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**COURSE TITLE: GLOBALISATION**

**GLOBALIZATION**

Globalization or globalisation is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. As a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, globalization is considered by some as a form of capitalist expansion which entails the integration of local and national economies into a global, unregulated market economy.

Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that's associated with social and cultural aspects. However, conflicts and diplomacy are also large parts of the history of globalization, and modern globalization.

Economically, globalization involves goods, services, the economic resources of capital, technology, and data. Also, the expansions of global markets liberalize the economic activities of the exchange of goods and funds. Removal of cross-border trade barriers has made formation of global markets more feasible. The steam locomotive, steamship, jet engine, and container ships are some of the advances in the means of transport while the rise of the telegraph and its modern offspring, the Internet and mobile phones show development in telecommunications infrastructure. All of these improvements have been major factors in globalization and have generated further interdependence of economic and cultural activities around the globe. Globalization has grown due to advances in transportation and communication technology. With the increased global interactions comes the growth of international trade, ideas, and culture. Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that's associated with social and cultural aspects. However, conflicts and diplomacy are also large parts of the history of globalization, and modern globalization

Globalization is the spread of products, technology, information, and jobs across national borders and cultures. In economic terms, it describes an interdependence of nations around the globe fostered through free trade.

On the upside, it can raise the standard of living in poor and less developed countries by providing job opportunity, modernization, and improved access to goods and services. On the downside, it can destroy job opportunities in more developed and high-wage countries as the production of goods moves across borders.

Globalization motives are idealistic, as well as opportunistic, but the development of a global free market has benefited large corporations based in the Western world. Its impact remains mixed for workers, cultures, and small businesses around the globe, in both developed and emerging nations.

**INDICATORS OF GLOBALIZATION**

–Commodity price convergence

–Factor movements (migration, capital flows)

**DRIVERS OF GLOBALIZATION**

1. Demography: The size of the population of a country is important for factor endowment differences between countries. If a certain economy has a large number of workers but only a small stock of physical capital, the country is labor-abundant and capital-poor. Such a country has an international competitive advantage in manufacturing labor-intensive products. Concerning international division of labor, it will specialize on the production and export of labor-intensive products. The demography of a country would actually affect the economy of that country. If a country has a large population, there would be a higher demand of labour and the number of the working population would increase. A smart country would use this high amount of labour to their advantage and ensure higher and more production of goods and services which would lead to economic growth and development e.g. China. However, this usually works only for developed nations while developing nations would not be able to provide enough jobs for the working population if the size of the population is too high and thus, many people would be left unemployed e.g. Nigeria.

1. Technology: Due to technical progress, costs of transportation and of communication decreased strongly during the last decades. Without these reductions of costs, phenomena such as outsourcing, long-distance trade and global value chains would not be possible. With the advancement in technology, communication and transportation has been made easier for people of the modern age, making it easier for trade and interaction. Due to this, economies around the globe would experience both rapid growth and development.
2. Political decisions: Economic processes are not operating in a political or institutional vacuum. Reducing or even eliminating barriers to trade in goods, services, labor and capital are political decisions. At the end of the day, whether economically motivated cross-border activities do actually take place or not depends on the policy frameworks in place. It is this framework which decides whether cross-border activities are facilitated, made more difficult or even completely forbidden. Political decisions made by the government of the country would go a long way to determine the growth and development of an economy. Some of the decisions the government make to ensure growth and development involve removal of barriers limiting trade between other counties, promotion of production of locally made goods for domestic and international trade etc.

Other drivers of globalization include market drivers, cost drivers, competitive drivers etc.

**2.** The global village has become a contagious one, due to implications of policies and its environmental effects as it affects the global markets. I would have to say this is also true of the Nigerian case. This is because since after the country’s independence in 1960, Nigeria became a country of its own and had begun to interact with other countries. This involved through means of international trade i.e. buying and selling of goods between Nigeria and other countries. Nigeria mostly export crude to other nations such as U.S.A, China, England etc. and buy imported goods such as automobiles, food crops, clothing materials, communication gadgets like cell phones, laptops etc. from these other countries. This helps the country to obtain goods that can’t be produced in the country. However, this also had a negative effect on the country because we began to rely solely on the imports of other countries and didn’t produce anything within the country and only relied on crude oil as our only means of income. Hence, Nigeria became a mono-economy.

Another example that shows this involves the fact that globalization led to diffusion of cultures among different countries. Nigerians despite having separate cultures and traditions of their own, still adopt the Western culture of the English men which involves their food, mode of dressing, language etc. Even in most of these foreign countries, some have begun to adopt the African culture and eat African food, wear African attires, speak African languages etc.

Also, West African countries all indulged in free interaction among themselves to facilitate trade, movement and development. This can be clearly seen in the body known as ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States).This is a union between West African states, Nigeria included and this union has led to easy transportation, trade and communication between these countries.

With all these, it can be clearly seen that globalization has become contagious, even in Nigeria as well as other African countries.