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Globalization and National Development: Who Gains, Who Losses, How and Why?

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[0147] Abstract

In recent decades, intellectual traditions have debated the losses and benefits of globalization among big and small nations, how and why? In response, this study examines the uneven impacts of globalization on national development in different social formations and the underlying mechanisms driving and explaining these disparities. The study employed a comparative case study and document analyses, through the lens of World-System Theory to navigate. The study argues that developed countries exploit developing countries through unequal exchange and economic policies that exacerbate global inequalities. Findings reveal that while globalization has contributed to economic growth, it has also increased inequality, eroded traditional cultural practices, and contributed to social tensions. Economic and political capacities determine gains and losses in an anarchical arena shaped by national interests. Additionally, international institutions have restricted national sovereignty, leading to a backlash in some countries. To address these challenges, the study recommends strengthening social safety nets, promoting inclusive economic policies, reforming international institutions, fostering cultural diversity, and prioritizing environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Benefits of globalization, Globalization, National Development, National Gains, Losses, How, Why

Introduction

Globalization, characterized by the increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and populations across the world, has become a dominant force shaping the development trajectories of nations. Since the end of World War II, and even more so following the end of the Cold War, globalization has accelerated due to advancements in technology, liberalized trade policies, and the growth of multinational corporations. This multifaceted process has brought about significant economic, social, and political changes, sparking debates about who gains and who loses in the globalized world (Stiglitz & Charlton, 2005). The discourse around globalization reveals a spectrum of outcomes. On one hand, proponents argue that globalization fosters economic growth, alleviates poverty, and promotes cultural exchange and understanding (Friedman, 2005). They cite examples of countries like China and India, which have experienced rapid economic growth and poverty reduction as they integrated into the global economy (Dollar & Kraay, 2004). On the other hand, critics highlight that globalization can exacerbate inequality, undermine local economies, and erode cultural identities (Rodrik, 2011). They point to communities

and sectors that have suffered due to competition with global markets and the relocation of industries to countries with cheaper labour costs (Kaplinsky, 2000).

This research aims to dissect the complexities of globalization and development, focusing on the central question: who gains and who loses from globalization, and why? By examining the various dimensions of globalization including economic, political, and social factors this study seeks to uncover the mechanisms and conditions that determine these outcomes. The research will also explore the role of international institutions, domestic policies, and geopolitical dynamics in shaping the benefits and drawbacks of globalization.

Several scholars have laid the groundwork for understanding globalization's impacts. Joseph Stiglitz's "Globalization and Its Discontents" (2002) critiques the role of international financial institutions in perpetuating inequalities, while Dani Rodrik's "The Globalization Paradox" (2011) discusses the trade-offs between globalization and national sovereignty. Additionally, works like Thomas Friedman's "The World is Flat" (2005) provide a more optimistic view, arguing that technological advancements have levelled the playing field for many developing countries. These foundational texts, among others, will be pivotal in framing this research.

To address these gaps and provide more comprehensive and equitable solutions to the challenges of development posed by globalization, future research should focus on an in-depth analysis of how globalization affects various social groups within countries and examine the underlying mechanisms driving these disparities. This allows for a deeper understanding of the "who, what, why, and how" of globalization's impacts and informs policies that ensure broader sharing of benefits and mitigation of negative consequences.

Methodology and Theoretical Framework

This research employed a comparative case study analysis, a qualitative research design that offered a robust framework for exploring the complexities of globalization and development. By focusing on in-depth analysis of existing data sources through document analysis, this approach aimed to provide a clearer picture of who benefited and who lost in this interconnected world. Document analysis involved a comprehensive review of policy documents, academic journals, development reports, and media coverage specific to select cases. This provided context-specific information on the "who, what, why, and how" of each case study, allowing for thematic analysis to identify recurring themes and patterns across the studies.

Emerging in the 1970s by American sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein (Wallerstein, 1974), World-Systems Theory offers a lens to analyze the global economy's inherent inequalities, directly connecting to the research question: who benefits and who loses from globalization? This theory posits a world economy divided into a core (developed countries) exploiting the periphery (developing countries) through unequal exchange and imposed economic policies, furthering global disparities as core development thrives on peripheral underdevelopment (Wallerstein, 1974, 2004; Arrighi, 1994; Amin, 1976). This exploitation takes various forms like resource extraction and unequal trade practices. The theory sheds a critical light on the uneven distribution of globalization's benefits and burdens. Core countries are seen as disproportionately reaping the gains, while peripheral nations bear the brunt of the negative impacts (Wallerstein, 1974). This directly aligns with the focus on the differential impacts of globalization.

