

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL STRUCTURES IN ESTABLISHED, TRANSITIONAL AND NON DEMOCRACIES

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Abstract

This paper sets out to examine the impact of globalization on domestic political structures and processes in established, transitional and non democracies. The paper relied on extensive literature review. The discussion reveals that globalization has been used as a tool by the established democracies to exploit transitional and non democracies. This explains why Direct Foreign Investment is exploitative. Whereas regional blocs in established democracies are stronger, those in non democracies are weakened by the stronger ones through exploitative funding. The paper also reveals that de-industrialization abroad and establishment of industries in non democracies by developed states has been done so as to tap cheap labour and also to get space for dumping industrial waste in weaker states. Other threats posed by globalization include brain drain, universalization of American values, python-like foreign aid, hiding under human rights to advance parochial interests by the West, population extermination and USA's spy network through phone tapping. However, there is hope at the end of the tunnel for young democracies. The current uprisings in Arab states are a manifestation that citizens have power to determine their destiny.

Key words: *Globalization, democracy, regionalization, integration.*

Introduction

Globalization is a celebrated concept by academicians, politicians, the business and epistemic communities. Yet, its impact on domestic political structures and processes in established, transitional and non-democracies is little known and less appreciated. In this essay, the discussion focuses deeply on the impact of globalization on domestic political structures in these democracies. The main issue to resolve here is whether globalization should be sorely praised or blamed for the successes or failures visible in these democracies; and whether, its presence poses a parasitic relationship among them; if so, how the ground can be leveled so as to ensure global equality in social, political, economic and cultural setup.

Methodology

The paper relies on critical literature review to examine the impact of globalization on established, transitional and non -democracies. Literature review is the use of secondary data (Amin, 2004) to justify the particular approach to the topic, the selection of methods, and demonstration that this research contributes something new (Hart, 2001). The review of literature has been discovered to be reliable in conducting desk research which is central to this paper. Authors such as Onwuegbuzie, Leech & Collins (2012) have recently emphasized the importance of literature review. They consider it as the foundation and inspiration for substantial, useful research. In addition, Randolph (2009) adds that conducting a literature review is seen as a means of demonstrating the author's knowledge about a particular field of study. On the basis of this methodology, the paper builds the discussion on a strong theoretical foundation.



Definition of key concepts

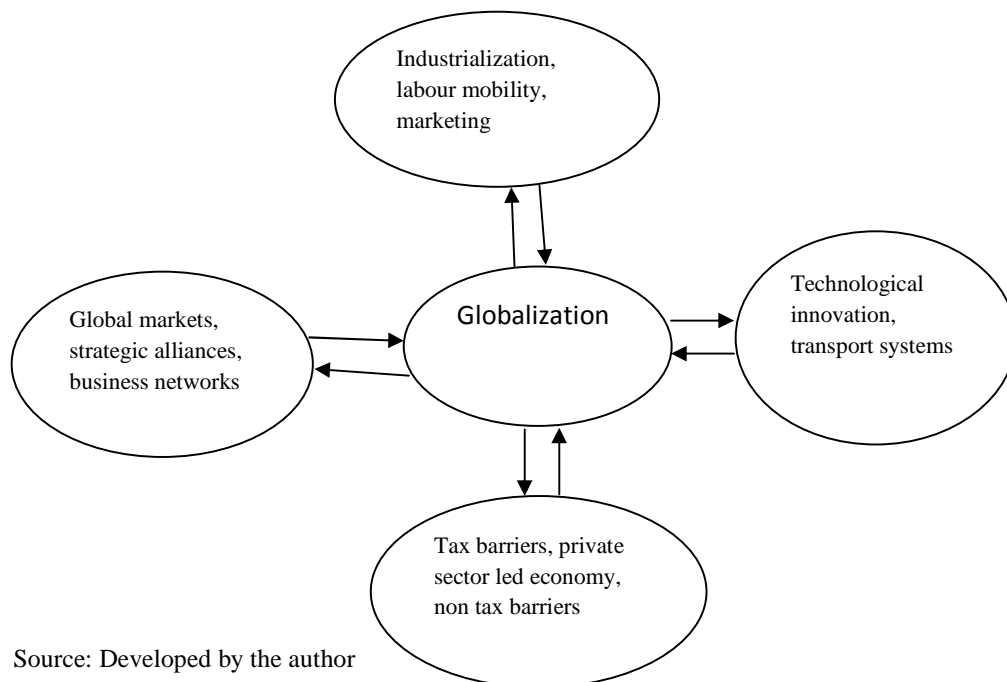
The important concepts defined in this section are; globalization, political structures and processes, and democracies. There are other concepts such as regionalization and internationalization which will be defined along the discussion.

