

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT, 2010-2020: AN APPRAISAL

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Abstract: *This study examined economic globalization and Nigeria's development, 2010-2020. The effect of economic globalization on developing economies was examined using several developmental programs being traced to be means through which globalization circulates. The study examined research questions; to what extent has economic globalization affected Nigeria's Economic Development from 2010-2020? Has technology importation affected employment rate in Nigeria, 2010-2020? The work is predicated on dependency theory as its theoretical framework. The study presented the following hypotheses; economic globalization has not significantly impacted on Nigeria's Economic development from 2010-2020 and technology importation has negatively impacted on employment rate in Nigeria in the period of 2010-2020. Documentary method of data collection was adopted. Content method of analysis was used as a method of analysis. This study found out that globalization was just a tool of suppression and exploitation of the underdeveloped societies and pave way for continued dominance of the developed nations whereby not fulfilling the facial promises of the promoters of globalization. Finally, the study recommend that the underdeveloped countries like Nigeria should re-examine their foreign policy and device a workable means to a better society and not on total reliance on the industrialized societies*

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is that external factor that aids the interaction and integration of several institutions, organizations, individuals and governments. Globalization unites people, organizations, and societies of the globe together. It creates room for global interaction and shrinking of the World into a "global village". This global village creates room for dependency of one society on another. Societies tend to interact with one another in different ways and purposes. It is very essential to note that globalization is an interdisciplinary concept due to its roles in all human endeavours. Globalization is defined by so many scholars from different fields of specializations and academic background. All these definitions have made the study of the concept from several background or discipline possible.

Globalization according to Youmatter (2020) is the speed up of movements and exchanges of human beings, goods and services, capital, technologies or cultural practices all

over the world. It promotes increase in interaction between different regions and populations around the globe. Globalization gained more ground in 19th century due to advances in transportation and communication technology which led to the increase in global interaction. This increase in global interaction had caused changes in global economy, caused growth in international trade and in the exchange of ideas and culture. From this expression, globalization could be primarily seen as an economic process of interaction and integration that is associated with social, cultural aspects and some other means through which it circulates.

Since the early 90's, many transformations have occurred in Nigeria's economy and the global world. It was during this period that System International Unit (S.I.U), World Geodetic System (WGS72) was introduced as the universal system of measurements which was adopted by several societies. The concept of globalization have been dictated as a global concept that could be thought and discussed

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both in seminars, scientific studies, conferences, development research etc as an essential topic in time been.

Globalization according to Alapiki (2012) is the increased integration across countries, markets for goods, services and capital. It implies in turn accelerated expansion of economic activities globally and sharp increases in the movement of tangible and intangible goods across national and regional boundaries. With that movement, individual countries are becoming more closely integrated into the global economy. Their trade linkages and investment flows grow more complex and cross-border financial movements are more volatile. More importantly, globalization has been increased and countries to be maintained by liberalization of economies polices in several key areas.

Globalization involves economic integration, the transfer of policies across borders, the transmission of knowledge, cultural stability and the reproduction of power; socio-political control. This had been one of the achievements of globalization across the globe. It helped to liberalize national economy of Nigeria and the World by creating a global market place in which all the nations will play a decisive and active role. The existence of global market leads to growing activities and international investments across borders of various societies of which eventually led to the global division of labour that created room for dependency of various societies on another through transfer or importation and exportation of commodities on free bases by various societies without tariffs and import/export duties. Onwuka & Agatha(2018) observed that the main driving forces of this globalization process are technology, policy with competition in the global market and its subordinates domestic economies to global market conditions and practices.

Ake opined in the works of Alapiki (2015) that globalization ‘is economically driven; its core phenomenon and defining element is the irresistible expansion of capitalism, its conquest, the subsumption of other modes of production, circulation and the expansion of its value across the globe’. In all this, the effect of globalization is a continuation of imperialism/capitalist expansionism through other means. This aids the giant industrialized nations(Western European Countries) who are the major promoters of globalization through capitalist system and democracy to maintain their dominance and as well seek avenue for continuous exploitation of the World.

Nigeria just like the rest World had over the years been one of the major victims of the globalization but the major concern would be on the 2010-2020 economic history of Nigeria which represents the modern and current era of the economical history and political administration of the country.

Interestingly, the economy of Nigeria over the years is liberalized through several developmental programmes. The liberalization of the Nigeria economy gave room for open and inter- connectedness of the economy and the World. Several developmental programs, political slogans and several forms of civilization programs have been in Nigeria which most of them traced their origin from the Western European Countries, America and giant Asian countries like China. It is important to note that Nigeria just like most of the underdeveloped Countries tries to follow the developmental stages and the programs which were stipulated by the Western Scholars as an avenue to become developed just like the European nations yet there are little or no positive effects on the society rather the existence of luxurious cars, costly dresses, gigantic buildings and fat budgets no improvements on the GDP, no reduction in mortality rate, increase in mortality rate, poor health conditions of the masses, no operational pattern to tackle insecurity, political unrest, life expectancy is low, poor or no improved educational schemes, increase in unemployment which leads to unwanted agitations and desire to disintegrate by several groups in the country , poverty rates are high. The Economic development in Nigeria have over the years taken different procedures, shapes, systems and strategies in other to tackle the underdevelopment and promote the economy of the country but several factors have been the impediments, stumbling blocks and wages to the improvement and achievements of the desired goals.

Some of those impediments to achieve the desired goals, the developmental programs, process/ strategies adopted in Nigeria to achieve developments and factors that affect them would be discussed in subsequent chapters. Indifferently, some scholars opined that globalization is not economically driven while some are of the opinion that globalizations takes different forms and could be expanded through several means of human developments which are not only economical but politically, culturally, economically, technologically etc this would be treated holistically in the literature review. This work tends to find



out how globalization helped to undermine the economic developments of Third World Countries in turn promoting, increasing the economic gaps of the various societies of the World upon the peaceful acceptance of globalization by the Third World Countries as tool of development.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Globalization over the years had been one of the desired ideas in all aspect of human development. Every society is in dear needs for change and a better means of survival and so trying to be part of the global change. Upon all these desires to achieve and the total acceptance of globalization yet some societies/countries are as well described as under developed. What could have been the reasons for such, irrespective of the total acceptance of globalization and all its promises? Based on this unequal benefits, prompts the following research questions.

1.3 Research Questions

1. Is there any relationship between globalization and development in Nigeria from 2010-2020?
2. To what extent could technology importation affect employment rate in Nigeria from 2010-2020?
3. Could there be a nexus between trade liberalization and Nigeria's Development?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The study has broad and specific objectives. The broad objective of this study is to determine the effects of Economic globalization on Nigeria's development from the period of 2010-2020. Then the specific objectives are:

1. To determine the relationship between globalization and economic development in Nigeria.
2. To examine the extent to which technology importation influenced employment rate in Nigeria.

To ascertain the nexus between trade liberalization and Nigeria's Development

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Theoretical Framework

Dependency is a historical situation that shapes a certain system or structure of the global World economies such a way that it favours a certain set of countries, state or nation to the detriment of the rest nations or societies which in one way or the other limit the development of the dependent

states. A situation in which the economy of a certain society conditioned the development and expansion of another society as well regulating the developmental stages and the progress of the subordinate economy. This renders an economy weak, and thereby making the society sorely relying on the dominant economy for its development.

Relying on the other economy for its developments will in other way condition the structure, progress and expansion of the economy. This dependency helps to explain the situation of the Third World Countries and the reasons behind their conditioning which some scholars have in one way proffered means for escape from the conditioning state to a better state which Nwaorgu (2006) called development. The essence of using dependency theory as a theoretical framework to this study is to ascertain, vividly elaborate on the effects of globalization on Third World Countries as well explain the situation of the Third World societies with Nigerian's economic development of 2010 - 2020 as a case study.