World-Systems Theory offers a multifaceted contribution to the research. It helps explain uneven gains and losses through the core-periphery framework, highlighting how benefits concentrate in developed countries while negative consequences are more prevalent in developing countries (Wallerstein, 1974, 2004). It also delves into the mechanisms of disparity, exposing how core countries exploit the periphery through unequal exchange, imposed economic policies, and resource extraction, leading to persistent global inequalities (Wallerstein, 1974). Finally, the theory provides a critical look at international institutions, suggesting they might prioritize the interests of core countries, potentially contributing to the uneven impacts of globalization (Wallerstein, 1974). While valuable, World-Systems Theory has limitations critics argue that core-periphery structure oversimplifies the complex and dynamic nature of the global economy (Chirot & Hall, 1982). Additionally, the theory has been criticized for portraying peripheral countries as passive victims, neglecting their potential for agency and resistance (Brenner, 1977). Finally, the broad and abstract nature of the theory makes empirical testing challenging (Goldfrank, 2000). Despite these limitations, World-Systems Theory remains a valuable tool for understanding global power dynamics and the uneven impacts of globalization, making it highly relevant to your research question of "Globalization and Development: Who Gains, Losses, How, and Why."

One key area of concern is the lack of in-depth analysis of how globalization differentially affects various social groups within countries (Differentiated Impact Analysis). Existing literature often focuses on broad trends, neglecting the nuanced ways globalization impacts, for example, rural versus urban populations, or how men and women experience its benefits and drawbacks differently. Another gap lies in the insufficient examination of the underlying mechanisms driving these disparities (Mechanisms of Disparity). The current literature frequently documents outcomes but lacks a thorough understanding of how specific policies, technological advancements, and institutional frameworks contribute to unequal outcomes. By addressing these gaps, future research can provide more comprehensive and equitable solutions to the challenges posed by globalization, ensuring broader sharing of benefits and mitigation of negative impacts.

Application: The world economy is a system that comprises components of national economies functionally interdependent and propelled by national interest and global security. Developed countries being parts of these components use their socioeconomic and political strengths to dictate for developing countries leading to exploitative benefits to developed countries. However, the global economic system provides opportunities for the benefit of all nations but internal strengths and deficiencies of each nation determine the extent of its benefits and losses. Because strengths are not equal, each nation achieves development based on its capacity and this results in inequality. Transnational corporations, international organizations, policy domestication, advancement in information and technology, transportation and trade have aided globalization and exploitation of developing countries due to their vulnerabilities and the fact that developed economies control the world economic system and design it the way it benefits them more.

Globalization Globalization has been extensively studied across various disciplines, including economics, political science, sociology, and cultural studies. The literature reflects a broad spectrum of perspectives and findings, highlighting both the positive and negative facets of globalization. This review examines key theoretical contributions and empirical studies related to the impact of globalization on development. Delving into the

multifaceted impacts of globalization, research unveils a complex interplay between economic benefits and drawbacks. Studies by Dollar and Kraay (2004) and Bhagwati (2004) emphasize the potential for trade openness to fuel economic growth and poverty reduction, particularly in developing countries that implement sound domestic policies. However, critics like Stiglitz (2002) and Kaplinsky (2000) raise concerns about increased inequality and economic volatility (Piate 2013; Piate, 2014; Piate, 2017; Piate and Eminue, 2022 and Piate 2025).. They argue that globalization can exacerbate existing disparities, favouring capital-rich countries while potentially subjecting labour in developing nations to exploitative practices.

The political and institutional arena adds another layer of complexity. Research explores the role of international financial institutions (IFIs) in shaping globalization's trajectory. Stiglitz (2002) critiques the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, suggesting they prioritize market liberalization over fostering social and economic stability in developing countries, potentially leading to adverse outcomes. Rodrik (2011) focuses on the tension between globalization and national sovereignty. He argues that political institutions need to strike a delicate balance between integrating with global market forces and prioritizing domestic economic needs to ensure sustainable development. Social and cultural perspectives offer contrasting views on globalization's impact. Friedman (2005) presents an optimistic outlook, highlighting how globalization fosters connectivity and potentially creates equal opportunities. However, Appadurai (1996) and Barber (1995) sound a cautionary note, warning against cultural homogenization and the erosion of local identities. They argue that globalization can lead to the imposition of Western norms and values on diverse cultures, potentially undermining local traditions.

