

The Effects of Globalization in Today's Changing World: Political, Economic, Cultural, and Multinational Corporations.

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Abstract: *Globalization is one of the most rapidly growing phenomena in today's changing societies. The world has become more interconnected and interdependent than ever before. The evolution of societies and communities is very dynamic today. Thus, the effects of globalization in today's ever-changing world cannot be over-emphasized. The spread of political influence from one state to another contributes immensely to the adoption and implementation of common governance practices in many states around the world. Economically, globalization enhances the expansion of trading and financial activities across the world, creating joints of economic coexistence among states. Furthermore, cultural globalization is another widespread global phenomenon through which cultures are transferred from one society to another. Moreover, the existence of multinational corporations in many countries around the world has also contributed greatly to mutual relationships between and among states. Thus, the issue of globalization and its effects on many dimensions remains an important subject matter in a quest to know it impacts political, economic, and cultural growth across the world.*

Definition of globalization

There may not be one definition for globalization, as many writers and authors defined it differently. However, despite the varying nature of the different definitions, there are always some key concepts used in most of the definitions. In this paper, we will look at globalization from the point of view of McGrew who defined globalization as a "marked intensification of global interconnectedness, i.e., a growing multiplicity of networks, flows, transactions and relations which transcend the state and societies which constitute the contemporary global system. Such interconnectedness belies stretching of social, political, and economic activities and cultural practices across political frontiers with the consequence that events, decisions, and actions in one continent impact upon communities and nations in a distant region of the globe" (Negash, 2015).

Origin of Political Globalization

It might not be too easy to arrive at a consensus on the origin of political globalization, as this would always depend on the historical lens that one is wearing at the time of discussing this. The issue of the origin of Globalization would therefore remain a debate for a very long time due to the varying nature of the subject. It is thus important for the origin of political globalization to be defined or traced based on historical stages or periods. This would evenly give a clearer scope to the time or period being referred to at a given time.

Grinin & Korotayev (2013) argued that political globalization started as early as when the great interactions and movements of people among the different parts of the world started. This could be traced to the 3rd millennium BC, when religion, trade, and political ambitions started triggering the movement of people from one place to another. However, the duo further argued that the speed and scope of globalization in the early times, as mentioned above, were highly regarded as low or insignificant as compared to what unfolded later in the modern era. It is however important to note that despite the low scale at which globalization occurred at the opening up, it was marked as a significant landmark in the expansion of globalization in later years. Of course, it would be quite difficult for one to talk about globalization today without giving reference to how it opened up and subsequently developed in various stages; generations after another. The level of interconnectedness of the globe has markedly increased in the modern era of globalization, but societies have always been extensively linked in different phases for a very long time. This renders the subject of globalization the quality of ever-changing, as societies become remarkably closer to one another than they have been in yesteryears (Held, 1997).

However, this paper aims to evaluate the major political trends and impacts that contributed to the widening of globalization from 1945; the period mostly believed to be the modern era of globalization. This period shows a high increase in the scope and coverage of the various aspects of globalization. As it is evident that the term 'globalization' emerged in 1983 coined by Levitt, the new form of globalization takes a more rapid and well-structured form of globalization. From the 1980s to the present, the use of the term has been growing in scope and gaining more meaning in the global economy and interconnectedness (Pooch, 2023).

Major Political Issues in Globalization

After 1945, the formation of the United Nations and the subsequent gaining of independence for the African countries from colonial rule, a rapid flow of political systems and issues between and among countries gained significant force and momentum. States became closer to one another more than ever. In the aspect of former colonies and their colonizers, it was more of a colonial bond/heritage that led to a lot of transfer of political ideas. Governance and other politically related issues were copied by various

states; mostly former colonies copied the political systems of their colonizers. It has also been argued by Negash (2015) that after 1945, states became more responsive to the new rising issues of globalization which led to the opening up of borders and making political territories more relaxed, and allowing external political, economic, and social forces into states. Deterritorialization has seen many states more open to international engagements today than ever, reducing the firm affirmatives of nationality and exclusiveness in state dealings. Thus, the spread and implementation of democracy and democratic governance became one of the most dominating political issues that spilled across the world. States embraced the system as an effective way of governing their people (Delanty & Rumford, 2007). The possibility of the spread of such a system of governance is seen as a great effect of modern globalization. The rapid spread of globalization and democracy has led to a massive decline in authoritarian regimes and rules in many states across the globe. Fundamentally, democratic governance has become a new dispensation of governance that has been copied, emulated, and implemented by many states in a bid to ensure good governance and political legitimacy in current governments. The percentage of authoritarian states has now fallen to less than a third, as opposed to how predominant authoritarian rule has been predominant in the 1970s (Held, 1997).