Globalization

According to the Cambridge international dictionary (2000) of English, globalization is from the verb 'globe' which means the world, and the objective 'globalize' which means to cause to operate internationally. Scholte (2002) defines globalization as a process in which more messages (ICT), ideas (Human capital), merchandise (Business), money (Financial capital), investments and people cross borders between nations and state-territorial units. What is interesting to note however, is the fact that globalization means different things to different people. For example, Sociologists such as Giddens (1991), Gereffi (1994), Castells (1996) and Rizvi (2004) regard globalization as a decoupling between space and time, in which production is coordinated on a global scale; while geographers and political scientists maintain that globalization entails a compression of space and time, a shrinking of the world (Harvey, 1989; Mittelman, 2000). Globalization simply entails the global spread of free markets and openness to trade (Barbieri & Reuveny, 2005). Other scholars such as Frunză, Maha & Mursa, (2009), define globalization as a process through which the world's national economies, markets, and businesses are witnessing increasing connectivity.

For purposes of this discussion, we borrow the definition by Schulz, Soderbaum & Ojendal, (2001) who define globalization as an empirical process of world integration driven by a variety of economic, cultural, political, and ideological forces as seen in such areas as market expansion, a global production pattern as well as cultural homogenization (Frunză & Maha, Mursa, 2009). This definition provides a platform on which several issues will be discussed in this paper.

Fig.1: Determinants of globalization



Source: Developed by the author

Fig.1 shows key determinants of globalization. They include industrialization, labour mobility, technological innovation, strategic alliances, private sector led economy, global markets and tax barriers. The figure consists of five oval shapes with two arrows each. One arrow points to globalization and a second one points to the factors of globalization. This is done deliberately to show that the interaction between globalization and its determinants is a two-way process.

Democracy

What is democracy? The Cambridge International Dictionary of English (2000) defines democracy as the belief in freedom and equality between people or a system of government based on this belief, which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people themselves. Other definitions are in tandem with this. For example Stern & Plato, (2002) and (Frank, 2007) contend that democracy is derived from two Greek words: *demos* and *kratia* meaning people and rule. They go ahead to show that democracy is a system of government under which people exercise the governing power either directly or through representative periodically elected by them (Janda & Goldman, 1995). It can thus be understood to literally mean rule by the people. Almost all authors who attempt to define democracy (Reich, 1998; Scholte; 2002; Hamilton, 2004; Oyekan, 2009) bring out the famous Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy as the government of the people, for the people and by the people.

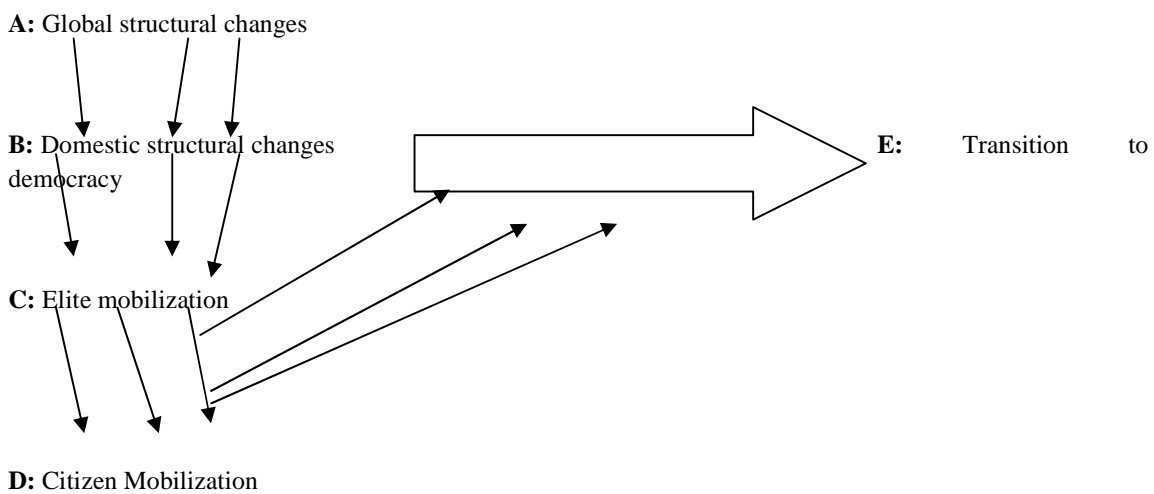
This implies that if a country holds elections regularly, tolerates opposition parties to voice criticisms, and permits the media to report freely and question some governments' policies without censorship is regarded as democratic (Hamilton, 2004). This is however a disturbing assumption because of three reasons: first, a country may hold elections regularly under massive rigging, leading to electing the same people into office because they have money to buy votes. This has happened in several states including Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Sudan. Secondly, a government may choose to let the media report on whatever they want but remain adamant about the key issues hurting citizens. For example, the media has always reported about vote rigging in Africa but governments do little to curb the vice (Abuya, 2010). Third, if any state weakens its bureaucracy, the technical organ central in implementing public, as it is the case in Pakistan (Rizwan & Jadoon, 2010) and in Uganda under Amin's regime between 1971-1978, (Tindigarukayo, 1988), then one wonders whether it is democratic. This therefore proves how Hamilton's view of democracy is blind of many key dimensions, and therefore may be rejected by the epistemic community. Instead, this paper finds pride in the analysis of a democratic state by Oyekan (2009) who discusses indicators of democracy as authority emanating from the people; impartiality of laws and respect for human rights; effective accountability; and guarantee of removal of an incompetent government which fails to deliver.

