness as well as what steps Local Small businesses in other nations and other industries are taking, as reported in the literature and media. Finally, based on the study's findings, strategies for developing national industrial policies to enhance the competitiveness of UK local small businesses in general and the apparel and textile sector, in particular, were to be developed.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Globalisation is the movement of people, resources, capital, knowledge, and technology from one nation to another. Globalisation has become pervasive since the 18th century. People have been able to travel to various parts of the world thanks to this procedure. The tremendous globalisation of the world has made the idea of international trade and the flow of money possible. The globalisation process has accelerated significantly as a result of the creation of the internet (Jahan, et al., 2021). Due to the world's extensive globalisation, multinational corporations and the concept of global business operations have emerged. The media and literature have debated globalisation concerns over the past ten years, and one that the small business sector in developing countries is most concerned about is how these phenomena may affect their businesses and the welfare of the populace (Triandafyllidou, 2018). Studies on the effects of globalisation on business operations and performance have primarily been conducted with "big" multinational corporations, and there aren't many studies that compare local small enterprises, particularly for some specific industries in developing nations.

1.1 Significance of the research

The various effects of globalisation are having a big impact on corporate organisations today. This is the idea of a free world in which no one will encounter obstacles to conducting effective business operations globally. Management of corporate organisations has adapted to the process of globalisation quite quickly from the perspectives of funding, human resources, and expansion. This approach is having a significant impact on global corporate management (Kumar and Liu, 2005). The focus of this study will be on defining how globalisation has affected corporate management.

1.2 Purpose of the research

Each research project must have goals that it hopes to achieve through effective research. The study of Globalisation's effects on corporate management is the topic of the research. The purpose of this study is to explore the meaning of globalisation. In this context, several theories, goals, and aspects of the globalisation process will be looked at. Additionally, the research will highlight the theoretical perspective on globalisation and its effects on total corporate management. To properly finish the research, both primary and secondary data will be gathered.

1.3 Aim of the research

Every research endeavour begins with a specific goal that it hopes to accomplish through successful completion. The study's goal is to determine how globalisation has affected corporate management.

1.4 Research objectives

The objectives of this research are:

- To understand the theory and concept of globalisation.
- To define different factors or issues of globalisation related to the local small business of the UK.
- To identify different impacts of globalisation on small business operations.

1.4 Research questions

A collection of questions will be created to help with effectively conducting the research. The inquiries for this study are:

- What are the conceptual and theoretical issues of globalisation?
- What are the factors of globalisation related to local small business management?
- What are the impacts of globalisation on local small business management?

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1 Globalisation

According to Michie (2019), globalisation may be described as a market without borders for goods and services where corporate organisations can conduct their operations from all over the world. Globalisation is the tendency toward growing interdependence among national institutions and economies in terms of economics, culture, politics, and technology. Globalisation is a movement distinguished from internationalisation by denationalisation (national boundaries becoming less significant) (entities cooperating across national boundaries). A greater freer flow of products, services, money, people, and ideas across international borders is a result of the increased interconnectedness that globalisation is producing. Potrafke (2015) stated that the interdependence of the world in terms of culture, business, commodities and services, technology, etc. can also be referred to as globalisation. Globalisation has made it possible for nations to communicate with one another to get various advantages. Globalisation can be referred to as internationalization's primary concern in this age of globalisation (Parboteeah and Cullen, 2016). Globalisation is not a recent socioeconomic trend that affects everyone's daily existence. For many millennia, it has affected human growth and development. Even though the phenomena of globalisation have existed for millennia, it wasn't until the late 1900s, with the advent of global social and economic integration, that it received formal academic attention and political acknowledgement. Every economy, regardless of its size, inclination, or conviction, is vying to reap the rewards of more international trade, which includes creating the best conditions possible to do so (Tijssen, Klippe and Yegros, 2019). Additionally, efforts are being made to lessen the obstacles to global trade in general and the movement of products and services in particular.

2.2 Small business and globalisation

A small business is defined as a partnership or sole proprietorship when there are fewer employees than in a typical commercial organisation. Small business organisations typically make little amounts of money. Small businesses that operate locally do so to serve their community's needs. The effects of globalisation and related indicators also have a significant impact on small business operations (Steger, 2010). Only because of globalisation has small business operation expansion been achievable. For instance, it is only due to globalisation that small businesses in the UK have been allowed to offer foreign goods and services to local consumers.

2.3 Theories of globalisation

There is several theories which can be used to assess globalisation and its impact on a small business. Liberalism and Marxism are the two most important theories which will be analysed here.

2.3.1 Liberalism

According to liberalism, globalisation is modernization with an expansion of the meaning of the market. It discusses how people want to advance political freedom and promote economic welfare (Cazdin and Szeman, 2012). As a result, they utilise the freedom surrounding them and pursue material comfort. These efforts can be evident in technology advancements like effective communication and transportation. It can also be observed in improved legal frameworks that make it possible for markets and democracies to be shared globally.