Delanty & Rumford (2007) went further to argue that the spread of 'normative culture' also has a great impact on political globalization. All over the world, certain cultures have been made very relevant to political entities. Such issues might have originated from one state or a group of states, but the influence of political globalization makes them rise to importance and become global issues. For instance, the respect of human rights as stated in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10th December 1948, emphasized that everyone everywhere is born free and equal in dignity and rights, and Article 2 further lamented that everyone is entitled to all rights and freedoms enshrined in this declaration, without any form of discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, birth, etc. (United Nations, 2014). In most states today the respect for human rights as fundamental and inalienable is predominantly high. Political globalization has greatly influenced the transfer of different cultures around the world, by states accepting to be interested and opening their doors to international agents to spread their cultures and ideologies. In recent years, China has been accepted by many African countries to promote the Confucius philosophy of education, through their Confucius Institutes established in many countries in Africa. The above and many more foreign ideologies are now being given international recognition and acceptance.

From the perspective of the Globalists, the spread and effects of globalization are inevitable. The rise of globalization is gaining significant influence in many states around the globe. What had been thus considered very peculiar to individual nations in terms of culture, economy, and politics has inevitably succumbed to the dominating factors of globalization. States no longer hold firm grips on specific national issues because of the rise of globalization. State boundaries and political territories have been rendered less significant due to the inevitable global interaction and interdependence (Negash, 2015). The state has become one of the most central agents of globalization, as it becomes more determined to permeate its borders for external interactions in trade, social issues, and political compliance with other states.

Turner (2010) argued in line with political globalization being an aspect that involves international institutionalization and how this affected the rise of solid international structures that facilitate the aspect of governance and political administration in various countries. In the wake of globalization, the formation of political structures that reflect the needs of not only one state but also the needs of other states, in shaping a smooth political atmosphere. The effects of globalization in this aspect cannot be disregarded. Institutions and government apparatus have been structured in today's states to depict great elements of uniformity among states. As state political borders become more flexible and open for interactions and cooperation with other states, it makes it possible for institutions within states to be tailored in an international structure to meet the rising needs of global governance.

Talking further on the issue of political globalization, the idea of it being capable of creating smooth network flows among states becomes very central and worth reconning. The use of effective communication strategies and other means of infrastructure has widened the state's horizon and strategically positioned its emerging interest in global affairs. This no longer emphasized the existence of the state as a territory of its own, but rather its coexistence with the people and societies, and its openness and willingness to interact with other states for the sole purpose of realizing their mutual interests (Delanty & Rumford, 2007). The rise of global governance in today's globalization has been seen as a new way of ensuring that the operationality of the state is not centered only on the internal issues of the state, but also on its external relationships.

Moreover, the promotion of democracy and democratic governance has had a significant impact on the way people are governed in different parts of the world. Political globalization spreads the ideas of democracy as a good practice that brings good governance in full representation of the people of the state. This has also allowed the freedom of operation of civil society and empowers effective and inclusive governance in place. Over the years, democracy has been considered one of the main political globalization influences that contributed immensely towards shaping the relationship among states through good governance (Negash, 2015). Thus, political globalization has enabled the effective creation of strong and peaceful coexistence between and among states. This is greatly possible through the activities of international organizations, which advocate for the creation and implementation of good governance apparatus that will foster effectiveness in the way people are governed and provided for (Anantram, Chase-Dunn, & Reese, 2010).

Advantages of Political Globalization to the State

Political globalization has over the years positively impacted greatly in many states' political spheres. Political globalization enhanced the effective harmonization of so many political institutions around the globe (Negash, 2015). States have successfully built very strong bilateral and multilateral relationships. The expansion of companies and other institutions beyond their states of origin has created a strong belt that hooks different states as they charge toward a common interest.

