Ambiguity of Multiplier Effects of Globalization and Vulnerability of Micro-Societies Crises in the Contemporary World

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Abstract
The absence of peace in micro-societies is potentially dangerous to stability of the global community. This paper set out to evaluate the level of globalization which continue to reinforce the interdependencies between different countries and region and deepen partnership between the advanced countries and the rest of the world. The paper postulates the modernization paradigm, development which has prioritized economic growth even as the rural and urban majorities have remained economically and socially marginalized, the risk of suffering from crisis, whether through violent conflict or disparities and disenchantment caused by globalization at the domestic societies is not noticed. This study examines the opinion by some scholars that globalization is not merely a process of giving economic knowledge, technology and communication, culture, health care, heritage, genetics codes and national resources as land, forests, air and water. The paper recommends that the foreign capital that was provided to keep the poor countries as motivation for prospect of earning sizable returns in form of interest of the third world countries be encouraged. The method applied is by contacting other texts and relevant journals to achieve the main objective. This paper concludes that, multiplier effect in internationalization process is an ambiguity which encourages developing countries export raw materials to developed western countries at the detriment of developing countries.

Keywords: Multiplier effect, internationalization, globalization, Third World Countries, vulnerability.

Introduction

Globalization and democratization of political systems alone do not necessarily lead to more accountable governments and better economic management, just as both are fuelling conflicts in domestic societies that do not cherish their significance. Although globalization has helped to increase growth and wealth in recent years, it has not done so for all countries of the world. The sub-Saharan African and the Middle East have worsening imbalances that impede risk of crises that may likely endanger the world peace. Some claim that globalization means the compilation of companies nationally to maximize profit which also identified as a process of the international integration of economies by means of the social restructuring of the modes of production, distribution and consumption of goods and services on a global scale. This restructuring is accomplished in part through the removal of trade restructure and the opening of national borders to allow capital to flow freely between countries. (Abrow,1996).

This paper equates globalization to westernization and modernization, where existing local social structures and cultures of developing countries are gradually dismantled and replaced by the structures of capitalism, rationalism, industrialism and the imperialism of such social institutions by the western ideology. Although the roots of globalization can be traced to the enlightenment era of eighteenth century. Europe, the impact and vulnerability of micro societies to crises that globalization generates has never garnered as much attention as it has in the recent times. (Arlyamtne, 1991).

Rationalism as a paradigm of knowledge configuration allows globalization to flourish. It aims to define reality by means of observable, physical truths that are discoverable and understood in terms of scientific, objective research. The enlightenment vision of globalization that dominates the United States of America upholds that, rationalization as a scientific knowledge is non-territorial view and that objective truth is valid for anyone, anywhere, at any time he deserves such that certain products, regulations, technologies, arts, forms, and the like can apply across the world. (Barrow: 2002). However, the enlightenment mind set opposes territorial divisions and state borders as far as globalization study is concerned it is affirm as follows: First, reason knows no territorial limits; second, rationalism sets the foundation for other globalization focus to develop. It promotes a knowledge framework for capitalist production and the advancement to scientific thinking, a framework out of which technologies open up extra international spaces; Third, Africa and Asia were pushed to move through gradual changes toward industrialization by means of a modernization process. This was the case because first world economists were of the belief that developing countries existed in a state of poverty because they are not industrialized. Fourth, the western experts believed that modernization would benefit both the developing and the highly developed western countries. Hence, foreign capital flowed into third world countries to build factories, as well as industrial and commercial establishments raised by the promise that, globalization would create a more prosperous and egalitarian world (Breecher, 1994).

Theoretical Framework

This study finds it necessary to borrow a sociological theory of social exchange as well as manifest destiny theory to explain pattern of exchange between transnational cooperation and aid. Played in reproducing north-south inequalities between developed and developing countries. ‘’There is a universal means of reciprocity whereby people repay assistance from others in any form either by helping them in return or at least by doing nothing against their benefactors. This is because if global reciprocity is equal it can end relationship. What is important to return a good gesture with a good position not necessarily of exact quality or quantity In essence the reciprocity is a mark of appreciation and continuity of a relationship. Thus the social structures of a developed society can be seen as a network of obligations between developing nations and developed nations, (Gouldner, 1976:70).