The theory of globalisation places a strong emphasis on the requirement to create the infrastructure necessary to enable globalisation. For instance, the residents of the UK, a developed nation, wish to see economic improvement, so they build the necessary infrastructure to realise their ambition. However, some who reject the liberal theory disagree with the social forces that drive a nation toward globalisation. They contend that the human desire for a more prosperous economy and political freedom is not the cause of globalisation. They contend that a nation's development is a slow, historical process and is not what people want (Cazdin and Szeman, 2012).

The idea does not take into account the fact that not everyone wants political freedom and economic development. Another drawback is that the theory does not take into account how power hierarchies influence the concept of globalisation as a whole.

Globalisation and liberalism are gradually altering the US and the rest of the world. That is clear from the conflict and animosity between the US and China. Along with the wall built to isolate the US from Mexico, the US has implemented new immigration laws that defy liberalism's notion of liberalism. According to liberalism's general justification, the US's withdrawal from the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change shows that Americans no longer demand economic stability (Amadi, 2020).

2.3.2 Marxism

To achieve globalisation, Karl Marx's Marxism theory focuses on the unequal distribution of resources and class stratification. Transnational links that increase lucrative opportunities and the build-up of excess lead to globalisation. Marx believed that the globalisation of capitalism will result in the interdependence of all states (Rupert and Smith, 2016). The views of political realists and liberals towards globalisation are rejected by Marxists. According to the Marxist school of thinking, capitalism's globalisation is to blame for economic globalisation. Instead of having an uncritical conviction in people's yearning for political liberty or power struggles, he views the world's reinvention in terms of reality. His materialism analyses the actual human behaviours that categorise individuals according to available resources.

Marxism's social categorization holds that the haves own the prosperous side of the economy while the have-nots fall under the control of the latter. This social structure, as it relates to economic production, puts the lower classes in grave peril. The kind of authority granted by Marxists is more constrained than what realists want. The Gramscians re-examine Marxism's theory and emphasise the significance of underclass struggles to thwart the spread of capitalism as a worldview (Teichmann, 2012). This hypothesis has encountered opposition from some who suggest that, aside from class status, other Globalisation-related issues may transcend race, gender, and culture.

2.4 Factors of globalisation affect UK small businesses

The idea of globalisation is not a new problem, in Dieuaide's (2018) opinion, since it was also prevalent in the past. This is from the standpoint of small business management. In the past, traders travelled from one location to another to handle their businesses. In this regard, they travelled to various parts of the globe to obtain items or raw materials for their business (Cramer, 2017). In the past, businessmen and merchants travelled to other locations in search of low-cost goods or raw resources to manage their businesses successfully.

Access to a wide range of items is made possible by globalisation for local business organisations. For instance, local small businesses in the UK can sell various products and services using imported goods and services (Thrift, 2020). Following the WTO's opening, business began to become more globally interconnected. This organisation offers businesses a worldwide opportunity for business (Shenkar Luo and Chi, 2014).

Numerous aspects of globalisation are assisting commercial organisations in implementing good business management (Belu, Popa and Filip, 2018). One of the key drivers of globalisation that is assisting in the administration of corporate organisations is the digital revolution. A significant issue that is also having an impact on global corporate management is the world's economic integration (Olimpia and Stela, 2017). Another important component of globalisation that is having an impact on how businesses are managed globally is financial liberalisation. Global company management also benefited from the need for economies of scale and fierce rivalry. Because of globalisation, local small business organisations, for instance, are now able to buy foreign items from various countries without encountering any obstacles.

2.5 Impact of globalisation on UK small business

Different effects of globalisation on global corporate management have been felt (Alashhab, 2015). For instance, rapid technological advancement in the world is assisting various nations in obtaining efficient technologies for operating tiny businesses. Economic integration enables the corporate community to conduct operations across international borders (Khan, Khan and Haleem, 2019). In this way, a corporate organisation can manage its operations while operating in various parts of the globe. For instance, MNC companies launch their operations in various parts of the world to gain a competitive edge. In this sense, they look for high-quality raw resources, affordable labour, and a stable economy (Dabic, Maley and Novak, 2020). Financial globalisation has made it easier for corporate organisations to obtain funding from all over the world. For instance, business organisations from various nations are looking for foreign direct investment to operate their businesses there. Globalisation, according to Gupta and Rao (2016), has an effect on the corporate organisation by procuring qualified personnel and materials for the operation's management. Business organisations have been able to compete globally in this system of globalised economies (Pearce, 2006). For instance, a corporate organisation in a nation can now export its excess goods to another nation to reap significant economic gains.