Linking globalization to democracy

Democracy and globalization go hand in hand (Eichengreen & Leblang, 2006) as seen in Fig. 2 below. Democracy renders leaders more accountable to the citizenry and is conducive for the removal of transnational restrictions on political and economic transactions. The democracy-globalization nexus is further reinforced by feedback from economic and financial globalization to political democratization. The exchange of goods and services is a conduit for the exchange of ideas, and a more diverse stock of ideas encourages political competition. When state leaders in Greece prepared and presented deceptive and embellished national budgets and financial reports, the state was drawn into economic crisis leading to a drop in democracy (Democracy Index, 2012). The crisis, which spread to most of the European Union states, was later known as the Euro zone crisis, causing unrest to the rest of the region.

However, whereas there is evidence to the effect that democracy has encouraged economic globalization in Western Europe, it has fueled backrush in Bolivia and Peru against opening to the rest of the world (Eichengreen & Leblang, 2006). In the same vein, Taylor (2005) argues that where labour is the scarce factor of production, democratic reforms that raise labour's leverage over policy will encourage protectionism rather than opening to the rest of the world. This may explain why East Asian states (China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan) political systems cannot be fully understood by focusing upon party systems alone because other institutions, such as the military and the bureaucracy, often play more important political roles (Yung, 2003).

Figure 2: Influence of globalization on democracy



Adopted from Schwartzman (1998). *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 24, pp. 159-181.

Fig.2 puts the debate on globalization-democracy nexus in perspective. The figure shows that democracy is an outcome of four major phases. As seen at point **A**, global structural changes act as catalysts to cause ignition of the domestic structural changes (Siegle, 2012). Structural changes at the global level include political uprisings from the neighbouring states as it happened recently in the Arab world. Other changes may include pressure to implement international conventions such as the 1948 UN Declaration on the respect for human rights. It is important to note that changes in the global economy and economic sanctions impact on the domestic structural changes.

At point **B**, we see domestic structural changes that point to elite mobilization. These changes include altered setup in the political culture, party systems and processes, changes in the election of political leaders, awareness and observance of civil liberties. These changes create awareness among the elite community to unite and participate in leadership as seen at point **C**. The importance of the elite cannot be under-estimated because of the following reasons; they have the money to fund the parties or political candidates of their choice, they initiate effective political debates and coalitions, they can write and publish about bad leadership and human rights violations. The actions of the elite awaken the entire citizens as seen at point **D**. The citizens are urged to participate in choosing their leaders.

Established, transitional and non-democracies

Distinguishing between democracies is not an easy task. This is because, a state considered as an established democracy may turn out to be autocratic or dictatorship in a matter of hours. According to the Democracy index report (2012) there is at times a global backsliding in democracy due to global economic crisis. The main reason for the decline was the erosion of sovereignty and democratic accountability associated with the effects of, and responses to the euro zone crisis (Nelson, Belkin, Mix, & Weiss, 2012).

But what parameters are used by the crafters of Democracy Indices so as to classify states in certain types of democracy? Attempts have been made to relate the level of economic development to democracyⁱ. For example, Wallerstein (1974)ⁱⁱ divides the globe into a trimodal structure comprising of three layers. His categorization was based more on economic and political superiority than democratic trends. However, if we consider the three layers from the democratic point of view, and having in mind Democracy Index classification, we notice full democraciesⁱⁱⁱ, flawed democracies^{iv}, hybrid democracies^v and authoritarian democracies^{vi}. Now, let us turn to the issue of the parameters used to arrive at this categorization. Scholars in political science have identified five core ingredients of democracy. These are, free and fair electoral process (Siegle, 2012), a functioning government (OECD, 2009), effective political participation (Weitz-Shapiro & Winters, 2008), enhanced political culture (Patterson, 1968) and respect for civil liberties (Puddington, 2013). The level of democracy depends on the degree of applicability of these ingredients in a state. The democracy index considers whether states conduct free and fair elections, have functioning governments, encourage political participation, promote a good political culture, and respect for civil liberties. This paper will show throughout the discussion that established democracies, especially those in the West, have used globalization as a tool to dominate and exploit transitional and non democracies.

Domestic political structures and processes

A structure is the way in which the parts of a system or an object are arranged or organized. It can also refer to something which has been made or built from parts (Cambridge International Dictionary of English, 1995). A process on the other hand, is a series of actions or events that are part of a system. In this paper, the discussion borrows the definitions stated here. From the perspective of the foregoing discussion, political structures can be identified as party systems, constitutional provisions (Wolff, 2008), and the aspect of rule of law and separation of powers. Whereas processes may include regular elections, respect for human rights, gender equality and power sharing (Schilling, 2011). The aim of this discussion is to show how globalization affects these domestic political structures and processes in established, transitional and non democracies.