However, manifest theory of destiny holds that certain people have been designed to lead others. In other words, nature has destined some people to be ruler over others. The theory is often associated with the Americans who believe that they are made to rule the world, and Nigerian leadership has come to adopt this theory in dealing with its African countries. It was the manifest destiny for Nigeria to take the lead and assume the credible voice of the continent ever since the sixties, the messiah reference to a Nigerian leadership in conducting the affairs of the African continent have been ingrained in the conduct of Nigeria’s foreign policy and external relations.

Peace-building and Globalization

Sustainable development that provides responsible lifestyles for citizens of a country depends on how peace and stability are guaranteed and assured. Peace refers to a situation of absence of war or hostilities. Peace is a state of harmony characterized by lack of violence,

conflict behaviours and the freedom from fear of violence. In most cases, it is commonly understood as the period of absence of hostility. Peace also suggests the existence of healthy or newly healed interpersonal or international relationships, prosperity in matters of social or economic welfare, the establishment of equality, and a working political order that serves the true interest of all. It can also imply public security and order or freedom from violence, quarrels and disagreement, a state of tranquillity and harmonious relationship by maintaining law and order. Yet, a new phase of globalization has re-emerged. The new form of globalization is intended to galvanise and create a common front for the world, bring practices that deter threats to world peace and security to common concern of all. But the outcome of globalization so far seems to be proving the contrary. (Brook, 1989).

Globalization and Governance

Globalization is often defined to encompass networks of interdependence that span intercontinental distances. As such, the term incorporates a host of profound changes in world polities: growing political linkage at the global level, erosion of local space, structures of economic life, including homogenization of social life through global standards, products and culture. Globalization and global governance can help to build an inclusive situation that supports political, economic and cultural institutions that affects the well-being of people and communities across the world. The economic challenges that the world face today to connect, share value and do things in the most common way that positively impact on people, supporting social justice, human rights, and cutting down questionable appetites of those in political positions. (Brooks 1996)

Again, global fraternity and organization has the responsibility to deal with the theme of globalization and equity as one of the most transcendent and defining issues at present for the future of people. Unfortunately, we find ourselves facing terminology that reflects profound contradictions, since it is not precisely equity that characterized the present globalization with its neo-liberals feature, given the contemporary expression of the internationalisation of production associated with highly developed capitalism, (Carroy, 1999). Certainly, globalization is what has been called, its third stage is sustained by significant advances in communications and information technology, which potentially offer broad possibilities for development. However, the benefits of this process supposes an equitable participation in the scientific technical advances that make it possible, equally being understood as access at equal conditions to which all are entitled in accordance with universal norms of social justice (Constanting 1975).

The importance of peace is at the heart of global community. The importance of peace as seen also in the establishment of the League of Nations in 1918 and the United Nations in1945 respectively. Post 1945 in particular has seen a relatively very stable world devoid of wars and insecurity. But the demise of communism in 1989, and subsequent resurgence and argument for globalization that would enable the world community share the wealth of global space, has brought about other dimensions of instability and insecurity. The intention is half-hearted, while the advanced industrial countries are benefiting much more from the globalization process as a result of their comparative advantage. The weaker countries are far from benefiting technologically as a result of their comparative disadvantages, and public institutions. (Czerny, 1988).

Consequently, trade arrangement is against developing states while aid, and technology transfer are promises with less actions. The arrangement has to do with trade secrets, intellectual property rights, barriers on tariffs and taxes charged at the border on goods from developing states. Governance is a decision making process that through consultation, dialogue, exchange and mutual respect seeks to ensure coexistence and in some cases coherence between different and sometimes divergent points of view. This involves seeking

some common ground and extending it to the point where positive joint action can be envisaged, reveals a new sphere of common interest that transcends states, cultures and national histories. We need to go beyond the classical inter-nations system. Indeed, the disproportion between the enforcement role of states and their actual capacity to handle issues calls for new forms of governance (Depass, 1991).

