

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

Master of Science in International Affairs

TITLE: An investigation into the role of globalization in developing countries. A case study of Zimbabwe 2000 to 2019.

DECLARATION

I Takudzwa Mucherera, registration number R141240T hereby declare that this thesis for Masters in International Affairs at the Midlands State University , herby submitted by me , has been not been previously submitted for a degree at this or any other institution, and this is my work in design and execution, and for all reference materials contained herein have been acknowledged.

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Signature

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct

.....

Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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DEDICATION

I am so grateful to Mr and Mrs Bhiyeni and my mother for their love and support throughout this journey of my studies. I am so honored to have you in my life for your unconditional love and support.

ABSTRACT

This study investigates into the role of globalization in developing countries using Zimbabwe as a case study. My central argument is that despite fundamental advances in the global set up or technological world order, the third world developmental levels still remains extremely unsatisfactory. History is repeating itself in a more advanced way. The global century has paved a way to changes in several aspects of social and economic life are changing and post-industrial shifts are unparalleled by virtue of the interconnectedness that brings together the corners of the globe. New technologies, new economic relationships, new social processes, and new political developments are all characteristics of globalization. Hudson and Lowe (2004) in a post-industrial age featured by information, innovation, finance and services. The study reveals imbalances and exploitation that characterises the world system based with the liberal market economies making globalization a present which is absent that is a process bringing about myth of mutual benefits in the new village. "Only a virtuous people are capable of freedom. As nations become corrupt and vicious, they have more need of masters" Benjamin Franklin. The study is qualitative in nature. This was ideal given that the research sought to understand experiences of developing in the global village in the period under study. Oral interviews, focus group discussion and complemented by written documents.

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Acronyms

BRICS Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

BRI Belt Road Initiative

FDI Foreign Direct Investments

GDP Gross Domestic Product

IMF International Monetary Fund

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

ZIDERA Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

Globalization can be defined as connecting the whole world into a global village forgetting the boundary borders that has been in dominants. A global village is whereby people can easily

access each other through advancement in technology. (Brittan 1998) viewed globalization “as a whirlwind of relentless and disruptive change which leaves governments helpless and leaves a trail of economic, social cultural and environmental problems in its wake.” In most of the literature that define globalization such as the work by Mpfu (2004), globalization is seen as the breakdown of borders between countries, governments, the economy and communities. In the financial markets globalization has distorted borders between different markets. Globalization combines elements of international and multinational as a more advanced stage of integration between countries. Globalization has largely impacted the economic and social relations among countries. On the economic part globalization has made countries to foster relations.

The intensity of the process has increased in the end of the 1990's. The process of globalization has caused both positive and negative impact in Africa with Zimbabwe being included. To a certain extent African countries have benefited from globalization because it has given them access to technological advancement, sharing of economic ideas and also opened up foreign investments which has prompted creation of industries and employment, although these benefits also holds aspects on negativity by undermining of the issue of sovereignty and local industries failing to compete with the foreign companies. However, less developed countries like Zimbabwe has been affected because globalization tends to violate the sovereignty of states, whereby developed countries have more influence than the developing countries of Africa. In this regard globalization has prompted exploitation of Africa whereby the developed countries dictate terms and conditions which suits their own interests when it comes to World trade. Zimbabwean markets have been flooded with Chinese products which have undermined local industries. Therefore, this has created more of Chinese economic activities which does not favor

Zimbabwean interests. Hak-Min (1999) is of the view that, a big number of countries developed serious financial problems, which led to an increase in the income gap between developed, and developing nations due to the policies which has been implemented in the global village which are in support to those who crafted them that is the developed nations. In this regard, globalization can be viewed as a process that has undermined African countries economically since the developed countries continue to benefit more than developing countries. Globalization has also undermined indigenous culture whereby borrowing of foreign cultures has become the norm in most of African countries. Migration of people can also be regarded as a result of globalization which has disrupted indigenous social setups through disintegrated families.

1.2 Historical background of globalization

Globalization is not a new phenomenon due to the fact that transcontinental trade and the movement of people date back to the era of the ancient Silk Road trade route. The relative level of capital flows of 1914 was only again reached in 1970 (Mostert 2003). Globalization emerged in the 1970s from the sort of geopolitical vacuum that appears whenever a civilization begins to change direction, to gain its way around a corner from one era to another. A reflection of the human drive to seek new horizons; globalization has usually advanced over the years Fischer (2009). Although, the new global arena has ushered in new economic opportunities and growth it should not be ignored that these benefits and risks have not been equally distributed. The philosophical effects of globalizing forces on the emergence, distribution, and spread of infectious diseases. No nation is immune to the growing global threat that can be posed by an isolated outbreak of infectious disease in an apparently inaccessible part of the world. The global

spread of infectious disease the epitome of globalization a trend towards greater integration and interdependence between countries and regions of the globe.

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked the beginning of the disappearance of old borders and a new global era of unparalleled human movement and interaction. Just like the historical meeting for the scramble and partition of Africa which legalized and marked the new wind of territory acquisition by the super powers. The historical background of the most complex system in the contemporary epoch can be traced but with controversial and complex views. The integration of the world economy has been intensified by the extraordinary movements of capital, people, and information. It is however, unquestionable to highpoint that the flow of people, ideas, goods and money across state borders has greatly intensified over recent decades with implications for our understanding of both politics, social and economic activities in the world.

From the literature that has been provided on globalization there has been lack of consensus on when globalization did begins and how it differs from other periods that has taken place? According to Linderet and Williamson (2001) globalization commenced more than 200years ago while Scholte (1996) is of the view that globalization begins during the era of growth in trade and investment flow after recovery from Second World War. A general view that has been drawn is that globalization has been necessitated by advancement in technology, and communication which are occurring on day to day basis. Globalization is a complex phenomenon surrounding not only the economic area but also other areas like the social and the political sector.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

From the literature that has been given on the concept of globalization has been regarded as a positive aspect to developing countries. According to Kioto (2001) globalization has brought about benefits to developing countries especially with the advancement in technology and communication though with cost alongside. However, practically this had been overemphasized due to the results that are brought by globalization in developing countries particularly Zimbabwe. The developing countries despite being part and parcel of the global village still under developed and poverty is increasing in the village where policies are being made to alleviate.

1.4 Aims

1. To provide a comparative study on the impacts of globalization between the developed and the developing countries.
2. To highlight gaps that has been left in the literature on the relation between globalization and developing countries.
3. To effectively demonstrates the imbalances of globalization in Zimbabwe.
4. To recommend how globalization can be of benefit to developing countries.

1.5 Objectives

1. To investigate the role of globalization to developing countries.
2. To provide an empirical study into the impact of globalization on developing countries.

3. To assess factors that have influenced the globalization of developing countries.

1.6 Research Questions

1. What drives the process of globalization?
2. What are the effects of globalization in Zimbabwe?
3. Why is globalization not benefiting all member states?

1.7 Justification of the study

The research extend an understanding of the phenomena of the role of globalization on developing nations. The study does elaborate more information on the relationship between the industrialized and the less industrialized in the global village. The study is based investigating the role of globalization on development of the developing countries using Zimbabwe in particular. The research will extend and fill in gaps in the existing literature along with the current knowledge surrounding the area of study.

1.8 Literature Review

As propounded by Venters (2002) the North that globalization represents the construction of a liberal world economic order and brings with it demonstrable benefits in the form not only of free market economies but also liberal forms of representative democracy. The concept of globalization is an ideological one in so far as it does not simply describe a historical process, for it also prescribes a project, a particular present neo-liberal capitalism and future for the world economy Zeleza (2002). The world has been globalized for a long time, although the process

accelerated rapidly during the course of the twentieth century and continues to. Africa has been an integral part of these processes, central to the construction of the modern world in all its ramifications over the last half millennium. In other words, as Samir Amin (2001) has forcefully argued, Africa has never been marginal, notwithstanding the persistence of discourses about Africa's marginalization. This does not mean the continent's engagements with and contributions to globalization have necessarily been beneficial to its peoples.

From the literature that has been given by Kioto (2009) on globalization's objective the process states that the central objective is to increase international trade and impose the status of various underdevelopment nations by giving them a choice to show case their goods and service in the global village without or with limited barriers. However, in actual sense as supported by Ndlovu- Gastheni (2019), in practice how can there be an international trade when some of the states are failing to be part of the system and a global village where the developing nations are struggling to be noticed and to be heard in the international forum? Moyo (2018) she is of the same views that what is being offered from the table of globalization is different to what is being practiced as the globalization has been championed by the developed nations as a feature which will bring about global benefits to all nations in terms of free trade and capital movement and cross border movements without any problems. Thus the study carries on from this by analyzing the Trump trade war which many tariffs has been introduced as a system of protectionism contradicting the liberalization championed in the less developed countries.

In addition Mbembe's (2012) work as a postmodernist believed in the positive and harmon of universalism. Thus globalization's consequences of economic decisions are felt ever more

quickly by increasing numbers of those who do not take, the decisions and who indeed may be thousands of miles from the site of decision-making. This view is supported by the aspect that in terms of globalization Africa or the developing countries are at the periphery of the process in terms of decision and policy formulation but however they suffer great negative impacts of the process. More so the nation championing the process are increasingly finding that their ability to exercise political and economic control within their boundaries is compromised by footloose economic actors. Thus globalization can be synonymous to the process of colonization hence in the contemporary era scholars view it as a neo colonialism process. This liberalization is wreaking havoc in most poor countries. French (1996) observed that subsidies and tariffs mean that most of the value of Africa's rich resource base is not returned to the people of Africa itself.

As Mignolo (2011) described the global system as the 'colonial matrix of power' which links the control of knowledge, the dominance and authority in regulating the economic issues gender and sexuality. The total control which he has alluded is shown from the expression and results that are brought about by globalization from the social to the political atmosphere. Thus globalization opens up new opportunities for growth for the biggest economic players that are increasingly dominating economic activity, free from political accountability. Unaccountable power base is one driver of the critique mounted by those arguing for globalization from below.

In line with the view of Ndlovu –Gastheni (2013), the problem in the current situation is not colonialism but coloniality which emerged from colonialism and has assumed global proportions. This view has gained momentum even from theorist like Mbembe who has been a

critical of nationalist who favored close integration of Africa into the global community. From his work of emphasizing situations of misery and debt developing nations are experiencing. Increasing of exploitation of large parts of the world through the old strategy of primitive accumulation a crisis of legitimacy for the current world order as Ndlovu –Gastheni views it. Agreeing with the aforementioned scholars and Escobar (2004) poverty has become an identity in itself. Social peace and human security is perpetually absent.

The literature that has been provided in line to the process of globalization indicated that the impact of globalizations on developing and developed countries differed. Brittan (1998) indicated that globalization led to an increase in the wealth of developed countries and also not to bigger poverty in the developing countries. Globalization is a process that is skewed to benefit the developed rather than the welfare of the developing countries. Just like colonization which the Eurocentric school of thought argued that it was a process to bring about civilization and enlightenment to Africa yet was there to undermine Africa from economic to social structures. Thus history repeating itself in a new form through globalization which on theory it is disputed that it is meant for development and is the equality is universal among member states while in practice this process leads to the continual marginalization of the developing states. Just like colonization mechanism are being used to blind fold the world at large that it is a developmental project meant to benefit all although this is not the case.

The above mentioned scholar used example of the improvement in the developing countries in the economic situation in the Asian countries. The improvement in economic growth in the

Asian countries led to a reduction in the skewed distribution of income between developed and developing countries. However, the development used by the scholar cannot fully lead to one to give full judgment on globalization as of great benefit in terms of development of the developing countries. This is so due to the fact that many developing countries still on the periphery when globalization is concerned but only active in elevating the developed to new status quo. There is high risk of continual marginalization hence regionalism another process which is gaining a mileage in the contemporary situation can be argued that has evolved so as to act as a building block against globalization though its powers are limited.