Theoretical foundations: The World Systems Theory

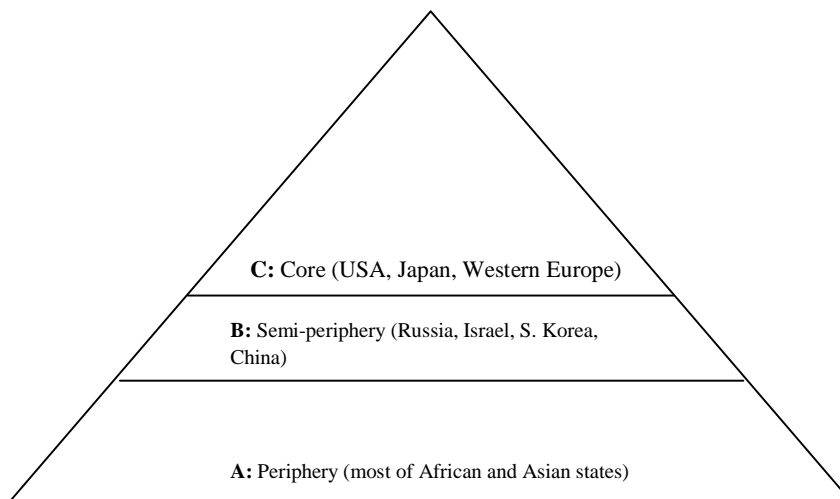
The world as a system is divided into a trimodal structure consisting of three zones (Core, Semi-periphery and periphery) (Wallerstein, 1974). Each zone has a specific function. The structure is a fixed feature of the capitalist world system. States in the core category include USA, countries of Western Europe^{vii} and Japan. In the semi-periphery, states include Russia, South Korea, China and Israel. Most of the world's population (Africa and parts of Asia) is in the periphery. However, a single country may have a core, semi-periphery and periphery zone. A small portion of china's population, for example, is part of the semi-periphery, but most of the population is in the periphery.

The theory does not explore factors keeping most states in the periphery. Yet, it is the desire of every state to reach the core. Frank and Gills (1993) explained that the contemporary world system characterized by capital accumulation, has a long history of about 5000 years. What kind of relationship exists among states in the three zones? Is it parasitic or symbiotic? In



answering this question, it is important to remember that capital accumulation is an agenda at the heart of eurocentricism (Castells, 1996). This theory implies that much capital accumulates in the core zone with some proportions in the semi-periphery and the periphery. Eurocentricism itself is a white masked ideology propagated to promote political and economic hegemony of the west. Therefore, the relationship between the zones is parasitic in nature. But who is the parasite in this case? The paper later examines a short *genealogy* of globalization in which the answer is clarified.

Figure 3: The trimodal World Structure



Source: Prepared by the author for this paper

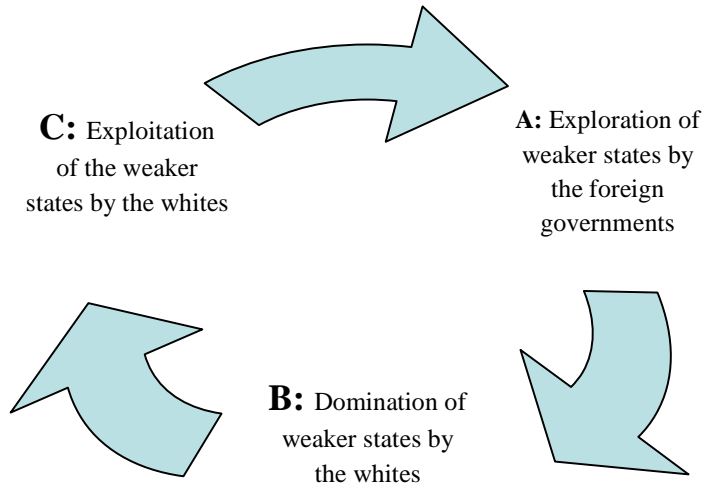
The pyramidal structure assumes that most states start at the periphery and only a few manage to transit to point **B** and **C**. Figure 3 shows three layers of the globe as explained by Wallerstein (1974) in his systems theory. Looking at the structure, it is inferred that states in the core zone dominate the world economy with exception of China which appears in the semi- periphery. Yet, there are fewer states in this zone controlling the world economy. But how does this impact on globalization and consequently democratic structures? If you may recall, figure 1 reveals determinants of globalization, most of which are economic in nature. This means that these determinants are stronger in core zone states and may spill over downwards to semi-periphery and periphery states.

This paper deems it fit to trace the genesis of globalization and then show what has been the driving force behind it. It is after then that a meaningful examination of its impact on political structures and processes in established, transitional and non-democracies can be made.

The genesis of globalization and its configuration of domestic political structures and processes

Unlike other scholars who trace globalization in the period after the cold war (Fukuyama, 1992; Stubbs, 1999; Schulz, Soderbaum & Ojendal, 2001), there is evidence that economic, social and political interdependencies among states have existed since antiquity (Rosamond, 2003). In this paper, it is argued that since time immemorial, the interdependencies among states have been characterized by three main components, namely; exploration, domination and exploitation. This is the context in which the main discussion hinges.