The implication of this era is as a result of the height Nigeria economy attained as at then and the rate of its decline within a short period of time. Nigeria economy was rated the fastest growing economy in the Africa before 2015. As a result of several economic development programs and strategies of the then administrations, after that there was a great decline. This has led to the several assumptions by the scholars as well gave room to the use of several theories to the study of the developing economy in line with the globalization. This theory will aid to explain the geo political, economical and other factors which are mostly external that have kept the Third World Countries the way they are as well proffer a better way out to the stagnant situation. The dependency theory emerged in conflict with the modernization theory, which was promoted by Western social scientists in the likes of Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Andre Gunder Frank, Raul Prebisch, Theotonio Dos Santos, Edelberto Torres-Rivas, and Samir Amin (Reyes, Nd). These scholars are conversant with the words capitalism, exploitation, colonialism, imperialism, neo colonialism, monopoly, nationalism and all the other exploitative concepts which are used to describe the Third World Countries and the imperialistic acts of the developed countries. Dependency theorists focus their analysis on capitalism as a World system, which structurally placed the less developed states



of the world at periphery of a historically determined international division of labour. The modernization school had argued that the impact of colonialism and imperialism on the less developed countries was a mere historical stage traced to global factors, which will give way to the forces of development once these countries attain political independence. However, many decades after colonialism, the concept of underdevelopment still characterizes these societies. Third world social scientist started to construct theories to explain the inability of these societies to escape from the political and economic domination of the imperialist nations. These theories subsequently came under the general rubric of the Dependency approach. The dependency theorist assumed that human beings are naturally productive, cooperative and as well materialistic they must cooperate and interact with one another on the course of achieving their desires, those desires are as a result of the driving force to improve the standard of living by conserving and exploiting the environment. They believed that humans are not inherently passive beings to the detriment of their cultural, physical and political environment instead they are masters of their own destiny. The situation of the Third World Countries is not far from the economic, political, cultural, or technological acquisition rather, due to the exploitative situation in which they have being subjected to. That was the essence of the definition of the development by the dependency theorist as a “in the quality of artefacts that increase in human capacity to conquer his immediate environment by rational and sustainable use of natural resources with the aid of indigenous technology rather than a mere increase nation acquires”.

The dependency approach is an offshoot of the neo-Marxist political theory. Classical Marxism saw underdevelopment as a condition of backwardness. Early Marxist theory anticipated rapid development in backward societies once the machinery and the technology of the industrialized societies are introduced into them (Marx and Engels, 1948). That is the constant importation of technologies by the Third World Countries from the developed countries in order to fasten development at all cost. The implication of this is on the weakling of the fiscal strength of the Third World Countries through exchange as well making the Third World Countries to solely rely on the develop countries for technological assistance at all cost which is ascribed as dependency. The Marxist

assumptions only favour the good of the technological strength of the giant European industrialised states. Contrarily, the Neo-Marxists found it difficult to reconcile such “positive” assumptions with the existence of a” vicious cycle of poverty and underdevelopment in the peripheral states. Thus the Dependency approach emerged with a twofold objective:

- a. to refine and cause a shift in the tools of analysis of Marxism to account for the phenomenon of underdevelopment and
- b. to replace the inappropriate theories of the modernization school with regard to the development challenge of Third World Societies (Alapiki,1998).

Neo Marxists defined “dependency” “As a situation in which the economies of certain countries are conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy to which the former is subjected”. Under this condition, the dominant economies, usually those of the industrialized Capitalist States which had maintained self-sustaining growth through expansion of their economies, while the dependent economies of the non-industrialized countries can only expand and grow as a reflection of the expansion of the former. This relationship produces the condition known as underdevelopment as ascribed by Dos Santos, (1973). Dependency theory which is as well an approach to the understanding of economic underdevelopment that explains the distortion, delay and an impediment in the world political, social and economic order which was used by Raul Prebisch an Argentine economist and the theory gained much ground due to its successes in the explaining the situation of the developing economies as well offer a better solution for escape in 1960s and 1970s. The theory proffers a better explanation of the conditioning of the third world and developing economy with the following assumptions of the theory. Santos (1970) see dependency “as a situation in which the economy of a certain countries is been conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy to which the former is subjected”. Whatever that affects the independent economies will directly affect the dependent economy as well due to the link which globalization created. The relations of inter dependence between two or more economies and between world trade, assumes the form of dependence when some countries (dominant ones) can do this only as a reflection of that expansion which have either a positive or negative



effect on their immediate development. The Marxist scholars always place tendency on foreign penetration into the political and economy of the Third World societies. They see foreign factors as not an external but an inseparable factor to the system, with manifold and sometimes hidden or subtle political, financial, economical, technical, and cultural effects inside the undeveloped countries (Sunkel, Osvaldo, in Okereke and Ekpe,2002).

The Basic Assumptions of Dependency Theory

The Dependency approach argues that globalization brought the colonized and subordinated societies into the global capitalist economy to a structurally and functionally inequality. That's because of superior information and communication network, technological knowhow, wealth and market advantages at the disposal of the industrialized economies that hold a decisive advantage in their exchange with the periphery societies. This asymmetrical relationship constitutes a necessary step to the underdevelopment and dependence of Third World countries.

Secondly, Dependency theories posit that globalization introduced two major distortions into the economies of colonized territories:

- a. The subordination of the economy to the structure of advanced capitalist countries; making the Third World economy so weak and dependent on the industrialized societies which involves the reorganization of the economy towards the production of primary goods, which serve to prevent local industrialization and serve as producers of raw materials to the industries in the capitalist nations.
- b. The external orientation of periphery economies, which meant an extreme dependence on overseas markets, both for capital and technology. This was seriously argued by the Marxist of which they proffer transfer of technology from the developed nations to the under developed.

The key mechanism of exploitation between the industrialized societies and periphery societies is through the process of “unequal –exchange” of goods and services. There by making the Third World so dependent on the industrialized societies.

The dependency theory has helped to explain and vividly enumerates the link between the developed and developing

countries which is one of the major attributes of this work. The nexus between globalization and Nigerian economic development is so apparent that it tends to keep the society stagnant while extracting its resources to the industrialized societies in line with several globalization programs that suit mostly the industrialized societies.

3.2 Theory Applications

In applying the dependency theory of Raul Pebrish approach to the explanation of globalization and Nigeria's Economic Development 2010-2020, we must understand first that the dependency theory centres on the effects of external factors to the developing economies which gained ground in 1960's and 1970's when Raul Prebrish first used the theory to explain the situation of the Argentina and was able to dictate the level of economic development of the country as well pin point those factors that tends to hinder their development and so proffer a better solution for the country.

Importantly, globalization with its effects gave rise to the sub division of the world into dependent and independent, developed and under developed, industrialized and third world etc. All divisions are as result of the gate opened wide by the factors of globalization to the detriment of the developing countries. To harmonize the division by the scholars gave rise to the emergence of classical school of thought (Marxist) they see under development as process rather than original state (to be overcome by development) and capitalist penetration through globalization act is singled out as the principal cause of under development as such making the world to be dependent on each other. Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among people, companies and governments' worldwide globalization has accelerated since the 19th century due to advances in transportation and communication technology.

3.3 Hypotheses

1. Economic Globalization has no significant relationship on Nigeria Development from 2010-2020.
2. Technology importation has negatively affected employment rate in Nigeria in the period of 2010-2020.
3. Trade Liberalization has no significant relationship on Nigeria Development from 2010-2020.

3.4 Method of Data Collection

This study anchored on Documentary method of data collection through which the use of secondary data



collection from the available literatures like newspapers, journals, libraries, internet and text books publications. The conceptual review of the qualitative study of literatures was adopted by the researcher to draw home the argument which gave room for further studies.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

This study adopted Content Analysis which is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data. Burnham (2004) opined that data analysis is using relevant research techniques, tools, strategies and procedures in

explaining relationships amongst the variables. The system of data collected determines the system of analyzing data in the research. The data collected are analyzed to proffer meaning out of the data generated, summarized, tested and interpreted.

Below is the Logical Data Framework that will help to explain all the iterative actions or systems of data generalization and analysis in the work;

LOGICAL DATA FRAMEWORK

Research Question	Hypotheses	Variables	Main Indicators	Sources of Data	Method of data collection	Method of data Analysis
1.Is there any relationship between globalization and Development in Nigeria from 2010-2020?	1.Economic Globalization has no significant relationship on Nigeria’s Development from 2010-2020.	Nigeria economic growth; Globalization.	Independent economy. Local production. Standard of living. GDP growth	Secondary sources of data method; textbooks, journals, newspaper.	Qualitative method and secondary source of data method	Content method of Analysis
2. To what extent could technology importation affects employment rate in Nigeria from 2010-2020?	2. Technology importation has negatively affected employment rate in Nigeria in the period of 2010-2020.	Globalization, Technological importation. Foreign technology.	Integration. Dependent on the foreign goods. Dependent on foreign aids and technology.	Secondary sources of data method; textbooks, journals, newspaper	Qualitative method and secondary source of data method	Content method of Analysis
3. Could there be a nexus between trade liberalization and Nigeria’s Development?	Trade Liberalization has no significant relationship on Nigeria’s development from 2010-2020.	Globalization. Trade liberalization, Open Market Operation.	Transfer of resources from dependent to independent nations. Unequal exchange.	Secondary sources of data method; textbooks, journals, newspaper	Qualitative method and secondary source of data method	Content method of Analysis



DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the results of the ground theory, methodological study conducted to answer the research questions and as well elucidates, describe and explain the objectives of the study in relation to economic globalization, and its effects on developing economy using Nigerian economic development as an appraisal. Even though is mostly difficult to generalize factors due to ecological factors and academics differences yet this work will in a way prove its doubt by vividly elucidating globalization in line with Nigerian economic development. This will be possible through analyzing and discussing the hypotheses one after the other in line with the theoretical framework used in this study.