As noted by Gary (2008) globalization is a phenomenon that has long existed but got transformed by the 17th and 18th century and has done more harm to the developing countries than good. In his analysis he alludes that globalization in line with the introduced structural adjustment led to the total suffrage of the economies of those African countries that had adopted it in the hope that they were going to help to improve the way of living of their citizens. These Structural Adjustment Programs in line with globalization led to the recognition of racism in terms of the policies that were introduced, that is to say it is in form of a see saw.

Fukuyama's "end of history thesis" cover the triumph of liberal democracy over alternative forms of political ideology and over socialism and fascism in particular. This political "triumph" is increasingly expressed through transnational structures of governance ranging from the UN and its associated bodies through to the growing number of international organizations concerned with the administration of human rights and justice. Euro-centric scholars have widely spread the

growing misuse of the term "development" obscures what is in reality a process of de-development or under development.

The gap of development that is highlighted by the two periods of globalization is the fact that no international financial institutions like the IMF was available during the first period of globalization to stabilize the world economy during times of international financial chaos. The World Trade Organization was also not available to provide global rules for international trade in goods and services. Globalization is the term that is linked with the aspect of development for example the IMF speak the gospel of development but on actual facts it is surrounded by policies that are crafted in a way to undermine the weak states especially in Africa. World Bank's programs undermine local communities while at the same time appearing to advocate the importance of "community" is one example of the confusion that surrounds this term Gary (2008).

The free market model which has been brought about by market-oriented economic change has brought with it, not freedom for local people to control local economies, but the reverse. The banana wars had been used as the vivid example to show how the system has been undermined to serve the interests of the giants. The production and pricing of local commodities have been manipulated in the interests, not of local producers, but of global economic actor thus leading to the classification in the world system the terms like the developed nations and the developing nations conditions created by globalization of economic exploitation and division, with

concomitant political division are precisely those under which racism thrives, placing the weakest economic actors at greatest risk (Castles and Davidson 2000).

As propounded by Mostert (2003) issues to do with the nature of politics that is the introduction of human rights, democracy and gender and also development this raises questions of who defines democracy development with what measure. More so the development that is taking place in the North is through industrialization not through aspects of democracy thus the answers being supplied for developing countries are not practical. Global action referred to by Edwards and Gaventa (2002) in their typology of global citizen action. Their typology is grounded on the unfamiliar notion of "think locally, act globally" yet the policies under this norm of globalization are formulated by the giants and meant to continue to marginalize the developing world.

As noted by Moore (2002) it is important for Africa's development and growth that policy makers in Africa understand the process of globalization and knows how to deal with the impact of globalisation.it is of interest to note that globalization's in applied in the game theory and hence finding a solution to this might remain a dream pipeline, for it also gives limited recognition because of the fact that the country is irrelevant when it comes to global activities hence challenging the sovereignty of a country.

The notion of primitive accumulation is the theoretical lens through which the Zimbabwean crisis is viewed. Globalization is simply the integration of product and factor markets: trade,

investments, capital and labor markets throughout the world. It has been observed as a process and at times as an outcome as highlighted by the ZCTU , which involves the opening up of national economies into the global one, to create an imaginary ‘global village’ where interdependence is the norm. In line with Chigora who alluded that the growing financial integration between countries has constrained the political choices of left-of-center governments more than those of right-of-center governments. Global financial integration makes possible the movement of capital to environments investors find most congenial and this is done on daily basis and in these condition development remains a primitive stage in the developing countries.

It is being noted by the Eurocentric approach as something that the developing countries cannot avoid for it offers to them more benefit is often argued developing countries do not have much room for maneuver, what they should do is integrate themselves as quickly as possible into the global economy. In his address to the International Labour Organisation (ILO)’s International Labour Conference in June 1999, the USA President, Bill Clinton stated that: “Globalization is not a proposal or a policy choice, it is a fact. But how we respond to it will make all the difference. We cannot dam up the tides of economic change any more than King Canute could still the waters,” However this is the opposite the developed countries are the ones who will find it hard to survive without the developing for they find ways to continue to interact with the developing world hence globalization regarded as new wine in old bottles by African writers.

The information and communications technology revolution that characterizes globalization has changed the skill and knowledge requirements for most jobs, leading to the need for continuous

retraining and the improvement of one's qualifications Nherera (2009). However these qualifications have no impact on the availability of employment opportunities since these depend on the prevalent economic situation. While globalization has created new opportunities through liberalized economic systems, it has mainly benefited industrialized countries with more stable economies. For developing countries such as Zimbabwe, it has had a negative impact since it has led to retrenchments, weakening of the informal sector, increased consumer prices and a general decline in living standards. Neo- Realists like Robert Gilpin saw this as a new more sophisticated way of understanding how states could exert power over others by using institutions and rules Gilpin (1987).

1.9 Conceptual Framework

It is a summary of concepts which are frequently used in an analytical view to the process of globalization. This helps in the lay out of the theoretical framework for globalization and also on the other hand desires to highlight the actual ground of the phenomenon. Globalization at its highest peak has caused more debates and criticism amongst difference researches. More so more of the battleground amongst inequalities for the need of free, fair and just in the global systems despite being judged on being developed or developing.

The study was designed with qualitative paradigms. It provides the framework which addresses the issue of global village and development issues through the use of primary and secondary sources. The postcolonial state has evolved hence the modes of analysis deserve to be revised to enhance or enrich understanding. The apprehension of this are thesis is to identify trends in the experience and explanation of globalization as a form of neo-colonialism and analyzing the

changes both in the world system and answering the question Where is Africa within this process. Summary of concepts that are frequently consulted by the researcher in analyzing the concept of globalization. Trade lies at the center of these models.

1.10 Methodology.

According to Webster (1823) a methodology is the analysis of the principles or procedures of inquiry in a particular field. This involves identifying and selecting individuals or groups of individuals that are especially knowledgeable about or experienced with a phenomenon of interest Cresswell and Plano Clark (2011). Non-probability sampling will be used by the research alongside snow ball as a sampling technique where information is gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected. In this research academics, professional in Development issues were a targeted through the use of analysis of institutional dynamics of current global systems in an attempt to establish a solid ground of the main thrust of the research. Providing a qualitative analysis of the North South gap hence the attribute of pseudo production in the developing South rather offering income inequality and the unfairness of capital flow. Use of interview guide as a research tool.

Qualitative research through content analysis and analysis of secondary literature and primary sources from the government sources, documentaries, in-depth interviews, newspapers and YouTube with the attempt to establish the main thrust of the research. There was need to engage with an actual analysis of the institutional dynamics of the contemporary global system so as to grasp the concept and understanding the multilayered aspects of the research.

1.11 Research design.

This research used qualitative approach in highlighting the purpose of carrying out the research. Use of primary and secondary sources. This method is very essential for it is rich in details of description and fits perfectly well in the circumstances surrounding the topic which are generated from the objectives and aims of the study.

1.12 Chapter Layout

Chapter one: Introduction

Chapter two: General Overview of globalization.

Chapter 3: Globalization and Zimbabwe in the 21st Century

Chapter 4: Impact of globalization in Zimbabwe.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

CHAPTER TWO

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter unpacks the historical background of globalization and also the concepts of globalization in line with issues like end of colonialism, loans and aid, peace and security and the

demise of sovereignty. Furthermore this chapter looks at the implication of globalization as an international system looking at income inequality, democracy, development and has led to the revival of old catastrophes into existence and new vices. This chapter also proceeds to analyze the nature of the global village on how it is being accepted and tolerated at international level and then sub divided in two phases one in relation to the North that is the developed nations showing how the village is impacting the society and their wellbeing and the South the less industrialized countries in Africa. Globalizations in relation with African will address questions like is Africa really party of the village and what are its contributing factors in the global village and the end results of being part and parcel of that created relationship?

2.1 GLOBALIZATION AS THE CONCEPT

Globalization is seen as an encroachment and colonization as global corporations and technologies erode local customs and ways of life, which in turn engenders new forms of protest. According to Legrain (2006) globalization is the conception where by the whole of the world is increasingly behaving as though it were a part of a single market, with interdependent production, consuming similar goods, and responding to the same impulses. Globalization has been asserted by many to be inevitable and an all-powerful concept. According to Saul (1990) globalization is regarded as the holy trinity of burgeoning markets, unsleeping technology, and borderless managers. Globalization certainly permits an increase in the level of global output supported by Heckscher-Ohlin theory of comparative advantage which upholds the view that benefits are shared among all participants and even those from different areas synonymous to the invisible hands. It is truly undisputable to highlight that globalization is a road map to the rise of new dangers to the contemporary societies. This is for a fact that the global village is increasing making nation states vulnerable to external shocks. The formula in the global village is guided

more by the principles which stems from technological developments rather than policy choices and this is leading to the failure of developing states to enjoy the benefits of globalization.

The universalization of all entities of development models to the social behavior of humanity through human rights and gender and peace sectors contributed to the negative results of the process. At international level the ideals are defined by the super powers and they have the upper and act as the voice of the voiceless. There is no partnership that is practiced at global level as being shown by the results where one side of the globe is accumulating more wealth the developed while the other part the developing are languishing in poverty. The industrialized countries are the beneficiaries of the concept of globalization and the less industrialized are the providers so that the developed benefit. This is viewed from the trading issues where by America advocate for the liberalization of markets.

This wave of globalization has been driven in the contemporary epoch by policies that have opened economies domestically and internationally. This led to governments to adopt free market economic systems increasing productive potential and creating innumerable chances for international trade and investment. A crucial feature of globalization at international level therefore, is an international industrial and financial business structure. The process of democratization has been put forward to the developing nation since time immemorial but nothing has changed except that the developing countries are getting more poor while the richer the developed are getting richer. Globalization models are used to cripple the developing countries rather than healing them economically. Malawi could be a classic example where efforts to democratize have not really produced the expected goals. Even since the introduction of multiparty elections in 1994, Malawi remains one of the poorest countries in Africa.

In addition to the above President Edgar Lungu of Zambia at the inauguration of Thomas Thabane as the new prime minister of Lesotho in June 2017: “Democracy is a very expensive game, but I will leave it up to you, the people of Lesotho, to decide how best to make democracy a bit cheaper so that you can focus resources to develop this country. There is an imbalanced relationship of exploitation which allowed capitalist parasites to grow fat and impoverished the developing nations. When the ‘experts’ from capitalist countries do not give a racist explanation, they nevertheless confuse the issue by giving as causes of underdevelopment the things which really are consequences propounded by Rodney (1972).

Globalization is controversial with advocates such as Kioto and President Trump globalization arguing that it allows poor countries and their citizens to develop economically and raise their standards of living, while opponents of globalization claim that the creation of an unfettered international free market has benefited multinational corporations in the Western world at the expense of local enterprises and common people. Resistance to globalization has therefore taken shape both at local and at a governmental level as people and governments try to manage the flow of capital, labor, goods, and ideas that constitute the current wave of globalization for their own benefit.

2.2 THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF GLOBALIZATION

Since ancient times, humans have sought distant places to settle, produce, and exchange goods enabled by improvements in technology and transportation. According to the Peterson Institute (2017) the first “wave” of globalization was propelled by steamships, railroads, the telegraph, and other breakthroughs, and also by increasing economic cooperation among countries. The

globalization trend in the long was crashed in the devastation of World War I which resulted in postwar protectionism, the Great Depression, and World War II. The aftermaths of this period of wars resulted in the United States leading efforts to revive international trade and investment under negotiated ground rules and this marked the starting point of a second wave of globalization.

Moreover, globalization has become a word being used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information. This paves a way for countries to build economic partnerships to facilitate these movements over many centuries. This term globalization gained fame after the Cold War in the early 1990s due to cooperative arrangements shaped by modern everyday life after centuries of technological progress and advances in international cooperation.

