Globalisation and Conflict Escalation in The 3ʳᵈ World Nations

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ABSTRACT: *In the contemporary global system, all stages of societies are being redesigned by globalization. The individual livelihood and identity is threatened and thrown into question, localities are coerced to recreate themselves or die in the face of new economic forces, and countries are experiencing steadily declining freedom of action all due to globalization. The objective of this paper therefore is to look at the relationship between globalization and conflict escalation in the 3ʳᵈ world nations. This paper adopted the Survey research design. Structured questionnaire was adopted as the main instrument for data collection. The sample made up of 350 respondents. The Spearman rank order correlation coefficient was used in testing the hypotheses at a 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between globalization and the aggravation of tensions and social conflict in the 3ʳᵈ world and also that there is a significant relationship between globalization and the transmission of disruptive Western values aggressively promoted internationally as universal values. The paper recommends that since globalisation reforms create the basis for provoking and heightening ethnic conflict as some group benefits from these reforms more than others, African countries should make appropriate progress in the level of social provisioning for the people as well as introduction of other measures that would reduce the level of unemployment and poverty.*

KEYWORDS: globalization, conflict, 3ʳᵈ world

INTRODUCTION

… Economic forces are instigating the world into one economy and to a minor extent, one political society. Nations share in global governance according to their economic power, which is equivalent with their rights. The global order is ruled by an unceremonious cabinet of the world's

economically most powerful countries, its law is the rationality of the market, and status in this novel order is a function of economic performance (Ake in Ebaye, 2012:1).

Dating back to the 1920s, there were subsisting anti- colonial conflicts, wars of national liberation and anti- apartheid wars between Africans and their colonial masters, such as the liberation wars in Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Angola, Mozambique etc. up to the1990s. However, the nature of conflict today has change and can be categorized as follows, conflicts as a result of the struggle for political participation, conflicts as a result of the contest for access to resources, and conflicts as a result of the struggle over identity (Ibeanu, 2003). While this conflict may not be accompanied by bloodshed, most of the recent post-cold war conflicts in Africa degenerate into violence leading to destruction of lives and property. Violence, triggered by conflicts, has frequently turned the people's attention from creative production to creative devastation (Nnoli, 2003). Coser, however explained that conflict emerges whenever one party perceive that one or more goals or purpose or means of achieving a goal or preference is being threatened or hindered by the activities of one or more parties who may be seeking to expand into same field or physical sphere, or more abstractly, into the same field of influence or behaviour (Coser, 1956). There has been a proliferation of groups of various kinds with a collective sense of belonging, self-realization, and self-affirmation all over Africa with the sole aim of protecting and promoting the interest of their groups. Such groups include the Niger Delta Force, the South- South Movement, Odua People Congress (OPC), Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP), Movement for the Actualisation of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB), Arewa Consultative Forum (ACF) all in Nigeria. The Oromo People Liberation front in Ethiopia, the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA), the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone, the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda, and many more. One can say that the spiral of conflicts are either the result of political failures within the African States or the diminishing role of National Governments and the collapse of the developmental state in Africa (Stremlau, 1998, Ebaye, Ellah, and Adams, 2017). Most of the conflicts in Africa are intra state conflicts but for the exceptional cases of interstate conflict between Tanzania and Uganda in the 1970s and between Ethiopia and Eritrea in the 1990's over territory and to a level, with economic under tone.

Globalisation refers to the growing integration of different countries of the world into a global economy and financial system. It is a concept that cut across many disciplines. From the economic perspectives, it is viewed as:

… a deeper integration and increasing relations through expansion in production, trade, financial flows by banks and transnational firms in which the IMF and the World Bank have become the major actors and principal role players in the process of managing the World economy… Even though the capitalist system has always been globalizing in previous historical epochs, the present globalisation has exhibited high intensive and extensive increase in trade, capital flows, and technological advance than any other period before now (Adedokun in Ebaye, 2012:1).