Globalization, the increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and populations worldwide, driven by factors such as technological advancements, trade liberalization, and the rise of multinational corporations, has significantly impacted developing countries in the South. While proponents argue that globalization can foster economic growth, create jobs, and reduce poverty by providing access to new markets and technologies (Dollar & Kraay, 2004; Friedman, 2005), critics contend that it can exacerbate inequality, undermine local economies, and erode cultural identities (Stiglitz, 2002; Rodrik, 2011). Overall, globalization has had a mixed impact on the development of the South, offering opportunities for economic growth and job creation while also presenting challenges such as increased inequality, environmental degradation, and cultural erosion.

Finally, case studies and empirical evidence provide a clearer understanding of globalization's effects. For instance, China's rapid economic growth under globalization stands in stark contrast to Mexico's struggles under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). These contrasting experiences underscore the importance of local contexts and policies in shaping the outcomes of globalization, highlighting that a one-size-fits-all approach may not be effective (Gallagher & Zarsky, 2007).

Effects of Globalization on National Development

Economic Growth Economic growth, the sustained increase in a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over time, often measured by the annual percentage change in real GDP, is a crucial indicator of a country's development. It can lead to improved living standards, job creation, and increased government revenue. While studies have found a strong correlation between economic growth and human development indicators such as

education, health, and life expectancy (World Bank, 2023), economic growth can also lead to inequality, environmental degradation, and social unrest if not managed effectively. In the South, economic growth, powered by globalization, is a crucial driver of development, but it must be managed effectively to ensure that its benefits are shared equitably and to avoid exacerbating inequality and social problems. Research shows that the existence and proliferated transnational corporations improved economic growth but repatriation of company profits to the companies' economy does not allow corresponding improvements in the living standard of the people. The end essence of increases in GDP and GNP is to improve the lives of the population and that is the manifestation of development.

b. Poverty Reduction Poverty reduction, a decrease in the percentage of a population living below a specific poverty line, is a key goal for many developing countries and international organizations. Measured using various indicators such as the poverty headcount ratio, poverty gap, and Gini coefficient, poverty reduction can be influenced by globalization. Some studies suggest that globalization can contribute to poverty reduction by creating jobs, increasing trade, and attracting foreign investment (Dollar & Kraay, 2004). It can also exacerbate inequality, making the impact of poverty reduction uneven. In the South, poverty reduction remains a crucial goal. To effectively address poverty, countries must not only leverage the potential benefits of globalization but also tackle underlying issues like inequality and limited access to education and healthcare. In this process, the internal governance system has a vital role to play and that is the national productive movement to enhance national productive capacity and reduce poverty and the gap between North and South.

c. Cultural Exchange Cultural exchange, the sharing of ideas, customs, and traditions between different cultures, can be measured through indicators such as international tourism, the flow of cultural products (e.g., movies, and music), and the presence of foreign cultural institutions. While cultural exchange can have both positive and negative consequences for developing countries in the South, it can be a powerful tool for promoting understanding, tolerance, and innovation. However, it is crucial to ensure that cultural exchange is a two-way process and does not lead to cultural imperialism or the erosion of local identities. As noted by UNESCO (2009), cultural globalization can have both positive and negative impacts. The World Bank (2010) and UNDP (2010) have also highlighted the role of cultural exchange in development. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has discussed the relationship between migration and cultural exchange, emphasizing the importance of managing these flows effectively to avoid tensions and conflicts.

d. Inequality, the unequal distribution of income, wealth, and opportunities within a country, measured by the Gini coefficient, can have negative consequences for economic growth, social cohesion, and political stability. Studies by Piketty (2014) and Milanovic (2016) have shown that high levels of inequality can hinder economic growth and lead to social unrest, crime, and political instability. While inequality can sometimes incentivize innovation and entrepreneurship, its negative impacts often outweigh the benefits. To promote sustainable and equitable development, countries in the South must address the root causes of inequality and implement policies that promote social justice and economic opportunity for all. On the other hand, the inequality between North and South extends to internal and external factors, internal deficiencies and imperialism.