Figure 4: The genesis of globalization: a vicious cycle of economic, social and political hegemony



Source: Author

According to figure 4, the first interaction among states was driven by exploration and domination. This was not done as an end of itself, but as a means to an end. As the discussion will indicate, the end was economic, social and political exploitation. The grand issue to resolve here is whether this vicious cycle of exploitation has ended. It has not! In any case, globalization has accelerated it.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus remarked after exploring America that “*The people of this island have such a generosity that they would give away their own hearts*” (Curtin, 1975). It is not clear whether they gave their hearts willingly, but it is unthinkable to presuppose that a normal human being or society can willingly surrender their hearts to anybody for anything. After giving feedback to the British administration about his expedition in the now USA, what followed later was the domination of America by Europe. What happened in Africa is not surprising.

After establishing themselves in America between 1400-1600 AD, they now turned to Africa for slaves. This was the starting point of globalization. Economic and political forces started moving from the egocentric Whites to the rest of the world. Any attempt therefore, to ignore this as the genesis of globalization may create erroneous fragmentation of facts. According to Curtin (1975), Boubacar (1998) and Robert (2008), between the 16th and 19th centuries, more than 13 million slaves were produced in Africa and transported across the Atlantic. By then, the estimated population in this region was 28 million people. They were sold in America to provide labour to plantations. It is important to remember that today, most African countries are either non-democratic or at the initial stage of the transition to democracy. Moreover, the economic situation of most African states is appalling. We may recall that Asian states where the impact of slave trade was negligible (Stein, 2010); the miraculous economic growth in this region has created Asian tigers^{viii} (Sorens, 2004).

It is also of significance to observe that the population in most of these *tigers* has always snowballed. For example, China is about 1.3 billion people and India is about 1.2 billion people. In Africa where over 13 million people were taken as slaves to USA in the 16th and 17th century, the most populated country is Nigeria with about 177 million people, followed by Ethiopia and Egypt, each with 86 million people (Population data sheet, 2013). These states are not the most democratic states in Africa, and in terms of economic growth, Nigeria is the Africa’s largest economy. However, we cannot ignore the fact that the trauma they suffered during the slave trade era and the

domination inflicted on them under colonialism leaves one to wonder whether they would not be one of the fasted growing democracies had they remained uninterrupted just like their Asian counterparts.

What about the impact of globalization on political structures and processes under colonialism? After realizing that it was cheaper to establish factories and grow plantations at a low cost on the African soil, the British took over dominion over Africa. This is evidenced in the establishment of trading companies such as the British East African Company (BEAC) which extended its influence in Uganda and Kenya (McEvedy & Jones, 1978). The British South African Company spread to Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi. By 1921, the British Empire ruled over a population of 458 million people, approximately one quarter of the world's population (Curtin, 1975; Boubacar, 1998; Robert, 2008). This led the British to arrogantly boast that the sun never set on the British Empire^x. These companies performed two major functions namely; exploitation of African resources and marketing their produce; and politically suffocating African populations and keeping them under the British submission. What does this situation tell us about globalization and the future democratic environments? This economic and political domination is responsible for fronting Africans as losers in globalization and Western countries as gainers^x.

Globalization and domestic political structures and processes in established democracies, transitional democracies and non-democracies

It is indicated here that determinants of globalization such as industrialization, labour mobility, marketing, strategic alliances, global markets, technological innovation and private sector –led economy (Frunzã & Maha, Mursa, 2009) continue to grow stronger in the core zone as indicated in the theoretical framework.

Funding domestic political structures and processes

The ability of states to design stronger political structures and processes will depend largely on their level of economy and ability to fund them. In addition, the essence of modern democracy is the use of elections to select effective leaders and motivate them to act in the public's interest (Treisman, 2009). In the developed democracies of the West, voters are often thought to judge incumbents on the basis of economic conditions, rewarding those who preside over prosperity and punishing those whose terms coincide with economic deterioration (Treisman, 2000). In transitional democracies and non democracies, the citizens may be unable to vote on merit because they are manipulated by the most powerful political candidates. This is because globalization has advanced liberal capitalism and the spirit of individualism which has corrupted the minds of people. Consequently, citizens in poorer countries will view political campaigns in terms of the personal material benefit a voter will derive from casting the vote.

Globalization, De-industrialization and Direct Foreign Investment

Turning to industrialization as a pronounced determinant of globalization, the situation is rather canning. There is evidence that established democracies are steadily de-industrializing in their home countries while establishing industries abroad in transitional and non-democracies (Brady, & Denniston, 2006). This trend is popularly known as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). As Wood (1994) argues, trade with developing countries and the associated rise in demand for unskilled labor contributes to deindustrialization. Along with greater free trade, enhanced transportation and communication facilitate the movement of production to developing countries (Anderson, 1999). What we are witnessing today is an increase in service sector in these established democracies (Bluestone & Harrison, 2000; Wolf, 2004). What does this mean for the domestic political structures and processes?