4.1 Economic Globalization has no significant relationship on Nigeria's Development from 2010-2020.

The effects of globalization on developing economies are so severe and in several ways being the reason why so many countries are yet to achieve that which is called development in so doing being indebted to the so called colonial, core and developed countries and industrialized nations. Several factors will be exploded in this chapter to strictly analyze and discuss those effects which gave rise to the conclusion of the researcher that globalization has hindered Third World societies from achieving development. Several globalization programmes were used in the analysing and testing of the three hypotheses formulated.

In AGOA legislation, nations were not just part of the program rather they need to qualify, for each country to qualify, there are laid down procedures for AGOA, each country must be working to improve its rule of law, human rights, and respect for core labour standards. Their intention was to set requirements for local textile fabric sourcing where it was considered that sufficient qualities were available in AGOA countries; which would be sourced locally or regionally before permitting the Third World Countries to import for utilization for onward exports of the final products in form of garments/ clothing materials. To this program, it helped to define the levels and the positions of the qualified countries by describing them as lesser developed nations which are in needs of expansion of their economy. AGOA builds on the existing US trade programs by expanding the duty free benefits previously available only under the country's Generalized

System of Preference (GSP).The duty free access to the US market under the combined AGOA/GSP program stands at approximately 6500 products tariff lines, including the tariff lines that were added by AGOA legislation. Some of the areas AGOA tariffs were added includes footwear, wine, certain motor and vehicle parts, agricultural products, chemicals, steel etc. This AGOA programme helped Nigeria to diversify their economy as well improve on their textile productions which created enough room for employment and job creation as well cemented its bilateral relationship with the United States of America. It as well providing new market opportunities, which have helped to bolster economic growth, promoted economic and political reform, and improved U S economic relations in the region with over 38 countries being beneficiaries for AGOA in the year 2020 which made the U S congress to pass a bill to extend it to 2025. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) this is a United States bipartisan trade legislation that was signed into law in May 2000 by Clinton administration. The programme was initially stipulated to last for eight years but due to its achievements and improvements it was signed again by George Bush as a legislative amendment in 2004.

(AGOA.info, *Brochure- AGOA performances and country profile of Nigeria* 21 Decenmber2018)

Another strategies of the developed countries are to regulate the flow and the circulation of the cash flow in the developing countries through International Monetary Fund as well encourage downsizing and borrowing as a tool of development, Nigerian government since 2008 began to show the political will or interest to implement the market oriented reforms propounded by International Monetary Fund (IMF) such as modernizing the banking system, removal of subsidies, and resolving regional disputes over distribution of earnings from the oil industry. This boosted the Nigerians GDP which rose drastically from 2008 to 2012 due to growth in non-oil sectors as a result of diversification of the economy by the Good luck Jonathan administration. The administration as well announced its plan to increase transparency, diversify economic growth, and improve fiscal management in doing this, the establishment of modern road network and other social amenities which are needful to improve the economy were as well put in place such as developing stronger public-private partnerships for roads, agriculture and power but



all this was hurt due to the globalized factor and its dependence on the foreign economy for assistance.

Also Department for International Development (DFID) program came on board as a developmental program which was created by the United Kingdom to see to the administering aids overseas. The major goals of this organ are to promote a sustainable development across the globe and eliminate poverty in the world through aids and technological assistance from the United Kingdom. This organ is headed by the secretary of the state for International Development of the United Kingdom. This organ was described in 2010 report of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as international development leader in times of global crisis. It is important to note that this DFID are being funded with the tax payer's money from the United Kingdom. Their main programs cut across all sectors of human development which includes Education, Health, Social services, Water Supply and Sanitation, Government and Civil Society, Economic Sector which has to do with Infrastructure, Extraction, Production Sectors and Development Planning, Environment Protection, Research, and Humanitarian Assistance/ Aids.

All these programs and many more have in several ways hindered the developmental boom of the Third World Countries in achieving their new millennium development due to their total dependence on foreign countries and huge debt which they can't pay on a long run. The interest of those loans has taken or incurred even swallowed all the needed gain or profits that were expected to make by those developing nations. This takes us to the research questions on to what extent has globalization affects Nigeria's Economic Development from 2010-2020?. Nigeria have been on a stand pit over the years due to several factors that are related to constant borrowing and total reliance on the foreign aid for survival. Nigeria's developmental strategies have sorely been structured in such a way that its always in need of foreign assistance that every administration have in one way or the other seek to demand help from one country or the other which over the years have made Nigeria to be indebted in millions of dollars instead of being technologically advanced. The availability of mansions, buildings and several good roads have tried to take peoples mind off from the real developmental structures which are human intense. That development must affects the human development there by making

better their lives through creating employments, tackling of poverty, availability of good health facilities to tackle increase in mortality but reversed is the case which might be traced to be as results of the several globalization programs which only extract profits and interest of those loans to the donors. All those structures have deceived so many people that they may be thinking that they are going to be like the industrialized nations but economically, politically, culturally were in total dependence on them.

The expression above has helped to determine the positive beneficiaries of the globalization which are the developed industrialized nations that have been preaching open market operation and liberalization of markets to remove tariffs for free flow of goods and service. The amount of loans Nigeria have encored over a period of time and the debt which they are into with several countries on trying to salvage on problem or the other have hindered the economy since they end up serving debt. Questions need to be asked of what visible/significant achievements have been noticed in Third World countries if not technological importation, building of roads, acculturation, language and communication which are alien to the society. (SEE pages 113-117 for the list of the developed and under developed according to World Trade Organizations and MSCI Frontier Index).

4.2. Technology importation has negatively affected employment rate in Nigeria in the period of 2010-2020.

The employment rate in Nigeria has been reduced to a bare minimum due to the invention of technology and that is as a result of globalization factors which caused dependency in the societies. The ability to import those expected technologies, machines etc that will aid technology improvement in the society is so costly and can't be afforded at once, several means and strategies are devised to get those expected equipment which comes through loans, aids etc. Those loans, aids were not given at ease or just by request rather several measures are taken to meet up with the requirement of those that issues the loans and aids.

One of the major strategies employed is the liberalization of the economy, democratization of the society, Structural Adjustment Programs which will always lead to downsizing and retrenchment of workers. These reliefs of workers from duty will aid those (Third World Countries) to qualify for those loans and aids. Those that lost their jobs were replaced with those costly imported machines and the



experts that will be operating those machines which are the representatives of the developed countries that would be paid in heavy currencies. On a long run, the maintenance cost of those machines would supersede what would be paid to the citizenry who lost their jobs as a result of globalization and technological importation.

It is important not to dispute that what those machines do would supersede what humans would achieve both in a short and long time but the maintenance cost, payment of the foreign experts who operate them and replacements of the parts cost heavily. The issue of wear and tear on those machines has to be put into cognizance before importation. The disappearance or ending of NIPOST, NITEL, Anamco, Coal line, etc were as a result of the modern technology which was invented as a result of societal change and urge for development which was made possible by the effects of globalization. The local production and use of man power were reduced to zero percent of which the importation of technology were in the other hand were made possible in order to meet up with the modern demands and societal changes. Those earning their living in all those enterprises are now unemployed the worst is they were not replaced with new set of people as the population is at increased rather they were replaced with machines. There are no statistical tables to illustrate the number of those that are not employed or lost their jobs as a result of technological importation. The era of writing letters, posting in the Post offices, NITEL telecommunications has died a natural death to be replaced by Cell phone communication, MTN, AIRTEL, 9MOBILE etc one can easily communicate with a relative in another country on dialling of digits and SMS which could have been a task of several people in the scale of division of labour in the NITEL office.

In answering the research question how has information technology of globalization impacted on generation of employment in Nigeria between 2010-2020? From the above discussion, the use of technologies to replace humans has led to the unemployment of certain individuals in Nigeria and Third World countries at large. So it is right for one to say that globalization significantly affected Nigeria economic development.