The state has also immensely contributed to the realization of great competition among states all over the world. The state can no longer stay in isolation from the global phenomenon rising from trade, information, technology, etc. This has increased the eagerness and interest of states to invest in both national and private sectors to boost infrastructure and other forms of development within the state. Negash (2015) indicated that political globalization has significantly impacted infrastructural development in many states and also created avenues for the strengthening of information and communication.

Migration has developed to become one of the forces behind the rapid growth of integration and globalization. This natural phenomenon may be widely criticized today but it is not a new phenomenon. There had never been any time or period in history when people remained in one place forever. Migration itself is as old as the existence of humankind. During the pre-history period people moved widely in search of animals and crops for food, and they settled at their convenient places. Generally, migration is a result of either push or pull factors (Groeneveld, 2017). Instances of migration have over the years evolved and given a new dimension to globalization. People migrate from one country to another in pursuit of opportunities, better settlements, security, etc., and intermarry with other people to form families resulting in the creation of new identities, merging of genes from different decent, and ultimately the wonderful creation of hybrids of populations all over the world (Pooch, 2023). National territories are no longer units of the same or limited descendants; it has become more like entities of highly globalized origins and formations.

In recent years, political globalization has contributed immensely to the creation of a borderless world which change many ways in which the interaction among states used to happen. By creating a global world, the usual distance and lack of or insufficient interaction in trade engagements and other aspects of the day-to-day operation of the state have been brought to a significant decline. Thus, the acceptance of the rising need for a globalized world by different states is a clear manifestation of the inevitability of the world becoming a global village (Delanty & Rumford, 2007). Significantly, the issue of political globalization has been considered more important by states and has permeated smoother interactions among states; as such, the interdependence and interconnection between or among states have become more formidable and stronger in this era of the world as a global village as states can no longer live as islands or stand-alone entities from other states, regardless of the strengths a state might possess. The exchange of information related to politics, security, and the media has become very fundamental in creating a more connected world. The political relationship between and among states is remarkably great in terms of connectivity and networking (Pooch, 2023). Political leaders around the world can learn about the best practices of some performing nations and adjust accordingly.

Consequently, in the era of great political globalization, great economic growth has been realized by different states around the globe due to the rise in collaboration among states. Politically, states and governments have enormously contributed to linking with other states in a quest to establish good trade links that will boost their economic growth and development. Thus, the isolation of states with weaker economic statuses in global affairs became more reconsidered and involved in global economic matters, by creating strong intergovernmental collaborations that foster common economic trade among the states involved (Pakulski, 2010).

Challenges of Political Globalization to States' Sovereignty

Despite the numerous benefits realized in the wake of political globalization, the entire process of globalization has posed some major challenges to some states. We shall look at some of these challenges below.

Political globalization has over the years subjugated the powers and sovereignty of individual states, as states become more reliant on other states for their day-to-day affairs. Some of these globalization consequences include the adoption of democracy and the redefinition of citizenship. So long as states cannot be isolated in the way they govern their people, there is a high tendency of losing or compromising significant aspects of their sovereignty (Turner, 2010).

Another challenge that threatens states' sovereignty and territorial integrity is the issue of cosmopolitan democracy. Different ethnic groups and national issues are more or less tailored to suit the taste of the international community. Where some of the rising global issues conflict with the beliefs of certain ethnic groups and the practice of the state, the global issues override the interests of such ethnic groups and sometimes subject their practices to unacceptable (Turner, 2010). Furthermore, political globalization has also been argued to have influenced the decision-making process of states. Due to the open global interaction and interdependence of states on one another, states are compelled to devise policies or make decisions that suit their coexistence with other states in global matters (Negash, 2015).

Furthermore, the lack of absolute independence by states to determine regulations concerning trade and economy posed another threat to the economic sovereignty of states. Participation in main international economic bodies like the World Trade

Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) constitutes great influence on the independence of states to embark on the establishment of economic policies that only reflect the interest of the state and the expectation of its citizens (Negash, 2015).

Consequently, the clash or conflict of interest between or among states in the wake of globalization, is also posing a serious threat to the political sovereignty of states. The continuous domination of some politically stronger nations over the weaker ones may cause a lasting impact on the weaker states as their decision-making process would be highly influenced by the stronger states (TURNER, 2010). Similarly, Negash (2015) emphasized that the open collaboration among states as a result of the influence of globalization, may negatively affect the state when the policy in place is not friendly to investors. When investors are not given a smooth and free environment to operate, they find it difficult to maintain their institutions in such states. Therefore, the absence of stable and friendly policies for the operation of private and external firms in a state slows progress toward effective globalization.