From the onset the African countries belonged in capitalist world due to colonization, just like history repeating itself Africa is being an integral part of the world economy as a resource base system through globalization. The end of colonialism gave birth to neo colonialism which is characterized by aid which has strings attached and loans failure to pay the debts the countries remains indebted to the provider. According to Williamson (1998), globalization manifested in the growth of world trade as reflected in the explosion of foreign direct investment (FDI). FDI in developing countries has increased national capital markets becoming increasingly integrated.

Furthermore, globalization is being shifted more by issues like peace and security which is being combined into collective security. Following the democratic peace theory, democratic states and states that trade together do not go war against each other. This philosophy do guide

globalization which advocates for free trade and collective security among states. In addition to the above Cordell Hull, Secretary of State under President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1948):

“I saw that you could not separate the idea of commerce from the idea of war and peace. ... And that war was often largely caused by economic rivalry conducted unfairly. ...I embraced the philosophy that...unhampered trade dovetailed with peace; high tariffs, trade barriers, and unfair economic competition, with war. ...if we could get a freer flow of trade freer in the sense of fewer discriminations and obstructions so that one country would not be deadly jealous of another and the living standards of all countries might rise, thereby eliminating the economic dissatisfaction that breeds war, we might have a reasonable chance for lasting peace.”

At international level the standards are defined by the super powers and they have the upper hand to act as the voice of the voiceless. The industrialized countries are the beneficiaries of the concept of globalization and the less industrialized are the providers so that the developed will benefit from their concept of globalization. This is viewed from the trading issues where by America through the policy makers under the World Trade Organization and the Breton Woods.

Gary and Zhiyawo (2016)comments that globalization is like technological progress which is both disrupt some livelihoods while enlarging the economic pie and opening up new and better paying job opportunities. The internet, for instance, made many jobs obsolete but also created new higher paying jobs and industries. However, in developing countries globalization is incomplete, even in the economic sphere. For instances migration is very far from being free. Highly skilled professionals have a relatively high degree of mobility, but those without skills often face obstacles in migrating to higher-wage countries. And to the sender country migration has resulted to brain drain. Moreover, globalization is much less of a reality in other fields than it

is in the economic one. Culture through the globalized world is losing the value where language is becoming dominated by English or French which is clearly in the process of emerging to be a common world language, at least as a second language while the indigenous language is becoming more of a minority language.

Americans rely on the global economy for many of the things they buy and sell, expanding businesses, and making investments. Many products and services have become affordable to the average American through the coordination of production across countries. For them globalization is a necessary process as analyzed by Bartley (2015) as it has brought more benefits in terms of acquiring resources for their industries which is of benefit for world market. Globalization has become so widely entrenched in the US and world economies that undoing its complicated web of activities as the American administration's tariffs and other barriers would backfire and damage economic growth and national security alliances

According to Bradford (2005) the global economy has yielded enormous economic gains for the United States and not enough has been done to help those who have lost out from the benefits of globalization instead the developing are being victims of the process. The manual work is increasingly lowering demand for workers, the stagnant of wages while health care and higher education costs rise and inequality is widening.

2.3 The Implication of globalization as an international system

The wide ranging effects of globalization are complex with major technological advances, globalization benefits developed society like the United States of America, Britain and Australia, while harming developing countries like Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Globalization supports new job opportunities mainly to developed countries but to developing countries

contributes greatly to job displacement leading to high unemployment as illustrated in the case of Zimbabwe. A Peterson Institute study (2017) finds 156,250 US jobs were lost on net each year between 2001 and 2016 from expanded trade in manufactured goods, which represents less than one percent of the workers laid off in a typical year thus, showing that globalization do have great impact on employment due to labor-saving technologies, like automated machines and artificial intelligence. Also the shifting from production labor to service providing also impacted to unemployment as demonstrated from the case of Zimbabwe where by in trying to fit in the new trends of globalization farming lost more of its relevance and donors who funded and invest changed the goals to service providing.

From the literature from Peterson Institute (2017) globalization has helped narrow inequality between the poorest and richest people in the world, with the number living in extreme poverty cut by half since 1990. However, there is some biasness from this observation since globalization instead has widened the gap of the North and South relations in terms of the benefits each of the countries are gaining from the relationship.

2.4 North South Relations

The world economy is obviously becoming divided into "zones of growth" and "zones of stagnation" as propounded by Ivanov (2016). Despite some important factors of advancement through globalization since it reached its climax level, the third world countries development level still remains extremely insufficient leading to extreme poverty and diseases due to adequate nutrition. North South gap continues to be widening even being in the theme of the century of the 21st Century due to major scale of imbalance in the world system. The developing nations are

the victims of globalization in two ways. Firstly by their own choices they make and two by being forced through circumstances like failure to pay back loans and aid with strings attached. This is due to the fact that developing countries continue to try to be part and parcel of the new world order. In the case of Zimbabwe the mantra of open for business that is making itself so vulnerable in the name of reviving the economic

The reason behind the North opening up markets of the South for their own benefits of its own products while upholding the economic barriers and even tariffs for their own markets from infiltrated by southern products. This liberalization is wreaking havoc in most poor countries, as French (1996) subsidies and tariffs mean that most of the value of Africa's rich resource base is not returned to the people of Africa itself. In reality it brings about the aspect of de-development, underdevelopment or rather than bringing about development to the developing world. The "trickle-down" theory of development "Trickle-down" is essentially the theory that says if you give enough to the rich, some will reach the poor; a theory once memorably described by Professor J. K. Galbraith. Thus the implementation of free market approaches to development in the developed world had actually led to "trickle up" that is, that the poorest had got poorer and the richest got richer.

2.5 Inequality gap and poverty

Globalization is creating income inequality and uneven distribution in the world order mainly to Africa. According to Globalization Report (2018) when measured in terms of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, industrialized countries continue to be biggest winners of increasing globalization while developing and emerging economies lag behind." Inequality gap is rising between the developing and the developed in the global village following a leading explanation

from Congressional Research Service (2016) that technology is reducing demand for certain low and middle wage workers and increasing demand for high skilled, higher paid workers. Wages have also stagnated, though economists are still debating the exact causes. Countries exposed to globalization have alleviated inequality to different degrees through tax and welfare systems. The globalist's proponents have done little effort to mobilize global policies to reduce inequality. Supported by an economist Simon Kuznets 'as per capita GNP increases, income inequality worsens'.

Tandon (2010) argues that the process of globalization breeds violence and conflict when it continues to produce inequality, poverty, environmental destruction and unprecedented concentration of economic power for a few while the majority are marginalized and excluded. This is how Africa has become a victim of globalization. The conflicts and modern vice in terms of insecurity can be traced to the expansion and domination of transnational corporations. Examples are usually given of the perpetual war in the oil-rich Niger Delta, the long-standing civil war in Angola involving 'blood diamonds' and the ongoing conflict in the DRC centered on the exploitation of the rich mineral reserves.

To add more to the above, the recent conflicts in Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Sudan, Liberia and the Great Lakes where people have taken up arms to fight in oil, diamond and copper wars was fuelled in by globalization. Those arms are supplied by none other than transnational corporations and foreign governments. The role of transnational corporations, as agents of globalization, in the escalation of conflict and violations of human rights in Africa cannot be overemphasized. The negative impact on democracy and development is pretty obvious. At the heart of that relationship of poverty, democracy, development and globalization is the recognition that poverty is not only a denial of human rights, but it also undermines democracy

and reverses the gains of development. In the age of globalization, that relationship is not only complex and important but also potentially contradictory Mpofu (2004). This growing income inequality poses risk on global economy because it is forcing calls for protectionists measures as Zimbabwe under President Mugabe embarked on the Indigenization policies aimed at giving more power and resources to the local people and protecting them from the external influences.

2.6 Sovereignty of states in the global village

Giddens (1990) concurs that the globalizing of all nations means easy interference and interactions maintains, one of the most significant impacts of globalization is that it has brought an “intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa”. In that same angle it has become a consequence of the interconnectedness, few governments are eager to make decisions separately from their reliance on global enterprise; it is as though they are in a situation of shared sovereignty, having to negotiate between domestic, international, corporatist, and transnational interests Hill (2006). It is no longer the case that nation-state sovereignty can be taken for granted in the policy realm. Is it necessarily the case that state policies are as all powerful as they once were in shaping daily life Dallmayer (2005)?

Furthermore, lack of democratic process in the global society for mainly the less industrialized states lack the voice to air out their views during policy formulation they are only need to adopt what others have crafted that are meant to govern or monitor and, in most cases, this undermine the sovereignty of the states. One of the hypocrisy natures of the world systems of operations is that most African countries are only presented with the document during the conference and are expected to agree and sign during the proceedings. They are not given ample time to go through

some of the information and make informed decisions before signing. As observed by Mpfu (2004) this situation can be linked to globalized dependency making African countries to be more accountable to the Western donor country than to their people. Thus Moyo (2009) in her views she called it the dead aid which is mainly functional and beneficial to the elites than it is to the masses. In the same view Moyo also alludes that this aid is making good leaders bad and the bad one worse. In addition with being so dependent level of being democratic in making own choices will be limited leaving the nation being vulnerable to the helper. Thus, the aspect of democracy and development is a skewed one only meant to benefit the West who advocates for it.

Nayyer (2002) globalization increases impoverishment by increasing sanctions, insecurity, society destruction and these are in a way symptoms to human rights violations. This is also vividly shown through the arms deals mafias and the drug cartels who are only concerned with the maximization of profits in their country without paying particular attention to the effects these products are causing to the users they are transporting the products.

2. 7 Political economy integration

From the concept of divide and rule to the new developed concept of interconnectedness. Being unified into one village all states do benefit equally from the unification and the relationship of co-existence and cooperation for developmental agenda. The divide and rule system used the boarder as demarcating the boundaries in which in the contemporary time these artificial no longer serve the purpose of great role for there is the modified concept. More so the concept is in its climax and is greatly undermining the developing through lumping all states into one. This mean that shared goals ideologies, policies are meant to shield the self-interest of the developed

nations since people just like nations cooperate either to undermine or distract a threat or to ensure that their interests are served first before anything else just like in the global village.

Globalization penetrates in all countries through the use of technology, policies, intervention (loan, aid and sanctions) which result to the exploitation and oppression of the developing nations. Globalization is an unpredictable feature with the decision to escalate rivalry among member states for example the nuclear strategy or grand strategy by powerful states to show their strength. The case of North Korea and the United States which is causing tensions and affecting the nations that are not even taking part of the nuclear strategy. Globalization uses the top down approach when dealing or addressing the problems affecting the less industrialized nations while this is failing to bring about positive change.

The Americanization of the global village emulated through lack of all member states participation in the police formulations. Some researchers have concluded that globalization is a system to consolidate their pulverization of the indigenous sovereignty. It is also an aspiration to by a singular desire to maintain the unipolar system. Africa is like the crew behind the camera in terms of decision making and crafting of the frameworks that are also said to be of beneficial to them for example policies to do with poverty eradication.

One cannot run away from this view that globalization is more of a foreign policy on its own through the use of soft and hard power diplomacy. New challenges are resurfacing in the village that is imaginably formulated. New dangers and challenges have come to replace the threat of total nuclear destruction of civilization. They are terrorism forms of extremism drug trafficking and organized crime, regional conflicts and the threat of the spread of weapons of mass

destruction (WMD), financial and economic crises, ecological disasters and epidemics. All these problems existed before, but in the era of globalization when the world has become much more interconnected and interdependent, they have begun to quickly acquire a universal character posing a real threat to regional and not infrequently to international security and stability Ivanov (2016). The American focus on the war against terror after the twin tower bombing of Sept 11 paved a way on the realization of the international threat and war against terror was waged.