e. Local Economies Local economies, the economic activities and systems within specific geographic areas, can be diverse, ranging from agriculture and manufacturing to

services and tourism. Their health and vitality are crucial for overall national development. Globalization can both positively and negatively impact local economies, creating new opportunities for trade and investment while also leading to job losses and economic dislocation (Rodrik, 2011). To promote sustainable development, many advocates for strengthening local economies to reduce dependence on external forces and promote self-sufficiency. As emphasized by Porter (1990), developing a competitive advantage at the local level can drive economic growth and development. Local economies can play a crucial role in the development of the South, creating jobs, promoting economic diversification, fostering community development, and preserving cultural heritage. However, they can also face challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to markets, competition from larger economies, and lack of financial services. To maximize their contributions, it is important to address these challenges and provide appropriate support.

f. Cultural Identity Cultural identity, a sense of belonging to a particular group shaped by shared history, language, religion, or customs, can be influenced by factors like family, education, and social interactions. Globalization, by exposing people to new cultures and values, can challenge cultural identities, leading to both positive and negative consequences, such as increased cultural understanding or erosion of traditional values (Appadurai, 1996). While preserving cultural identity is crucial for maintaining social cohesion and promoting diversity (UNESCO, 2009), it can also contribute to development by fostering social cohesion, economic diversification, and cultural tourism. However, to avoid social exclusion, conflict, and economic stagnation, countries in the South must promote cultural diversity, tolerance, and understanding.

g. International Institutions International institutions, established by governments of multiple countries to foster global cooperation, such as the World Bank, IMF, and WTO, can significantly shape the global economy and promote development. While they can provide financial assistance, technical expertise, and a forum for international cooperation, they can also impose harmful conditions, be dominated by developed countries, and be bureaucratic. As Stiglitz (2002) criticizes, IMF and World Bank policies often impose austerity measures that can harm developing countries. Some critics argue that international institutions are dominated by powerful countries and do not adequately represent developing countries' interests (Rodrik, 2011). To maximize their positive contributions and mitigate their negative impacts, developing countries must negotiate effectively and ensure that international institutions are more inclusive and representative of their interests. Perseverance needs to be the manner for demanding democratization of these institutions particularly when developing countries are more in number in the memberships of the organizations.

Effect of Globalization on Domestic Policies

Domestic policies are the set of laws, regulations, and programmes enacted by a national government. These policies can affect a wide range of areas, including trade, investment, social welfare, and education. Domestic policies can play a crucial role in shaping a country's development trajectory. Effective domestic policies are essential for promoting economic growth, social development, and political stability. For example, Acemoglu and Robinson (2012) argue that good governance is a key determinant of economic development. Developing countries often face challenges in implementing effective domestic policies due to limited resources, corruption, and political instability. For

instance, the World Bank (2010) discusses the challenges of governance and corruption in developing countries. By addressing these challenges and implementing sound policies in areas such as economic, social, environmental, and governance, countries in the South can create a conducive environment for development.

Geopolitical Dynamics Geopolitical dynamics, the interplay of political, economic, and military power on a global scale, can influence globalization's shape and direction. They can significantly impact the development of countries in the South, with geopolitical tensions disrupting trade, investment, and aid flows. As Nye (2004) discusses, soft power plays a crucial role in shaping international relations and development. To mitigate the negative impacts of geopolitical dynamics and promote economic development, many advocates for regional cooperation, as exemplified by the African Union (AU). By strengthening regional cooperation, diversifying economic relationships, and negotiating effectively, countries in the South can maximize the positive contributions of geopolitical dynamics while minimizing their negative effects.

Who Gains, Who Loses; How and Why?

No doubt globalization offers opportunities and gains the accesses of which depend on the socioeconomic and political dynamics of domestic and foreign realities of the states involved. Yet challenges associated with it are worrisome. Gains and losses associated with it are dependent upon internal leadership capacities, and the ability to build internal productivity that can prevent, withstand, or resist imperialism. The ability or inability to navigate competently in the international system determines who gains and losses. Countries with strong economic, military, and political bases navigate better with strong bargaining capacity and, therefore, gain more. They have strong instruments of foreign policy and sound human management capacity. Those with low literacy levels, poor technological know-how, low investment and infrastructural capital, and dependent and incompetent socioeconomic, and political strengths relatively lose because they lack these instruments for competing in a globalized world system. Development is a major obstacle to imperialism. Imperialism does not thrive in a developed society because internal productivity provides what imperialism proposes to offer. This makes imperial offers and strategies less attractive. So, any country with the required capacity can gain while the one with weak or no capacity loses because it cannot exploit the opportunities provided by globalization. Developing countries relatively lose more because of low capacity while developed countries gain more because of capacities to compete profitably. For instance, a transnational corporation can produce goods and services in the required volume for international trade and make them cheaper than domestic products in the host country due to sophisticated instruments of production and, as a result, dominate foreign markets.