Another important justification for establishing industries abroad has been an increase in ozone depletion chemicals in the stratosphere (Petit, 1999). As a result, effects of global warming seem to be hitting hard on the established democracies. In order to spread the health risks of environmental degradation and also incapacitate attempts of environmental protection in the young democracies, the world super-powers have established their industries in poor states. This explains why industrialists come with their labour even when young democracies have personnel with the required skills. In addition, all profits are repatriated to home countries (Dikhanov & Ward, 2001; Chang, 2002). Young democracies continue to grapple with industrial waste, high levels of environmental toxicity and purchase of expensive industrial products manufactured domestically by foreigners.

Internationalization and Regional Integration

Another important point to note is the belief that globalizing states unify nationally on the basis of a centralized state, urbanize, replace traditional forms of social organization like tribe, sect, and family with economically rational ones based on function and efficiency, and provide for the universal education of their citizens (Fukuyama, 1992). It may be recalled that we are witnessing a wave of regional integration in which sovereign states are increasingly losing territorial boundaries through integration (Mwamadzingo, 2001). This trend of events, though perceived as new, and traced towards the end of WWII, is as old as colonial imperialism. But why do they fail to achieve their objectives? They are funded by IMF and the World Bank, which institutions serve interests of former colonial masters. USA and United Kingdom keep clashing one state over another so as to disorganize the original aim of establishing these blocs. This explains why Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which was formed in 1975 with an aim of becoming a customs union and common market while integrating West African states has never achieved that aim (Mwamadzingo, 2001). African Union (AU) which resurrected after the death of Organization of African Unity (OAU) has not achieved much because funders will always regulate its activities and political agenda. But why is it that UN and EU progress steadily? Perhaps the answer is for another day. What is clear is that regionalization is crucial in fostering and strengthening political structures and processes of member states (Schulz, Soderbaum & Ojendal, 2001), thereby promoting democratic ideals such as effective party systems, subordination of individual politicians to institutions, conduct of free and fair elections, rule of law, freedom of the press and respect for human rights (Ibrahim Index, 2013). Any force that disintegrates this cause retards economic, political and social development.

Hemorrhagic brain drain

Most states especially in the periphery zone are witnessing a hemorrhagic loss of human capital through brain drain, hence creating labour scarcity (Taylor, 2005). This trend is being facilitated by globalization as job opportunities are quickly communicated through the high information and communication technology sweeping across continents. Looking at figure 2, as adopted from Schwartzman (1998), we learn that domestic political structures and processes are strengthened by globalization only if there is elite participation. It is also a known fact that peripheral states are facing a challenge of brain drain (Kapur & Crowley, 2008). Today, it is known that about 300,000 Africa's experts in various fields leave the continent annually to work in the abroad. There is no doubt that this figure continues to skyrocket. As a consequence, the continent is spending about 35% of its development aid to pay expatriates doing the jobs fit for their Africa counterparts in the Diaspora (Labonte, Packer, Klassen, Kazanjian, 2006). If we go by Schwartzman's (1998) model in figure 2, it is inferred that there is a limited number of the elite in



Africa to champion democracy. This leaves the bigger part of the continent in the hands of a few tyrants, whose level of conscientization is low (Freire, 1985).

Universalization of American and Anglo-Saxon values

Globalization represents the universalization of American and Anglo-Saxon values (Fukuyama, 1992). According to Fukuyama, the globe is witnessing the end of history. A history characterized by geographical boundaries, heavily guarded territorial borders and economically closed structures. These territorial borders are increasingly becoming porous towards the creation of liberal and democratic global state at the end of history. This discussion recognizes the polite way in which Fukuyama puts his arguments across. Looking at the trimodal world structure in figure 3 and the genesis of globalization in figure 4, it is incomprehensible to presuppose that there can be a one global liberal democracy serving interests of the entire cosmos. However, we are sure of one possibility; signs of time reveal that USA and Anglo- Saxon states seem to be exerting political and economic pressure on weaker states in the periphery and semi-periphery zones with a view of dominating them as it has always been the case. Who is the beneficiary of the globalization benefits?^{xi}. The beneficiary states occupy a core position in the global structure (Eichengreen & Leblang, 2006). Western Europe and USA have always had a lion's share. It would be ridiculous for the states in the periphery zones to hope that one day globalization will miraculously superimpose on them democratic values from the core zones.

Mediocrity of the West in international Human rights advocacy

Political structures and processes are galvanized by respect for human rights. It is usual to find various states in all zones having constitutional provisions for human rights. In Uganda, for example, such provisions are found in the entire chapter 4 of the 1995 constitution. In Brazil, such rights are enshrined in Articles 4-11 of the 1988 national constitution. In Ghana, the human rights provisions are enshrined in articles 12-30 of the 1992 constitution. These rights are in agreement with the UN Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. For example, Article 7 stipulates that all persons are equal before the law. Article 10 of the Declaration provides for a fair hearing. Article 16 stipulates that marriage is between man and woman.