As Evans and Cerny (2004) so lucidly assert, the welfare state of the last century has been replaced by a competitive state of the 21st century, always mindful of its global positioning. Globalization offers new forms of cosmopolitanism Delanty (2006) and economic growth Smart (2007) but also new threats and global risks Mythen (2007) such as ecological crises of global warming, climate change and environmental pollution, global health pandemics such as swine flu and international crime and terrorism. Following threats of terrorist attack in US and Europe migrants face tightening border controls and deportation of those who are not in areas where there is a shortage of skills another challenge that is being brought through globalization fear of the unknown, when and how will they attack and not detected and this cause uncertainty.

Rocha (2007) argues that “Historically, the availability of cheap raw materials and the prospects for huge returns on investments, particularly from the exploitation of natural resources, has always provided an incentive for the expansion and deepening of political and economic ties with Africa”. Characterized as a resource scramble reminiscent of the ‘age of empire’ globalization is seen as a strategy that is contributing to the de-industrialization of some middle-income countries. While the Western colonizers had granted African countries “flag and national anthem independence,” they had institutionalized “neocolonialism” Onimode (1983). In the 1980s, an anonymous Western aid official, quoted in The Financial Times of London, stated that

decolonization of Africa would involve “sending smart white boys in to tell them how to run their countries” quoted in Timberlake (1985). The newspaper indicated that African leaders were being forced to swallow their pride and accept post colonialists’ prescriptions and the level of desperation, “apparently convinced that the white man’s medicine can be adapted or Africanized to serve their countries’ needs” quoted in Timberlake (1985). Similarly, in the 1990s, an American diplomat quipped that “in the next five years Africa will be begging to be recolonized” Michaels (1993).

While it watched Africa disappearing from the global development map, the West “can gloat and patronize as it welcomes its prodigal sisters and brothers back to the common, white European fold” Baird (1991). Johnson (1991) noted that, “It is ironic that, after decades of first plundering and then neglecting the African continent, Western European countries now appear to suggest that the reconstruction of the Eastern Europe is a much more pressing need”.

2.8 Conclusion

In summation the chapter provides an overview that the advent of globalization in the early centuries had nothing but the idea of bringing about benefits to those who championed and glorify the process but to the developing nations this has accelerated the rate of poverty, insecurity and underdevelopment. To the developed it’s a business where mafias and cartels are gaining more but to the developing this is affecting greatly because the consumption level and again leading to the civil unrest and war against terrorist or rebels where they manage to get weapons through black-markets. Globalization is mainly a concept of competition rather than

mutual cooperation and benefit with its technological determinism and market idolatry as exemplified in relation with Zimbabwe in the 21st Century.

CHAPTER THREE

ZIMBABWE AND GLOBALIZATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter seeks to examine how Zimbabwe has fared under the system of globalization in the 21st Century. The chapter pays particular attention on how globalization is interlinking with Zimbabwe socially, politically and economic from 2000. The chapter further explores the relationship between Zimbabwe and the international community from colonization up to independence. The chapter argues that Zimbabwe has been part of the global village from the time of colonization that is 1890 when she was colonised by Britain right up to the present.

3.2 Zimbabwe and the global community during the colonial period

During the colonial period Southern Rhodesia now Zimbabwe was under British rule. This colonial umbilical cord was not broken even when Zimbabwe attained independence in 1980. This meant that automatically the country emerged into the global economy world. During the colonial era as the economy was open to investors and missionaries which led to the shift of economic activities from a predominantly subsistence's local economy to a cash crop global economy. The colonial state supervised the execution of the breaking down of the traditional "natural" system of farming, and the integration of the colonial economy to the global system. Colonial era imposed a settler economy, characterised with white farmers acting essentially as

commercial farming and cattle ranging aimed towards the export international economy and markets. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence in November 1964 led to the government being sanctioned, despite sanctions, the Southern Rhodesia remained integrated into the world market through the South African backdoor and sanctions breakers such as the British oil and armaments corporations. This phase was described by Bhalla et al (1999) as relatively closed and regulated. According to Goredema (2019), the UDI under Smith sanctions were a blessing in disguise since the government had sympathizers to carry the burden and survived.

To add more on the aforementioned, the economy of Zimbabwe was globalized during colonialism as shown by the trading patterns of exports and imports from mining to farm produce. Minerals were extracted like gold, asbestos and transported to America and Europe for market as raw materials, returning back as finished products which were sold to the local people thus, from this one can point out that Zimbabwe belonged into the global village from time of colonization under the white man rule. In agricultural sector, the produce were again sold abroad and this was made easy through public diplomacy with the international community.

As alluded by Parson (2016), 'the country is self-sufficient in the supply of fruit and vegetables are also exported.' During colonialism horticultural produce was of great benefit for it brought foreign currency. Fruits that were being grown in Eastern Highlands, citrus which was grown commercially, grapes and nuts grown in Eastern areas of the country with also coffee and tea being grown in the wetlands of Chipinge and Chimanimani were all sold outside the country buttressing Southern Rhodesia's role and links with the economic global community. These linkages with the global community were good for the country for they boosted the country's profits. Tobacco and cotton and hot culture products were marketed by the white man to Britain and United States and to the rest of the world making the economy strong through trading

patterns which was the strong hold of the survival of the country. Thus, Zimbabwe has coped with the world integration through her resources.

In addition European farmers and miners established commercial farms and mines in the Mazoe District of colonial Zimbabwe. This was meant for export oriented production was of benefit to the colonial government in Southern Rhodesia thus creating the association of the country in the international community. The colonial cash economy was dependent on state support in exploring natural resources. Although, Southern Rhodesia belonged to the global system during colonial era, the benefits were meant for the white men the Africans were only there to provide labour and some benefits like in education were good as accidental benefits meant to equip the black man to communicate with their employers. Profits were taken back to the mother country in Europe for example the profits milked by the British were meant to develop Britain than Zimbabwe or banked in international banks.

From the above information, globalization is not a new phenomenon because raw materials were sent to the rest of the world but under different supervision that is during colonialism. The colonizers had the power to create connections of the colony with the metropolitan and the larger European community and determines the relations in the international systems. In addition the trading terms were favourable to them as compared to the current situation in Zimbabwe where by the rules and regulations are only meant to cripple the economy than to boost which was the case during white man rule.

3.3 The transition From UDI economic system to the new Zimbabwe

There was a shift on how Zimbabwe interacted with the rest of the world after the attainment of independence. From a period of time the UDI system of government procedures in the economic

system was inherited into the operation of the new government in Zimbabwe where by trading patterns continued and the white had the power and shares in the agricultural set ups. Gazleh (2016) is of the same view that at independence the system of governance took essentially the Westminster model, together with a few Marxist-Leninist structures especially in the relationship between the State and the ruling Party. This was more of privatization but this did not last long as the government turned to financial capital to help to the West countries and international financial organization like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These procedures of attempting to secure funds from the international monetary organizations and securing foreign investors for the new independent country to further integrate Zimbabwe into the globalized economy. The new leadership strongly believed that foreign capital was the engine of economic growth and development.

The incorporation of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) marked the road map to global village activities by seeking assistance from the IMF. The first stand-by agreement with the IMF in 1983 led to the devaluation of the dollar and other measures of austerity. Apart from technical assistance, the IMF's seal of approval was also seen as a way of attracting foreign capital. Thus, a few years after independence, the inward-oriented political economy with a strong domestic market, changed into an economy that heavily relied on market forces and global capital. This further marked the first stage of globalization in post-colonial Zimbabwe. The adoption of the economic structural adjustment programme (ESAP) in 1991 entailed a fundamental shift from the state intervention system to one largely driven by market forces Kanyenze (1999). As indicated in the 1999 Global Human Development Report "Globalisation is not new, but the present era has distinctive features. Shrinking space, shrinking time and

disappearing borders are linking people's lives more deeply, more intensely, more immediately than ever" thus a clear indication that globalization existed years before the 1990s in Zimbabwe.

The most significant factor of Zimbabwe being globalized is shown by the role of the Bretton Woods Institutions the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Africa's development. Although many underdeveloped countries distrust the IMF and the World Bank, they still continue to be dependent recipients of huge loans from these institutions because of the dependence syndrome that was instigated to the Africans. In addition the commonwealth is like a talking shop which offers access to development aid and informal trade that is the Harare Declaration of 1991 which sets core principles of world peace, economic development yet the collapse of the economy of Zimbabwean is seen and later pulls out.

3.4 The Fast Track land reform program in Zimbabwe and the global community

The control of raw materials has been a permanent struggle, the need for materials has never stopped and this has led to the generation of imbalances and conflicts between the developed and the developing countries' leadership. Looking at the interference in oil in area like Nigeria it shows the great depth of how the developed countries and the developing countries' relations are characterised in the global community through the desire to control and gain access to resources. The Fast Track Land Reform marked a new wave of Zimbabwe survived in the global village. The Zimbabwean Land Reform and the Indigenization policies created a turmoil through the international actors and other individual actors as a provocative move. The end results were that Zimbabwe was isolated in the international community. The Western countries led by Britain slapped the country with sanctions and Zimbabwean products like cotton, tobacco and asbestos failed to find market or were sold at very low insignificant prices at the international market. All

this was done to frustrate the country and undermine the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP).

Moreover through the degradations of the commercial farms in Zimbabwe, the country moved from being a bread basket to a basket case as the country started to import food and receive aid from Zambia and Botswana. Under sanctions importation of fertilizers became difficult Nyoni (2016). These conditions led to the country's agricultural sector Gross Domestic Product and export earnings falling by about 50% since the beginning of the Fast Track. Investors pulled out and multinational companies' left. This shift increased the hostility between Zimbabwe and Britain and her allies in the international community. This was different from the sanctions under the UDI due to the fact that under Smith the government had sympathized with their kith and kin who were still in Southern Rhodesia.

3.5 The economic blueprints of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Programme for Economic and Social Transformation (ZIMPREST) which was more of the continuation of ESAP this was never implemented for the IMF and the WB said that it did not meet the required standards. According to Zhou (2006) both ESAP and ZIMPREST lacked local ownership and were viewed as IMF and WB impositions. Millennium Economic Recovery Programme 2003 to 2004 meant for restoration of micro- economic stability but the end result was that the donors and the targeted donors did not positively responded to this.

More so sabotage of Zimbabwe's economic blueprints in relations to the global community particularly the Western community. As shown through the country's domestic policy of Zimbabwe Agenda for Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET) and the Indigenous policies. The policies were criticised and was constrained by the unstable political situation

which was intensified by external forces. This was mainly because ‘the IMF and the World Bank have institutionalized economic stagnation in the underdeveloped countries Irogbe (2005).

The nature of globalization system can be best explained by the game theory which is supported by the bases of winners and losers. Globalization remains the dominant driving force in the world economy, reshaping societies politics as it changes live. In his study, Kioko (2016) states tha globalization has contributed immensely in the development process of the developing countries, but there are costs and benefits alongside. Nevertheless research findings revealed that it is vice versa because globalization has brought more negatives to the developmental issues of the developing than good and the good that has taken place are seen as accidental benefits.

Gazleh (2001) the widening gap between the North and the South at international level and between haves and have-nots at national level is another serous aspect of globalization. In fact, the real test to globalization is through its success in reducing the gap between the rich and the poor at local, national and global levels. So instead of filling up the gap between the rich and the poor, globalization in its present formula widens this gap Aulakh, (2000).

Study findings revealed that globalization in terms of economics has reinforced economic marginalization of Zimbabwe creating the dependence on primary goods for which demand and prices are externally determined. As exemplified by imposing economic specialization based on the interest of external powers like the European and Chinese’s Belt and Road Initiative is of vivid example meant for easy transportation of the goods to China. Scientific and technology forces unleashed by globalization have also facilitated the extinction of the indigenous development strategies. Summed by Mowlana (1998), globalization through the principle of trade liberalization limits the ability of African government to take proactive and conscious measures to facilitate the emergence of indigenous entrepreneurial class.

However, According to Mpfu (2013), ‘Globalization has become the necessary consequence of economic development which is in pursuit of the modern market economies. As a result there is the development of interconnectedness of the economies in the global village. Failure to link up with the global village is tantamount to economic suicide. It is against this backdrop that African economies cannot afford to be dormant since a nation with a closed economy with no linkages with the rest of the global village will collapse’.