The findings indicate that there is significant relationship between globalization and Third World economies and the relationship is so apparent and visibly clear to everyone. Taken into cognizance with the several programs which

the so-called developed countries have encouraged the developing economies to undertake. Just as the economic history of W.W. Rostov, he opined that every society must pass through the stages before they can achieve industrialization. The study also reveals the various methods, processes, strategies or programs as a tool through which the capitalist societies dominate the Third World economies and the stages they are, as well give a vivid solution or a way out of such imperialistic conditions.

In Africa, the nascent globalization process followed two major dimensions - the economic and the political. At the economic realm, it manifests in the economic reconstruction programme otherwise known as Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), NEEDS, SEEDS, MDGS, AGOA, DFAID etc, while at the realm of the politics, it is showcased in the nascent democratization wave along lines of multi-party system and periodic elections. Both phenomena are exogenous in the sense that they were foisted on African states by forces outside Africa, though this is not new. In other words, the most important and unique feature of the current globalization process is the trans-nationalization of domestic policies and policy making processes. In this regard, globalization is seen not only as anti-democracy but also a limitation of state sovereignty if not its complete disappearance. Hence, the concept of borderless world or absence of territoriality is prevalent in the globalization discourse. The anti-democracy stance of globalization explains why the SAP, NEEDS, MDGS, SEEDS and the other projects came into Nigeria, their successes and failures. Globalization process was not subjected to the democratic ethics of popular consultation and decision making mechanisms. SAP and the rest programs have many scholars to assume that the situation of Nigeria and the rest third world are as a result of the authoritarian nature of those mentioned programs. All the above programs have an authoritarian logic and needed authoritarianism to thrive, but its inherent contradictions/deficiencies plummeted it to democratize, though along western lines, a neglect that would have sounded its death knell. The foreign ideologies of SAP thus made democratization a condition for "Aid and Technical" support from the west.

Thus democracy became an ancillary of SAP forcing many authoritarian regimes in Africa to democratize along prescribed lines as well liberalize the economy through



devaluation of the local currencies and encourage free trade. The implication of this trend is the tendency of autocracy especially of the military or one party variant to transform to civil or competitive politics using coercive apparatuses of the state in its control to favour chances of successes. In this way, many military heads of state in Africa continued as democratically elected presidents in widely disputed elections; thus, aptly attracting the description, ascribed to them as "smoke screen" or "facade" democracy. That is democracy instituted to gain international acceptability and aid support (Joseph,1998:4).Against this background, many contended, that globalization and the policies it generates is anti- democracy, and that its political vehicle, namely the liberal democracy. It does not guarantee real rights or freedom but merely extols institutional mechanisms and abstract rights that are not realizable within the context of market norms (Ake1993:10).

SEEDs programs as an instrument of linkage of developing economy with the developed economy in Nigeria. Sustainable Education and Enterprise Development is a program developed by Holistic Business Solution that supports schools that serve children from low income families build lasting pathways towards improving education quality. They work with schools to ensure they have the capacity to tackle the most common obstacles that stand in the way of providing quality education to local communities. Its solution is to hand up and not a hand out in the world by transforming schools to enable children, no matter their background to thrive and succeed.

SEED provides holistic and inclusive solutions to helping existing schools that serve children from low income families build lasting pathways to education quality. When SEED started as a social impact program in the 2016/17 school year, they began with pilot group of 51 schools in two Local Government Areas in Lagos, Nigeria. By the 2017/18 school year they served 715 schools in six education districts of Lagos state. They were determined to get to 10,000 schools with more than one million children by 2030 in several developing countries especially Nigeria to other countries. They form the best organization that serves children from destitute background.(www.Seed.com.ng)

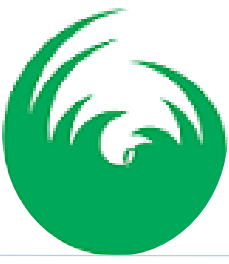
Downsizing of an Economy as a Strategy of Development

Downsizing refers to the permanent reduction of company's workforce and is generally associated with corporate reorganization, or creating a "leaner, manner" company. Downsizing is undertaken in an effort to trim expenses and anticipated revenue shortfalls. Downsizing as these is called reorganizing, reengineering, restructuring, or rightsizing. (Ezeanyej C, Ugochukwu. E. IJCRR; SECTION: Healthcare sci. Journal Impact Factor volume4. 016, 2015)

4.3. Trade Liberalization has no significant relationship on Nigeria's Economic development from 2010-2020.

The effects of trade liberalization on Nigerian economy are so visible and active that it caused a strong stagnation of the economy. In explaining this, the impact of globalization on trade liberalization in Nigeria and the various roles of the International organizations, political actors, colonial leaders, and the neo colonial policies are strictly enumerated and as well discussed as a globalization tools in the contemporary time. Some of all those programs includes; NEEDS, SAP, USAID, etc

The NEEDS programme as an instrument of poverty alleviation in Nigeria and upholding development in Nigeria. NEEDS as an instrument of development was initially introduced in Nigeria in the year 2004 during Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo administration which was in line with his desire to make changes and improvement in Nigeria especially on economic base. He seeks to adopt so many strategy to improve Nigeria economy. As a result of this, he entered into so many agreements, contracts, programs with other countries in other to make sure that the economy was improved as a result of that NEEDS programme emerged as an economic system of alleviating poverty and improvement of the standard of living of the citizenry. National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) programme focused on Nigeria's commitment to sustainable growth, poverty reduction. It helped to empower people and improve their social wellbeing, fostering economic growth and diversification of the economy from oil sector to non-oil sectors, also enhances effective and efficient service delivery and good governance in Nigeria. The programme helped to achieve a sustainable increase in the standard of the living of the masses through the poverty alleviation scheme of the NEEDS programme and introduction of new economic system in the society. This programme has been



in operation since its inception till date due to improvement and achievements it has helped to achieve in the society. Since then several administration have opted to retain the programme even modify it as a working tool. Some of other programs emerged from it as the modification keeps occurring such that was reported by the Joint Staff Advisory Note (JSAN) suggested on how and the essence of the improvement of the programme in 2004. They also suggested on the proposed programmes that will not permit borrowing from outside instead the essence of looking inward and diversification of the economy from one oil sector to various means which includes agro-economy, extraction and procession of rubbers, improvement in telecommunications, etc. The essence of public investment which purposely reflects the government desire to address the country's vast development requirements by maintaining sound macroeconomic policies, strengthen the basis for private sector growth; improve transparency and accountability of public sector; and secure adequate resource allocations for the health and education sectors. Some of the other NEEDS programs that emanated from the refurbishing or rebranding of the programme are;

- i. Vision 2020 as an economic development plan in Nigeria; this was launched in order to create room for economic expansion and dominance of Nigerian economy over the African states. The committee involved started their investigation on the previous administration in order to find out the strength and the weaknesses of this programs as well seek to know their strategic or mode of plans towards the development of the Nigerian economy. Their findings have to be the starting points of the new administration which they have to focus on the youths, women , labour, media, people with disabilities knowing there importance to the society as well understanding that groups forms the majority of the societal population. This gave them an enabling ground to having solid foundation in their pursuit to achieving economic enlargement millennium which has to do with peoples oriented according to Walter Rodney's development principle which is people oriented.
- ii. Development plans and policies in Nigeria. The plans for development was initiated to cover a five year achievements(2011-2015).They plan to form a committee of National Technical Working

Groups, one on each side of the key areas of national priority and all stakeholders groups will establish their vision committee. Each from different angles and are expected to achieve their MDGS by 2015.They are to set up their achievable targets which are synonymous to the totality of the present administrative plans to become the largest economic entity in Africa.