However, there are also concerns about how globalisation may affect general business management. According to Ahmad (2021), globalisation has created enormous opportunities for industrialised countries' corporate organisations. Instead, it has brought misfortune to the economies of underdeveloped and poorer countries (Thrift, 2020). Nowadays, corporate organisations from rich countries rule the markets of developing and underdeveloped nations.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

3.1 Research Philosophy

The purpose of this study is to determine how globalisation has affected corporate management. The positivist approach to research will be used to ensure its successful conclusion. Both primary and secondary data will be gathered for the research from this perspective. A survey questionnaire approach will be used to gather primary data for the study. In addition, a variety of literature from diverse fields will be reviewed for this research's collection of secondary data (Snyder, 2019). Our trustworthy research will be carried out using this study methodology. Additionally, it will aid in producing representative research.

3.2 Research Paradigm

A research paradigm is a strategy or procedure used to do research. The research will be quantitative, and it will be finished using a positivist methodology. This research will evaluate the association between two variables in this regard (Khaldi, 2017). Two factors will be considered from the standpoint of the study: globalisation and its effects on general business management.

3.3 Research Approach

The research will be conducted using a deductive research methodology. To better comprehend the specific topic, emerging theories of already published literature will be examined. Deductive research methodology is based on scientific data that will aid in creating appropriate connections within the research area (Rinjit, 2020). Evidence will be gathered for this study based on the effects of globalisation on corporate management.

3.4 Research Methodology

There are various types of research methodologies, including mixed, qualitative, and quantitative. Since qualitative research is descriptive, it does not focus on the numerical interpretation of its findings. Additionally, the quantitative approach to research typically concentrates on the numerical interpretation of the findings. Additionally, mixed methodology combines both qualitative and quantitative methods (Cr, 2020). This study will use a quantitative technique, which will give the research findings a numerical meaning.

3.5 Research Strategy

The method used to gather the necessary data for the study is known as a research plan. It has been said that a quantitative technique will be used to perform the study. To complete the research, both primary and secondary data will be gathered in this regard. The research will concentrate on questionnaire surveys for primary data. In this regard, a questionnaire will be created and a survey among the study samples chosen will be conducted. Additionally, secondary data is necessary for the investigation (Pandey and Pandey, 2021). A review of pertinent writings by various authors will be done in this regard.

3.6 Sampling Methods

The questionnaire survey will be conducted using samples. A total of 100 samples will be chosen in this regard. Samples will be gathered from various business organisation stakeholders. The technique of random sampling will be used for sample gathering. The snowballing approach will be used in the random sampling technique to find an accurate sample for the study.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

The research cannot be finished without both primary and secondary sources of information. To ensure accurate results for the research, a questionnaire survey methodology will be used to collect primary data, and a literature review approach will be used to collect secondary data (Snyder, 2019).

