

Globalization Impact on Somalia, Looking Positive and Negative

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Abstract: *This paper examines the impacts of globalization on Somalia. Globalization, in our judgment opinions refers that as the spreading movements and influences such as ideas, concepts, knowledge, ethics and technology as well as behaviors across earlier barriers ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious, political or environmental. We believe that the globalization is not just a homogenizing and integrating force, but divides and fragments societies as well. Globalization creates differences. The inconsistency of the process is causing disparities within countries, regions, and communities. It is also causing income disparity and instability. Financial and political crises are spreading quickly throughout the area of the planet, and crime, health threats, and environmental degradation are increasing on a previously unfamiliar scale. People are affected differently by globalization, and they react in a variety of ways, it is crucial to recognize that globalization has had both direct and indirect effects on Somalia, the most affected of which has been the civil war, which has caused severe internal conflicts and widespread poverty. Other direct effects include colonialism, foreign aid, imposed ideologies, telecommunications, and the spread of new cultures. According to our calculation, globalization affects every society's economic, social, and political aspects. Numerous aspects of society have been positively and negatively impacted by globalization. This paper discovered the negative and positive trends globalization has had on the Somali society.*

1. Introduction

The term "globalization" refers to the increasing interdependence of the economies, cultures, and populations throughout the world as a result of technology, cross-border trade in goods and services, and flows of capital, labor, and information. We believe that it is widely understood that globalization is Integration between people, businesses, and governments. The fact that this integration occurs on a global scale is perhaps the most significant, it is also the process of expanding a business internationally. Many businesses expand abroad and provide an international image as a result of globalization. In this paper, globalization is defined as the way countries are becoming more interconnected both economically and technologically it is practically visible that Globalization has broken all borders in the world. As a result of this, the youth and the new generation of Somali is becoming more knowledgeable, more aware and more interested what is going on the world politics.

2. The theory of globalization

It is important to define globalization, Globalization is growing interdependence In terms of cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information, globalization is making the economies, cultures, and inhabitants of different regions of the world more interconnected for two or more cultures. At the end of the 20th century, however, globalization has become a dominant force with distinctive features that include technologies that have dramatic effects on time and space, and the interconnection of people in ways that are more immediate than ever before. Globalization resulted in

the break between the East and the West. The objective of the theory of globalization is to analyze current world events in terms of positive, negative, growth, economic conditions, social scenarios, and political and cultural influences. Developing countries including Somalia are increasingly being impacted by globalization, either directly or indirectly through changes in important markets. And even National policies are losing their effectiveness as global markets, economic activity, investment, and financial flows become more linked and travel quickly around the world. The Strategic marks of globalization include rapid expansion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), dynamic changes in trade and discovered comparative advantage, rapid advances in communications, technological transfer, rapid capital movements, and the spread of crises around the world are key indicators of globalization. Based on East and West rivalry and political philosophy in the Horn of Africa, Somalia was strategically significant. This paper examines the positive and negative impacts of globalization on Somalia, we believe that it is widely understood that globalization is Integration between people, businesses, and governments. The fact that this integration occurs on a global scale is perhaps the most significant, it is also the process of expanding a business internationally. It is visible that globalization is spreading characteristics that influences such as ideas, concepts, knowledge, ethics and technology as well as behaviors, across earlier barriers ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious, political or environmental). Furthermore, it must be emphasized that globalization is not merely a homogenizing and integrating force, but divides and fragments societies as well. Globalization creates differences. The disproportion of the process is creating inequalities within nations, regions, and communities; disparity and insecurity of incomes; rapid transmission of

financial and political crises between different areas of the planet; the spread of crime, health threats and environmental degradation on a previously unknown scale.

3. Literature Survey

At the end of the 20th century, however, globalization has become a dominant force with distinctive features that include technologies that have dramatic effects on time and space, and the interconnection of people in ways that are more immediate than ever before. Globalization resulted in the cooperation between the East and the West. Somalia's strategic importance was based on at cold war period East and West competition in the Horn of Africa. Globalization in the broadest sense implies integration of economies and societies across the globe through the flow of technology, trade and capital. It basically refers to a process that enables people, goods, information, norms, practices and institutions to transcend national jurisdictions through markets, technologies, interests and information flows. Four types of changes characterize globalization. **First**, it involves an extended of social, political and economic activities across borders, regions and continents. **Second**, it is marked by the growing magnitude of interconnectedness and flows of trade, investment, finance, migration, culture, etc. **Third**, it can be linked to a speeding up of global interactions and processes. And **fourth**, the effects of distant events can be highly significant elsewhere and specific local developments can have considerable global consequences. Thus the boundaries between domestic matters and global affairs become increasingly molten. Globalization, in short, can be thought of as the widening, intensifying and growing impact of worldwide interconnectedness. It causes an expansion improved communication, transport, free trade agreement, global banking, and the growth of multinational companies in the volume and variety of cross border transactions in goods and services.