Globalisation is considered as an accelerator of social change and a likely catalyst for conflict, aggravating the tensions of many societies and possibly creating new ones. Our lives are increasingly influenced by forces which have transcended borders, and which, precisely because of their scope and power, are changing irreversibly, life on the global capacity. Globalisation can therefore be describe as the amplification of global social relations which connect distant localities in such a way that local happening are shaped by actions happening at distant places. Local transformation is as much a slice of globalisation as the adjacent extension of social connections via time and space (Giddens, 1990).

From another perspective, globalization is considered as the latest stage in the development of capitalism, a stage where freely mobile capital operating through multinational corporations has succeeded in imposing its priorities on Nation-states and local societies. The strengthening inter connectedness which depict globalization has unplanned penalties for both conflict and peace processes.

While Political globalisation is attributed to the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989, the collapse of the Warsaw pact, and the eventual disintegration of the Soviet Union (USSR), Cultural globalisation exist with the proliferation of individualized values; originally Western, to larger parts of the world including Africa. These values are expressed in the form of human rights, identities and the adoption of Western practices. The expanse of trade and productions promote rapid interactions between cultures in the worldwide acculturation (Ebaye, 2012).

Contemporaneously, globalization is the transmitter of values, essentially Western and liberal in form but is aggressively promoted internationally as universal values. This is the perspective behind such notions as the standard package of liberal economic reforms prescribed for all developing nations by IMF. "Globalization denotes that developing countries should substitute outward looking (i.e. export-oriented) for inward looking (import substitution) neocolonialism" (Toyo, 2007). On the other hand, conflict is a state of opposition or hostilities, a fight or struggle, the clashing of opposed principles. The opposition of incompatible wishes or needs in a person, or the distress arising from this (Hornby *et al*., 1988). The concept implies a situation of interaction involving two or more parties in which actions in pursuit of incompatible objectives or interest result in varying degrees of discord. …conflict is very frequent, the outcome of the interaction of political, economic and social instability, regularly stemming from corrupt governance, failed economic policies and unsuitable development programmes which have exacerbated ethnic or religious difference" (Bassey, 2007) In all human societies, there exists conflict as a result of many factors. The nature of man, his class status, ambitions, etc all combined to produce conflict in different degrees and scopes (Tamuno, 1999). It has been perceived that conflict is the outcome of interaction and contact among people "An inevitable concomitant of choices and decisions and an expression of the rudimentary fact of human interdependence" (Zartman, 1991). It is also the result

of frustration in a relationship or interaction. The incidence of aggressive behaviour always suggests the existence of obstruction which always result to some form of conflict (Stagner, 1995). Conflicts have been escalated in the process of African political development. It occurs in different forms with some fundamental impacts on nation building and economic development. This is because, like the state, the economy is equally dependent and does not reproduce itself. This creates sharp contradictions in the competition by elites to control the limited resources available in the state. Those that are unable to have access to the control of state power and the economy would employ whatever means at their disposal to accomplish their ambition.

Though the idea of globalisation may appear rather vague, and the challenge it seeks to describe apparently manifold, it does express a dominant sentiment that our lives are prominently influenced by forces which have transcended borders, and which precisely because of their scope and powers, are changing, irreversibly, life on the global capacity (Ebaye and Bassey, 2021). As a concept, it implies the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole and has such products as the emergence of a global division of labour and a deregulated world economy.

Statement of the Problem
All stages of society are being redesigned by globalization: the individual livelihood is threatened or identity thrown into question, localities are coerced to recreate themselves or die in the face of new economic forces, and countries are experiencing steadily declining freedom of action. The contemporary form of globalization, driven by economic power clearly promotes the hegemony of Western culture and corporations, puts jobs and communities at risks in the rich countries and exploits cheap labour in the poorer countries, increase threats to the environment, and undermines the basis of democracy and social stability by subjecting national political institutions to forces of economic change beyond their control.