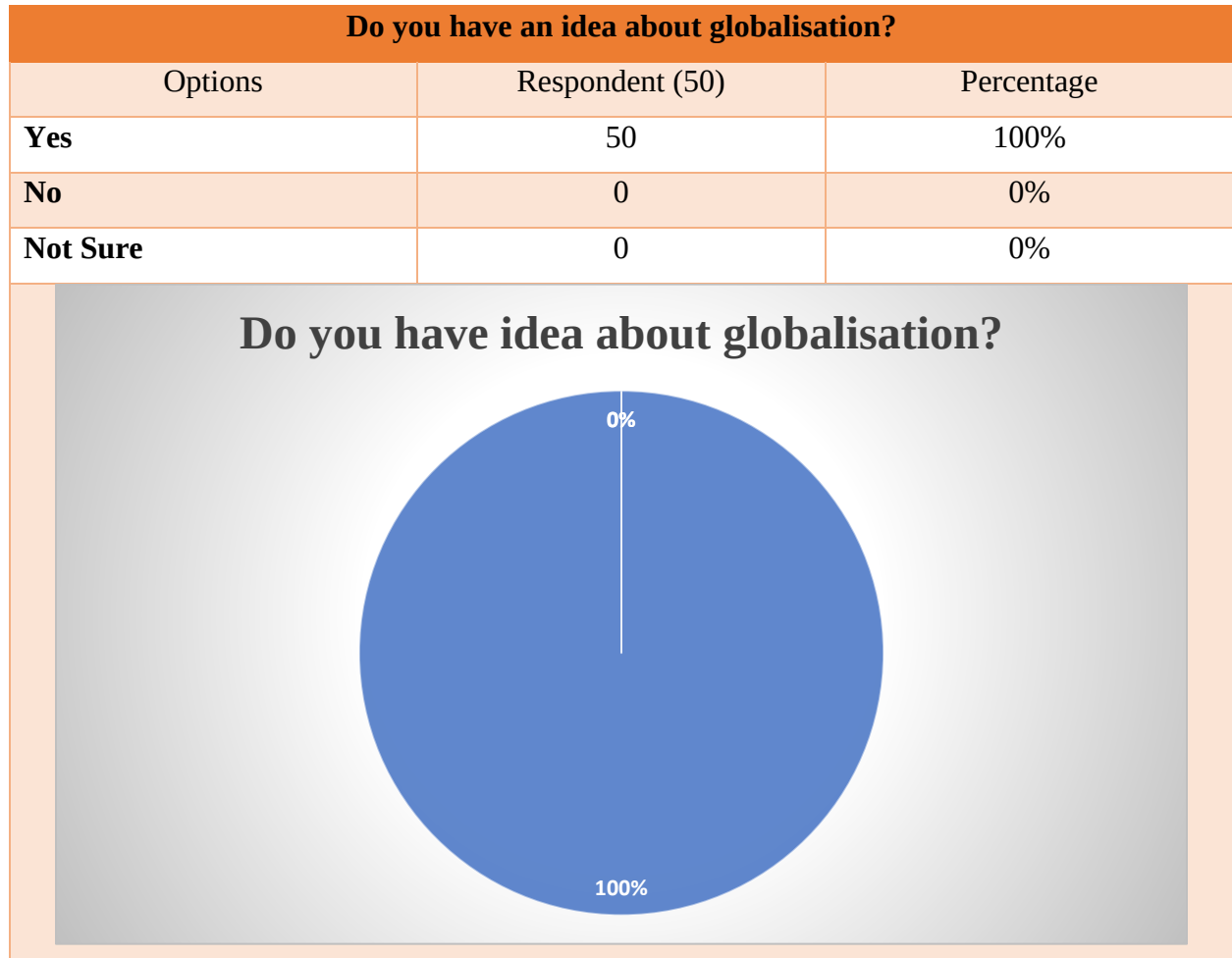
3.8 Data Interpretation

The most important element of any research is data interpretation. A numerical data interpretation approach is used for quantitative research. The research will be interpreted numerically because quantitative research was chosen for the study. Microsoft Excel software will be used for the research's numerical interpretation.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

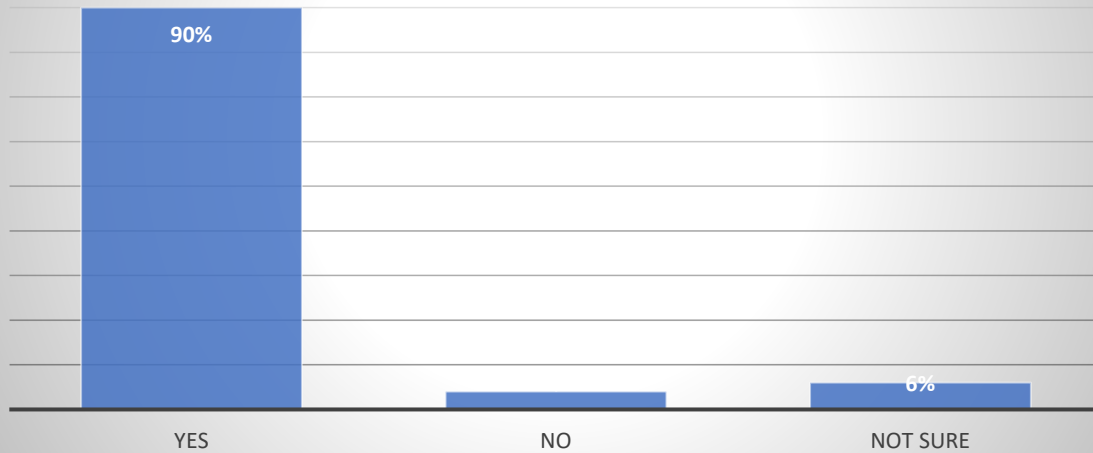
This study will adhere to the ethical considerations necessary to conduct successful research. The sustainability of the research will be increased by maintaining these ethical concerns. The participants' identities in this study will remain confidential (Cr, 2020). The research's data will not be accessible to any third parties. Selected individuals will be picked for the data collection.

Chapter 4: Results



Do you think that globalisation can have an impact on local small businesses in the UK?		
Options	Respondent (50)	Percentage
Yes	45	90%
No	2	4%
Not Sure	3	6%

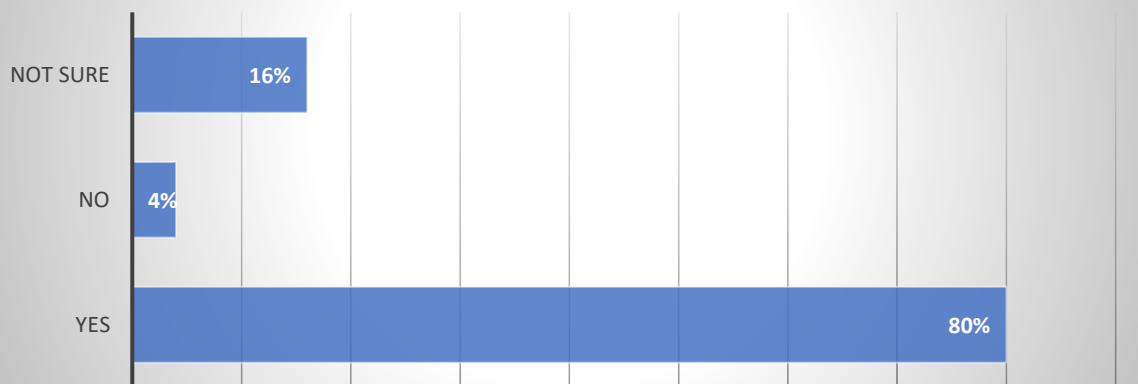
Do you think that globalisation can have an impact on local small businesses in the UK?