3.1 The impact of globalization

Globalization describes the late twentieth-century condition of come across and interdependence across cultures, societies, nations, and regions precipitated by an extraordinary expansion of capitalism on a global scale; changes in world political structure after World War II (post-1945) a shift from the concept of the nation-state as bounded and independent toward a range of economic, social and political connections across nations; and an acceleration in the scale, mode, and volume of exchange and relationship in nearly all sphere. General Anarchy in Somalia and the rise of insurgency coupled with foreign interference in Somali sovereignty have set bad examples and unfavorably affected the lives of ordinary Somalis. The large number of small arms and unsecured borders has forced many young Somalis to take sides in every major or minor conflict. Children as young as ten years make the mass of child soldiers. Freelance gangster who have laid claim to a bigger part of southern and central Somalia have deteriorated the situation ban on to live in free without fears. The rise of insurgency has not only impact of Somalia but has also become a major political force in the Arab world thus fostering chaos in "failed" states such as Sudan, Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq. The globalization of al-Qaida

and the extreme rise of radicalism after September 11, 2001 inspired the spread of proxy wars in the Horn of Africa with Somalia becoming the major breeding ground for Islamic globalization from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, US, Canada, Europe, and elsewhere.

In order to understand the impact of this new era of globalization on Somalia, it is necessary to look at three different areas of Somali society: its political history, the diversity of its social groups, and its economy. In each area, the civil war has added another dimension to the set of interactions. It is important to understand that globalization has had direct effects on Somalia in terms of colonialism, foreign aid, imposed ideologies, telecommunications, the spread of new cultures, and indirect effects, the most dramatic of which has been the civil war which has caused acute internal conflicts, and widespread international concern. A current trend in globalization is a shift in political culture from unity and nationalism to the concept of regionalism, decentralization and local governance. Interestingly enough, the Somali leaders at the forefront of this shift towards regionalism resulted not able to take up this new point into positive political structure. **However, we believe the assumption** is that these Somali politicians have narrow national ambitions this show political leaders chose to employ their strategy in order to construct clan political units, which, in only options for years, have found unthinkable position lacking political solution to the problems. However, illegal international commercial activities often involve exploitation of resources, or other activities within the boundaries of other countries that are ignored unless international force is brought to bear on the lawbreakers. One example of this, which has affected Somalia, is illegal fishing within territorial waters, although it is possible that some of the fishing companies had received permits from faction leaders. Another is the dumping of toxic wastes along the Somali coast, possibly by Swiss and Italian firms who specialize in this business. The countries involved in dumping and illegal fishing are reported to include Italy, Russia, Ukraine, Spain, Portugal, Romania, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Pakistan, India and Kenya. Ironically, the combination of illegal dumping and fishing can pose health hazards to consumers in other countries, as there is no regulation of either activity. In the end, it might be Somalia's fishing industry whose reputation is damaged if the fish stocks are contaminated by toxic or nuclear waste. On the basis of this argument's logic and our realistic assumption, we confidently agree to the above, concerning the expense of dumping harmful chemicals on Somalia might result in radiation that could cause the disease that the coastal Somalia population affected, and is already suffering from, according to sources of independent medical experts as a result, several public' healthcare facilities failed and were unable to offer even the basic minimum of clinical and preventive services. In addition, high population growth, environmental degradation, desertification, frequent droughts and famines, urbanization and disorganized settlement, poverty and a weak economy, and poor governance created an unpleasant problem of health problems that overwhelmed the nation's incredible health care system and its coping mechanisms. These problems lowered the health care system and contributed to the poor health status of the Somali people. Although it is

also found growing private Hospitals presently, there are more than 52 private hospitals in the capital city of Mogadishu – Somalia with optimistic influence of globalization, owned and operated by private companies or individuals. The new health facilities targeting specialized medical needs fully equipped with the most modern technology recruiting qualified staff from all over the world, there is also a reasonable qualified good number of nurses and doctors are graduating from local universities, but they still need mentorship. While there are more private health facilities providing care, in our opinion including public view the community still faces difficult incurable diseases even it is obvious clear that all 52 hospitals are overcrowded with different patient on different disease every day. It is too soon to predict, determine whether the dumping of harmful materials in the Somalia coast has anything to do with the many diseases that patients are suffering from; more research is required to identify the contributing causes.

3.2 Acculturation of globalization impact in Somalia

Acculturation can be defined as the 'process of learning and incorporating the values, beliefs, language, customs and gesture of the new country immigrants and their families are living in, including behaviors that affect health such as dietary habits, activity levels and substance use

As a result of acculturation, many Somali children born overseas have lost in touch with reality.

Many of these kids have lost their parents' cultural heritage and no wonder prison houses in Minneapolis, Ohio, California, Quebec, and Ontario hold sizable population of Somali convicts-mainly among the youth who could not find role models to try to be like since majority of parents remain illiterate. Majority of criminals who are high school dropouts eventually resort to drug abuse and addiction, rape, murder, violence, and other horrendous criminal acts. The rate of unwanted pregnancies continues to skyrocket among girls; the numbers of dysfunctional homes

What is acculturation?