What we have today is a disputed and undecided encounter between global cultural courses and inherited local characteristics which suggest a world society becoming inter-connected physically while a consensus of fundamental values and priorities may well be torn by conflict, more intractable than the previous disputes between nations, (Waters, 1995)

"… Ungoverned markets have the possibilities to let loose seismic waves of massive economic disruption, while uncontrolled globalization will pose crucial technological risks to countries seeking to change local technological abilities… Globalization of Africa through the privatisation of its public sector services is merely a euphemism for organised spoliation (Timamy, 2007: xvi and xviii).

The hitherto bipolar world system caves into a unipolar system with the US as a major player, and the incorporation of the majority of the former socialist states. The relationship between

globalization and conflict is more complex and subtle in ways not hitherto discussed. For globalization is often disruptive and inequitable in its effect and posed new challenges for existing public institutions implying that it has paradoxically, opened grounds for the oppressed to come together and protest against its subordination and homogenizing force.

The objective of this paper therefore is to look at the relationship between globalization and conflict escalation in the 3rd world nations.

Theoretical Framework

Different scholars (Dickens 1992; Scholte 1997; Adedokun 2006; Ake 1995; Giddens 1990; Nnoli 2001; Toyo 2007) have viewed the concept of globalisation from diverse perspectives. For Scholte (1997), it is a basis of, or contributing factor to conflict, and that many instances of the destabilizing effect of economic and cultural powers, radiating from the West, on the national politics of most 3rd world nations exist (Ebaye and Ellah, 2016).

Scholars have conceptualized globalization into two main classifications, namely the benign and the malevolent versions. While the benign thesis of globalization as scholars opined that with the rising complexity and interdependence of the world economy, there are increasing centres of consumption and productions that are no longer bounded by nation states (Friedman, 1999; Ohmae, 1990). Such centres include the rampant middle range information technology production centres that have emerged in almost all parts of the world and the humans, monetary, and intellectual capital flow freely across nation states (Ebaye, 2018). States have virtually lost control over the movement of capital, consequently losing the capability of regulating their economies. Therefore, globalization is a natural and inevitable process with an unintended, but positive result. The malevolent thesis on its part views technological change and free movement of capital as producing to a large extent a number of negative consequences (Castells, 1993). Scholars here cite cases where multinational corporations exploit local conditions by moving production facilities based on changing local conditions irrespective of the impact of these changes on local populations. "Globalization continues the story in world history of West European mercantilism and expansionism… it is important to be aware that mercantilism with the expansionism connected with it is not a simple matter of trade, it is trade motivated by greed for great wealth, exploitation, excessive grabbing, coercion as a ready resort, and the quest for power and more power over the known world. It entails the design to dominate via trade, the design made by private circles seeking abundant wealth and power, with states acting in their backing" (Toyo, 2007).

The theoretical postulation upon which this work is premised is the human needs theory. According to John Burton, a proper study of conflict must first make a distinction between needs, values and interest. In conflict resolution, one should note that only the interests are negotiable in the short run while the values can be only altered over the long run in an environment of security

and non-discrimination. The needs cannot be negotiated away under any circumstances (Burton, 1990). This submits that "There are borders to the extent to which the human person, acting specifically or within a broader national or ethnic community can be socialized or influenced…" and "… that there are human development needs that must be fulfilled and catered for only by institutions, if these institutions are to be firm, and if societies are to be significantly free from conflict" (1990:23). Even though there appears to be some agreement here, Burton presents a plausible list of needs. These include a sense of security and of identity, a consistent response from the environment to complement our generic drive to learn, a recognition and valued relationship, and control over their environment in order to ensure that their needs are fulfilled (1990: 47 and 95). This approach has vital consequences for social institutions. If the needs are being met, the institution receives support and is consolidated and perpetuated, but if the needs are not met, the institution loses support and legitimacy and faces serious opposition. The authorities may react with repression and coercion, which is likely to lead to more conflict. Burton argued that human needs are seriously frustrated in the modern societies, and that the more the enforcement of law and order to control these frustrations, the more the frustration. The legitimacy of even the most seemingly legitimized authorities is shaky as members of revolutionary groups in different societies, and the terrorists who spring from relatively privileged classes, are demonstrating that there are features of societies, of different political forms, unacceptable to many members of such societies. This might lead to one extreme form of reaction or another (1990). The theoretical conceptualization here clarify many areas of globalization and social conflicts as the three rudimentary attributes of conflicts specifically, Needs, Values and Interest are involved.