- iii. Gender and women empowerment policy 2010-2020.They have to cooperate and work with women empowerment committees on so many areas. In Imo state, the Governor empowered over 305 women on spices productions in 2019 and this made Imo state to be competing in the trending markets on spice which will soon become an improved factor if continued. (Sourced from Agro Nigeria November2, 2020) (The Shield Online publication May26, 2021)

This NEEDS was somehow unable to achieve all it supposed to achieve due to some ecological factors that includes;

- A. Uncalculated statistical number of the masses especially the destitute whom most of the programs are targeted at.
- B. The political factor and the habit of borrowing by the political actors to finance most of the programs which is as a result of the free will gift that the industrial nations are ready and willing to give at the same time servicing those loans borrowed are not easy because of the so much clauses on those loans and this set out to assess the performance of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) in Nigeria in relation to its educational goals. These goals include; increasing enrolment in primary and secondary schools, improving the quality of education, and increasing funding to this critical sector. Several economic reform programs in Nigeria have been abandoned not because they had no accomplishments, but largely as a result of paucity of studies assessing them. No paper in the Nigerian literature has appraised the NEEDS via its stated educational objectives. This therefore fills this void. In realizing the objective of this study, I adopted the before and after approach, which involves comparing educational performance indicators before the initiation of the NEEDS and during the programme. The findings revealed improved performance of educational indicators such as female enrolment in primary schools, adult literacy rate, primary school completion rate, and Senior



Secondary School Certificate Examinations during the NEEDS programme, although achievements were modest. Budgetary allocation to the sector as a proportion of total budget was below 10 per cent and less than the 25 per cent UNESCO recommendation. Funding to this sector should be increased and monitored in order to achieve sustainable improvements in educational outcomes. Completion rate in secondary school was also low. This paper therefore suggests the extension of the universal basic education scheme to the senior secondary level to reduce drop-out rates.

(UNESCO) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Origins

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and its mandate for international cooperation can traced back to a League Nations resolution on 21 September 1921, to elect a Commission to study the feasibility of having nations freely share of culture, education and scientific achievements. This new body, the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation (ICIC) was created in 1922 and counted such figures as Henri Bergson, Albert Einstein, Marie Curie, Robert A. Milikan, and Gonzague de Reynold among its member (being thus a small commission of the League of Nations essentially centered on Western Europe) The International Institution for Intellectual Cooperation (IIIC) was then created in Paris in September 1924, to act as the executing agency for the ICIC. However, the onset of World War II largely interrupted the work of these predecessor organizations. As for private initiatives, the International Bureau of Education (IBE) began to work as a non-governmental organization in the service of international education development since December 1925 and joined UNESCO in 2021, after having established a joint commission in 1952.

Creation of UNESCO

After the signing of the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations, the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education (CAME) began meetings in London which continued from 16 November 1942 to 5 December 1945. On 30 October 1943, the necessity for an international organization was expressed in the Moscow Declaration, agreed upon by China, the United Kingdom, the United State, and the USSR. This was followed by the Dumbarton Oaks proposals of 9 October 1944. Upon the proposal of CAME and in accordance with the

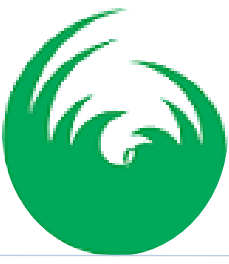
recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO), held in San Francisco in April–June 1945, a United Nations Conference for the establishment of an educational and cultural organization (ECO/CONF) was convened in London 1–16 November 1945 with 44 governments represented. The idea of UNESCO was largely developed by Rab Butler, the Minister of Education for the United Kingdom, who had a great deal of influence in its development. At the ECO/CONF, the Constitution of UNESCO was introduced and signed by 37 countries, and a Preparatory Commission was established. The Preparatory Commission operated between 16 November 1945, and 4 November 1946 - the date when UNESCO's Constitution came into force with the deposit of the twentieth ratification by a member state.

Development

Among the major achievements of the organization is its work against racism, for example through influential statement on race starting with a declaration of anthropologists (among them was Claude Levi-Strauss) and other scientists in 1950 and concluding with the 1978 Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice In 1956, the Republic of South Africa withdrew from UNESCO saying that some of the organization's publications amounted to "interference" in the country's "racial problems". South Africa rejoined the organization in 1994 under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.

UNESCO's early work in the field of education included the pilot project on fundamental education in the Marbial Valley, Haiti, started in 1947. This project was followed by expert missions to other countries, including, for example, a mission to Afghanistan in 1949. In 1948, UNESCO recommended that Member States should make free primary education compulsory and universal. In 1990, the World Conference on Education for All, in Jomtien, Thailand, launched a global movement to provide basic education for all children, youths and adults. Ten years later, the 2000 World Education Forum held in Dakar, Senegal, led member governments to commit to achieving basic education for all by 2015.

UNESCO's early activities in culture included the Nubia Campaign, launched in 1960. The purpose of the campaign was to move the Great Temple of Abu Simbel to keep it from being swamped by the Nile after the construction of the Aswan Dam. During the 20-year campaign, 22



monuments and architectural complexes were relocated. This was the first and largest in a series of campaigns including Mohenjo-daro (Pakistan), Fes (Morocco), Kathmandu (Nepal), Borobudur (Indonesia) and the Acropolis (Greece). The organization's work on heritage led to the adoption, in 1972, of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The World Heritage Committee was established in 1976 and the first sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1978. Since then important legal instruments on cultural heritage and diversity have been adopted by UNESCO member states in 2003 (Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage) and 2005 (Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions). An intergovernmental meeting of UNESCO in Paris in December 1951 led to the creation of the European Council for Nuclear Research, which was responsible for establishing the European Organization for Nuclear Research later on, in 1954. Arid Zone programming, 1948–1966, is another example of an early major UNESCO project in the field of natural sciences. In 1968, UNESCO organized the first intergovernmental conference aimed at reconciling the environment and development, a problem that continues to be addressed in the field of sustainable development.

Activities

UNESCO implements its activities through the five program areas: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, and communication and information.

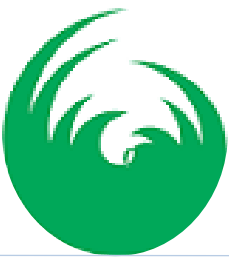
- Education: UNESCO supports research in comparative education, provides expertise and fosters partnerships to strengthen national educational leadership and the capacity of countries to offer quality education for all. This includes the
 - UNESCO Chairs, an international network of 644 UNESCO Chairs, involving over 770 institutions in 126 countries
 - Environmental Conservation Organization
 - Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted in 1960

- Organization of the International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA) in an interval of 12 years
 - Publication of the Education for All Global Monitoring Report.
 - Publication of the *Four Pillars of Learning* seminal document
 - UNESCO ASPNET, an international network of 8,000 schools in 170 countries
- UNESCO does not accredit institutions of higher learning.

- UNESCO also issues public statements to educate the public:
 - Seville Statement on Violence: A statement adopted by UNESCO in 1989 to refute the notion that humans are biologically predisposed to organized violence.
 - Designating projects and places of cultural and scientific significance, such as:
 - Global Geoparks Network
 - Biosphere Reserves, through the Program on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), since 1971
 - City of Literature; in 2007, the first city to be given this title was Edinburgh, the site of Scotland's first circular Library In 2008, Iowa City, Iowa, became the City of Literature.
 - Endangered Languages and Linguistic diversity projects
 - Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity
 - Memory of the World International Register, since 1997
 - Water resources Management, through the international Hydrological Program (IHP), since 1965
 - World Heritage Sites
 - World Digital Library
- Encouraging the "free flow of ideas by images and words" by:
 - Promoting freedom of expression, including freedom of the press and freedom of information Legislation, through the Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development,



- including the International Program for the Development of Communication
- Promoting the safety of journalists and combating impunity for those who attack them, through coordination of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity
- Promoting universal access to and preservation of information and open solutions for sustainable development through the Knowledge Societies Division, including the Memory of the World Program and Information for All Program
- Promoting pluralism, gender equality and cultural diversity in the media
- Promoting Internet Universality Internet and its principles, that the Internet should be (I) human Rights-based, (ii) Open, (iii) Accessible to all, and (iv) nurtured by Multi-stakeholder participation (summarized as the acronym R.O.A.M.)
- Generating knowledge through publications such as World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development, the UNESCO Series on Internet Freedom, and the Media Development Indicators, as well as other indicator-based studies.
- Promoting events, such as:
 - International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World: 2001–2010, proclaimed by the UN in 1998
 - World Press Freedom Day, 3 May each year, to promote freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right and as crucial components of any healthy, democratic and free society.
 - Criança Esperança in Brazil, in partnership with Rede Globo, to raise funds for community-based projects that foster social integration and violence prevention.
 - International Literacy Day
 - International Year for the Culture of Peace
- Health Education for Behavior Change program in partnership with the Ministry of Education of Kenya which was financially supported by the Government of Azerbaijan to promote health education among 10-19-year-old young people who live in informal camp in Kibera, Nairobi. The project was carried out between September 2014 – December 2016.
- Founding and funding projects, such as:
 - Migration Museums Initiative: Promoting the establishment of museums for cultural dialogue with migrant populations.
 - UNESCO-CEPES, the European Centre for Higher Education: established in 1972 in Bucharest, Romania, as a de-centralized office to promote international co-operation in higher education in Europe as well as Canada, USA and Israel. *Higher Education in Europe* is its official journal.
 - Free Software Directory: since 1998 UNESCO and the Free Software Foundation have jointly funded this project cataloguing free software.
 - FRESH, Focusing Resources on Effective School Health.
 - OANA, Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies
 - International Council of Science.
 - UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors
 - ASOMPS, Asian Symposium on Medicinal Plants and Spices, a series of scientific conferences held in Asia
 - Botany 2000, a programme supporting taxonomy, and biological and cultural diversity of medicinal and ornamental plants, and their protection against environmental pollution.
 - The UNESCO Collection of Representative Works, translating works of world literature both to and from multiple languages, from 1948 to 2005
 - GoUNESCO, an umbrella of initiatives to make heritage fun supported by UNESCO, New Delhi Office



The UNESCO transparency portal has been designed to enable public access to information regarding the Organization's activities, such as its aggregate budget for a biennium, as well as links to relevant programmatic and financial documents. These two distinct sets of information are published on the IATI registry, respectively based on the IATI Activity Standard and the IATI Organization Standard.