Acculturation explains the process of cultural change and psychological this mean mentally and emotional change that results following meeting between cultures:

- As acculturation is used to describe the process of first-culture learning, acculturation can be thought of as second-culture learning.
- Raise alarming figures; the break-up of families and the percentile of 'single mothers' remains disturbing.
- Sizable figures of Somali Diaspora kids have become victims of stress, depression, panic, mental disorders, and anxiety or worry, or nervousness
- The effects of acculturation can be seen at multiple levels in both interacting cultures.
- At the group level, acculturation often results in changes to culture, customs, and social intergroup level effects of acculturation often include changes in food, clothing, and language. At the individual level, differences in the way individuals acculturate have been shown to be associated teachings.

- Noticeable not just with changes in daily behavior, but with numerous measures of psychological and physical well-being.

3.3 The positive impact of globalization

Positive globalization integration in Somalia, It is interesting to look out how Somalia makes its way through this transformation since it lacks even the most basic economic and social infrastructures, a skilled labor force, or a supportive political environment.

- Media growing, journalism (local and international), TVs, Private Radios.
- Private booming Education – massive education programme – from primary to University.
- Private monitoring Education Umbrella example F pens – Safe and others
- Private airliners companies
- Global Containerization – free trade
- Private transportations companies
- Private light industries
- Banking system companies - Hawilaad - local and international money transfer
- Free global trade - Kenya, Djibouti, china, India,
- Self-creation of employments –private companies, NGOs – ILNGOs integrations
- Increase technocrats - booming private high scrap buildings
- Technologies – internets – face books, twitters
- Private Hospitals

In globalization Somalia has seen dramatic improvement in communications. According to a study carried out in sub-Saharan Africa by Benjamin Powell who is an Assistant Professor of economics at Suffolk University and a senior economist with the Beacon Hill Institute argue.

- Somalia moved from the 29th place to the eighth in terms of telephone landlines use per 1,000 of population since it became stateless in 1991. It ranks 16th in phone mobile use, 11th in internet users, and it ranks 27th in households with televisions.
- It takes three days for a telephone line to be installed; the bill for a monthly landline costs \$10 with unlimited local calls and international calls cost 50 cents a minute.
- Due to the explosion of internet cafes, web access costs 50 cents per minute.
- According to the economist, using a mobile phone in Somalia is "generally cheaper and clearer than a call from anywhere else in Africa". The nation's three biggest mobile phone companies, Hormuud Telecom, Nation link, and Telecom Somalia enjoy 1.8 million customers who enjoy some of the cheapest rates in the world.

3.4 Globalization's detrimental effects on Somalia's social behavior (negative impact)

In other words, there is an originally prescriptive character of the norm and the determination and the identification of the normal and the abnormal becomes possible in relation to position norms. The world is constantly changing and many things can change the situation an individual is in many influences such as past experiences, environment,

mental strength, physical strength, people, and the media can affect a person's behavior.

A person can decide to let certain things influence them. This will determine if the person is able to make a decision rationally or not. Some people fail to see the effects of their actions after letting influences affect their actions

- Somali language replaced by international language, English and Arabic
- Teenage divorce,(became normal)
- Happy birth day,
- Valentine Day, baby,
- Mother's Day,
- Pop culture, fast food, chank food, Biza,
- Cosmetics (Make up),
- Dressing, shaving,
- Sports, Hollywood (films) – Chain films (turkey and India translated)
- Surrogacy,
- HIV, AIDS,(Aids day),
- Women day
- violence,rape,kindnapping,
- Gender, race, class, GBV, Tattoo,
- drugs,inequality,corruption,discrimination,
- Prison – Transgender men – transgender men
- images defamation – social media – Utube,face book
- Online defamation (male and female vs. Female)
- Bullying ,insult and intimidation (bio – harvesting)
- Men focusing on their skincare
- Men and women being able to express their emotions freely in (tiktok,utupe,facebook)

3.5 Conclusion

In this study, the author's aims to assess both the positive and negative impacts of globalization on Somalia. The purpose of the study was to examine how globalization has affected Somali society. In order to recommend and offer policy proposals to deal with the consequences of globalization on culture, the researchers were also attempting to identify the main negative and positive trends that the process of globalization has on Somalia society. According to the study, globalization has both beneficial and detrimental effects. The study found that Somalia has had more negative effects than positive one.

4. Recommendation

It is difficult to provide a recommendation on a subject like globalization, especially when studying its impacts on the cultural matter. The key reason is because of the different nature of the globalization, and artistic always receive divergent, views on the society. What is important for any state is to manage and assess critically the impacts of globalization in cultural and economic aspects. Identifying the relevant critical factors which will guide the government execution of the project, programs that can protect the marginal culture. The researchers suggests the following recommendations, which he considers essential.

- 1) The Somalia government should implement new measures to promote good government art and culture.

- 2) The Somali government shouldn't sign any agreements that impose restrictions on regional customs and the systems that uphold them.
- 3) Libraries and culture need to be established and promoted.
- 4) There is the need to establish "museum" where issues of culture can be preserved and discussed, and young Somalis who born abroad can learn their culture.
- 5) To document the language, new system of developing, and cultural heritage of Somalia, the government should offer writing and documentation training.

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