Are there theories of globalisation which can be used to assess the impact?

Options	Respondent (50)	Percentage
Yes	40	80%
No	2	4%
Not Sure	8	16%

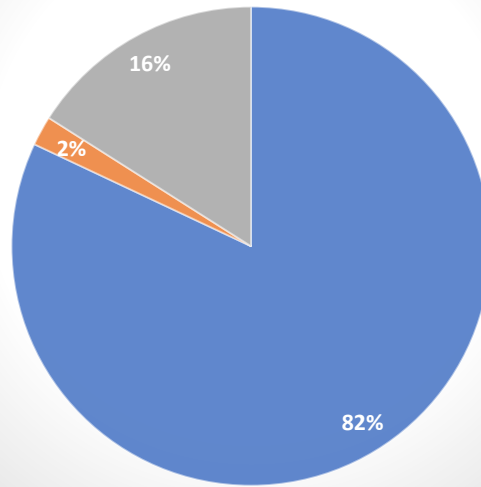
Is there theories of globalisation which can be used to assess the impact?



Are there globalisation factors which can affect local small businesses in the UK?

Options	Respondent (50)	Percentage
Yes	41	%
No	1	%
Not Sure	8	%

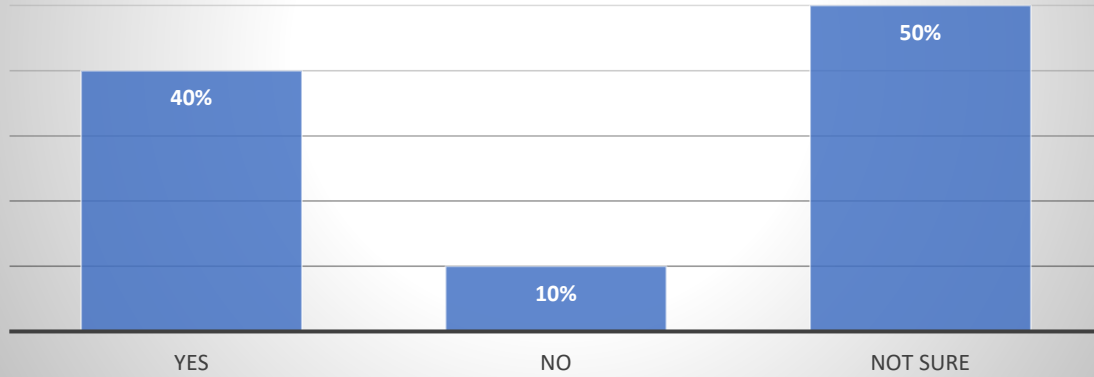
Is there globalisation factors which can affect local small businesses in the UK?



Do you think that globalisation can have a positive impact on local small businesses in the UK?

Options	Respondent (50)	Percentage
Yes	20	40%
No	5	10%
Not Sure	25	50%

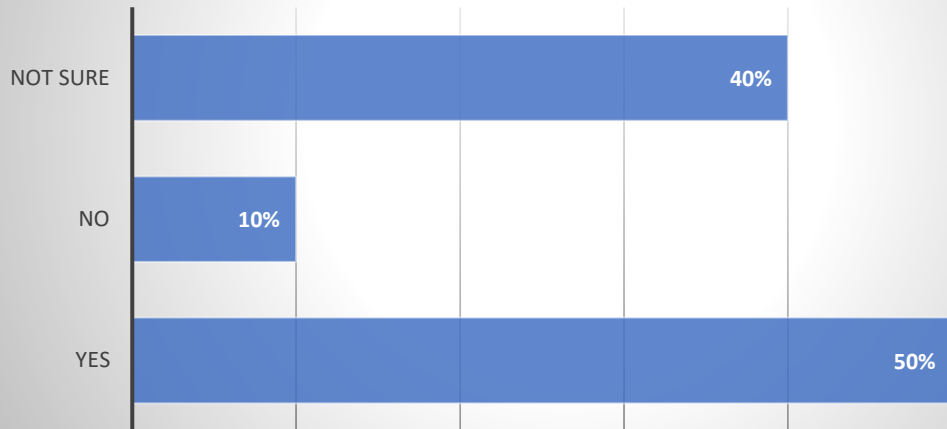
Do you think that globalisation can have positive impact on local small businesses in the UK?