In any given conflict, the general deprivation of basic needs such as recognition, valued relationships, and control would have to be properly managed if further disruptions are to be avoided. If the means to the satisfaction of basic needs are seen to be battered by the process of globalization, then conflict and social unrest must be anticipated. … the point is that as a result of material deprivations and the consequent desperation of the people under the regime of globalisation, the struggle for access to material resources has become more deep… while total poverty may lead to apathy and dormancy, comparisons with those in the same society who do better may motivate radical actions and even violence" (Hegre *et al*., 2002).

However, Huntington has proposed the inter- civilisational conflict as the new changer to the major powers in international affairs, arguing that "the efforts of the west to promote its values of democracy and liberalism as general value, to maintain its military predominance and to spread its economic interests engender opposing responses from other civilizations" and therefore settled that "the next world war, if there is one, will be a war between civilization" (Huntington, 1993). Chaos, turmoil, and violence in different nations have serious effects that will certainly affect other parts of the globe. Wars, radical ideologies, embargoes, terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, refugees, and sanctions, all emanated from the crucible of the failing state order. The West cannot quarantine the 3rd World Nations and their challenges indefinitely, any more than states can

forever quarantine the dispossessed, within their own societies (Fuller, 1995). Fuller further traced the dynamics of cultural conflicts, explaining how non- western peoples are confronted with convincing evidence that their societies are being reshaped by someone else's values:

… systems of international business and communications create freeways for the massive import of foreign cultural materials… music, films, food, drugs, clothing, books, television programs, even values… with the parallel loss of control over societies symbols and myths. Such cultural concerns are welcome fuel to more thorough political groups that demand for cultural authenticity, preservation of traditional and religious values, and refusal of the alien cultural antigens… (1995: 152).

Even the west cannot be left out in the secondary effects of these conflicts. On his part, Barber expatiated on how neither globalizing, commercialism nor parochial solidarity bodes well for democracy, and trenchantly critiques the role of religion as a contributing cause to the conflict, characterizing most modern groups. "… parochial rather than cosmopolitan, irritated rather than loving, ethnocentric rather than universalizing, proselytizing rather than ecumenical, zealous rather than rationalist, sectarian rather than deistic… fractions and pulverizing, never integrating" (Barber, 1995).

Statement of Hypotheses
The hypotheses upon which this research is premised are cast in the null forms:

Hypothesis 1:
Ho: There is no significant relationship between globalization and the aggravation of tensions and social conflict in the 3rd world Nations.
Hi: There is significant relationship between globalization and the aggravation of tensions and social conflict in the 3rd world Nations.

Hypothesis 2:
Ho: There is no significant relationship between globalization and the transmission of disruptive Western values aggressively promoted internationally as universal values.
Hi: There is significant relationship between globalization and the transmission of disruptive Western values aggressively promoted internationally as universal values.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted the Survey research design. The questionnaire was edited for consistency and completeness, data were analyzed and explained to suit the objectives. The Spearman rank order correlation coefficient was used in testing the hypotheses formulated for the study at a 0.05 level of significance. Spearman rank order correlation coefficient was used to test the hypotheses. This

is because it is more effective in ascertaining if the two non-parametric data samples with ties are correlated.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

A total of three hundred fifty (350) copies of questionnaire were distributed and three hundred and forty (346) was retrieved of which three hundred and forty two (342) copies were found useable. This gives a response rate of 95.8 percent. Only 93 percent of the administered questionnaire was found useable. The responses were coded and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 23.0) was used to run data analysis.

Test of Hypotheses
The hypotheses stated in this study were tested using Spearman Correlation Coefficient. The result of the statistical testing was used to either accept or reject the null hypothesis formulated at 5% level of significance.