SPECTRUM OF WHO GAINS, WHO LOSES; HOW AND WHY FROM GLOBALIZATION				
	U.S.A (North)	China (North)	Nigeria (South)	Niger (South)
Who gains ?	The USA gains huge revenue from external investments, strong international military alliance, high global influence, strong economy and vast socioeconomic and	China has become a major exporter of goods and services to different countries - facilitated by	Nigeria has gained technological innovation, and information and data gathering progress needed for	Niger does not benefit much from globalization as expected. It finds it

	<p>political tentacles due to globalization.</p>	<p>globalization. China has developed strong industrial and technological capacities in and outside its national boundaries. It has massive cheap labour as an added advantage. This has given it an edge over so many countries on the global trade chessboard.</p>	<p>development. The country has been exposed to global high-tech developmental innovation. However, internal governance challenges, corruption, poor resistance capacity and inadequate globalization-compliant structures for exploiting globalization benefits constitute major obstacles to the achievement of the expected gains.</p>	<p>difficult to produce enough goods and services for its population and cannot drive major globalization benefits from exports. It does not have strong economic structures that are capable of harnessing globalization benefits.</p>
<p>Who Loss es?</p>	<p>The US is criticized and attacked for its hegemony over nations. It loses a lot of resources in conflict resolution and terrorist attacks outside the US.</p>	<p>China has lost socialism, and its economic ideology/system to globalization.</p>	<p>Nigeria’s economy is going down. Her currency was devaluated and this resulted in inflation. The population is in difficult living conditions. It has not benefited up to expectation from globalization as the most populous black nation with high-quality human capacity. It has not exploited adequately the opportunities provided by globalization. Its internal deficiencies</p>	<p>The country is suffering from internal and external exploitation which hinders globalization benefits.</p>

			created room for external exploitation of her economy.	
How	The socioeconomic, political, technological and cultural strengths of the USA provide it with the structures and advantages to navigate the international arena and achieve its foreign policy goals.	China developed strong industrial production and a cheap labour force and made efficient use of them to emerge as one of the front contenders in the production and distribution of global goods and services for profit. It has enormous economic structures to exploit the benefits of globalization.	Nigeria has high human capacity and opportunities to use its population and position in Africa to harvest from globalization but internal governance challenges constitute a major obstacle to the above opportunities.	Niger cannot pull major globalization benefits from export. It does not have strong economic structures that are capable of harnessing globalization opportunities.
Why	The US's strong economic, military, political, and technological capacities positioned it as a major contender in the global political chess board. It has quality citizens and residents capable of providing the human capacities required for development. As such the USA has a strong bargaining capacity that enhances its navigation in the international arena. United States investments outside the States are one of the major sources of its national revenue. Such are the structures that earned the States external revenue This was made possible by globalization. As such it earns profit from production, export and trade, markets for	China has penetrated global markets with its goods, services, and cheap labour. Its technological innovation is one of the best in the world today. These are instruments for benefiting from globalization.	Nigeria's benefits from globalization do not meet expectations because of a lack of the instrumental economic, political and technological structure for harnessing globalization opportunities.	Niger finds it difficult to produce enough goods and services for its population and cannot drive major globalization. Benefits from export. It does not have strong economic structures that are capable of attracting globalization benefits.

	its goods and services, alliances and influence.			
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Findings

Findings of the study showed that while trade liberalization and foreign direct investment have undeniably fueled economic growth in nations like China and India (Dollar & Kraay, 2004), these benefits have been unevenly distributed, often favouring urban centres and skilled workers at the expense of rural and unskilled populations (Kaplinsky, 2000). Similarly, research by the World Bank suggests that globalization has contributed to a reduction in global poverty, but it has also exacerbated income inequality within many countries, as the gains from trade and investment have disproportionately benefited the wealthy and well-educated (Milanovic, 2016). The International Monetary Fund further emphasizes that the impact of globalization on inequality hinges on a country's level of development, the quality of its institutions, and its domestic policies. Countries with stronger social safety nets and progressive taxation systems have demonstrated greater success in mitigating the negative effects of globalization on inequality (IMF, 2007). On the other hand, findings further showed that the production and distribution of goods and services by transnational corporations in the South offered economic growth without corresponding increase in the living standard of the people due to reparation of profit.