Cultural Globalization

The effects of the spreading of different cultures across the world are one of the most remarkable impacts of globalization. However, the subject is not as much talked about as the other impacts of globalization (political and economic). Generally, it is important to note that the term 'culture' attracts so many definitions and conceptions, but in this paper, we will be looking at it from the perspective of being any form of societal product, in the form of material and nonmaterial, that undergoes a certain degree of change or evolution over time. It has been argued that culture guides societies and people on how to think, believe, and act in fulfillment of societal expectations. This makes the entire issue of thinking about culture a complex issue that requires absolute meticulousness and focus on key dimensions. In this process, the study of language and how it has been evolving becomes very central in discussing cultural globalization (Ahmad, 2013). Over the years, societies have formed and reformed, beliefs evolved or change, and certain cultural or ritual practices either become more important or abandoned in replacement of others. This phenomenon of culture makes the subject more dynamic and evolutionary.

On a similar dimension, Held (1997) discusses the sphere of cultural globalization about other aspects of globalization such as trade, finance, multinational corporations, and the media. Essentially, the rate of cultural globalization would not have been so extensive to the extent at which it is if it was not for the key roles and influences of the above factors. Culture moves from one society to another through mediums such as the above. The interconnectedness of the world and the diversification of various institutions and companies in different states across the world constitute a great route through which culture moves from one place to another.

The movement or transfer of culture from one place to another, and from one society to another, is very phenomenal in the modern day of globalization. In this instance, states and communities have come to appreciate and adopt the practices of some foreign cultures different from their own. This has consequentially led to practicing of similar cultures in many societies around the globe. It is obvious that cultural difference still exists as communities and societies still hold on to what they consider to be the most important practices of their societies, making cultural differences in most societies very predominant. This happens such that wherever someone moves from their community of origin to another community, they are most likely to find or experience different cultures. However, the advent of rapid globalization in today's world has also promoted cultural sameness and similarity in cultural practices. Cultures have unavoidably spread globally, creating a more formidable and intercultural world where people and societies are no longer just limited to their societal or communal cultures, but also include so many foreign cultures. As explained above, the spread of cultures around the globe owes its success to the existence of other factors like the media, trade, multinational corporations, and political influences (Steger, 2020).

Furthermore, the spread of cultural lifestyles, dress, foods, films, music, media communications, knowledge, science, technology, religion, and social structures have rapidly influenced the interconnectedness of the world in terms of cultural practices and beliefs. The effects of cultural spread around the world cannot be overemphasized. Culture has become more dynamic and more interchanging among different parts of the world (Ahmad, 2013). For example, when I traveled to Cameroon, in Central Africa, I experienced a smooth continuity of my cultural practices in terms of food and dressing; some of the foods were the same as the foods in my community. Some of these cultures must have been spread to Cameroon through the influence of globalization. However, there were also a lot of new cultures that I encountered in the areas of lifestyle, language, and beliefs. This experience may occur to anyone who travels to a different community or society; culture has become very dynamic and interconnected.

Effect of Globalization on Economic Development

The effects of globalization on the economic development of countries cannot be overemphasized. Over the years, a significant change has been realized in different aspects of economic development due to the advent and rapid growth in globalization. It has remained a significant manifestation in the aspect of synchronizing the advancement of the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of many states. This is high because nowadays the growth of economies is beyond what is found in various regions, rather in a much more global perspective. Furthermore, some studies conducted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) show that there is great interdependency among countries and that the economic affairs and development of one country are highly affected by other countries due to rapid globalization (Kasych & Vochozka, 2019).

The increase in economic globalization has also been argued by Held (1997) to have a great effect on the interconnectedness of various economies of the world. He argues that national economies have become more relevant and well-expanded to reach the levels of the international community. This has essentially fostered good political and economic ties among states and enhanced the boosting of economic growth in different states. Due to the advent of globalization, strong international relationships in trade have ensued. More countries have now become more engaged in import and export agreements for the realization of tangible economic growth and development, and trade dealings between and among nations have highly increased in intensity and eminence across the globe.