Hypothesis 1
HO_1: There is no significant relationship between globalization and the aggravation of tensions and social conflict in the 3rd world Nations.

Table 1: Correlation Analysis showing the Relationship between globalization and the aggravation of tensions and social conflict in the 3rd world Nations.

	Correlations			
	Globalization		Globalization	Aggravation of tensions and social conflict
Spearman's Rho		Correlation coefficient	1.000	.770**
	Aggravation of tensions and social conflict	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	342	342
		Pearson correlation	.770**	1.000
		Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	342	342

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the result on table 1 above, the correlation coefficient (r = 0.770) shows that the relationship between globalization and the aggravation of tensions and social conflict in the 3rd world Nations is strong and positive. The significant value of 0.000 (p< 0.05) reveals a significant relationship. Based on that, the null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, there is a significant strong

relationship between globalization and the aggravation of tensions and social conflict in the 3rd world.

Hypothesis Two

HO$_2$: There is no significant relationship between globalization and the transmission of disruptive Western values aggressively promoted internationally as universal values.

Table 2: Correlation Analysis showing the Relationship between globalization and the transmission of disruptive Western values aggressively promoted internationally as universal values.

	Correlations			
	Globalization		Globalization	Transmission of disruptive Western values
Spearman's Rho		Correlation coefficient	1.000	.855**
	Transmission of disruptive Western values	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	342	342
		Pearson correlation	.855**	1.000
		Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	342	342

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on result on table 2 above, the correlation coefficient (r = 0.855) shows that the relationship between globalization and transmission of disruptive Western values is strong and positive. The significant value of 0.000 (p< 0.05) reveals a significant relationship. Based on that, the null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, there is a significant strong relationship between globalization and the transmission of disruptive Western values aggressively promoted internationally as universal values.

Globalisation is politically, considered as a new world order where the world is no longer separated in social, economic and political ideological lines, but one where global problems are jointly resolved by all nations in the bid to maintain world peace and order. Critically viewed, this might mean the joint effort of the advance nations to ensure uninterrupted flow of raw materials from the developing nations to the developed ones, the importation of manufactured goods by the developing countries, and the protection of strategic water-ways for the free movement of goods and services across the world.

By this, it suggests "a qualitative shift in the direction of a global economic system that is no longer built on autonomous national economics but on a consolidated global market for production,

distribution, and consumption (Holm and George, 1995) where distinct national economics are subsumed and rearticulated into the system by essentially international processes and transactions (Hirst and Grahame, 1992). The great boundary between those profiting from globalization and those heartbroken from it emphasizes the likelihoods of conflict. Globalization is considered as a major factor responsible for conflict as it has disarticulated the fragile governmental system in Africa and seriously undermined the developmental state (Nnoli, 2000). As an effect of globalization, the world has become polarized and the gap between the poor and the rich more broadened, thereby creating a great risk of civil war or armed conflict as a result of unemployment and leaving the rebels with no alternative.

Due to greatly increased access to information and declining effectiveness of public institutions, citizens have lost their habit of obeying. If leaders cannot find a more effective way to gather support, the citizens will begin to consider diverting their loyalty and legitimacy. Furthermore, because of the interdependence of the world, a crisis network has evolved. To the extent, that information about a crisis in one area flows immediately to other areas. Due to information flow and the communication engendered by traders, refugees, terrorists and other boundary-spanning individuals and groups, authority crisis overlap and cascade across collectivities, forming connections among them on an issue (Rosenau, 1990). Another consequence of globalization is that though it intends to homogenize, it exposes the social heterogeneity that exist. Groups that have racial, ethnic or religious differences have been very vocal and have used the global media to express their discontent. This ethnic revival was to some extent made more aggressive by the end of the cold war. The states weakened by globalization became less effective in their coercing compliance or integrating national society, and the minorities became more effective in reasserting their identity in reaction to hegemonic cultural forces, as they no longer see the state as a promoter and defender of domestic interest, but an ally with external forces (Scholte, 1997).

