

GLOBALIZATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The vision of the globalization institutions is to reduce poverty and stabilize world economies. The choice of managers for these institutions determines the problems and often contributed to their failures. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) did not allow government intervention in the market which experts insist guide economic growth rather ideology guided policy prescriptions and countries were expected to submit to the undemocratic dictates from the managers of globalization institutions. The IMF's structural adjustment policies designed to help a country like Nigeria adjust crisis led to anti-SAP riots, hunger, loss of life and jobs in Nigeria. The Asian tigers welcomed the globalization with courage and determination but silently questioned some of the general prescriptions of IMF for all nations for different problems. The researcher looked back from the time of slave trade to colonial period to Neo-colonialism and even this present time of globalization process and find out that Nigerians have suffered intimidation, loss of revenue, culture and able-bodied men and women who would have helped to develop Nigeria. In an attempt to get theoretical framework for the study modernization school of thought, classical Marxism and neo-maxims were reviewed.

The researcher adopted the neo-Marxism as the theoretical frame work for obvious reasons. Their ability to explain the rising economic instability, political crises and lack of indicators of development the researcher saw how and why Nigeria could not cope with globalization process, the non-observation of the rule of law, weak institutions, lack of national integration and bad leadership have also contributed to the underdevelopment of contemporary Nigeria. Despite, our developmental strategies, though these strategies worked in some other countries. Globalization on its own is good, it has the potential to stabilize and reduce poverty to the barest minimum. However, the researcher recommends that it is important to view problems on dispassionate way to put aside ideology and look at the evidence before making a decision about what is the best course of action. Political leaders in a country and their experts must take part in the debate about policy changes in their nations. There is need for national integration, observation of the principles of the rule of law, gender equality and good governance to enable the nation achieve nationhood and tackle the problems of globalization process.

Keywords: Globalization; Challenge; Development; Underdevelopment; Undemocratic; Ideology

Introduction

Nigeria including other developing countries suffered humiliation and deprivation from the Western World, right from the time of slave trade, colonialism, neo-colonialism and even up to date of globalization process. Africa entered into contact with Europe weak,

unprepared and without self-confidence and this made Africa to swallow any rubbish packaged without questions. The implication of this was master-servant type of relationship that has succeeded in underdeveloping Africa and the loss of pride resulting in inferiority complex. It was the wealth and labour of Africans that was used in the development of Europe and America. After instigating kidnapping which intensified wars and the loss of able-bodied men and women who would have been the engine of sustainable development through slave trade which denied us progress after all civilization they said started in Egypt in North Africa.

Though the underdevelopment of Nigeria started from factors outside Nigeria but admittedly, few Nigerians were used to exploit Nigerians for the overall interest and benefit of the Europeans and Americans during the slave trade era Nigerians captured fellow Nigerians before selling them out to slave merchants. During the colonial period the British played the politics of divide and rule which introduced ethnicity into the Nigerian society which is a major problem today in Nigeria. This made Northerners to vote against Nigerian independence in 1959 because they were then not ready to compete with the South based on advice from the British Colonial Administration. The British introduced Memberships of the Order of the British Empire who were given carpet reception in London these people were not interested in the struggle for Nigerian independence because of their selfish interest. They appointed some Nigerians as warrant chiefs for the sole aim of intimidation and exploitation of mineral resources. In the Neo-colonial era it was mainly the local elite that were used to push multinational corporations to block the growth of local

enterprises. In the period of indigenization many Nigerians were used as fronts and commission agents who claimed to have shares in foreign companies to enable them get license to operate in Nigeria. The aim of retaining part of the profit in Nigeria was defeated. In the present-day globalization, which has turned the world into global village. Our leaders because they had imbedded the spirit of capitalism neglected to intervene in the market process instead, they bought the undemocratic ideology of the managers of globalization institutions without any contribution or questions, their nonchalant attitude denied Nigerians the major benefits of globalization like the Asian Tigers benefited.