There have been proposals to establish two new UNESCO lists. The first proposed list will focus on movable cultural heritage such as artifacts, paintings, and bio facts. The list may include cultural objects, such as the Jomon Venus of Japan, the Mona Lisa of France, the Gebel el- Arak Knife of Egypt. The Ninth Wave of Russia, the Seated Woman of Catalhoyuk of Turkey, the David(Michelangelo) of Italy, the Mathura Herakles of India, the Manunggul Jar of the Philippines, the Crown of Baekje of South Korea, The Hay Wain of the United Kingdom and the Benin Bronzes of Nigeria. The second proposed list will focus on the world's living species, such as the Komodo dragon of Indonesia, the Panda of China, the bald eagle of North American countries, the aye-aye of Madagascar, the Asiatic lion of India, the kakapo of New Zealand, and the mountain tapir of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

UNESCO and its specialized institutions issue a number of magazines.

The UNESCO Courier magazine states its mission to "promote UNESCO's ideals, maintain a platform for the dialogue between cultures and provide a forum for international debate". Since March 2006 it has been available online, with limited printed issues. Its articles express the opinions of the authors which are not necessarily the opinions of UNESCO. There was a hiatus in publishing between 2012 and 2017. In 1950, UNESCO initiated the quarterly review *Impact of Science on Society* (also known as *Impact*) to discuss the influence of science on society. The journal ceased publication in 1992. UNESCO also published Museum International Quarterly from the year 1948.

Another important globalization programme which has affected Nigerian economic development is Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). This programme was established in the eight international development goals for the year 2015 following the millennium summit of the United Nations in 2000 on the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration September,2003 "We

will spare no effort to free our fellow men, Women and children from the abject and dehumanizing Conditions of poverty to which more than a billion of them are Currently subjected".

The MDGS created a new face of direction in addressing the level of poverty that has undermined so many countries of the world .To this effect, so many societies accepted the programme as a means to escape or eradicate poverty, of which majority of those states that accepted these programme were the developing states, the so called third world countries. This development programme was championed by the World Bank and they provided guidelines, procedures, principles etc for the developments of banks in the developing countries. Most of their principles are capital intensive which the developed nations are willing to finance through the help of the IMF which is an agent of financial and economic development founded by United Nations. Their efforts and purpose of operation are contained in the Millennium Development Goals as follows.

GOAL 1: Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Reducing by half between 1990 to 2015, by proportion of people, whose income is less than one U S dollar a day, and the proportion of people, who suffer from hunger.

GOAL 2: Achieve universal primary education. Ensuring that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women; Eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education not later than 2015.

GOAL 4: Reduce child mortality rate by between 1990 and 2015, that is, the under five mortality rate.

GOAL 5: Improve maternal health; reducing by three quarters, the maternal mortality ratio between 1990 and 2015.

GOAL 6: Combat HIV /AIDS , malaria and other communicable diseases. Reducing



by half the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, by 2015 thereby reversing the spreading.

GOAL7: Ensure environmental sustainability. Integrating the principles of sustainable environmental development into member countries policies and programs, and reversing the loss of environmental resources, that is; Half

GOAL 8: Develop a global partnership for development

The MDGs have on its own positioned the developed countries, those who finance the MDGs goals, plans, and purpose as humanitarian entities that seek to develop the world and bring civilization to the entire human race through help and enlightenments.

Vision 2020 as a Developmental Programme in Nigeria

Nigeria's economy has over time being popularized in Africa. It is the one of the biggest economies in Africa in line and in contention of being the biggest over time with South Africa, Egypt, Rwanda, etc. But in the West African sub region, Nigerian economy is regarded as the biggest over the years. (<https://www.nigerianstat.ng>). Due to the population, man power, resources, natural endowment and the costal location and position of the country in the map serve as well the criteria for this growth. Upon that the country has realized lesser than it was anticipated. Several programs which are related to development have been in place and practiced in the country. Several administrations come to power with new agenda purposely to reignite the light and take the economy of the country higher to its expectation. Yet several factors which are mostly related to ecological factors have indirectly and directly cut short the plans. Some factors and ecological factors includes political sentiments, ethnic biasness, over population and lack of adequate population census commission, topography, lack or insufficient technology, low power supply, political, cultural and economic crisis, incessant and constant borrowing from other countries have over the years been an impediments to the economical development of the nation as well hinders or affects the other sectors of the

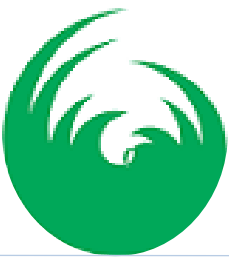
societal development in general. The history of economic stagnation, declining welfare and social instability, has undermined development for most of the years in the country.

In recent time, there are some improvements in the country's economic development which is as a result of the local production. There were reduction in importation and increment of importation tariffs as well as reduction in export charges in other to encourage local production and exportation from the country. This has helped to reduce the level of dependency of the nation on the constant importation of commodities which should have been produced locally. The level of economic improvements in the country cannot and can never be equalled to that of the industrialized nations due to the local and crude means of production. The use of hoe, machete, shovel and other cutleries in production as a result of manual labour has been a major problem of slow output in production in the country.

The lack of interest in production and constant search of white collar job have severally taken away the best and strongest brain in the country which has rendered the old and aged group to always and still in their primitive means of production since they can't cope or adapt to the modern technology in the world. These have led to the loose of labour force in the society and low production which always leads to the importation of finished and processed goods to feed the population.

Another problem of the society that affects the economical development of the nation is on high taste of foreign goods. The society has much regards on the foreign goods to the detriment of the local produced and processed goods. They see local goods as inferior to the foreign goods which are being patronized at a higher quantity. The high mass consumption of semo vita to cassava, Italian shoes, and suits to local made (Aba made). Chinese, Italian and Spanish tiles are seen as being more finished and superior to the Nigerian made tiles likewise other commodities. Lack of patronage or low patronage of Innoson motors by Nigerians especially the political lords to the patronage of the American spec cars. All this has in one way discouraged those whom had the courage and knowledge of diverging into production in the country.

Several administrations even the present administration has the intension to pursue the vision of placing the country economy among the largest economies in the world by



2020 with several policies and programs like privatization, commercialization etc.

In order to make sure that departments and organs in the country take part in the Vision programme, as well encouraging individual participation and ownership of properties as one of the major criteria for a capitalist nation especially developing nation. So many taskforces, committees and groups were formed to make sure that the purpose and plans on the ground for development are actualized with several targets on:

- a. Women.
- b. Disabled
- c. Media and communication network.
- d. Labour force
- e. Youths.

There are several organs created for the development of the Vision 2020.

1. The National Council on Vision 2020: This is the highest organ at the top of the list, they provide administrative and leadership directives to organize, direct and galvanize all the programmes, plans and purposes of the Vision which the President is the Chairman or the Head of the organ.
2. The National Steering Committee: This organ is the action plan organ with not less than 70 members from different administrative departments comprises both private and public sectors. They are charged with the authority of developing the plan of the Vision. The procedures, structures, guidelines and principles.
3. National Technical Working Group: This is the expertise group which is made up of about 20 to 25 members from both public and private sectors. Their responsibility is to undergo a study on the Vision work and give the necessary information needed for the Vision and make the needed recommendation to the groups above for implementation. They are mostly drawn from a particular field depending on the expected or the purpose of the recruitment and formation of the group. So this means that the group varies depending on the purpose or the plan action/purpose.