As with any system of power within the nation state, what is needed is ‘’good’ global governance, that is a system that offers a good balance between efficiency and legitimacy, adopted to this new challenges of global governance as opposed to the classical systems of national governance. This paper view that elements of legitimacy must be based on institution and procedures. However, Classical legitimacy entails citizens choosing their representatives collectively by voting for them but it also relies on the political capacity of the system to bring forward public discourse and proposals that produce coherent majorities and provide citizens with the feeling that they can debate the issues (Elkersly, 1992). In other words, the political system must represent the society and allow it to see itself as a whole, with all its members using same feelings. Since legitimacy depends on the closeness of the relationship between the individual and the decision making process, the first challenge of global governance is distant from the principle of legitimacy. The other legitimacy challenge refers to the so-called democratic deficit and accountability deficit which arise when there are no means for individual’s challenges in international decision-making.

Although transparency remains crucial to ensure that governments are both accountable and challengeable at home, classical definitions of democratic accountability and cannot be simply transposed and applied in the international institutions context as far as globalization is concerned. (Edward, 2000).

Globalization and the Quest for Justice, Human Rights and Peace

Globalization has tremendously altered the face of global economy, creating winners and losers. Many contend that the inequity and injustice that globalization brings to the world is often underestimated. This paper argued that the space for reaping the gains is thinner for some few countries (developing countries) and individuals than what it presents for larger number of states and individuals. In advance countries, for example, the level of injustice are higher. In developing countries, It is noted that justice must be entrenched into globalization process for sustainable peace and human rights development (Haovirta, 2000).

What do we mean by globalization, human right and social justice? Globalization human rights and social justice represent extremely complex societal challenges for investors. We live in a world of growing local and global inequalities a world where human conflicts, war and mistreatment continue and in many places have intensifies:- a world where government, economic and social institutions perpetuate the disparity in wealth and opportunities. Globalization a system of global economic integration, a constellation of processes by which nature, businesses and people are becoming more connected and interdependent through increased economic interactions (via goods and capital flows) communication exchange, cultural diffusion especially in western world. (Hancock, 1989).

This definition of globalization warrants further explanation as it sounds, fairly, begin and does not recognize the rampant problems generated as mentioning the concept. Globalization has concentrated power in the hands of economic elites (western world) and political conservatives to create a new world order based on private corporate control than public democracy. Rich countries (developed) have overwhelmed poor (under-developing) ones in defining the macroeconomic policies that must be followed, which usually benefit, the former at the expense of the latter. For example, the Structural Adjustment Programms (SAP) and regional trade agreements set in motion by the Bretton Woods Institutions (i.e. the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the International American Development

Bank which significant detrimental effects on weak and developing nations of African and Asian countries (Heyamy, 1990).

Human Rights Violation and Social Justice

United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with rights and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. A situation where individuals and groups receive fair treatment and a just share of the benefits of society based on the notion that men are born free and equal in dignity and rights and treated accordingly is called social justice. This includes the distribution of wealth and income, and more impotently, equal basic rights, security, obligations and opportunities. (Hick, 1995).

Another aspect of current plight is the growing environmental challenges and the world is facing, including increased environmental destruction degradation as it diminishes available natural resources. These factors have significant impacts on human rights and social justice issues. The effect, the amount and quality of resources available and access. These create a growing number of environmental refugees who are displaced from their land because of environmental damage and global warning. The challenges are immense and there is a clear need for increased global political will to address them mostly in developing countries (Held, 2007). Each isolated social crisis or challenges is part of a larger problem that needs collective attention. By focusing on specific incidents we fail to put in time and energy into creative solution for the ubiquitous problems of the world mostly in developing countries (UNDP, 2007).

The framework of current capital markets, particularly the stock market and publicly traded companies, is premised on the assumption that economic growth (as currently measured) is the primary goal of the business and governments alike. In fact, capital market carries an unsustainable mandate for growth that compromise the environment, labour and community. (Frank, 2002). As the global activities of the human population have already overshot the world's ecological carrying capacity, the stock market itself is inherently unsustainable environmentally, socially and economically on the premise we would go so far to say that our current system of economic growth, which is based on globalization process do benefits, western world already or indirectly from human rights violations and social injustices.