Thus, globalization may catalyze conflict and can also accelerate conflict resolution. With globalization, the role of the state has been downsized thereby undermining the capacity of the state for social provisioning, even when in the African context the role of the state is defined in developmental terms. The increase in social and political unrest has exposed African states of their inadequacies and worsens their economic condition thereby degenerating into conflicts. Countries such as Nigeria, Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Cote d' Ivoire, Rwanda Angola, etc have greatly experienced widespread and intense international conflicts which has opened up the myth of national solidarity, undermining the societal fabric of these nations and seriously affected their economy destructively (Alli, 2006).

Within the African continent, the major effects of globalization have been in the provision of social welfare policies and programmes where the states play significant functions. Withdrawals of such welfare programmes and the unlimited adoption and promotion of Western market reforms, negatively affects the economy. In some instances, and based on the state capacity, such relations

produce a dynamic set of forces that provoke conflict and possibly disintegration (Aina, 1997) As a complex social phenomenon, globalization conflict with different elements of social life and goes with doubts and incompatibilities, its main task being the extension of capitalism across states (Nnoli, 2000: 173). The value of globalization transmitted via satellite televisions and the circulation of worldwide publications, pervade every body's life. No nation is protected by topography, tradition or indifference. No one is out of reach of the prolonged arm of globalization (Steingard and Fitzgibbons, 1997). Thus, this concept both enlightens and pacifies, both widens horizons and narrows vision, and its Utopian concept of prosperity is subverted by images of deprivation and marginalization by an increasing tide of insecurity and anxiety. It has specifically landed the 3rd world nations on a slippery ground because the ideologies of democracy have been tough for them to accept and practice (Lar, 2001).

"This is the clarification that may be given for the numerous conflicts that have ravaged Africa for some time now. From Somalia to Liberia, from the genocidal conflict of Rwanda to the diamond conflict of Sierra Leone, DRC and several other countries, the conflicts are traceable to serious economic dislocation caused by the impact of globalization and made worst by the high level of unemployment and widespread poverty. Economic crisis which manifest in layoffs, retrenchments, lack of jobs for young school leavers and graduates always intensify distributional conflicts and economic contestations. But this is commonly obfuscated by assigned political interest and reactionary element… thus giving such conflicts apathetic colour" (Alli, 2006).

Globalisation has radically shifted the balance of economic power in favor of capital, which is highly mobile and thus able to move where profits are to be gain, and against labour, which is less mobile. This is capitalism, and capitalism inevitably involves competition, and a process of creative destruction. Competition encourages firms to innovate, in order to do better than their rivals. This may lead to the destruction or marginalization of some industries/regions as more innovative competitor stakes the lead in a given sector thereby creating a loser and winner situation. This could be seen from the displacement of the horse and carts by the automobiles. In the real world situation, losers and winners are not just impersonal or abstract firms but people, workers, or societies. Creative destruction amounts to the unemployment of real workers, the destitution of real societies, devastation of the environment, and the disempowerment of the populace (MacEwan, 1994). The forces acting on today's workers in the structure of today's global economy with its open and progressively fierce competition, growing income disparity, job insecurity and unemployment are understood as the flip side of globalization (Kapstein, 1996) The situation of the poor nations that cannot find a place in the new world economy is even worst. With the absolute cost of labour becoming less important as a competitive factor, considering the low labour costs relative to a certain level of technological sophistication and economic integration in the world economy, many states face a process of rapid deterioration that could lead to destructive reactions. Within the frame work of anew informational economy a key part of the world population is flowing from a structural position of manipulation to a structural position of

irrelevance which is speedily developing the rise of ideological/ religious fundamentalism, easily associated with terrorism and/or semi religious wars. There is the fear that the excluded may never become true partners in a system that is so extraordinarily inclusive of economics and somewhat exclusive of societies (Castells, 1993). What has been the reality across the 3rd world nations for some time is now becoming glaring. Declining incomes, growing inequalities, job insecurity, crime, etc. These are forces that are tearing the social fabric of the 3rd world nations. "Globalization (is seen) as widespread diffusion of norms, institutional structures, investments, or technical innovations to many countries abroad, which get absorbed temporarily, spontaneously, or coercively by significant segments of these societies and… that are negative and potentially adverse to societies that integrate the changes (Timamy, 2007).