Contemporary Nigerian leaders have contributed to the underdevelopment of Nigerian because of the following factors which include: lack of patriotism, corruption, bad governance, weak institutions, terrorism, kidnapping, political instability, election fraud and especially disregard for the rule of law which is the foundation of any civilized society. There is lack of national integration in a country with about 200 million people with different ethnic origins. Nigerians have always seen people from other tribes with suspicion. These factors are capable of generating underdevelopment in any nation.

Globalization

Globalization has made many nations interdependent with one another. Today the world is viewed as a global village in the sense that national boundaries are becoming less important in international interactions. Through innovative technology for instance, with aeroplane one can get to anywhere in the world in matter of hours, and through Cables News Network (CNN),

the world can view one event live at the same time in any part of the world. The term globalization is used to connote integration of the world's social, economic, political and cultural values. Simply put globalization which means to make the world a global village (Tandon, 1998).

According to Khor (2003) many southern countries have lost their self-reliance in terms of producing their own food as land were converted to farm export crops that in many cases yielded unsatisfactory results in terms of instability of price and demand. The western style of government has not been useful to Nigerians. According to Udoka and Ekong (2004) the forcing of liberal democracy on Nigeria without considering the multi-ethnic, secular, majority, minority and recently settler and indigene characteristics of the Nigeria society has impacted negatively on the Nigeria polity. The system amounts to nothing other than multi-party elections, presenting the Nigerian voters with a choice between dictators at elections. In his own contribution Ihonbere (1996) observed that:

The combination of externally designed, imposed and supervised political and economic conditions structural adjustment and political pluralism is part of the condition determining Africa's integration into dependent vulnerable, weak dominated and most helpless periphery actor in the new division of labour and power.

Globalization itself is neither good nor bad. It has the power to do enormous good and for the countries of East Asia for instance, who have embraced globalization under their own terms at their own pace; it has yielded enormous benefits in spite of the setback of the 1997 crisis. But in much of the world it has not brought comparable benefits (Stightz2002). The growing worldwide

integration has produced a whole series of consequences: economic, political, cultural and environmental. Unfortunately, some of these consequences can be negative according to Underdevelopment Report (1999). People's lives around the globe are linked more deeply, more intensely, more immediately than ever before. This opens many opportunities, giving new power for good and bad. The motto of World Bank is "Our Dream is a world without poverty". The question is: has world poverty been eradicated or reduced to the barest minimum? The answer is no, rather the poverty levels have increased to alarming rates in mostly developing countries have increased to alarming rates and the gap between the rich and the poor widened.

Globalization is the removal of barriers to free trade and the closer integration of national economics. According to Tandon (1998) globalization seeks to remove all national barriers to the free movement of international capital and this process is accelerated and facilitated by the supersonic transformation in information technology. It is principally aimed at the universal homogenization of ideas, cultural values and even life style of the world" in his contribution, Gaicia (1998) noted that:

Globalization implies changing in the way production is organized as required by the general dismantling of trade barriers and the free mobility of financial and production capital , in the context of accelerated technology change....technological development in the sphere of information and electronic services has been a catalyst for speeding the process bring about global production, distribution and consumption"

Development

Development is about transforming societies, improving the lives of the poor, enabling everyone to have a chance at success and access to health

care and education. This type of development won't happen if only a few people dictate the policies a country must follow. It means that there must be broad participation that goes well beyond the expert and politicians which means that developing centers must take care of their future (Stiglitz, 2002). In the words of Nnoli (1981), development is the unending improvement in the capacity of the individual and society to control, and manipulate the forces of nature as well as themselves and other individuals and society, for their own benefit and that of humanity at large. It is a process of actualizing man's inherent capacity to live a better and more rewarding life.

Development is a complex term encompassing various dimension of social improvement or advancement ranging from the psychological and social to the physical and economic (Igbo & Amgwod 2002). The modernization theorists insisted that the underdevelopment in the Third World is internally generated and perpetuated due to the traditional or primitive character of these societies. For them, under development is caused by the social and economic systems which are not oriented towards self-achievement whose cultures, tradition and institutions abhor change (Okereke & Ekepe, 2002).