This paper interests itself with these last two Articles. It should be noted that many suspects of terrorism have been held incommunicado and tortured by USA Army without a fair trial (The Wall Street Journal, 2014; Kaye, 2014). It should also be noted that when Uganda enacted anti-homosexuality law in 2014, USA government condemned the act and withdrew funding of some key government sectors blaming the Ugandan government of violating gay rights. In addition, the same state accused Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi the former President of Libya of human rights violations and influenced ICC to indict him. He was fought and eventually killed by US backed NATO forces and replaced by Ali Zeidan, the USA's choice (Simons, 2011). What does this double standard tells us? There are two things to know here; first, that actors in globalization are not playing on a leveled ground. Whereas states in core zones enjoy economic superiority, their counterparts in the lower zones are limping economically. This explains why weaker states are being bulldozed by the powerful ones.

Globalization and Foreign Aid

Political structures and processes the world over are strengthened by finances in addition to political will. Financial globalization has created more opportunities for the core zone states to lend to the states in either transition democracy or non democracy. Currently, the Net debt inflow to transitional democracies and non democracies is about \$465 billion (IBRD & IDA, 2011; IMF, 2013). There are two questions to ask here; first, who lends or who gives the Aid? Second, the loan

or Aid is given for what purpose? The main funding institutions are IMF and the World Bank. However, these institutions do not have projects from which to earn money. USA and the European Union contribute much of the funding. Therefore, when we are analyzing the question of who funds, it is not actually these banks *per se* which fund weaker states, but states on the core zones. The main purpose of globalized lending is three fold, first, to make improvements in the socio-economic conditions, second, to suppress socio-political frictions, and third, to finance one fighting political or military group fighting government or defending itself. States in the core zone are aware that the debt burden will keep weaker democracies on their knees begging.

Globalization and population extermination

This paper now turns to the quandary of population extermination by core zone states so as to weaken non-democracies. Political structures and processes are created to benefit human beings. The importance of bigger populations cannot be under-estimated. For example, Figure1 indicates determinants of globalization such as industrialization, global markets, strategic alliances marketing and private sector led economy. Population is an important variable in which these factors find shelter. Markets need bigger populations. This explains why China with a population of about 1.3 Billion people is one of the World's largest economies. India's population is about 1.2 billion people and its economy is doing well. Other Asian tigers are reaping big from the ever increasing populations. For example, Thailand has a population of 66 million, Indonesia with 248 million people, Bangladesh, 156 million people, Brazil, 195 million people, and South Korea with 50 million people. At the African continent, the largest economy is Nigeria which is also the most populous state with 177 million people (Population Reference Bureau, 2013). Because of the rising economy in these states, we are witnessing strong political structures and processes leading to democracy, e.g. in South Korea and Indonesia (Otto, Wall Street Journal, 2014).

Due to the fears by the states in core zones about the increasing population and the fear of the possibility that states in the weaker zones will dominate the world markets and industrialization, core zone states have invented a global plan to exterminate populations under the disguise of population control. This is evident in their disguised global population control drive. It is important to remember that most states in core zones developed on the basis of exploitation of non-democracies and democracies in transition. Even then, their populations were big, and some states still have large populations. For example, Germany has a population of 63 million people, France, 63 million, and USA has 316 million people (Population reference bureau, 2013). However, with the increasing populations in developing states and the level of technology advancement being witnessed thereof, USA and its counterparts in the core zone fear of future domination by the currently states. This explains why population control drive must be seen as a concern being raised in bad faith by core zone states.

Suspicion, spy network: The case of phone tapping

Technological advancement has accelerated the spread of globalization, tension, suspicion envisaged in the high spy network. Accusation of phone tapping and spy network using highly sophisticated technologies has reportedly been of great concern. For example, the US National Security Agency (NSA) was accused by Germany for spending years tapping the mobile telephone calls of German Chancellor Angela Merkel. The phone spying was conducted in 80 US embassies and consulates (Appelbaum, Stark, Rosenbach & Schindler, 2013). In addition to phone tapping, Harding (2014) reported in the Guardian, the U.K news paper, that US continues to use *XKeyscore* technology to spy on almost every state in the globe. Information regarded highly private has been tapped by US via online spying. Should USA encroach on the classified information of other states with ease and without authority and reproach? The answer depends on

which zone one belongs. What is clear is that domestic political structures and processes are strengthened by plans and policies which are at times hatched in confidence. But if a party privy to such information gets it at an early stage, distortions can be made to ensure that they fail at formulation or implementation.

Implication for policy actions in Africa

Globalization has been falsely traced at the end of the cold war. Failure by scholars to trace the genesis of globalization with precision has led to two major implications. First, the impact of globalization on the entire globe as presented in the systems theory has been under-estimated. This is because; only a few gains or losses arising from globalization are recognized while ignoring benefits gained by exploiters during colonialism and losses incurred by the victim states/colonies. Second, the under-estimation of the benefits or losses of globalization has made it difficult to draw a roadmap on which globalization can be directed so as to derive benefits from it by all actors.