3.6 Political Crisis of Zimbabwe in the global village

As described by Kwashirai (2006), globalization being a process that is aimed at the transcended homogenization of political theory across globe. For Oluabunwa (1999) globalization is seen as an evolution which is systematically reconstructing interactive phases among nations. The year 2000 marked transformation of politics in Zimbabwe with the formation of a vibrant opposition party Movement for Democratic Change and this was a threat to ZANU –PF. In 2003 according to Nyoni (2006) was a year by which the opposition politics had grown tremendous in Zimbabwe. As being an offshoot of human rights and democracy that were advocated Goredema (2019) argues that globalization has brought about negative impacts to the political set up of Zimbabwe. That is mainly through the global principles of human rights and democracy and good governance which has caused uncertainty and chaos politically. Charlick (2000) also observed that globalization has been a disastrous consequences to the government and the people of the African continent. This is mainly because globalization has led to the marginalization of the people.

In the globalized world as statehood and sovereignty is challenged through the interference of other voices or nations to question the decision and action of a so called independent state. In Zimbabwe through globalization the country has lost the power to act independently since

sovereignty has been eroded as the result of imposition of models and strategies like social activists. In Zimbabwe globalization has negative impacts on the development and consolidation of democratic governments for it has led to the reduction of the capacity of governments to determine and control the domestic events without being questioned. This has forced Zimbabwe under President Mugabe to shift to the Look East Policy. But by shifting to the East, Zimbabwe was further entrenching herself into the global world, thus one can argue that under the Mugabe regime Zimbabwe continued and further entrenched herself into the global system with the hope of improving her economy and political standing. However, what has resulted from these attempts was that the country has failed to develop as she found herself in debts which she could not repay because her agricultural exports had dwindled after the implementation of the FTLRP. Politically the Mugabe regime became unpopular particularly with the West opening the country to opposition politics and questioning the governments' adherence to issues of human rights and good governance.

3.7 Globalization under Mnangagwa's Regime 2017 to 2019

Government policy also plays a central role on how the country fared in the global village. The charm given by President Mnangagwa promised positive redirection of the country in its dealings and interaction with the international community that would yield benefits especially in the economic sector. This has been vividly shown by the second republic of Zimbabwe under President Mnangagwa's mantra for Open for business. The new dispensation has greatly improved the country's involvement in the international arena mainly in the economic zone. According to the ZBC news headlines Zimbabwe vowing to adopt the international labour statistics guidelines which are domestically meant to safeguard workers hence being bringing about positive response from the community in terms of diplomatic measures.

Moreover the end of the year 2017 marked the transformation of Zimbabwe's diplomatic methods from being radical to soft trying to pursue foreign investments and mutual and co-existence with the Western powers. The Zimbabwe restoring legacy another factor dominating under the current president's re - engagement with the international community at large. Restoring legacy also an interesting part by the new leadership to show part of operation sovereignty legitimacy showing total control of the country from social to the economic sector. President Mnangagwa's promises were welcomed by many countries even Britain who expressed commitments to work with the country towards restoring's former glory. The country's empowerment laws have been transformed from being racially decimating to being open so as to reposition the country in the right place in the international community. Under which Zimbabwe under the former president has been regarded by Western powers as a pariah state to a new vision by the new president to a global partner.

To add more, in addressing the land issue which led Zimbabwe into a pariah state the new President taking action for compensating the white farmers and evictions are being done to some areas for example in Chipinge where some are given notice to evict from the place. Prof Mthuli said that plans to compensate the famers were at the advanced stage and that it is in the Constitution that the compensation fee budgeted was \$ 53 million. Hence all this is done to redirect the country in its interaction with the international community and in return it would benefit the country economically. Thus the new leadership diplomacy is focusing more on mending the once broken relationships of cooperation, “ in this global world , no nation is, can or need to be an island , one unto itself... isolation has never been splendid or viable , solidarity and partnership are and will always be the way.”

The Zimbabwean current president has positively impacted the country under the guise of new dispensation with Zimbabwe being invited to the BRICS summit in South Africa in 2017. This shows how Zimbabwe's diplomatic relations has been transformed pushing the country closer in the international community. According to ambassador Mutsvangwa "openness and debate is good for the country's development". Thus through globalization mechanism mainly technology has led to the second republic taking advantage to enhance easy communication with the citizens as illustrated by the President having Facebook page, Twitter account and even WhatsApp group for citizens to air out their views in line with the transformation of the country to the road to development goals. However it is of interest that these mechanisms should not be abused as they can lead to the marginalization and undermining of the country's privileges in the international arena as shown by the publications of corruption issues and violence taking place for example the August shooting which chased even investors away. More so these publications also cause a threat to degradation of the country's sovereignty and also more of propaganda.

Foreign investment has been drawn closer by the second republic as aired on ZBC news that there are promises for old Storage Commission foreign investment meant for recapitalization. Open for business is a modern and promising offer to lift Zimbabwe's relations with the international community. As shown by the Indian pharmaceuticals drugs promises to be stationed in the country so as to help with easy acquiring of medication. But in as far as it is good they have create a gap in the continual marginalization of local medicines.

3.8 Aspect of social media's influence in globalized Zimbabwe

Diplomacy in the 21st century is changing at the advent of technology and communication advancement so is Zimbabwe's diplomatic channels in relation to the world. Social media and networks changing the cycle of relations among countries causing challenges since the State

cannot control. After independence, the state broadcaster became the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) had few broadcasting channels who had the power to publish information to the citizens. In 1997 second ZBC's second TV channel was disconnected replaced by Joy TV which became the first independent channel operating on a lease agreement with ZBC Ndela (2003). The channel only lasted until 2002 when it was taken off the air for violating the Broadcasting Service Act Owomoleya (2002). As Mugabe once said in 1995 you do not know what propaganda a non-state radio station might broadcast quoted by Pambazuka (2001). The ZBC had five radio networks which included the ZBC National FM, ZBC Radio Zimbabwe and Power FM.

In addition under Mugabe's government there was strong media censorship as the government controlled the media and source of information as POSA and AIPPA policies were used to protect the sovereignty of the country in the global village. Through the increase of social media under President Mugabe. Time changes everything with pressure from multinational companies. NGOs and Civil Society for the need of independent owned service providers thus, begin the rise of freedom of speech under Comic Pastors, baba Jukwa on Facebook, Magamba TV thus information is spreading fast than ever due to the developments being paved in by globalization.

Newspaper prints Tell Zim and The Mirror in Masvingo and radio stations which are locally owned for example the Masvingo Izwi Rokwedu and YAH FM in Zvishavane operating without being governed. Although they should operate under the supervision of a State Broadcasting Service so as to safeguard the domestic affairs of the State from external powers influence. In terms of international affairs Zimbabwe has been left open for critics from all angles thus, investors shunning the country through the issues of corruption and violence that are aired on radio stations.

Currently the President is on WhatsApp security wise Zimbabwe is open to threat for most of the time the President communicate on these social platforms on You Tube videos are there posting about his day to day activities and visits making his life at risk. Hence globalization has weakened the system of diplomacy which were meant to protect state sovereignty in Zimbabwe and making the state vulnerable. For example the recent after cyclone Idai when the president addressed the congregation and thanking Mr Trump saying thank you Mr Trump for giving us the Real Money not these RTGS and this went viral within minutes and was criticised as the first president to mock his own currency. Globalization has worsened the domestic affairs of Zimbabwe through social media as shown by Pastor Mawarire's ideas of strikes and shutdown of the country were easily transmitted to the masses. In relation to election the 2017 elections results created controversy as the MDC members wrote on twitter that victory is certain and this created tensions and chaos this erupted in the violence that took place thus social media which is an active tool in the global village bringing more harm than good to the Zimbabwean society.

3.9 The benefits of Globalization for Zimbabwe

3.9.1 Global relief assistance in Zimbabwe

Muzaffar (1998) globalization also makes it possible for people to demonstrate their sympathy and compassion for the victims of natural calamities and man-made tragedies all over the world regardless of religions, lands, languages, colours, cultures. During droughts, natural disasters like the Tokwe Mukosi and the cyclone Idai of 2019 problem has led to other countries to take part in helping the victims this is because of the global village through the use of internet that manage to make easy transmission of information.

3.9.2 Migration and skilled labor in Zimbabwe

The aspect of migration of skilled is two folded in its end results to Zimbabwe it leads to brain drain and to the family it leads to family dislocation. However, migration gives wide room to look for green pastures and then remittances to the economy of Zimbabwe to gain foreign currency. According to the Newsday there are 52% of Diasporas who send remittances as to a survey by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. The advent of Mukuru, Western Union brought about benefits in terms of foreign currency to the country hence to some extent Zimbabwe is also benefiting from the new trend.

3.9.3 Globalization and the education sector in Zimbabwe

Globalization has been embraced in Zimbabwe through agricultural sector with new farming techniques doing away with the traditional models of farming. Zimbabweans used to traditionally produce small grains which are drought-resistant. People used to prepare food with ingredients made from locally produced grains. Through international interactions there begun the production of maize using fertilizers not manure and other exotic crops. Nowadays Zimbabweans have been exposed to and are consuming a lot of refined foods and other are genetically modified foods produced. However, these products are believed that they have led to increases in the occurrences of unheard-of illnesses such as hypertension and other cancerous diseases.

3.9.4 Technology advancement in Zimbabwe under the international community

The contemporary era in the new curriculum in Zimbabwe has been drafted so as to fit with the newly demanded skills in the international community. This is vividly shown by the introduction of STEM in local schools meant to advance the science and technology advancement in Zimbabwe so as to meet the demands in the globe. Nherera (2009) in his book he looked at how

globalization has impacted on the demand and nature of qualifications and livelihoods in Zimbabwe. He argues that while economic globalization has had an influence on the labor market, particularly through economic reforms such as the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme, colonial legacies continue to influence education and training in Zimbabwe. The information and communications technology revolution has changed the skill and knowledge requirements for most jobs, leading to the need for continuous retraining and the improvement of one's qualifications

3.9.5 Globalization and tourism in Zimbabwe

Tourism has become an internal recognised activity and has been recognised by greater portion of the world and Zimbabwe being included. Tourism has become one of the panacea for economic and social development in Zimbabwe's communities. According to Musasa (2004), unlike agrarian change the concept of tourism in rural areas. According to Mpfu (2013), "Globalization has become the necessary consequence of economic development which is in pursuit of the modern market economies. As a result there is the development of interconnectedness of the economies in the global village. Failure to link up with the global village is tantamount to economic suicide. It is against this backdrop that African economies cannot afford to be dormant since a nation with a closed economy with no linkages with the rest of the global village will collapse".

3.10 CONCLUSION

In summation Zimbabwe's relations with the international community from the colonial rule up to independence was characterised by respectable diplomatic relations despite facing sanctions

the government managed to have sympathizers and trade links to keep the economy in place. In addition after Zimbabwe attained her independence up to the current era the foreign policy of Zimbabwe changed from time to time basing on the conditions that the country is going through from moderate to hostile. Globalization is a pipeline dream where by the goals of moving together as one and interlinked is not realistic since every nation is focusing on one's national interest and the relationship can be viewed as the horse and rider.

CHAPTER 4

THE IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZAATION IN ZIMBABWE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter seeks to critically analyze the impact of globalization in Zimbabwe paying particular attention on social, economic and political sectors. This chapter further examines both negative and positive impacts being faced by Zimbabwean community by belonging to the global village. More so the chapter clarifies that the research does not totally points out that globalization is the only reason for the continual of under development of the developing nations and mainly in Zimbabwe which is the case study. But it is a contributory factor to a fairly larger extent.