The genesis of the center-periphery theory is when the modernization school of thought could not explain the problems of economic instability, political crises and lack of indicators of development in most of the third world countries. The imperialistic model and dependent model were adopted by neo-Marxists who were bothered that the classical Marxists could not determine the form and nature of imperialism in their work in the Third World Countries. They explained the effect of economic control and influence the Centre Nations exercise over the periphery nations (Rodney, 1972). For the purpose of this work neo-classical Marxism was adopted as the theoretical frame work of this study because

it most appropriately explained the circumstance in contemporary Nigeria.

Origins of Third World Underdevelopment

Underdevelopment and its perpetuation is attributed to a number of factors Akani (2002) reveals a three phased periodization of global slavery which has been sustained by capitalism.

(i) The period AD 1400-18500. This is the period of mercantile capitalism, when slave trade was the main source of primitive accumulation.

(ii) The period from AD 1850-19560. This was the period of colonialism and imperialism and

(iii) The period 1960 to date. This is the neo-colonial, counter-revolutionary, neo-monopolistic period of capitalist imperialism.

a) Slave Trade: the European slave trade as a basic factor in African underdevelopment to discuss trade between Africans and Europeans in the four centuries before colonial rule is virtually to discuss slave trade. The process by which captives were obtained on African soil was not trade at all. It was through war fare, trickery, banditry and kidnapping. When one tries to measure the effect of European slave trading on the African continent it is very essential to realize that one is measuring the effect of social violence rather than trade in any normal senses of the word. Slave buyers preferred their victims between the ages of 15 and 35, with sex ratio of about two men to one-woman there by giving massive loss to African labour force. African economic activity was affected both directly and indirectly by population loss. Africa experienced loss of development opportunity which according to Rodney is one of the greatest impacts of slavery on African people.

Colonialism

Colonialism is the situation where one country exercises political domination over another by assuming control of the machinery of government and directing the affairs of such nation, the colonial adventure started about 18th up to 20th century following the abolition of slave trade. But before then, slave labour had helped to industrialize Europe to our own disadvantage. According to Chinwezu (1978) the colonial masters introduced payment of tax, forced labour and seizure of land and other mineral resources. African people were reluctant to dispossess themselves of their lands and unwilling to work for the profit of Europeans. Such lands as the Europeans wanted had to be confiscated and African labour compelled. The confiscation of African land by the colonial government served in Rodney (1972) view:

To satisfy their own citizens who wanted mining concessions or farm lands also created the condition whereby landless Africans had to work not just to pay taxes but also to survive. The organizational mode of production determined the demand for African labour. Importantly too was the fact that European companies had exhaustive control over trade, transportation, shipping and banking. These activities facilitated the exploitation and expatriation of surplus produced by African labour out of Africa.

Neo- Colonialism

Nkurumah (1945) cited in Agueue (2018) observed that neo-colonialism is a situation in which a country is in theory independent and has all the outward trappings of international sovereignty. In reality its economic system and thus its political policies are directed from outside. Neo-colonial agents at times sponsor candidates for election and even fund political parties.

Economically, neo-colonialism manifests in the control of the economy of the under developed countries through expatriate domination of investment opportunities, facilitated by their easy access to credit facilities, superior technological and managerial skills (Okere&Ekpe, 2002). Chinwezu (1978) cited in Agueue (2018) noted that colonial education encouraged its receivers to glorify all things European and to look down on all things African which help to cultivate in the colonized inferiority complex. At times some of these “elite” are used to promote the political interests of their foreign masters rather than that of their people and society.

Igwe (2010) noted that Africa pays more money annually in debt service payments to the IMF and World Bank than it receives from them, thereby depriving the inhabitants of these countries of necessities of life. This dependency allows the IMF and World Bank to impose structural adjustment plan upon these nations. This adjustment largely implies privatization programmes which result in deteriorating living standards altogether for the developing nations.

Globalization

According to Khor (2003), many Southern Countries have lost their self-reliance in terms of producing their own food as land were converted to farm export crops that in many cases yielded unsatisfactory results in terms of instability of price and demand. This was in most cases to realize money to be used in paying tax.

The European and American images of reality dominated the globalization process. Having polluted the African culture through globalization process. It has affected the African understanding of itself, environment and personality. Africans are not yet ready for full integration into globalization exercise. This is because of our previous experience cumulated from slavery to colonialism

to neo-colonial and finally globalization (Onu, 2003).