Do you think that globalisation can have a negative impact on local small businesses in the UK?

Options	Respondent (50)	Percentage
Yes	25	50%
No	5	10%
Not Sure	20	40%

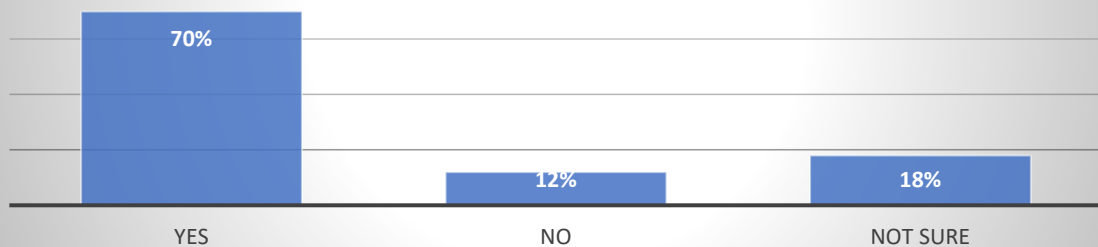
Do you think that globalisation can have negative impact on local small businesses in the UK?



Can local small business in the UK reduce the negative impact of globalisation to promote a positive impact?

Options	Respondent (50)	Percentage
Yes	35	70%
No	6	12%
Not Sure	9	18%

Can a local small businesses in the UK reduces negative impact of globalisation to promote positive impact?



Chapter 5: Discussion

5.1 Issues of globalisation for a local small business in the UK

There is several issues which a local small business in the UK will face in the business of globalisation. Some of these are:

Increased competition: Because of globalisation a local small business in the UK will face increased competition. Knowing the companies in your industry helps all firms compete more effectively (Sigler et al., 2021). Domestic competition the labour that employees perform in these businesses, such as working for less or more or for free and putting in long hours is the primary effect of increased competition. This affects business employees, particularly those in the UK. As competition rises, these workers are overworked for meagre wages of perhaps.85 cents per hour, which we regard to be fatal labour. These businesses underpay their employees by hardly offering those breaks, not giving those raises, and occasionally even not paying them. To shield businesses and workers from domestic competition, certain industries, firms, and citizens may choose to support governments that pursue protectionist measures (Ristovska and Ristovska, 2014). Businesses are impacted by this protection since it makes it more challenging for them to conduct business there.

Disproportionate growth: For a local business in the UK it is among the most important problem created because of globalisation. Due to rising rivalry among businesses, employees are being overworked and paid less than the average pay. This has an impact on businesses since, similar to immigration, if it worsens, it will reduce GDP (Michaels and Grüning, 2018). The negative effects are on the workers, and as the world develops more and more, workers, consumers, etc., play a significant part in enterprises. Disproportionate growth is related to increased competition.

Environmental concern: The local business in the UK must have to make sure that the environment has been saved but with the opportunities offered because of globalisation the chance of doing that is reducing (Kumar and Liu, 2015). Because they are all impacted by greater globalisation and one negative effect feeds into another, this also relates to increased competitiveness and disproportionate growth.

Businesses are worried about deforestation, biodiversity loss, greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, and forcing other species to abandon their familiar environments in favour of unfamiliar ones, which could harm these species. "Economic specialisation and infrastructure development are the main drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss." "Increased goods movement is a contributing factor in greenhouse gas emissions and other types of pollution." Because individuals care about their environment, globalisation is impacting environments, which has a detrimental influence on businesses.

Because corporations are a part of the locality and its people, globalisation has certain detrimental effects on both. The current successful enterprises couldn't exist without us, the people, and the world; they couldn't exist without the world. The good news is that there are ways to make all of these negative effects positive and stop this from becoming an issue (Khan, Khan and Haleem, 2019). When it comes to business, you should constantly recognise your flaws and turn them into strengths. If you are unable to do so right away, you should always have a backup plan. Any possible harm to businesses can be readily rectified with a remedy, and there are remedies to these negative effects to make things better.

5.2 Globalisation factors related to the management of local small business

There are several globalisation factors which have an impact on the local small business in the UK. Knowing these are important for business management. The primary and secondary research will be helpful to understand those.

Technology: Because of globalisation the use of technology has increased and new technology is emerging which is affecting local small businesses in the UK. Due to the use of technological advancement, communication and transportation costs have decreased during the last ten years by 50% (Jahan et al., 2021). Long-distance trading, outsourcing, and value chains have become simpler due to the lower cost of communication and transportation. Without these reductions, global value chains, outsourcing, and long-distance merchants would have been challenging.

Demography: This is changing because of globalisation and this has an impact on the local businesses. Demography is the study of the total population in a country at a given moment. Because it enables the endowment of elements for various countries, demography is significant (Haugen and Mach, 2010). It is argued that a country with a large labour force but little physical capital is capital-poor and labour-rich.