4. The Stakeholders Development Committee: This group includes the state governments, federal ministries, departments and agencies and some other considered organs. The bottom up approach is the major features and characteristics of the Vision this makes the stakeholders to be fully part and parcel of the plan due to the plan is made to affect the life of the masses so the various needs of the masses are mostly discussed and forwarded for deliberation by the representatives of the various societies. This makes this organ a vital member with so many responsibilities to present and deliberate on the major programme or project to embark or which are added for the Vision.

5. The Economic Management Team: This the action and the major thinking organ which comprises both the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Economic Management Team are members of the National Council and National Steering Committee this gave this organ a major recognition on the Vision. The chairman and the vice belonging to the National Council and National Steering Council help to bring that link from the bottom top to top bottom information to the various groups.

The developmental processes of the Vision and its model of operation. It is strategized into three stages which has a purpose and essence of the Vision covering a particular periods or years for the purpose of achieving the expected results easily and as well modify it in case of any purpose.

First Stage: BUILDING A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR THE VISION2008 TO 2010.

This stage has a lot to do with the recruitment of the officials and creation of the various organs.

Second Stage: ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT IN LINE WITH THE MELLENUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2011 TO 2015.

Towards the first month of 2008 the Vision 2020 set up a National Technical Working Groups.

Third Stage: EMERGING AS THE TOP 20 ECONOMY IN THE WORLD BY 2020 WHICH IS



EXTIMATED TO BE ACHIEVED FROM 2015 TO 2020.

In this stage, the NSC will project detailed important goals, mission, purpose and the expected target which the Vision is expected to meet for the purpose of achieving them with the specified period in the world twentieth economies.

USAID as another Globalization Factor

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) this is a United State Government Agency with the responsibility of aid to the foreign civilians of the world mostly on the democratic states. This Agency was established in 1961 with its headquarter at Washington DC. Their mission and vision is to eradicate poverty, promote good healthy or healthy environment by administering free vaccines to the public to combat diseases, democratize societies and end autocratic and military rule as well advance the security and prosperity of the United States. They tend to assist devastated societies as such brings to an end natural disasters and artificial disaster on earth through the support of the United Nations. Their main purpose is to aid and assist with disaster societies with disaster relief materials or funds, eradication of poverty through several programs and empowerment, and improving of economic growth of various societies, child survival in assisting with vaccines and drugs to aid child mortality and improve child birth for the survivals of the mother and child, good health facilities to reduce or eradicate disease like polio, measles, HIV/AIDS, COVID etc, they encourage healthy and good environment through conservation of the environment especially aquatic life and trees, and mostly social/economic development of the world.

Their Method of Assistance

They provide technical and financial assistance to the various societies of the world which are in there needs. They provide the assistance as aids with their field officers scattered in all developing countries which are ascribed as the third world countries for providing technical and financial aids for the above mentioned /enlisted purposes. They have their branches all over the world in providing assistance with their district chairman who serve as their representatives in the various branches. All has equal rank amid carrying the same responsibilities in their areas of jurisdiction. They control and recruit the local citizens of their host nations as staffs which as well serve as an employment mode for the host nation. Their actions are

being regulated by the United States through the direct monitoring of the host nations.

Importantly, United States provides the necessary funds needed for the operation with their technicians were necessary in other to tackle underdevelopment in various societies as aid to their economic development histories.

Other Mode of Operation of the USAID

USAID as well does not only partner with the governments of the various underdeveloped states but as well partners with both the developed or the industrialized societies and the Non Governmental Organizations(NGOs) in bringing development across the world. It as well partners with international and local NGOs, groups, network operatives, agencies as well as civil societies organizations like Human rights Activist etc in several aspects with the notion that societal needs are easily resolved by the internal factors more than the external also there is a belief system that complex socio-economic/cultural issues which are global or has to do with the general public cannot be solved without knowing the root or without the help of the local support and expert.

Below are the Groups USAID Partners with

1. Foundations

The foundations USAID partners with are privately charitable or philanthropic foundations for sharing and dissemination of information in times of needs as knowledge, expertise in tackling developmental challenges of several societies mostly the underdeveloped societies which are in severe need of development.

2. Local Organizations

It as well partners with regional organizations in the developing nations to build their capacities/economies and create development for the country in a long run. Non Governmental Organizations will as well work with USAID in various capacities which might be either directly as an entity or indirectly as a subordinate of the project of the USAID. They mostly work directly with USAID mission/vision in their respective countries, or manage programs through the local works programme if they build their strength/capacities to that purpose The groups USAID partners with most strictly be the group that are trained or are in line with their laid programmes which helps them to support capacity building and advocacy programmes that helps for healthy living, creating a better environment for civil society participation/involvements.

3. Cooperatives:



USAID as well partners and support the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in establishing cooperative organizations through its Cooperative Development Programs (CDP). It as well has the capacity to propound some programs that supports development at all fields of human development/endowment.

4. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO)

PVOs are strictly non-profit organizations that work for addressing developmental problems across the globe. They are registered entity which is firstly recognized by their host nation before they register with the USAID. After the registration processes which serve as a screening test for them to apply for fund from USAID programme or partner with USAID. It is this registration that will enable them to apply for fund if they are qualified for the fund needed for their programs example of this group is Red Cross Society which is a voluntary organization formed across the globe that help the less privileged and war devastated societies. They see to the up keep of those in severe needs at the rural area and war societies. They recruit local staffs with the USAID fund for programs.

5. International Organizations

USAID partners with international organizations for the purpose of leveraging their expertise on their programs and create resources for development aids. The essence of their partnership with the international organization is mostly to ease their burden and as well make sure that there is development across the member nations. It is easier for the USAID to discover and discuss several societal issues on a meeting or conference than to be visiting those societies. Also the several organizations has there mapped out programs which might be in line with the USAID programs so in other to articulate and carry out a unique and universal programs is ideal they partner with the global organizations. Another aspect of their involvement with the international organizations is for security and proper identification. They as well partner with regional organizations which are an off shoot of the international organization like Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Union (AU), NATO, etc

Merits of Partnering with USAID

1. Financial Benefits

USAID provides financial resources needed for tackling developmental problems across the globe. They guarantee easier access to developmental funds by the developing nations. It is said that the cost of development is high and

too much for a society to afford. And mostly the third world countries are in severe needs of these funds for assistance so partnering with the USAID makes those funds easier for them to access. Several societies are clamoring for the funds, so the best and easiest way to get the funds is through USAID because they serve as the link with the donor and the beneficiaries and as well monitors the use of the fund.

2. Technical Expertise Benefits

USAID provides the best experts and resources for addressing complex and difficult development issues. They have qualified experts deployed across the globe which they use to carry out or tackle difficult task. They possesses different technician from various fields of human endeavour. Those experts are heavily paid for their works when hired outside USAID but for easier accessibility and redeployment USAID makes that possible for the developing nations.

3. National and International Association

Working with USAID will open up so many opportunities for the country and the organization both visible, internal/local and international/global exposure to the members or the partners with the widespread national and international networking opportunities which no organization can afford to give. The international exposure in such a way that the members are now known as a global figure which most people now take as career.

4. Credibility and Reputation

Partnering with USAID will as well bring alo9ts of goodies interns of goodwill and credibility to your organizations owing to its reputation and credibility in the world at large.

5. Development in Diversity

It is one of the major reason of the establishing USAID to help in developmental programs in the global world especial those of the under developed nations.

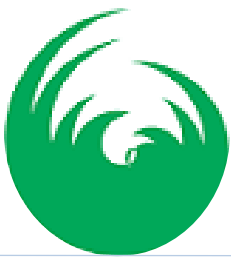
6. Academical Benefits

Enlighten and civilization of the global world through assisting academic programs. They assist educational projects in other to combat illiteracy on a targeted population especial children and adult literacy.

7. Health Assistance

Provision of health facilities and vaccines to combat diseases. Another way through which they assist the world is by provision of free medical care for both adult and children for the purpose of eradicating diseases.