Development Indices of Nigeria in the Globalization Process

1. Science and Technology Base:

Nigeria has failed to reach to the science and technology needs of globalization. We do not have technology centre or research institute with up-to-date science laboratory. Nigeria claims to be giant of Africa on pages of newspapers. A country like Iran has joined the league of nuclear powers and even a threat to the United States of America. A blend of the indigenous technologies with the advanced technologies will ensure a faster pace of development together with proper funding of tertiary institutions to train sufficient manpower in various fields of Science, Engineering and Technology (Nnamani 2009). This will help to equip Nigerians with necessary skills required by globalization process.

Ikoku would say, “technology and, hence, development, does not just involve systematic application of scientific and other organized knowledge to practical tasks, it also demands an essentially indigenous, social, economic and organizational atmosphere within which such application has to take place. But most importantly, Third World countries must aim at becoming technologically self-reliant. This way, they would have become truly independent thus overcoming the dependency syndrome that has limited their creativity and innovativeness.

2. Industrialization: There are no industries that can serve the comprehensive need of extraction processing, production, manufacturing, packaging and distributive

functions. The existence of mechanized industries provided employment to the people and had contributed to acquisition of new skills and knowledge which raise the standard of the people. Metropolitan cities are the economic hub of developed nations. Nigeria, industries must be up dated to meet the suitable development goals that propel development (Ibiam, 2011).

3. Manpower Development: Manpower is the driving force behind globalization. Specialized skills are required in the management of the high technology outputs that globalization depends on development of human resources provides a good ground for quality education, improved health care, food security and improved life expectancy. The process through which investment can be made on people for a sustainable development includes empowering people through qualitative and functional education which is sine-qua-non to development. If basic cognitive skills are given to young people, they are automatically rendered self-reliant citizens (Nnamani, 2009).

4. Stable Polity: The Nigerian political system is far from being stable. Elections are rigged; innocent lives are wasted during and after electioneering campaigns. The aims of the government are not separated but under a presidential dictator. The Nigerian state lacks high level of political stability, integration and adherence to the institutional provisions therefore the constitution is not supreme. For instance, the case of Nnamdi Kanu and Dasuki who were granted bail by Federal Courts. But President Buhari refused to allow them go. The EFCC and IPCC are mainly used to fight political enemies and not everybody. The political progress must involve popular participation of the polity, the various organs and structures of

government must be made to be interdependent with symbiotic relationship.

5. Civil Society: The entire society is victimized by the ruling class whose main objective for power acquisition is the control and looting of the public treasury. The civil society and the press are caged and intimidated into silence. The 1990s had witnessed a major upsurge in interest in the concept of civil society and its relevance to understanding democratic governance. In other words, there is a close relationship between strengthening civil society and good governance. This is because strengthening civil society is a key to creating the momentum for civic vibrancy where support for improved governance is weak (Onyishi, 2010). This created fear in the minds of genuine investors.

6. Relatively Conducive Investor Friendly Environment: There is an inter-ethnic discord and conflict nourished on mutual suspicion and fear of domination among the three major ethnic groups. This has really undermined national integration. Religious intolerance gives rise to fighting, arson and loss of lives and property. Despite the constitutional provisions that Nigeria is a secular state, there are occasional conflicts between the Muslims and Christians as a result of religious intolerance.

The conflicts and associated violence have sometime brought the country to the brink of collapse as was the case in the Nigerian civil war of 1967-1970. The sudden end of the civil war in 1970 did not mean an end to inter-ethnic hostility in Nigeria. Igbo and Anugon (2002) noted that if anything inter-ethnic hostility and violence appear to have increased and become deep-seated. This assertion derives from the increasing incidence of

religious conflicts, particularly in the Muslim North since the end of the civil war.

There is the case of Boko Haram Members unleashing terror on the Nigerian society. The case of Chibok girls kidnapped in their hostels are still fresh in our minds and that of the international community. The use of suicide bombers to kill and intimidate the Nigerian society. There are the cases of armed robbers and known kidnappers against the Nigerian society. These obstacles will not allow foreign investors into the country or allow those in the country to expand their businesses.