Moving beyond the economic sphere, this research also explores the multifaceted social and cultural implications of globalization. A study by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) highlights the dual nature of globalization's effect on culture, fostering both cultural homogenization through increased cross-cultural exchange and, conversely, the erosion of traditional cultural practices in many communities (UNESCO, 2009). Research on the sociocultural impacts further suggests that the influx of multinational corporations and media has contributed to the dissemination of Western, particularly American, cultural norms and values, potentially undermining local identities and traditions (Ritzer, 2004). Additionally, a study by the International Organization for Migration underscores the link between globalization and increased migration flows, both voluntary and involuntary. These flows can create social tensions and pose challenges for host communities in terms of integration and cultural adaptation (IOM, 2018).

Finally, the research investigates the interplay between globalization, national sovereignty, and global governance. Scholars have argued that the rise of international institutions, such as the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund, has restricted the policy autonomy of national governments, limiting their ability to pursue domestic policies that deviate from the neoliberal economic model favoured by these institutions (Rodrik, 2011). Research suggests that this tension between globalization and national sovereignty has fueled a backlash against globalization in some countries, with the rise of populist and nationalist movements that seek to reclaim national control over economic and social policies (Stiglitz, 2002). A study by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) further highlights the struggle of international institutions to effectively address the concerns of developing countries and mitigate the negative consequences of globalization, such as growing inequality and environmental

degradation (UNCTAD, 2017). Yet, this sounds difficult because the current situation favours the developments of member nations powerful to change the situation.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Globalization presents a world brimming with both opportunity and challenge. Careful consideration is necessary to navigate these complexities and ensure a future where all can benefit. It is obvious that developed countries gain more than developing countries. This is because exploiting benefits of globalization requires structures that serves as instrument for gain. Those who participated actively in globalizing the world established such structures and are using the to exploit the benefits more than other. National governments must find ways to harness globalization's economic potential while mitigating its negative social and cultural impacts. Strengthening social safety nets and fostering inclusive growth strategies are crucial. International institutions need to evolve to be more responsive to the concerns of developing countries and promote a more equitable and sustainable future for all. Individuals and communities also play a vital role in shaping the impacts of globalization. Grassroots movements working to ensure fair labour practices within global supply chains, local business development initiatives fostering inclusive economic growth, and cultural preservation efforts safeguarding traditions all contribute to a more equitable future. The debate on globalization's merits will likely continue, with some arguing for increased global cooperation and dismantling of trade barriers, and others advocating for a return to stronger national control and protectionist policies. By acknowledging the multifaceted nature of globalization and fostering collaboration at all levels from individuals and communities to national governments and international institutions a future where everyone can thrive in an interconnected world becomes possible. This future demands a commitment to harnessing globalization's potential for shared prosperity while fostering a celebration of our rich cultural tapestry and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Here are five key recommendations based on the research findings: (a) Governments should invest in robust social safety nets to mitigate the adverse effects of globalization on vulnerable populations. This includes programs such as unemployment benefits, affordable healthcare, and housing assistance. (b) Governments should implement policies that foster inclusive economic growth, ensuring that the benefits of globalization are equitably distributed. This involves investing in education and skills training, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, and promoting rural development. (c). International institutions like the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund should be reformed to be more responsive to the needs of developing countries and promote a more equitable global economic system. This could involve granting developing countries a greater voice in decision-making and ensuring that trade rules are fair and transparent. (d). To mitigate the negative impacts of cultural homogenization and ensure that all cultures are respected and valued, governments should promote cultural diversity and inclusion. This involves supporting cultural heritage preservation, fostering intercultural dialogue, and combating discrimination. (e). Given the significant environmental impacts of globalization, such as climate change and resource depletion, governments should prioritize environmental sustainability in their policies. This includes investing in renewable energy, promoting sustainable consumption and production, and protecting biodiversity.

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