4.2 The results of globalization on the Political Economy.

Current political situation against globalization affects all members all looking on how the Brexit will affect the world at large yet it is an European situation and the protectionist declarations of Us president Trump against liberalization they champion in developing countries. According to the World Economic Forum how can the governance of globalization be improved since

globalization is not a positive net profit for all? This was promised in the Washington Consensus which elaborated on free trade, free movement of people but in reality there is still massive trade protectionism with new tariffs being imposed and financial controls.

International politics is the realm of power, of struggle and of accommodation the changing nature of the balance for power , Morgenthau (1978) suggested that the great powers were able to expand their power without risking war between other great powers by expanding ‘into the political empty spaces of Africa and Asia’. Striking image of political emptiness has continued to haunt some International Relations due to the fact that the international regimes, institutions, laws, norms and values originate in ‘the West’ and thenceforth spread out to the periphery where Zimbabwe belong in terms of the international community benefits. The place of African politics is accordingly a marginal sideshow to the central business of international affairs.

4.3 Exports and imports in the global village

Globalization in Zimbabwe has effected the production of local industry as illustrated with the completion of Olivine and Delight where by the Olivine prices was doubled by the local Delight thus importing undermines the local product market. In addition issue of second hand clothing from Mozambique and Chinese manufactured caused great shift to the local industries. Responding to this Zimbabwe revised SI 64 a method which the government used to protect its local industry in terms of imports. G Brown on BBC observed that ‘we are sleepwalking into another financial crisis’. The market control system which is controlled by the super powers and have the power to crush the currency of other nations despite being miles away.

Furthermore, despite bearing negative impacts on Zimbabwe globalization also increase interconnectedness on market system thus, increasing awareness on products and services.

Expanding from local areas of operation to the rest of the world for example the Bulawayo shoes company through advertising. Developed countries like Britain entered into less developed territories to generate profit by exploiting the land and the local people psychologically and this is made easy by globalization. More so from the study findings globalization in Zimbabwe has been a means to funnel more wealth to industrialized countries while sacrificing local economies in terms of living conditions.

4.4 Sanctions as a mechanism used in the global village

The global village makes it easy for easy access and penetration by the developed countries to every sector of the developing countries. This is vividly shown by the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act which was first signed in 2001 after mainly the land takeover by the people of Zimbabwe. The Act also points out that the country should invite international observers for the polls. Thus this act has been a way used by the US government to demonstrate their power if one decide to go against their wish despite being of benefit to the marginalized people. Thus showing their desire to continue having a say in domestic affairs of states undermine their sovereignty in the need to control resources. Through sanctions the trading patterns of Zimbabwe decreased with tobacco's prices decreasing on the market in the international system.

In addition the Zimbabwean local industries has been greatly affected by globalization through competition. This has been vividly explained by the case study of the freight forwarding industry. Lack of adequate machines (tracking devices) and delays that do take place has led to the industry being overtaken by those with the necessary resources in terms of security due to technology advancement where in Zimbabwe this technology is slow in terms of implementation, Zimbabwe Revenue Authority over challenges to ports. The Shipping and

Forwarding Agents Association of Zimbabwe engaged with the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority over the breakdown of the automated system for customs data at the Beit Bridge. These delays are ruining the business since there are losses which will be incurring as a result of delays and mostly they lose business to multinational companies.

More so there has been a growth of capital intensity production facilities which is greatly of benefit to the multinational companies for they are mainly setting up in low costs production and logistics countries. to add there is a situation where by the South are price takers and the North has the influence in the global market. However the from the discussion there arouse the need to applaud globalization for it has been a source of foreign currency through trade and with Zimbabwe being the hub trade as it connects different countries making the boarder more busy generating cash hence the government should solve the crises at the boarder so as to be beneficial to the world economy.

4.5 The collapse of sovereignty under globalization

Discussion of globalization conveys something new is happening making the world single place through global practices and values. Thus global integration is transforming and challenging the norm of state sovereignty which was once respected by nation states under the African Union where states were ordered to follow the colonized drawn boundaries. In the case of Zimbabwe the Zimbabwe land reform program saw the country ushered in sanctions and also with the newly pronounced South Africa move and Trump's response. Although positive advantages has been recognized, distinctive disadvantages have also transpired in terms of human rights and gender issues.

4.6 Effects of globalization on Zimbabwean economy.

The speed which the process of globalization took place did not give room for adaptation and changes to the audience in the developing countries in particular reference to Zimbabwe. Technology affecting jobs or employment level, the knowledge for technology advancement it is not available for everybody creating inequality gap. Globalization's principle for benefit for all has become a dream pipeline in the contemporary around the issues of cross boarder capital which was greatly experienced in Zimbabwe in 2000. A period by which the country reclaimed their land stripping the descendent of European colonial farmers of the lands their predecessors took from the native population. There has been a great influx of institutions that are not efficient and sufficient to the needs of human beings in terms of development in the developing nations. Due to globalization this contemporary era can be terms the Trump phenomenon in most of the sectors in terms of WTO most cases are pending and there is more focus on dominance of what Trump has said or done in line of his protections views and the power of the WTO become questionable as to who it is representing the need of the world or one of few particular giants.

In addition to the above, these trends of globalization shows how interference cost the development of Zimbabwe looking in the period 2000 where the government issued the land reform and the indigenization for the local people which was condemned by Britain and the Western countries leading to sanctions. However, this does not mean internal factors like political instabilities can be ignored. From this analysis this shows the rising debates or controversy of the trio that is globalization democracy and development. Following the debate by Moyo (2002) one can agree that these three are only there to save their master for the development model. This has been challenged in the 21st century from democracy capitalism to state capitalism which has lifted the Chinese in terms of development in the global village vs. the

Americanization or capitalism concept of democracy capitalism which is failing to bring about development to the developing nations.

The growth of transnational corporations has meant that global investment decisions, which affect small countries like Zimbabwe are taken in boardrooms far from Zimbabwe. These forces constrain the range of options for small domestic economies to manage their response to globalization. Bhalla (2009) postulates that organizations such as the World Trade Organization and the various regional trade groupings provide a global environment, which increasingly constrains national governments' policy options.

In addition to the above, the phenomenon of inequality has been greatly shown in the emerging markets like South Africa which is one of Zimbabwe's trading partner. It reflects the highest level of Gini Coefficient that is the measurement of the gap between the poor and the rich. Those in power abuse their position to accumulate wealthier and widening income gap. Ruwo and Makaruche (2007) alludes that the increasing inequality is dangerous for any economy for it kills capitalism by drowning the middle class and destabilize the social cohesion within the society. This explains the contemporary situation of Zimbabwe. Thus the environment of globalization and the relations are only skewed to benefit in the favor of serving the interest of the giants from the economic, social and political sector.

Moreover, the Who Owns Whom as propounded by Havenga (2002) has been used by the researcher in analyzing the nature and the structure of the relationship in the global village with Zimbabwe as the case study. The manufacturing decline from the 27% in 1992 to 11% in 2017. In 2016 Rio Tinto loses its assets. As supported by Tarumbwa (2004) real power lies in the hands of the man who controls over the resources. Zimbabwe is still marginalized from key economic activities especially in the mining sector. it only give the black economic empowerment schemes

that give illusion of ownership but when it comes the trading table their voices ,are not heard for the prices and conditions are given by the real man behind the camera and to facilitate its own international transactions globalization lacks the economic freedom.’ Real power lies in controlling the capital, direction of the company’.

Tukuta (2017) supports the view that globalization has been driven also by the global expansion of American and European multinational companies. The global North mainly the innovators while the South are the stragglers hence division in the village with the case of Zimbabwe being I the South technology advancement and industries are law in terms of development for example in the freight forwarding industry hence the dominance of multilateral companies over the local. Thus interference and sanctions makes another vehicle for Western hegemony. The mega deals which are being signed and aired on social media are more of shady and simply seeking to exploit rather to invest the case of Gaika Mine which is a Canadian investment backed by the Chines money. With the presents of these investors what developments has been made even to the local areas which they’re carrying out their activities if only it is the road meant to transport their products? Looking at the Zvishavane road to Gweru the area has been greatly damaged and left like that.

Moreover, as the Business Development Officer Mr Tirivaviri (2019) in the case of Zimbabwe in the global village said that some benefits cannot be ignored especially in terms of entrepreneurship in idea sharing, globalization through technology has created a dominant era where distance is not a barrier for purchasing and price comparing through online buying and advertisements. After this has been said , he added that this has created an imbalance to those who cannot afford in the rural areas and also the increase and intensification of fraud and scams have been paved on where some if lucky receive the product but not the exactly quality which

the person might have paid for. The local market facing challenges in meeting up with the demands and the competition being brought about in the 21st century in terms of business.

The new mantra of humanitarian interventions being used as a fig leaf covering the nakedness of violent global neoliberal imperialism that is quick to fish in troubled waters of the countries that are endowed without strategic resources. Global village system where the developed nations take action and advantage to check and associate closely with the developing with the hegemonic and capitalist world order while hiding their exploitative and oppressive nature behind the concepts of liberal democracy, human rights and good governments. The question is who is monitoring them? And is the law applicable to all or there are other above the law for the in the concentrated global system it proves that the law is not applied to those who created it they always find a way to defend their actions.

Third World populaces are merged into the western economy as passive consumers of homogenous products and nothing more. Globalization can be viewed as a 'present which is absent' in term of present I guided by its objectives and trajectories of development and poverty eradication aspiration and the end of civil wars but in the line of absent is seen with the failures in achieving these instead of eradicating the level of poverty it is increasing and in term of security and peace agendas the world seems to be affected greatly in the new era of the mantra of globalization. Colonization of power is also paved in by globalization, which is the power to control, monitor, and influence and to make decisions without the third part's consent or questioning. This has given birth to colonial modernity as designated by Tlostanova and Mignolo (2008).

4.6.1 Debt

In addition to the above, from the Herald (2019) 'BRI's foreign policy has opened fresh operations for Zimbabwe by elevating its relationship with Beijing in terms of fresh funding for economic projects'. Thus, elevating China's connectivity with the rest of the world. Chinese deputy ambassador Mr Zhao said 'we want to emphasize that China will continue to provide more loans and grants to Zimbabwe'. However does Zimbabwe need this system for her to develop since history has proven otherwise that this system of grants and loans does not help in eradicating poverty but creates more debt for the country? Chinese goal to Old Silk Road Route is the real reason for her forging relations so as to accomplish her foreign policy than to develop Zimbabwe. The creation of debt trap diplomacy and a geopolitical ambitions is vividly shown in the global village. Debt trap giving China an increasing power and market monopoly as confirmed by the DW news reporter.

Moving on with the discussion, capitalist countries revolutionized their technology to enter the nuclear age. Global village African states do have limited if any powers. Yet power in the political economy is extremely required for survival, power to influence and determine in every angle. As Rodney (1972) explained the concepts of power which he notes that Power is the ultimate determinant in human society, being basic to the relations within any group and between groups. It implies the ability to defend one's interests and if necessary to impose one's will by any means available which is under the theories of international relations is supported by the realist theory which propounded its main focal point on safeguarding personal interests. Thus globalization according to the research has led to the downfall of all sectors failing to survive due to failure of having adequate power to make own decisions without interference and to determine what one needs in the globe.

4.6.2 Globalization interlinked with aid in Zimbabwe

Moyo (2017) concurs that Africa does not need aid but rather accountable and efficient governments who are responsible. In addition to that aid is becoming more of an industry where they need to continue their influence. In support of her analysis she continues to note that the aid model makes good leaders bad and the bad leaders worse “Aid dependent model is an intellectual despondent”. Giving aid instead of opening markets or opportunities to trade since a number of developing nations including the case study finding it hard to compete on the international market due to the rules and regulations that has been crafted. Barriers and sanctions are practiced within the WTO thus creation of black-markets and runners and smugglers to secure suppliers because the normal channels are as good as dead in Zimbabwe. The first step to development or economic progress is on feeding the stomach and export goods in an integrated community. More so, aid does create debt and create more room for economic collapse which in return paves a way for migration and low growth and Zimbabwe is also being greatly affected by this. It also leads to the de-industrialization effects of trade and liberalism which are championed by the globalization of nations leading into the changes of distribution and productivity.