There has also been a marked growth in the economic interconnectedness of states in the wake of rapid and increase globalization. This has heavily fueled the rate of interdependence of states. As weaker states and stronger states are involved in marketing and business engagements, it is obvious that such countries will take part in some form of competition among themselves (Pooch, 2023). This fosters economic growth among the participating states and promotes the principle of corporation. However, the tendency in such corporations between or among states is that some will depend highly on others. For instance, where country A and country B are involved in such an economic engagement, and country A is weak in production and economic strength, it is most likely to rely on country B for support. Consequently, in today's economic globalization, the interdependence of states is inevitable due to the different levels of economic strengths of states involved in any form of economic corporation.

Kasych and Vochozka (2019) also highlighted that there are some secondary effects of globalization on the growth of the economy by emphasizing that globalization enhances the creation of a lot of employment opportunities for many youths across different countries. According to them, the rise of globalization has reduced the unemployment rate around the world. It is therefore important to note that people from different countries can move around the world and get employment in companies and organizations. The expansion of companies and other organizations to different countries helps in reducing the rate of unemployment. However, income inequality among people and states remains a big issue in contemporary globalization.

Additionally, talking about how globalization influences or impacts economic growth around the world, it has been argued that the advent of a globalized economy led to the weakening of the interaction between national economies and global markets. However, individual states play a great role in ensuring that the challenges posed by globalization in this regard are mitigated, and tailored to meet the suitability and demands of the people and national economies (Negash, 2015). Essentially, it remains the responsibility of states to carve out mechanisms that will facilitate the advancement of globalization and the global market in their territories. When this is done effectively, there is a high tendency of reducing the rate of income inequality in the states and their people.

Negash (2015) further states that the rapid growth of globalization has boosted the roles and importance of states in world affairs. He states that the participation and competition of individual states in the global economy help in boosting certain aspects of development for those states. For example, the intensification of globalization and the competition of states both within and outside it promotes infrastructural development among the states that are involved in the process. As states become more open to interactions with other states and engage in important trade dealings in the global market, they get the opportunity to import and export different commodities for the benefit of their citizens. Notwithstanding, the increase in income inequality between states and citizens in a state raises concerns about whether there is a mutual benefit for states and people in this globalized economy. This is simply due to the continued expanding gap of income inequality among states and citizens in a state. According to Negash (2015), it has also been evident that states that partake in global marketing and globalization tend to have higher expenditures and greater responsibilities as opposed to those that are not involved.

Similarly, the globalization of trade is also considered a very important aspect of globalization that affects economic growth. The use of technology has been very instrumental in the promotion of global trade and the expansion of global markets. Global trade has been more enhanced today than it has ever been. Factors like transport and communication play an important role in the process of promoting global trade and the subsequent boosting of the global economy (Davies, 2020). The different parts of the world have become ideally closer together than they have ever been due to easy and affordable communication, as well as fast means of communication.

In today's advanced and ever-evolving globalization, the role of technology cannot be underscored. Technology plays an integral role in fostering smooth relationships between states to enhance effectiveness in trade dealings. The use of technology in economic globalization particularly has made trade goods and services reach a height they have never reached before. The advertisement of goods and services online with the use of technology has significantly increased the level of intraregional trade and other forms of economic opportunities. Countries have become closer to one another and make a lot of trade engagements virtually. Goods and services that are available in Country A can be made known to Country B through technology interaction without requiring the physical presence of Country B. Additionally, the possibility of making online payments have also improved the rapid nature of trade and economic interaction around the globe (Held, 1997).

Moreover, the circulation and use of money have fundamentally influenced globalization and the global market. The rapid increase of globalization and the creation of global markets would not have been possible in the absence of money, supposedly. The

use of money facilitates the smooth growth of global trade and cross-border interaction among states. Thus, there is a close relationship among states due to the circulation and flow of money and the availability of markets as effective trade and economic enablers around the world. Consequently, it is very important to note that “Money makes the world go round” (Davies, 2020).

Multinational Cooperations in Globalization

Multinational corporations are companies that have expanded their activities or functions beyond their countries of origin. These are companies that are established in more than one country for the sole purpose of improving gains and performance as well as providing services to other countries. Such companies establish factories or companies, offices, industries, and other facilities in one or more countries other than their countries of origin, where the operations and service delivery is managed and coordinated by the company’s headquarters (Chen, 2023). Multinational corporations are very central in today’s advancing globalization by paving the way for companies to expand and invest in different countries around the world, which enhances both political and cultural coexistence among states (Uppalaskrik9mg, 2022).