When it comes to the production of items that demand a lot of work, the nation with the aforementioned circumstances will have an edge over others. The international labour division claims that a nation in this circumstance will increase its production of labour-intensive goods and export such goods by 30% (Fillis, Johannson and Wagner, 2014).

Market: This is one of the most important globalisation factors which can have an impact on the local small business in the UK. Under the effects of globalisation, consumer wants are gradually converging (Dhliwayo, 2016). Customers from all around the world are becoming more and more in demand, which raises the prospects for low-quality products. Common requirements, tastes, and preferences might vary depending on factors including disposable incomes, cultural elements, and the degree of homogeneity of the environment in which the goods are used or consumed. For instance, although Coca-Cola's enjoyed in various regions of the world, they are similar globally but do not have the same identity. McDonald's has standardised the majority of its daily operations as a result of adjusting to the preferences and tastes of its customers. A local business might not be able to compete with these businesses (Chege and Wang, 2019). Regardless of where they are purchased or the maker, software, accounting services, and oil goods typically resemble one another. The key to seizing possibilities concerning these items without expending a lot of effort on the local conditions and tastes is being able to identify what can be standardised so that the final product can be manufactured.

Increased competition: A local small business in the UK will have to face increased competition because of globalisation. The potential for industry globalisation is impacted by firm characteristics like the number of sales made by the industry, which are influenced by import or export volumes, the globalisation of major players, numerous competitors classified according to their nationality, and the interdependence of the competitive strategies they use globally. The potential for industrial globalisation is increased by increased trade, reliance, and competition diversity (Abrishami and Peivandi, 2012). When it comes to industrial globalisation, the industry's progress is equally crucial. Competitors always react to maintain and improve the advantage they have over the opposition. It is frequently thought that the reason for the acceleration of industrial globalisation is the response of rivals.

Political influence: Globalisation can have an impact on local politics and that will have an impact on local business. A nation's capacity to manage the problems brought on by globalisation has been hampered by the processes accelerated pace. An organisation is meant to be in charge of regulating the global markets (Triandafyllidou, 2018). These international marketplaces should be governed by laws that are on par with those that apply globally. These regulations cannot be made or established by a single nation. Institutional arrangements and laws can be implemented by a country based on the preferences and inclinations of the local populace. Institutional heterogeneity refers to the impact of a country's sovereignty because rules are meant to differ from one country to the next. Because it has little room for error, the government can globalise to their advantage (Tijssen, Klippe and Yegros, 2019). If globalisation has outgrown a nation's preferences, it is impossible to turn back. The freedom to change market results within its borders thanks to globalisation belongs to the government.

5.3 Impact of globalisation on local small businesses in the UK

5.3.1 Positive impact

Knowledge sharing: A local small business in the UK will have the chance of knowledge sharing because of globalisation which can help to improve the business performance. When it comes to information sharing, developed nations are far ahead of agrarian ones. The United Kingdom, for instance, are important country for international research (Teichmann, 2012). Universities in these nations are very old and have a high standard of education and creativity. Established countries also perform exceptionally well in research which is essential to improving the information. Globalisation has caused the information to spread in non-industrialized nations. By speaking with the developed nations, these nations have learned a great deal. Some nations on the list of founded nations even come from agricultural nations. Bloom provides examples of the advantages of knowledge.

It should not come as a big surprise that a lot of UK research is concentrated in local organisations. Globalisation's democratisation of information. It lowers obstacles to the exchange of knowledge. KFC and McDonald's hardware stores are examples of businesses in non-industrial states that teach locals how to run their facilities. Some of these local corporations are departing, using their knowledge to launch their businesses and earn substantial profits.

Customer satisfaction: For a small business ensuring customer satisfaction is important. Marketing in low-wage nations is driven by the best things. Without globalisation, clients may find it very challenging to accomplish even the smallest tasks (Steger, 2010). Few international businesses that compete for client money can deliver their goods as needed as a result of globalisation. By engaging in competition for the advantage of their customers, they can bring down the price of their goods. Companies ought to support customers and give them the most value for their money.

No business should be regulated as this would increase expenses and decrease the availability of goods. According to researchers, the importance of globalisation is increasing. As the incoming managing director, they want to establish a business in untapped markets. Managers must comprehend the value of competition to both customers and businesses. Tireless businesses can enhance and provide distinctive products that satisfy their clients' expectations (Sigler et al., 2021). As a result, globalisation drives businesses to succeed or fail. Customers in developing nations can access goods and services despite having low income because of globalisation. These days, it is simple for businesses to transport huge quantities of goods at affordable prices in the UK to a variety of economic regions, including Europe, North America, and Africa.

5.3.2 Negative impact

Inequality: Not everyone receives the same benefits from globalisation. A local small business in the UK might face inequality because of globalisation. It seeks to benefit the wealthiest of the impoverished (Ristovska and Ristovska, 2014). For instance, non-industrialized nations have been poor ever since globalisation began, but their misery has been worse as the nations they established have become more affluent. The predefined structure of created states to oppose developing countries is globalisation. According to international experts, a few isolated non-industrial governments joined educated nations at the negotiation table.