The ideology of globalization has revitalized its ideologies on that the power of the nation-state was on its way out, to be replaced by that of global markets. This paved a new dimension whereby economics as the frontrunner works in hand with the politics or arms to determine the course of human events. Globalization paved a way to multiple setbacks to development in the developing nations. Instead it has created a ‘wonderful myth of development’ Thacker (2016) to the developing nations under its guidelines of democracy, liberalism and institutions which are

said to play a critical role in poverty eradication but thus still up to date has not been achieved but instead it is getting worse.

As a result of aid, Western government and institutions take part in settling policy agendas for the majority countries. Diplomatic pressures in the global village used as tool by the West to control Africa for example AGOA cannot sets conditions to be eligible for trade agreements between US and Africa. Thus globalization from the research findings is creating economic isolations created by protectionist means causing the increase of income inequality as shown by Trump trade wars in the world.

4.6.3 Foreign Investments and loans

Foreign investment in form of loans meant to boost profits to the developing nations while crippling the developing nations. In case of failing to pay reparation maybe high losing of mines so as to pay debts. In the loan situation the Africans also do play a role one for borrowing what they cannot account for and repay. Mismanagement of the loans by those in high offices, need to be re paid the rate of repayment and the interest failure to pay Zimbabwe's case study can explain fully how the nation can be crippled by these Breton woods.

Influence and mechanism of globalization include "investment and credit diplomacy" Ivanon (2009) that takes advantage of the acute need of most countries for foreign capital investments and loans. Also include the information diplomacy aimed at domination in the global information space, "political engineering", a combined use of economic, information and military-political levers to "construct" the desired kind of "partners", that is governments ready to accept the terms of the solution of international and internal problems that are imposed from outside.

4.7 Easy interference in developing countries through globalization

‘Africa is at the dinner table’ as propounded by Prof Lumumba this is due to the fact that it is on the hotspot of interference.’ we must never forget that the colonial power has not left us and recognize that he did not go willingly and if we do not look closely and check them they will come back again’.speech on the SADC. The system of elections in Zimbabwe to be regarded as free and fair the Western powers should endorse them failure to do so they are deemed illegitimate. Why is the leadership of the Commonwealth hereditary rather than rotational? In the actual sense in the mind of the former colonizer, the former colony is still under their tooth age.

Lumumba (2015) concurs that in the mind of the conceptual West they think that they have divine duty to instruct Africans as what to do when and how for example in their model of development that they instruct the Africans to follow. And in the mind of most African leaders they do subscribe to that. How many African countries are involved in the Industry of Arms jet fights and even bullets and where their market in return national security symposium is are being held under the global village in disguise. When the locus are fighting it is the jaw of the hawk that rejoice because when they kill each other they will get food easily and this explain the tensions and insecurity levels in the most developing nations.

Conflict is now a major industry many peace and security under the global village. Interference is now being used as a form of neo colonialism project. It requires the developing to remain under the sphere of control of the developed. Duta news (2019) also pontificates that at the age of 30 the World Wide Web is not the web we wanted for it is facing growing pains on issues like privacy, state sovereignty. In support of this Berners (2016) points out that... instead the World Wide Web has become more of the place where titans scoop up personal data, rival governments, and spy and seek to scuttle elections taking the web far from its roots as space for progress

oriented minds to collaborate. Most developing nations struggle to get access in the global village's offers that benefits the developmental agendas of the nations.

4.8 Globalization and technology

Furthermore, means of communication were not constructed so that Africans could visit their own associates, or laid down to facilitate internal trade of African commodities. There were no roads connecting different colonies and different parts of the same colony in a manner that made sense with regard to Africa's needs and development. All roads and railways led down to the sea which was of benefiting to the colonial masters benefits. Synonymous to this in the contemporary epoch under globalization, the super powers under new influence and system do construct roads and means of communication and transportation for their own benefits under the imperial of entrepreneurship. Form Cape to Cairo the same vision used by China's 'Belt and Road Initiative' only for her dominant and to transport her benefits from the African nations to her country. Thus developing countries are the playing ground of the imperialist and the dumping area of the developed states where in Zimbabwe it is flooded with cheap Chinese products but do not last long while dejection the local industries leading to them failing to survive from the competition.

4.8 Power and control with Zimbabwe in the global set up

Unique feature of the global process is its aspect of globalization of natural policies and policy formulation mechanism. These have become under surveillance and influence of the international agencies the MNC and the financial players narrowing the ability of the local people to determine the Zimbabwean Land Reform and the Indigenization policies created a turmoil through the international actors and other individual actors and the current South African

Land reform projects but however these are done to help the local people to benefit but in the eyes of the former it is seen as a provocative move. Kaldor's (2006) new war theory argues that contemporary types of warfare are distinct from the classic modern forms of warfare based on nation-states. New wars are part of a globalized war economy underpinned by transnational ethnicities, globalized arms markets and internationalized Western-global interventions.

Furthermore, the new type of warfare is a predatory social condition which damages the economies of neighboring regions as well as the zone of conflict itself, spreading refugees, identity-based politics and illegal trade. It is also characterized by new forms of violence (the systematic murder of 'others', forced population expulsion and rendering areas uninhabitable) carried out by new militaries (the decaying remnants of state armies, paramilitary groups, self-defense units, mercenaries and international troops) funded by remittances, diaspora fund-raising, external government assistance and the diversion of international humanitarian aid. 80 per cent of war victims early last century were military personnel, it is estimated that 80 per cent of victims in contemporary wars are civilians. According to Kaldor (2007) this new form of warfare is a political rather than a military challenge, involving the breakdown of legitimacy and the need for a new cosmopolitan politics to reconstruct affected communities and societies.

4.9 The impact of globalization on social structures

First and foremost the issue of cultural values cannot be forgotten which is being challenged through the introduction of human rights and are universally applied failing to honor the local people's social set up and structures. Zimbabwe under R.G.Mugabe denounced the gay rights and this was condemned internationally leading to the aid and care facilities or agents pulling out. This lead to the aspect of cultural relativism there is need to appreciate the homogeneous

democratic tradition and understanding of basic values before the universalization of human rights.

As a result of cultural domination from the external powers mainly the West that goes with globalization, developing countries are losing cultural identity. Ubuntu or hunhu is the guiding on social efficacy which offers the guidelines humanity, virtue, goodness and kindness. In an interview with Mrs Bhiyeni she alluded that culture plays an integral role in making up the basis or foundation of people and a nation, however, this has lost value and people no longer embrace African culture and traditional values rather they are emulating the modesty creating generation gap. The poem by Nyathi (2008), “cast your eyes back oh Man throw back and be prepared to learn...analyze the days that accompanied the human... our trundle needs revisiting of areas passed. We want a way without acid so our children stand and praise the foundation laid. Where are the old good days when man controlled diseases? Young generation no longer respect the elders or want to take part in cultural activities like rain ceremonies or Kurova Guva for they are deemed unnecessary and evil as this was overshadowed by Christianity.

4.9.2 Unemployment and new skills in Zimbabwe

According to the research findings the reduction of social expenditure and unemployment has been widened by the shift in the global village from production to service provider. The shift from being agriculturalist in the rural areas to the urban areas has intensified the demand for jobs. From the interview with Makureya, globalization also undermined the productive base of the economy African problems as the prices and conditions of trade are mainly set up by the developed countries like United States of America controlling the World Trade Organization. Policy formulators in the global village lacks the insight of the developing nations need and level rather they embark on the one size fits all formula which in return is causing more harm than

good to the political ,economic and social structures of the developing countries. From the research findings globalization intensified if the crisis of interference resulting in more government regulation and intervention, over time, the markets will be distorted further. Preacher (2001) distortion may cause additional shocks to the world economy and pressure for more centralized control of international market integration. Chakanya an academy when addressing to the issue of globalization alludes that it is more of a system that is defending and showing of the extension of Western hegemony in a new era of neo colonialism.

Mr Tirivaviri former NGO worker in Masvingo referred to his research on why after NGOs pull out or left the projects will always collapse or not survive for a long time? His side of argument was that it is because they do not train and equip the people to manage on their own rather they create the dependence syndrome hence the knowhow of managing the projects will not be vested in them. Thus as to globalization this created the dependency aspect in terms of aid and loan and mainly the need to fit in the technological environment. Giving an example on the project which was done in Gutu and Chivi the gardening project did not survive long after the NGOs pull out.

Globalization has made it easy for interactions and influence through interference either direct or indirect through social media. In an interview with Mr Zanamwe, concurred that the advent of cyber terrorism, social media insecurity the rise of the actors or influencers like Baba Jukwa in Zimbabwe was paved in by technology development. Social unrest through media is part of the modern vices example according to the interview with Mr Zanamwe. He gave the example of the Mtwakazi case which on social media has been twisted and causing lots of tension among the people bringing about further tension between the Shona and the Ndebele being developed by analyst who link the case to Gukurahunde thus these cases are giving back to cyber bullying and parading of wrong information that will create insecurity and panicking to the masses. In his

conclusion he said that technology is a good thing to the nation but the way it is now being used is now causing danger to the society.

Moving on with the discussion, there arose the issue of human trafficking which its intensification has been pinpointed to the issue of globalization as a mode. For example Newsday reported the Kuwait human trafficking which led to the arrest of a syndicate who lured female job seekers to Kuwait on the pretext of lucrative jobs when in actual they were being tricked and sold into prostitution and other menial jobs. This act has been made easy through globalization mechanism on technology where jobs are now established online and also through some agents and the desperate need for employment due to unemployment rates in Zimbabwe made it easy for the people to be crooked into believing. This case of unlawfully and internationally recruitment the victims were managed to be fled back to Zimbabwe with the help of the embassy. Strengthening this vice of human trafficking US diplomat Lisa Krista she said that Zimbabwe in human trafficking have moved from tier three to tier two whose improvements has been made to repatriate referring to the case of 121 female trafficking victims of Kuwait, five victims from Sudan. She added that Zimbabwe has been regarded as the source of transit point as some are lured into the promise of education this has been made easy due to the modernization of transport and communication systems in the global village. US State Departments' Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons placed Zimbabwe in 'Tier 2 Watch list'.

4.9.3 Global peace and gender

Globalization has brought about the intensification on gender issues in the world especially when dealing with the need to integrate a gender perspective in conflict analysis, conflict resolution, reconciliation and mediation and explore the prerequisites for successful gender mainstreaming

of security sector institutions. Mr Sodzeni was of the view that globalization has brought about development in terms of human rights and gender issues. Over the past years national security institutions, as well as in international and regional bodies, have not yet fully internalized the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Hence the rise of new trends to demand these to be addressed under the 50: 50. The (OECD) Development Assistance Committee Network on Gender Equality found that only 2% of global funding dedicated to peace and security goes to supporting gender equality or women's empowerment.

In Zimbabwe formation of Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA) is one such civic group that has taken up the challenge to confront the patriarchal Zimbabwean society to demand participation in governance processes, observance of human rights and the right of women and children and the Women build masses of solidarity networking through the use of churches and influential individuals. The Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCoZ) and the use of ministerial committee that is the Co Ministers in foreign affairs in South Africa was a women and the home affair in Zimbabwe was Theresa Makone.

4.10 Conclusion

Globalization has negatively impacted Zimbabwe in terms of the social and economic sectors as illustrated by the research findings. From the social sphere of influence to economic there is degradation of standards since the onset of 2000. Socially there is cultural diffusion especially through the universalization of human rights and gender issues leading to the undermining of local languages and the indigenous knowledge systems. Economically, Zimbabwe has been impacted by sanctions, aid and loans which are being given to developing countries, sanctions do

cripple the local industries mainly with investors pulling off from Zimbabwe. Political sphere Zimbabwe and other developing countries are losing sovereignty due to interference by actors like the United Nation's organs and also by activists who advocates for democracy which is a controversial philosophy.