Historically, Chen (2023) argued that the expansion of multinational companies started as early as during colonialism when companies expanded their spheres from their countries of origin to their colonies in Africa. These companies operated based on smoothening the interaction between the colonizers and the colonies, to boost production and market accessibility. The colonies were seen as sources of raw materials and good market destinations for finished goods, but later companies were commissioned by the colonizers to operate in the colonies. Chen further states that one of the earliest companies to operate as a multinational company was the East India Company, established in 1600, and the Swedish Africa Company, founded in 1649. This laid the foundation for the global rise and development of multinational corporations.

In today’s global world, the expansion of companies from one state to another has been very instrumental in boosting macroeconomic policies and international trade engagements. The existence of companies in different states has not only bring such states economically closer to one another but also strengthened the sociopolitical well-being among such states. Multinational companies enhance the creation of jobs for many people in different states, and in some instances, the employees in one country can be redeployed to work in a different country. This possibility of transferring employees from one country to another creates opportunities for political, economic, as well as cultural globalization. Essentially, it is important to note that while multinational companies expand or invest in other countries, their primary focus remains to extend their activities to environments where they can maximize benefits (Held, 1997). However, due to high income or huge wealth accumulated by multinational companies, they become stronger than some developing countries, in which they will want to invest to boost productivity and economic growth (Uppalaskrik9mg, 2022).

Disadvantages of multinational corporations in the Globalization Process

Despite the many benefits realized by both companies and the states in which they expand, there are also some major challenges to multinational corporations in the globalization process. Some of these challenges are highlighted below.

One of the main disadvantages of multinational corporations in globalization is the shifting of job opportunities from one country to another. According to Chen (2023), multinational corporation leads to the shifting of domestic jobs from the country of origin to other countries, and this contributes to the rise of unemployment in the country of origin. In some cases, companies expand to other states while they are unable to fulfill the needs of their people. For example, the SENELEC electricity national company in Senegal agreed to supply electricity to places in rural Gambia in 2017, while many unelectrified communities in Senegal exist.

Another disadvantage is the fear that companies may exercise a monopoly over certain products in the states where they are operating. In some states where multinational corporations are established tend to dominate the domestic companies over the same production. Multinational corporations tend to outshine local companies due to their ability to compete higher and take more risks without entering bankruptcy. For example, the Total Energy company ranks number one in Uganda and number two in Kenya (TotalEnergies, 2023), serving as a leading petrol dealing company over many national companies.

The rise and widespread of multinational companies have been seen to have great damage on the environments in which they are operating. While the benefits and gains of such companies are mostly enjoyed by the state of origin, the host states suffer the environmental hazards, depletion, and exploitation of natural resources meted on them due to the presence of such companies (Chen, 2023).

Finally, the presence of multinational corporations in some weaker states has unavoidably rendered local companies and local production firms less productive (Chen, 2023). Multinational companies easily break the wings of local industries, firms, or companies, by denying them the possibility to grow and expand, due to the strength in wealth and international recognition obtained by these multinational companies. Thus, the power of indigenous industries has seriously dwindled succumbing to the domination and subsequent monopoly of the multinational companies.

Conclusion

The role of globalization in today's global issues cannot be underestimated. Countries have become more interactive and interconnected in many aspects of their day-to-day struggle. Although the political independence of states is more or less fully guaranteed, states need each other today more than ever, due to the rise of globalization. Territories of states have been rendered more permeable for trade, and social, economic, and political engagements to take place. Institutions in a state are tailored to reflect the interests of its people and as well as to serve as smooth linkages to other states. The spirit of having a global village is highly nurtured and cherished by almost all states. The world has become closely connected due to the availability of strong means of technology, communication, transportation, and infrastructure. Therefore, the issue of globalization effectively catalyzes the integration of all parts of the world through various dimensions. Though the rising needs for trade engagements and other forms of economic, cultural, political, and social global issues have been inevitably expanding beyond borders, seeing the expansion and establishment of annexed companies and other institutions across many countries in the world, this is only possible because of the permeable nature of political territories. Thus, the role of globalization is central in the creation and enabling of all the other forms of interconnectedness among states, ranging from economic, social, cultural, and other aspects of globalization.

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