7. Sustainable Economic Development Strategies: After independence each administration among the version of military and civilian rulers have always come into political power with alternative plans that first condemn and abandon the plans of the predecessors and initiate new ones which soon go under way. The major trust of economic sustainability is the improvement of good living conditions of the people. This involves stimulation of economic activities in all critical sectors mostly agriculture, entrepreneur and industrialization.

8. Upward Mobility Consumer Income and Values: When the labouring population that generates the wealth of a nation are hungry, weak and unhealthy, productivity falls below capacity all of which translate to underdevelopment. The Nigerian workers are not paid living wage. Some state governments pay half salaries to their workers while others owe salary up to six months. This has made many working to be unproductive and has also led to brain drain. The best brains are migrating to foreign countries where their services will be recognized and rewarded accordingly.

Workers must be motivated before they can give out their best and this is the only way productivity will increase

9. Basic Infrastructure: Automated, time conscious and high-energy consuming technology equipment that are the nerve centre of globalization is lacking in Nigeria. There are no good roads even in some state capitals. Many of our hospitals are mere consulting rooms and leaders confirm this by their frequent travel to foreign lands for routine health check-up. The electricity supply rate is disappointing.

Gender Issues in Nigeria

In Nigeria, traditions, customs sexual stereotyping of social roles and cultural prejudice continue to militate against enjoyment of rights and full participation of women in national development. The National Gender Policy (2006) which supersedes and replaces the erstwhile National Policy on Women (2000) would help to eliminate all such barriers. The attainment of gender equality is not only seen as an end in itself and human rights issue, but as a prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development.

It is worthy to note that the male dominated culture in Nigeria which gives women an inferior position in society; customs that forbid women from owning land, taboos, and the sexual division of labour which keeps women subordinate to men; and the problems of unpaid productive activities performed by women at the domestic front are factors still militating against gender equality and achievement of sustainable rural development (Achu, 2017).

In the absence of an Equal Opportunity Commission in the country, and vibrant legislative structures to protect the rights of women, development opportunities continue to elude women. Worst still, the existing policy documents, including the extinct National Policy on Women failed to challenge the structure, which continues to reproduce gender inequality and the overall dis-empowerment of women. Thus, using a development-oriented approach; gender inequality is no longer seen only in human rights terms, but also as a cost to the development process. The efficacy of the policy strategies is contingent on a functional gender management system while the following elements and actions are indispensable: Political Will Gender as a Core Value for Transforming the Nigerian Society, Confronting Patriarchy and Coordination. Networking, and Monitoring, Resource Mobilization National Gender Policy (2006) quoted in Agwu (2018).

Corruption among Political Leaders

According to Iheriohamma and Oguoma (2009), there is the get-rich-quick manner in Africa, especially among the political leaders. The inordinate ambition for wealth accumulation is an offshoot of corrupt practices which are aspects of under development. An African leader appears to be contented with stealing public money and eventually remitting same to other foreign banks, yet the industrialized countries that claim to be corrupt free accommodate such practices. The culture of inordinate material acquisition accounts for underdevelopment in Africa.

There is a noticeable increase in the deterioration of infrastructures and social services in underdeveloped countries as a result of poor management of resources poor governance and corruption. Corruption is not just one of the causes of intractable poverty in Africa; it is the root cause (Adam 2008). Aikins (2009) noted that corruption has tragically devastated African societies and made millions of people destitute. From South Africa to Egypt, the tentacles of corruption reach everywhere. From the office of presidents and prime ministers to the smallest administration units of government, corruption is everywhere.

4. Nigerian Economy under Globalization

The IMF's policies in part based on the out worn presumption that markets, by themselves, lead to efficient outcomes, failed to allow for desirable government interventions in the market. These measures which can guide economic growth and make everyone better off. Ideology guided policy prescription and countries were expected to follow the IMF guide lines without debate. In our personal lives we would never follow ideas blindly without seeking alternative advice. Yet countries all over the world were instructed to do just that. IMF structural adjustment policies- the policies designed to help a country adjust crisis as well as to move persistent imbalance led to hunger and riots in many countries (Tandon, 1998).