CHAPTER FIVE

Findings and Conclusion

5.1 Introduction

Globalization being a process characterised by competition and inequality rather than mutual cooperation and benefits has played a major role on developing countries paying particular attention to Zimbabwe. Guided by its high-tech determinism and market admiration Zimbabwe has been negatively affected by being part of the equation of globalization. Globalization is affecting the elections and diplomacy system in Zimbabwe through social media In terms of elections they are declared and legitimize by the Westerns and the voices of the local people of SADC does not mean a lot to them. This has made the country vulnerable to the demands of the global actors and voices.

5.2 Study findings

The purpose of this paper is to examine the process of globalization and to explore its impacts on the developing countries with particular reference to Zimbabwe. International conferences have been held and different approaches have been adopt in the global village but despite that negative aspects of globalization remain predominant in the globe. Instead there is rise of common fear

that efforts to create a globalizing 'modern life' will involve shifting of the developing countries and the most powerless societies to make way for 'new roads and buildings' for the rich as shown by the BRI's project. Thus globalization is widening the gap between the North and the South resulting to sharp differences and inequalities between industrialized and less industrialized. This process of globalization in its current features presents not only a moral crisis, but economic disaster which was experienced by the 2008 global financial crisis which saw Zimbabwe being crippled in all spheres of influence. Globalization through the advent of technology advancement and easy interference by the international community has caused to civil unrest in many areas in the world and also terrorism

The purpose of this paper in the presented chapters break down shows argues that globalization plays a central role on developing countries which are categorized into two the positive and negative aspects. The study shows that though globalization is a process by which capital, goods, services and labor cross national borders, it is often complemented by the flow of related ideas, and even values across boundaries which help reshape local political institutions, cultural patterns and social relations. Globalization has today become a major sort of debate among academicians, policy makers and NGOs. Despite the continuing emphasis on promoting global prosperity and achieving a more "just world," negative aspects of globalization remain rife in our globe. Poverties, inequalities, injustices, starvations, backwards and marginalization are all serious problems many societies are still experiencing in the contemporary world.

The study findings revealed that globalization emerged as an economic phenomenon in the late 1960s with the development of communications and technological insurgency brought by liberal system. Globalization has become an extension to the world capitalism, which seeks to create a liberal global community within which liberal values prevail but however this has been

challenged by economic isolations created by protectionist means. The current mechanisms of globalization like social media platforms provides opportunities to achieve technical progresses, pushing towards political rights and democracy opening extraordinary 'horizons' for the freedom of information which leads to the undermining of sovereignty of a nation. The most serious effect of this process on human life lies in its role in widening the gap between the poor and the rich, not only at global level, but also at local/national levels. Therefore, injustices and inequalities associated with this process, and its various consequences on societies, religions, cultures, moral systems, and even sciences, could undermine its claim that it is a harbinger of a new age of global solidarity.

More so, the study discovered that democracy in line with human right and gender issues they are universally applied but crafted by the developed nations where are the voices of the developing to factor in the traditions of the country which are constitutionally protected by the domestic policy guiding Zimbabwe's sovereignty and cultural values. To add more the declarations has created tensions between modernity and traditional forms paving a way to generation gap. To add more to this research, the music industry in Zimbabwe through globalization has brought about more negative than positive impacts to the society. Through technology things that do happen from abroad are brought closer leading to easy interaction and copying the systems. The Zimbabwe Dance hall which has dominated in the 21st era has lost values and morals in line of the videos and messages being articulated in their songs lyrics and the way they dress. The message losing the local content of teaching the people for example Jah Prayzer's song Eriza and the way they dress which has been analysed by the response. Globalization has made easy penetration of illicit drugs, pornography and human trafficking due to technology and liberation of boarders for trade liberalization.

In addition to the investigation findings Zimbabwe because of being part of the globalized village has been helped immensely to relief assistance. Following cyclone Idai tragedy which left many people homeless and orphans, through donors around the globe we have received food aid, clothes, shelter and medication and we are grateful even on television President showed his appreciation as he alluded that even America promised to help the country with anything that is needed and should feel free to reach out to them.

To add more to the benefits of globalization to the developing countries through advancement of technology in Zimbabwe as MSU is a perfect example in terms of e learning facilities and gold cards, in terms of banking systems and online transactions, entrepreneurship (business and economic for example Befoward buying of cars in Zimbabwe). More so, technology also helps in education systems in offering easy way of researching online and also job vacancies which can be applied via online and distance learning. Easy communication and transmitting of information has been made easily accessible by globalization mechanisms. Globalization in contemporary times has a technological aspect, an aspect that has focused most people's attention. The scientific and technological revolution is breathtaking in scope and impact. It is owned as a means of capturing markets and the world's resources on behalf of those that own and control it. Hence, the importance of participating in the making of rules and the setting of standards on trade, technology transfers and capital movements.

Globalization is meant for easy movement of resources from the developing countries to the developed through the controversial trade liberalization and monitoring of domestic affairs of states undermining the sovereignty and statehood of States. This increased marginalization of developing states and making them more vulnerable in the global market. Zimbabwe has been part of the global village during the period of colonization where the affairs of the states were

run by the white settler with the resources and labour being imported to Britain and be of benefit to the Western more than it benefited the local people. Thus this explains the same case of globalization in the 21st Century where by Zimbabwe's resources are of great benefit to multination companies China's BRI and the rest of the world while the local people are suffering from poverty and increase of infant death rates due to inability to get medication and proper care.

According to the documentary globalization has greatly impacted negatively to the developing countries. Market forces in the global system are controlled by the developed like United States of America leading devaluation leading to inflation and paving way to black markets which causes the government's failure to acquire revenue and failure to get goods on affordable prices as shown by the year 2008 in Zimbabwe. In the same view the UNDP report has shown that poverty reduction has failed in Zimbabwe besides being part of the global village which is dealing with poverty eradication to the developing countries. Thus globalization's benefits imaginary in nature than being realistic. Looking at the United Nations' which impose rules and regulations without the consent of the developing countries.

This principle enables the movement of raw materials from Africa to the Western countries without protectionism which creates barriers. However, it is of interest to note that the developed nations champion for protecting their industries and trading patterns as exemplified by the Brexit and the Trump world war on tariffs. Hence globalization to the developing countries in particular reference to Zimbabwe trading patterns and principles do not apply equally to the countries thus symbolising a new form of colonialism.

Globalization is an extension code for the continual interferences of external powers in the domestic issues of Zimbabwe causing political crisis through the use of social activities ideologies of human rights. This was seen with the land reform in 2000 where Zimbabwe was later sanctioned by the Western powers and Britain leaving to the isolation of Zimbabwe and her trading patterns declined causing to retrenchment of workers and pulling off of investors. Hence globalization in developing countries with particular reference to Zimbabwe has led one to note that the country only attained flag and anthem. More so, this aspect of external control is shown from the system of elections for elections in Zimbabwe to be accepted in the global village should first be accepted by the super powers that is Britain at large besides that they are deemed unfair and not being free henceforth legitimate issues.

Globalization effects in every country in the globe but with great impact to the developing countries. This was evidenced by the 2008 global crisis or the great depression. Zimbabwe that year suffered greatly from hyperinflation, the Zimbabwean dollar losing value, retrenchments leading to high unemployment rates and mostly it lead to political crisis in the country which became the aftermaths of GNU. These trends summaries the role played by globalization with reference to the developing countries. Furthermore, the principles and guiding factors of globalization represents the new era of domination by the developed countries in terms of policy and rules in the guiding the co-existence of nations.

Traditional models of economics and politics are no longer sufficient in the 21st Century and to the developing the gap is too much. The aid and loan model have proved to be insufficient to

developing countries particularly to Zimbabwe as despite the vast of amounts given to the country nothing has improved except the increasing of debt to the country making Zimbabwe so vulnerable. Hence it is beyond doubt to note that aid and loan being the facilitators of globalization they have done much in crippling Zimbabwe than it has done to develop it. Although many trade blocs were established and many industrial and economic nations have emerged for example emerging markets like the BRICS South Africa and also China which is turning to be a dominant figure in trade competing to America which Zimbabwe was invited to take party to their summit in South Africa in 2018. The rules of this process have contributed to the collapse of many national economies and the loss of sovereignty which was once advocated by the developing countries during their war of independence.

Furthermore, globalization contributes extraordinarily to new scientific revolutions in many fields including computer and space sciences, these revolutions are accompanied by new sciences that may be used for immoral purposes or to damage the dignity of man whom the Almighty God honours. The free economy and the development of technology have negative impact on labourers in Zimbabwe leading to income inequality. High unemployment rates are experienced and industries are closing due to failure to keep up with the completion and the standards that are needed in the 21st century. Globalists share the same sentiments with the democratic peace theory by arguing that the implementation of free market principle globally enhance international peace and security or prevents wars. Just like the democratic peace theory which propose that democratic states and states that trade together do not wage war against each other is quite controversial as illustrated from the research in the previous chapters. Free market forces allowed manipulators to control stock markets and to transfer large amount of money just

to maximize their profits, while they were destroying the economies and that is the reason why globalization in its current formula does not necessarily ensure social and political stability.

Increased capital mobility comes the risk of destabilizing flows and heightened exchange rates volatility in cases where the domestic macroeconomic forces are in appropriate. The case of Zimbabwe where up to date the exchange rates are shooting up each and every day and accessible at the black-market. In addition globalization effects on developing countries is explained by the 2008 global crisis where Zimbabwe experienced hyperinflation and degradation of social expenditure. Underground markets or black markets arose in the country for foreign exchange also bounced up in back offices and parking lots where local notes were converted to hard currencies at much more than the official central bank rate. The aspect of cultural relativism there is need to appreciate the homogeneous democratic tradition and understanding of basic values before the universalization of human rights.

The struggle for power or control of authority through mechanism of political organizations, financial legal systems and the installation of military bases a way through collective security. Third World populaces are merged into the western economy as passive consumers of homogenous products and nothing more. Globalization can be viewed as a 'present which is absent' in term of present is guided by its objectives and trajectories of development and poverty eradication aspiration and the end of civil wars but in the line of absent is seen with the failures in achieving these instead of eradicating the level of poverty it is increasing and in term of

security and peace agendas the world seems to be affected greatly in the new era of the mantra of globalization.

5.3 Recommendations

1. The study recommends that for developing countries to benefit from the globalization there is need for reconstructing government policies for economic and social benefits.
2. Improving not undermining the power of Africans as in most cases the developing are finding it hard to operate independent in terms of decision making and policy formulation as they are being interfered by the eternal powers. And most cases the international institutions make decisions which are meant to bind the Africans using the one size fits all formula which has proved to be not working to help in the developing of the marginalized countries.
3. Need to control and avoid debt accumulation
4. There is need for unity among developing countries and use of resource diplomacy that is taking advantage of their vast resources and be able to make the final decision in the World market system for they are the owners of the resources.
5. There is need for preferment of good governance, transparency and accountability and also elimination of corruption so as to develop.

5.4 Conclusion

The research concludes that globalization is characterised by competition rather cooperation is the norm of day relations are based of national interests. This is highlighted by the gap between the North and the South relations. Using Zimbabwe as the case study attempts to disclose the growing myth of development that is being promulgated in relation to globalization and the new

era of mutual benefits as championed by some researchers mainly the West who remains to defend the process. This has been greatly illustrated by Zimbabwe's devaluation of currency, fast track land reform poverty, inequality, elections and being a developing country despite being in a village that in principles is meant to facilitate equality and bring about development to developing countries.

Appendix

Interview guide

What is globalization?

Is Zimbabwe part of the global village?

When did Zimbabwe embrace globalization?

What impacts does globalization have in Zimbabwe?

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