Talking about social issues, the questions are even more complex, and the argument for financial benefit is difficult to explain when the action goes beyond the company's employees and immediate community. It is important to address the question of what is reasonable to expect of corporations given the framework and market conditions in which they operate. Investing in publicly traded companies, is de facto participation in the system that perpetuates social injustices. It is possible to avoid particular companies or industries that cause the most harm, but the reality is that, the problems are endemic, they infiltrate energy company:- whether an apparel, electronic, or capital goods company:- operating or outsourcing to, developing countries (Sampson, 2006).

Essentially, every publicly traded company is engaged in this activity, regardless of how high their standards are in developed countries. It extends to the consumer market too- every inexpensive good we purchase. That is partially, or fully made in a less developed countries or in a substandard open facility in the developed world, in inexpensive at the expensive of humans and the environment. It is important to look at the broad range of social issues from labour rights, to human rights to access to clean water, and a myriad of issues in between and beyond. This paper argue that much of the social problems in the world today are driven by or at the very least exacerbated by the inequitable distribution of nature. Resources caused primarily by publicly traded companies. Since the beginning of colonization period, social inequalities have been established to natural resources from spices and silk in past centuries to oil today in developing countries. (Annan, 1998).

Conclusion

Globalization re-emerged at the demise of communism in 1989, globalization has occurred variously in the past during colonization period but its resurgence in this millennium seems to be epoch-making, creating the fear or changing the course of history in recent times. Globalization has not worked as intended either because the advanced industrialized nations(western world) do not want it to work to an equitable benefit of the weaker countries (developing countries or the losers) because the developing countries themselves are tooweak in their institutional arrangement to enter the mainstreams to be able to benefit from the gains of globalization. In considering the multiplier effects of globalization there exist three major groups: (i) The strongest (2) The stronger (3) The Strong (third). The strongest represents a smaller chunk of world population, but staying in the forefront of global economic growth. Their economies are either advanced or growing faster than those of developing (weak) countries.

These advanced countries are accessing global markets for goods, capital and technology, they are trading more and more with each other as well as with rich nations and they have overcome poverty. The stronger countries are starting to catch up with the wealthiest countries with their citizens in the fast lanes of escaping poverty (Asian Tigers). But the losers, the weak developing countries (African) in greater numbers of the world population are being left behind in poverty, and wide disparities between them and advanced countries. Somehow, there is trepidation arising from such level of poverty. However, this paper explain there is issues that cause trepidation in globalization process. Globalization has significant effects on various types of social stratification, including with respect to class, country, gender, the urban/rural divide and age. These are the major issues that brings trepidation in globalization. Although, contemporary globalization has in some ways helped to narrow social hierarchies, it has also tended to widen gaps more than, it has closed it in terms of economic and political injustices across many societies. There are arbitrary privileges and exclusions.

Recommendations

This paper having gone through the process of multiplier effects of globalization and vulnerability of micro-societies crises recommends the following:

1. Multiplier effects of globalization and vulnerability of micro-societies should be given preference.
2. There must be an effect that works to develop new financial services, which do not carry a mandate for sustainable growth.
3. Companies should be required to consider additional factors such as social, legal and economic effects on their operations.
4. The long and short term interest of the companies and their shareholders should be redefine.
5. There is need for specific actionable suggestions believed to have several prong strategy to address broader social issues.
6. Personal footprint evaluation (working border, making more money and buying more stuff, enrich our lives, increase quality time with their families' friends and communities, local food, locally manufactured goods and products and services) should be redesigned.
7. Personal activism and collective call on our representative to address campaign and to address global social inequity. The consumer to demand that social and environmental issues which play a greater role in business decision making should have a

responsibility to engage others in conversation about these broad challenges, which expanding views beyond the myopic discussions around individual incidents and motivating further personal activism in these areas.

8. Charitable giving by investors to make a direct contribution to problem solving on the ground in regions need adequate attention, the investments countries where significant and systematic human rights violation are occurring should be discouraged.

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