According to Stiglitz (2002) in too many instances, the benefits of globalization have been less than its advocates claim the price paid has been greater as the environment has been destroyed as political process have been corrupted, and as the rapid change has not allowed countries time for cultural adaptation. The crises that have brought in

them wake massive unemployment has in turn been followed by longer term problems of social dissolution from- urban violence to ethnic conflicts. Those who valued democratic processes saw how conditionality- the conditions that international lenders imposed in return for their assistance undermined national sovereignty. The choice of heads for those institutions symbolizes the institution's problems and too often contributed to their dysfunction. The problems also arise from who speaks for the country. At the IMF it is the Finance Ministers, World Bank Central Bank Governors and at WTO it is the trade ministers.

Privatization: Converting state run industries and firms into private ones. The way privatization is accomplished makes a great deal of difference. According to Stiglitz (2002) unfortunately, the IMF and the World Bank have approached the issues from a narrow ideological perspective- privatization was to be pursued rapidly. Privatization often did not bring the benefits that were promised. The problems that arose from these failures have created antipathy to the very idea of privatization. Privatization come not just at the expense of consumers but at expense of workers as well. It turns state enterprise from loss to profit by trimming the pay roll.

Given minimal job protections, employers can dismiss workers with little or no cost, including at best, minimal severance pay. If a government is corrupt there is little evidence that privatization will solve the problems. Like in Nigeria those who championed the privatization exercise sold the government agencies to their friends and relations. Nothing was achieved positively like National Electricity Power Authority when

privatized the name was changed to Power Holding Company of Nigeria to Enugu Electricity Distribution Company. The supply of electricity is worst today than ever. The privatization was a loss and waste of time for many Nigerians.

The gradual process of privatization allowed restructuring to take place prior to privatization and the large firms could be reorganized into smaller units. A new verbal small enterprise sectors were thus created headed by young managers willing to invest for their future.

The Structural Adjustment Programmer (SAP)

It is usually purportedly aimed at saving the economies of the countries of the Third World that are experiencing economic problems by correcting some of the structural imbalance inherent in their economies (Okereke & Ekpe 2002). The structural Adjustment programme was adopted in Nigeria in 1986 by the then Babangida Administration after years of austerity measures. The crisis that led to the adoption of the SAP was the consequence of a period of squandering of the oil riches.

The objectives, policy contents, and conditionalities were largely similar wherever the SAP was adopted and implemented. Many undeveloped countries have protested the tendency by the IMF and the World Bank to prescribe the same drugs for all sick economies. An evaluation of the performance of the SAP has shown that it had performed poorly (Okereke & Ekpe 2002). SAP achieved three major things firstly firms were forced to source for raw materials locally and secondly stoppage of corrupt import racketeering. Thirdly, because there

were no job openings people backed on self-employment and self-reliance. However, whatever gains were marginal compared to the sufferings it brought. Many Nigerians lost their employment and others their sources of livelihood. Hence, anti –SAP riots here and there.

(5) Impact of Globalization on the Nigerian Society

Erosion of State Regulatory Capacity

To foster sustainable growth, a country must have the capacity to protect its territorial sovereignty. If the corporate existence of a country is under treat of external interference and control, development would be impaired. According to Udoka and Ekong (2004), the adoption of domestic polices packaged by the institutions of globalization now acting as off-shore governments imply the erosion of state capacity and sovereignty. Having been denied the exclusive right to make certain laws and being totally bereft of choices and options the Nigerian government now adopts Bretton Woods macro-economic policies on liberalization and deregulation social policies and privatization foreign trade as condition for loan disbursement and debt rescheduling.

Foisting Of Western Liberal Democracy:

According to Udoka and Ekong (2004), the foisting of liberal democracy on Nigeria without considering the multi-ethnic secular, majority-minority and recently settler-indigene character of the country has impacted negatively on the Nigerian polity. The system amounts to nothing other than multiparty election, presenting the Nigerian voters with a choice between dictators at elections. The Igbo man is democratic in nature and do not give absolute power to one man that is why Igbos believe in delegated authority. If decision is to be taken elders or those who are adult will rally in village square to deliberate on the

matter. If there is need for election every adult who is up to age in the community can stand up for the election then Nigerians will then have the option of voting the best among all contestants. Nigerians do not operate the western democracy the way Americans do their own back home.