8. Economical Advancements



Those nations get the advantage of economic advancement to carry out what so ever they wish to. The funds needed for development in several sectors of human endeavours. In Department for International Development (DFID) which was created by the United Kingdom to see to the administering aids overseas. The major goal of this organ is to promote a sustainable development across the globe and eliminate poverty in the world through aids and technological assistance from the United Kingdom. This organ is headed by the secretary of the state for International Development of the United Kingdom. This organ was described in 2010 report of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as international development leader in times of global crisis. It is important to note that this DFID are being funded with the tax payers money from the United Kingdom. Their main programmes cut across all sectors of human development which includes Education, Health, Social services, Water Supply and Sanitation, Government and Civil Society, Economic Sector which has to do with Infrastructure, Extraction, Production Sectors and Development Planning, Environment.

The expression that globalization advantageously favours the industrialized societies due the situation it has kept the so called developing nations. The effects of globalization on developing economies have been so bad than good and in several ways being the reason why so many countries are yet to achieve that which is called development in so doing being indebtedness to the so called colonial, core and developed countries and industrialized nations. Several factors will be exploded in this chapter to strictly analyze and discuss those effects which gives rise to the conclusion of the researcher that globalization has hindered Third World societies from achieving development. In discussing these effects, there are needs to answer the research question, and as well discuss the theoretical and practical objectives of the study as one of the tools of analysis in this work. The objectives of this study are to determine the effect of globalization on the third world countries, and so find out the essence of their under development and dependence on the industrialized countries irrespective of the friendly interaction and developmental programs that the industrialized societies are preaching to aid in development of the third world societies.

Upon the developmental projects and programs that have been going on in the country. Nigeria is still ranked among the less social economic developed nations. There is another division of the world by World Trade Organization which they have not stated the major criteria. Here they sourced from United Nations committee for developmental policies.

Furthermore, this analysis has helped to determine the positive beneficiaries of the globalization which are the developed industrialized nations that have been preaching open market operation and liberalization of markets to remove tariffs for free flow of goods and service. Let’s take a look on the amount of loans Nigeria has encored over a period of time and the debt which they are into with several countries on trying to salvage on problem or the other which has to do with development. The specified table below shows the amount of information assessment of the various continent of the world over the years using the International Telecommunication Union scale.

ESTIMATE.SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union.

	2005	2010	2017	2019
AFRICA	2%	10%	21.8%	28.2%
NORTH AMERICA	36%	49%	65.9%	77.2%
SOUTH AMERICA	10%	34%	67.7%	72.2%
ASIA	8%	26%	43.7%	51.6%
EUROPE	46%	67%	79.6%	82.5%
OCEANIA	9%	23%	43.9%	48.4%

This table helps to explain the level or the amount of information flow in the world arranged according to the seven continents of the world and in explanation we find out that there is systematic upgrading and easy assessment of information in Americans and Europe while Africa are in digression .This has affected the amount of development in the world. There is much flow of information in the developed nations and most of their citizens has first-hand information to the rest of the world it shows how technological advanced they are which makes them to be envied by the rest of the world.

As they are investigating accessing and obtaining information on the situations and the level of development in several countries it helps them to re strategize and obtain



new tactics to achieve their purpose. The giving of incentives to the best brains in the developing countries in form of aids, scholarships have been the mean strain through which the industrialized societies obtain and access information.

5.1 Summary

Globalization with all its effects caused changes in all the societies of the world which made every society to be in need for change (development). It placed every society at different levels as such causing the desire and urges to move from the present level to another. Globalization upon all the criticisms has not totally been a bad idea rather means to achieve a purpose irrespective of the side it is viewed.

From the observation, globalization is seen as a factor of suppression and imperialism of the Third World Countries taken a look at the level of economic development and dependent of Nigeria economy on the other developed economies. These and many more tends to ensure the easy flow and generating free labour, cheap resources which encourage high profit by the industrialized nations. They invent several programs which will enable them to easily penetrate the Developing societies, as well hide their inner most imperialistic plan/desire present them as if they mean good for the developing societies. If all societies/nations are independent of their development, there could not be a market for the excess products of the industrialized societies through which they dominate the world market. In other for them to ensure their dominance over the Third World nations they keep on disposing there goods, creating policies and as well giving loans and aids at times helping some societies to service debt which at a long run they will incur another outrageous debt that will be transferred to the industrialized nations.

It is said that capitalist only makes profit when their goods must have been sold and not based on the amount of goods produced or packed in the warehouse. They make sure that there products are sold which brought the need for several developmental programs and aids to the developing nations. Indifferently, some of the industrialized societies have been in one way or the other accused of sponsoring and sailing of ammunitions to the terrorist organizations which they use against mostly the developing societies. The effect of this is for the Third World Countries to constantly and continuously seeking for help at all cost mostly for security partnership, or for the purchase of

ammunitions to combat terrorism. They can never be exempted from the entire political, cultural, sociological and economical crisis in the world. Which most of this entire crisis are traced to their arms race and struggle for power and in search of market. They tend to show their power through power balancing within international system. They as well struggle to conquer/conquest that dominates and exploits which causes communal crisis that led to enslavement of societies.

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, globalization has done much harm than good to the developing nations. The good which globalization profounder or the imperialist preached was just a mere said with an interior motives which is to enslave mankind and their method was colonization and now neo colonization (indirect administration and control of political powers of the dependent societies). This gave the impetus to the use of dependency theory to analyze and discuss the effects of globalization on the developing economies using Nigeria economic history and development as a case of study. The actions and inactions of the industrialized societies have brought little development and have taken the entire nation as their own. This has kept the Third World societies into a situation of dilemma and total dependence on the technology and aids from the industrialized societies there by hindering the economic development of those nations. Upon the heavy machineries, experts and so on that have been shipping in to Nigeria over the years, yet Nigerian economy cannot and can never compete with that of their British lords upon their direct interaction and businesses, even aids inform of expertise, technology and loans. Instead of developing Nigeria keep borrowing and incurring debt upon debt from year to year, regime to regime, tenure to tenure yet they are still ready to give more to Nigeria.

5.3 Recommendations

For the purpose of emphases, three ways out of this imperialistic situation were suggested by the researcher in other to pave way for development and independence of developing societies. From the observations, I recommend that it is pertinent that those nations described as Third World countries should not accept defeat and look inwardly to see the way out since there total reliance on the developed countries coupled with their peaceful interaction and heavily importation of technologies and experts have left them to the mercy of the developed



nations. I suggest that looking inward and ending the long term marriage of the colonial/ imperialistic nations with their juice programs that does not mean good to the developing nations rather having reverse effects on them. By so doing disregarding anything that has to do with borrowing, aid and belonging to one organizations, if possible in so doing distancing themselves from those aid having the knowledge that every other societies was initially at developing stage before the era of industrialization which they the European countries are at the head.

Also there is need for the developing nations mostly Africans to join forces, integrate with in themselves to discuss issues pertaining to them without involving the giants European and industrialize Asians which will make everyone to be in contribution and master of their fortunes . I believe that it will be ideal for countries of the same economic level, region, and history etc partnering and doing business together. It will be easily negotiated while everyone will have their say and decision in the global market rather than interacting with those nations which are far ahead of them in technology that will at the end give rise to an unequal exchange as a result of imbalance in technology and currency.

Importantly, avoid comparing of different societies because every entity has its own short coming and weaknesses, and they are at the different levels of development irrespective of the situation either political, economical, social or technology wise every society were initially at the primary level using William Whitman Rostov economic development parameter. Let them not be seen as the role model or the lords of development which was what Americans assume to be “divine mandate” that they were mandated to bring development to the world and liberate mankind from poverty and ignorance through civilization.

There is need for every society to go back to their origin, by restoring their traditional political, economic, religious, cultural, social and technological system in other to end this under develop and Third World factor. Just like the East Allied Forces, Societies are to go back to restore their original identity and avoid costly way of life that is alien to them. Americans have over the years been a capitalist and democratic society which encourages individual ownership of properties under the strict watch of the democratic government through regulations of actions

with several policies and taxes. On the other hand, China, Japan and so many other Asian societies which were initially under USSR are socialist societies which encourage communal living and government ownership of properties and till date they still retain such way of life as their ideal identity. Yet they still try to persuade other nations to abide by their principles and follow their guild/history which they tagged as the best way to industrialize. America being the champion of the democratic regime tries to persuade nations to abide by their democratic system before they qualify for aid while those nations that refused to were persecuted in several ways. In doing so those societies that tries to abide by their principles are regarded as the second class/under developed and third world countries.

Finally, I wish if all those Third World Countries can come together to form a strong force against the so called core nations as well re-examine there foreign policy and embank on human/capital development which has to do with local production and consumption of local produce end free market and liberalization policies. I think this will propel and encourage the technological development of those nations and end the era of imperialism of the giant European and Asian societies.