It is also important to note that globalization is inherently a good and desirable phenomenon. However, domestic political structures and processes have been at the receiving end. All determinants of globalization such as industrialization, global alliances, ICT, global markets and private sector led economy are stronger in the core zone states. Yet, these determinants have a direct positive impact on the growth of domestic political structures and processes. Perhaps realizing this fact will enable weaker democracies to devise means of tapping them.

Despite the praise directed to globalization, we still witness intolerance of sovereign states by super-powers. There are two examples here to prove this case. First, the recent donor Aid cut to Ugandan government by USA due to enactment of anti-homosexuality law is a manifestation to what Fukuyama (1992) termed Americanization of world states through the imposition of American values. Secondly, International Criminal Court (ICC) treats young democracies especially those of Africa and Asia as if all crimes against humanity are committed in these two continents. It has treated most states in the Arab world as terrorist states. Yet, USA continues to kill people relentlessly using drones. One wonders whether USA's incursions make it better than terrorists.

Can we blame states in the core zone for using globalization to weaken political structures in transitional and non-democracies? The answer is largely yes, because they inculcated the spirit of selfishness among elites in these democracies. Today, in African non-democracies we talk of leaders in black skin putting on white masks (Fanon, 1967). Traditionally, an African is a social being who shares with entire community. This virtue disappeared upon the influence of the white man. We now see political leaders and bureaucrats who steal government money, eat and vomit on ailing nationals. This happened in Uganda where money meant to buy drugs for malaria patients was embezzled by three politicians. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, former president Mobutu TseTseko stole unknown amount of billions of public money and deposited it in foreign banks.

USA uses quick and sophisticated communication means made possible under globalization to mobilize and sponsor any disgruntled persons or group to topple any government whose ideals they do not share or approve. Who knew that Former Libyan leader Muammer Gadafi would be killed and dumped in the desert for the fox to feast on his body? USA was behind this everlasting mischievous act. What wrong had Gadafi done to deserve this punishment? USA is in comedy again that it has sent 150 commandos to wipeout Joseph Kony in Central African forests! Who manufactured the weapons Kony is using and how did he access them? If USA managed to kill Osama who was hided in a Pakistani- 'terrorist country', why has it failed to capture Kony who is hiding in an area where surrounding countries want him killed?



Conclusion

Although most transitional and non-democracies are victims of their bitter history, this should not stop them from recouping benefits of globalization which they have actively contributed to for a quite long time. Experience from the recent uprisings in Arab states especially in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and currently Syria is indicative of the power possessed by citizens in solidarity. The importance of globalization as a tool for information dissemination regarding the socio-economic and political conditions may not be over looked. Considering the ability of globalization to turn around geopolitics, means that leaders ought to harness the potential benefits of this phenomenon so as to strengthen domestic political structures and processes for better policies and desirable service delivery.

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Notes

ⁱ For example, according to Mo Ibrahim Index for good governance, 2013, Mauritius, Botswana, Cape Verde and South Africa were ranked the best democratic states in 2013. Their level of economic development has been ahead of other states until in 2014 when Nigeria became Africa's largest economy, replacing South Africa. States that were ranked at the tail (Somalia and Democratic Republic of Congo) are non democratic and poorer than other African states.

ⁱⁱ Please see Figure two for the theoretical explanations



- ⁱⁱⁱ There are 25 states in this category e.g. Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, South Korea, USA, Japan, Belgium Spain, etc.
- ^{iv} There are 25 states in this category e.g. Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, South Korea, USA, Japan, Belgium Spain, etc.
- ^v There are about 50 states in this category e.g. Cape Verde, Portugal, France, Botswana, South Africa, Israel, Taiwan, Jamaica, India, Mexico, Ghana, Benin, Lesotho etc.
- ^{vi} There are 37 states in this category e.g. Uganda, Tanzania, Singapore, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Liberia, Kenya, Egypt, Mozambique, etc.
- ^{vii} Western Europe includes the following states: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Monaco
- ^{viii} As of 2014, these tigers include China, Hong Kong, India, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea.
- ^{ix} British Empire spread through Africa to India, South and North America. When the sun sets in some of these regions, it is rising in others. Hence the saying that the sun never sets on the British Empire.
- ^x As a result of political and economic exploitations experienced by African states, the West created better conditions for human life. Consequently, we are witnessing brain drain, continued exploitation of African natural resources, and erosion of Africa cultural values. As of 2014, South Africa is the only state with membership to G 20 states; and Africa has the largest number of states with the lowest Human Development Index (HD report, 2013). This cannot be a coincidence that states that have a history of losses in terms of manpower and resources are the ones lagging behind in economic and political development.
- ^{xi} Benefits of globalization include access to markets abroad, opportunities for Direct Foreign Investment (DFI), job creation for the superpowers in businesses owned abroad, etc.