Health Care Delivery: According to Udoka and Ekong (2004), it is in the area of health care delivery that the anti-human and anti-development impacts of globalization are most profound in Nigeria. It is a truism that many Nigerians die of preventable diseases. What is particularly soaring is the fact that the increasing inter-connectedness of countries and travels in a borderless world, occasioned by globalization, makes possible the diffusion of alien laboratory-cultured diseases like HIV&AIDS. It is on record that HIV & AIDS started in the United States of America before they gradually sent the illness to us here. It was Patrick Sawyer from Liberia that introduced Ebola disease in Nigeria which has killed many innocent Nigerians.

Bio –Piracy: According to Udoka and Ekong (2004), traditional herbs used in Nigeria and other Sub-Sahara African countries to treat various ailments over the centuries are pirated by international pharmaceutical companies. The patents now held by these corporations on African trado-medics deprive Nigerians and other Sub-Sahara Africa countries of their intellectual resources as well as monies that would have accrued from it. According to freeman (2000) through contact with Europeans the Africa culture was black mailed and the essential ingredients of the culture were stolen. Think of African artifacts in western Museums. The same way traditional medicinal plants were carried away and researched on them which they had gotten the patent right. This has enabled them to exclude Africans from their traditional inheritance and source of income

Acculturation of the African Culture: African have seen their cultures eroded. According to free man (2000), another area of concern involves clashes of culture and the spread of materialistic values. The interchange of ideas is an important feature of globalization and nothing symbolizes this phenomenon more than the internet. Unfortunately, the internet is not merely used to spread beneficial information, culture and commerce. Some web sites promote pornography and gambling etc. While in the intent nobody is not there to stop or direct you. Television and films also have influence on how people think.

The introduction of individualism in to Africa destroyed communal way of living where man was his brother's keeper. Today, brothers of the same parents are on their own. Worst still, they have painted everything black in a negative way. For instance, black leg, black book, and black day all portray negativity. They have introduced lesbian and gay marriages which are abominations in traditional way of living (Tandon, 1998).

Nigerian's Development Strategies and the Problems of Implementation

The review of past development strategies in Nigeria is their failure even though such strategies worked in some other countries the strategies are as follows:

(a) **Import Substitution Policy:** it is programmed attempt by many Third World counties to assert their true independence by wresting their economies from the control of foreign capitalists and vesting in the hands of indigenous capitalists. Though some progress was made but much could not be achieved. The economy became very vulnerable to a decline in the availability of foreign exchange. In addition, the heavy dependence of the programme on foreign inputs, spare

parts as well as technical skills for maintenance repairs and replacements aggravated the problem of industrialization and development Okereke and Ekpe, 2002).

(b) **Indigenization Strategy:** indigenization is an attempt to increase local control of the economy and thus reduce foreign dominance and control of these. The indigenization program was pursued by way of promulgation of a series of legal frameworks. Though there was little progress the program has been criticized in many quarters. It achieved very little in terms of indigenizing any substantial part of Nigerian industry. It contributed very little to the primary aim of turning over the economy of Nigeria to Nigerians. Many Nigerians who benefited from the programme were fronts for their foreign masters or partners.

(c) **Operation Feed the Nation (OFN):** The programme was launched by then Head of State Olusegun Obasanjo in 1996. The programme came on board because Nigeria was lagging behind in food production for both domestic consumption and for export. The federal government banned the importation of frozen food because imported chicken could not allow Nigerians to engage in poultry production because of the low prices of frozen chicken. The policy failed because importers resorted to black market. It is also alleged that many of the equipment for the operation feed the nation was diverted to private farms by some military generals in power then.

(d) **Green Revolution Programme:** it was launched by then President Shehu Shagari in 1980. The aim was to boost rural agriculture and also ensure integrated rural development. The federal government engaged in massive importation of rice to feed Nigerians. At the

end of the day both the money budgeted for the importation of rice and money for the green revolution programme were embezzled by top National Party of Nigeria members headed by Umaru Dikko in-law to then President Shehu Shagari, though many of them went to prison after the fall of the second republic for their evil intentions.

4. Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI): This was established by then President Ibrahim Babangida in 1986, to improve the rural communities in terms of necessary technical and financial supports for the projects throughout the project development stages. DFRRI was set up to correct the general gross inadequacy of rural infrastructure in Nigeria and also to balance regional disparities in the distribution of rural infrastructure.

In Nigeria, DFRRI has done a lot especially in the areas of rural road constructions. Despite its success, it does have some pitfalls, for instance, lack of knowledgeable and skilled manpower necessitated its use members of the national youth service corps who are as well inexperienced. The rural people were not involved in decision making hence their priorities were not known. Therefore, they had little or no commitment to the project implementation. If the rural people were involved at the decision stage, they will see the project as theirs and will even continue where the government stopped if they could not finish the project (Aguene, 2018).

(f) **FADAMA Development Projects:** The objective of FADAMA project is to increase the incomes of FADAMA users. It provides rural finance through the Nigerians Agriculture co-operative and rural development bank. It also developed the

interest of private sectors agriculture by contracting private organizations to support farmers with advisory and technical services. The FADAMA project recorded some successes but on the other hand, low awareness and inadequate funding are, identified as major constraints to participation in FADAMA projects. Some stake holders were not faithful to their financial contribution towards the projects (Ajayi & Nwalieji, 2010).

(g) **Millennium Development Goals (MDGS):** are targeted for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions – income, poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion while promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. The programme made some progress but they were attacked for insufficient emphases on environmental sustainability. For instance, they did not capture all elements needed to achieve the ideals set out in the millennium declaration. Agriculture was not specifically mentioned in the MDGS even through most of the world poor and farmers (Commitment to Development (2017)).

Conclusion and Recommendation

Can NEPAD help?

The new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) is a vision and strategic framework for Africa's renewal. NEPAD is designed to address the current challenges facing the African continent. Issues such as the escalating poverty levels; underdevelopment and the continued marginalization of Africa by the Western World needed a new radical intervention, spearheaded by African leaders, to develop a new vision that would guarantee Africa's renewal. The major aim of NEPAD is to halt the marginalization of Africa

in the globalization process and enhance its full and beneficial integration into the global economy. Though NEPAD made some useful impact but the main aim was not achieved.

Can Nigeria Benefit from Globalization?

Globalization is not working for the stability of the global economy including Nigeria

The problem is not with globalization but with how it has been managed. According to Stiglitz(2002).

Globalization has also brought huge benefits East-Asia's success was based on globalization, especially on the opportunities for trade, and increased access to markets and technology. Globalization has brought better health as well as an active global civil social fighting for more democracy and grater social justice. Part of the problem has with the international economic institution with the IME, world bank and WTO which help set the rules of the game,.....served the interest of the more developed countries put it is not that they have served those interests to often particular vision mindsets shaped by a particulars vision of the economy and society.

Countries are told bluntly that if they don't follow certain condition, the capital markets or the IMF will refuse to lend them money. But those such as in East Asia that have avoided the strictures of the IMF have grown faster with equality and poverty reduction than those who have obeyed its commandments. Because alternative polices affect different groups differently, it is the role of the political process, not international bureaucrats to sort out the choices; Nigeria is one of the countries suffering from this mess.

Conclusion

The international institutions of globalization are run in undemocratic manner that exclude the third world countries from participating in decision

making. The countries that have benefited the most have been those that took charge of their own destiny and recognized the role government can play in development rather than relying on the notion of a self-regulated market that would fix its own problems as the managers of the institutions of globalization. The non-observation of the rule of law, weak institutions, lack of national integration, bad leadership and bad followership are part of the reasons contemporary Nigeria is underdeveloped.

Recommendation

The way globalization has been managed, including the international trade agreements that have played such a large role in removing these barriers and the policies that have been imposed on developing countries in the process of globalization need to be radically rethought. It is important to view problem in a dispassion way to put aside ideology and look at the evidence before making decision about what is the best cause of action.

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