This entails a sense of alarm that the nation-state as an institutional structure cannot cope effectively with these new developments, and find its own dominances and polices deeply influenced, if not dictated by them. The findings from the work reveals that the acceleration of globalization is generating change on an unprecedented scale and that the process of globalization is inherently disruptive and an growing incidence of conflict is an unavoidable bi-product of it. Though globalisation promotes the belief that the interests of humanity would best be served if world markets are left unfettered by ethical, moral, social or environmental considerations, the paper reveals that there is an interaction between conflict and globalizations as markets provide poor groups the financial means to purchase weapons and destabilize local conditions, as factions seek to exploit natural resources. Globalization has resulted in communal conflicts, destroying life, homes, and property. It has challenged and limited the capacity of the state to deliver social welfare packages to the people. Though, globalization may speed resolution of conflicts and may facilitate conflict prevention coordination, there appears to be "akernel of truth" in the negative feature of globalization, and this judgment becomes more credible when globalization is appraised as an engine of social conflict as we now do.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

"… the wave of conflict would continue except African countries can provides appropriate solution for the devastating penalties of the globalization in process, such… (as) progress in the level of social provisioning for the people as well as introduction of other measures that would reduce the level of unemployment and poverty (Alli, 2006:345).

Traditional identity groups in the 3rd world nations are prominent in the conflict of cultural reactions as their societies are already put on the defensive during this modernization process as Western institutions and values were introduced. They feel even more endangered now as their national institutions are undermined by the forces of globalization. Both the pace and direction of change in these societies accelerates the search for a single, mythologized truth that can reference all social mores and practices (Waters 1995).

Consequently, globalization is often disruptive and inequitable in its effects. It has also posed new challenges for present public institutions while at the same time, fading their autonomy and support; and ironically provide the means for those it exclude culturally or economically to organize against its subordinating and homogenizing forces. According to MacEwan, greater income inequality is not the only social failure generated by the success of globalization; environmental destruction is surely exacerbated with the success of globalization. The greater mobility of capital makes it more and more difficult for citizens or any one political unit to organize and use their government to impose regulations on polluting firms. He further argued that there is a decline of democratic control and that globalization has a negative impact on the quality of politics and public life by placing restriction on government's powers to intercede in their own economies and thereby preventing people from exercising political control over their economic lives (MacEwan, 1994).

However, conflict resolution or de-escalation also appears to be impacted by globalization. Globalization can help spark interest in bringing about a peaceful resolution of conflict. The global diffusion of information technology can stimulate greater coordination among people by connecting those interested in conflict prevention in ever wider action network. Conflict resolution processes such as negotiation, mediation, or other third party intervention processes may also be impacted by globalization. This explains why international economic relations are characterized by an institutional structure that is very comprehensive. In this regard, the IMF and the World Bank have been joined by an even more supra national organization-the World Trade Organization which has a well-developed dispute settlement mechanism and the authority to impose substantial penalties on those member states that flout its decisions. These developments demonstrate that with regard to a wide range of economic matters, many of the world's political and economic elites have concluded that the benefits of submitting to these organizations outweighs the benefits of a more independent policy, implying the approval of globalization as it is perceived as a situation where the entire world is becoming a village dominated by the forces of demand and supply and the earth one big market where exports and imports are increasing tremendously and the foreign investment are booming.

The conceptually interesting area in the study of globalization and conflict is the global-local forces interaction. Global forces may bring a new set of actors to bear on a resident condition, by enabling the expression of a local conflict, contributing to its resolution or even changing its features and outcome in other unpredictable ways. The interplay between the forces of globalization and conflict are apparent. For instance, democratization and marketization, two prominent reforms promoted worldwide by several leading economic and military power, interacts with local conflicts dynamics. These reforms create the basis for provoking and heightening ethnic conflict as some group benefits from these reforms more than others.

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