Job reduction: The opportunity for a local small business to create jobs has been reduced because of globalisation (Michaels and Grüning, 2018). It is connected to the appropriation of globalisation. Retraining may aid in attracting workers to non-industrialized nations when there are few possibilities to adequately pay them, but it also eliminates those jobs regardless of where the workers are from. As more organisations adapt to the jobs of the people in the agricultural countries, unemployment has gradually increased in the industrialised countries.

This is horrible for the financial issues facing developed countries, but it is not terrible for their organisations. This will have a negative impact on the national economy as well.

Cultural and traditional extinction: The local business might not have the chance to protect local culture and tradition because of globalisation. Local businesses run the risk of losing their own cultures as a result of globalisation since residents of these nations import and embrace cultures from other nations that they deem superior (Kumar and Liu, 2015). If rich nations do not exploit globalisation as a colonial tactic, its negative effects of it can be reduced. Emerging nations should educate their populations on the value of defending their cultural heritage against outside influences. If a particular civilization doesn't exist, the planet cannot be original.

Researchers primarily work on initiatives that respect the local population's culture. Westernizing other civilizations is not always the best course of action. While I aspire to be a leader in the future, I am aware that crucial diversity is enhanced by other cultures. I will make sure that the corporate cultures of the nations in which we operate are respected to ensure that the cultures we deal with are respected but not seen as underperforming. For instance, your lifestyle and culture, in general, differ from mine.

Chapter 6: Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

What is the impact of globalisation on UK local small businesses? Is the study's key research topic. Seven chapters make up the thesis. The background of the study and the importance of the research question was established in the first chapter, which also supported them. A review of the goals and a brief explanation of the technique came next.

The study's research purpose served as a guide while the second and third chapters detailed the literature review, conceptual framework, and methodology. The objectives of this study were to understand the theory and concept of globalisation, to define different factors or issues of globalisation related to the local small business of the UK and to identify different impacts of globalisation on the small business operation. The study also sought to understand what efforts UK Local Small businesses can do to maintain their competitiveness as well as what steps Local Small businesses in other nations and other industries are taking, as reported in the literature and media. Finally, based on the study's findings, strategies for developing national industrial policies to enhance the competitiveness of UK local small businesses in general and the apparel and textile sector, in particular, were to be developed.

The methodologies utilised in this investigation were previously covered in Chapter 3. A mixed-method approach was adopted for the study's methodologies. Quantitative and qualitative methodologies were both used in this study to get the answers to the research questions. Quantitative analysis was the first technique employed. A questionnaire survey was employed as the quantitative tool for this investigation. The UK's local small businesses were the subject of the questionnaire surveys.

Case study analysis and questionnaire survey analysis were the approaches employed in this study. Primary data collected through questionnaire surveys and in-depth interviews were used. 50 people completed the questionnaire survey. A contingency table was used to analyse the results of the questionnaire surveys, and χ^2 tests were run to assess the hypotheses regarding the relationships between the variables. Based on the level of performance of the firms, the case study analysis was separated into three case studies. To support the survey analysis and address the remaining research topics, case studies were used.

The study's findings were broken up into two chapters. The findings of the quantitative analysis were presented in Chapter 4 and discussed in chapter 5. The case study covered the effects of globalisation, as well as internal and external issues that affected the success of the organisations.

6.2 Recommendations

- The UK government has introduced numerous programmes and policies in recent years to support SMEs. These programmes cover information delivery, technical assistance, financial assistance, and networking. The local SMEs that took part in these programmes gained a lot of advantages (Khan, Khan and Haleem, 2019). In contrast to the total number of SMEs operating in the market, the number of participating SMEs is still incredibly small. To take full advantage of the resources available to them, SMEs should seek out these programmes and educate themselves on the policies.
- Due to shifting market dynamics and rising labour costs relative to other developing nations, UK local SMEs must raise the calibre of their goods to obtain a competitive edge and remain viable. The quality of UK SMEs' exports must be raised, and they must seek out new markets. To compete with nations like China and India, they should concentrate on specialised products that target specific markets and increase economic efficiency as a whole.
- Branding is becoming more significant as a source of information in the present climate. UK Local SMEs are falling behind their domestic rivals in this particular field (Haugen and Mach, 2010). A nationwide effort is required to give brand development training and other sorts of support.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

Do you have an idea about globalisation?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Do you think that globalisation can have an impact on local small businesses in the UK?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Are there theories of globalisation which can be used to assess the impact?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Are there globalisation factors which can affect local small businesses in the UK?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Do you think that globalisation can have a positive impact on local small businesses in the UK?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Do you think that globalisation can harm local small businesses in the UK?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Can local small businesses in the UK reduce the negative impact of globalisation to promote a positive impact?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure