

Globalization and Nigeria's Development Trajectory: An Analytical Assessment

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Abstract

The intellectual underpinning of globalization is that it is an engine of development. That is, if nations become active players in the global arena, they have the 'benefit' of taking advantage of development that may not be, productively, available at 'home'-comparative advantage-since nations are thought to interact for mutual benefits of one another especially in relations to the 'developed' and 'developing' countries which Nigeria is part of. Industrialization, Infrastructure and International Trade are thus considered necessary ancillaries to globalization. As nations appear fixated and interlocked on the conjectures of globalization however, recent events necessitate new and particular interrogations as basic indicators in Nigeria reveal that development has further eludes the nation, regardless of and due to, its various reforms to conform to global socioeconomic dictates. It is on the premise of this, that this paper was majorly set out to do an assessment of Globalization and its impact on the Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria; data for this study were generated through textbooks, journals, internet materials among others which is the secondary source of data. The study adopts Trade Theory by Adam Smith as analytical framework. Findings of the study reveals that globalization has brought reemergence of the importance of regions and proximity as units of economic activity, which have contributed to enhancing more investigation about cluster and innovation, on the other hand the innovativeness of firms is increasingly associated with high-tech innovative regional cluster. The paper found out that globalization has on the whole reinforced the economic marginalization of the Nigerian Economy and their dependence on few primary goods for which demand and prices are externally determined. Also, through secondary data and deep primary insights into national occurrences and global intricacies, that present and future Political Economy of Nigeria are unstable and vulnerable. The paper recommends the following among others: that first and foremost corrective action is needed to safe guard global ethics that will regulate globalization; and that Nigerian Government should see Globalization as a challenge and should find means to counter the deleterious effects of globalization.

Keywords: Globalization, Development and Underdevelopment

Introduction

Globalization can be described as a process of international integration arising from the exchange of world ideas, products, views, cultural values and innovations (Omojolaibi, Mesagan and Nsofor 2016). It is the intensification of cross-border trade and increased financial and foreign direct investment flows among nations, promoted by rapid advances in liberalization of communication and information technology (Aninat, 2002). It conjures the picture of a borderless world with greater economic integration that enhances the living

standards of people across the globe. It can further be seen as the spreading of various cultural values and experiences around the different corners of the world (Baylis and Smithm, 2001). The foregoing shows that globalization is the integration of economies worldwide through trade, flows and widespread adoption of information technologies and internet net-working. Hence, it is an increasing interconnected and inter-dependent world in international trade management, administration, communication, investment and finance.

To Ilegbinsosa (2013), economic growth is a source to advanced living standard and can be seen as a rise in the gross domestic product or gross national product of a country (GDP/GNP) over time, which ultimately leads to high income per capita. Under the Keynesian approach of national income determination, economic growth or gross domestic product (GDP) is also referred to as aggregate demand. Economic growth represents the expansion of a country's potential GDP or output. It (GDP) has remained the commonest measure of economic performance and market expansion. Market expansion is made possible through Technology, Policy Liberalization and Competition across national boundaries through globalization. This is attested to, for example by advances in computing technology, which enable traders to meet demand for financial instruments such as swaps and futures with relative ease, thus allowing them to better manage their risks. In addition, improved transportation such as the advent of containerization in land-and sea-based shipping has reduced both the handling requirements and transit time by more than two thirds.

The second force is Policy Liberalization. With this, most governments have removed barriers to trade and controls on the movement of capital and services, thereby allowing market forces to play themselves out. The third force, which is Heightened Competition, compels firms to explore new ways of increasing their efficiency, including shifting some of their activities abroad to reduce costs (UNCTAD, 2002a; United Nations Development Programme, UNDP 2016). However, not every nation is a full member of the global village. The developed countries use their competitive advantage to boost their share of world trade and finance, and so largely benefit from globalization (UNCTAD, 2003). On the other hand, underdeveloped and developing countries could be losing out as they experience a worsening of existing imbalances and distortions in the global economy (Collier and Dollar, cited in Onwuka and Eguavoen, 2007). This view is shared by Zuma (2003) who argues that the unequal distribution of political, economic and military power has meant that whilst globalization created immense opportunities of wealth for some, it has produced two contrasting global villages: one which is indeed prosperous, rich and democratic for a few who live in it, and the other, in which the majority are poor, alienated and marginalized with hardly any voice to determine their own destiny. Hence, the impact of globalization as a driver of economic growth from face valuation is inclusive without empirical validations. Over the past two decades, world output has been expanding and many countries are benefiting from increased cross-border trades and investments. Many others suffer because economic regimes are inefficiently managed, and this weakness reduces their capacity to successfully compete globally (Schneider and Enste, 2002).

International mobility of capital, resulting from advances in communications technology and liberalization of financial markets has intensified as the world economy witnesses the unleashing of market forces. Deregulation of domestic markets, their opening to competition, privatization and the retreat of the state from economic management are also features of the current global order. Several recent studies have been conducted on globalization and economic growth in Nigeria (Feridun, Olusi and Folorunso, 2006; Akor, Yongu and Akorga 2012; Okpokpo, Ifelunini and Osuyali, 2014) with mixed findings. Akor, Yongu, and Akorga (2012) concluded that Nigeria has not benefited enough from globalization owing to the undue

dependence on crude oil exports, low manufacturing exports and the underdevelopment of the domestic financial markets. Ebong, Udoh and Obafemi (2014) examined the nature of the influence globalization might have exerted on the industrial development of Nigeria over the past five decades (1960-2010) and found out that globalization had significant impacts on industrial development in Nigeria. Okpokpo, Ifelunini and Osuyali (2014) found that globalization had no significant impact on non-oil export within the period of 1970 -2011. To determine the effect of globalization on economic growth after this year period, this paper investigated the long-run and causal relationship between globalization and economic growth in Nigeria; as well as expands the scope of existing literature by examining the impact of globalization on economic growth while emphasizing the peculiarities of the Nigerian economy.

The thematic of this paper majorly, is to find out and show how globalization had impacted on Nigeria's Socio-Economic Development. The effects of globalization can be seen on the socio-economic development of several underdeveloped countries, Nigeria inclusive. Many highly globalized developing countries have not been able to profit from globalization and are still facing the same problems they have been facing for many decades. Western organizations have over the years increased their commitments in developing countries due to this being more profitable for them. One reason is due to the large quantity of resources found in these parts of the world. However, looking at the current situation in Nigeria and indeed Africa, it's commonly believed that socio-economic development has not attained the results which one would have hoped for despite the high degree of trade openness. For decades, Nigeria/Africa has been experiencing disappointing performances in terms of socio-economic development. As a result, there is no improvement in terms of reduction of poverty level. In the era of globalization, it is believed by many developed nations that market openness is the only way to solve the problem of poverty and under-development. The essence of globalization is to move the economy towards external liberation, focusing on market-oriented economic system, export-led strategy and stabilization of the economy (Khor, 2001).

Basic Features of Globalization

Like every other phenomenon, globalization has certain features that make it distinctive. Khor (2003, p.32) identifies these features to include trans-nationalization, globalization of policy making, integration of markets, increase importance of private flows and foreign direct investment; and advances in telecommunication, transport and information. Kwanashie and Nzekwu (1999) have further identified the upsurge of trade and changing trade linkages, changes in the movement of labour, increasing democratization and drive for good governance, cultural integration and social orientation, among others, as features of globalization. Aluko (2001, p.45) summarizes the main features of globalization as the promotion of free markets, promotion of industrial initiative, promotion of private enterprises and ruthless composition in a credo. According to him, the logic of the 'survival of the fittest' that was prevalent in the late 18th and 19th century has once again become the norm of success of capitalist dominance in the era of globalization. That is why in this paper, we discussed few aspects of features of the globalization process in order to identify the forces propelling the phenomenon of globalization.

- (i) **Trans-Nationalism:** It implies the concentration and monopolization of economic resources and power by transnational corporations and by global financial firms and funds. According to Khor (2003, p.32) this process entails fewer and fewer transnational corporations gaining a large and rapidly increasing proportion and market shares. It has also led to a situation where a multinational company which used

- to dominate the market of a single product now typically produces or trades in an increasing multitude of products or services and even sectors.
- (ii) Globalization of Policy Making: This involves the taking over of the policy making mechanism of the various nation-states by international agencies and institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These institutions make policies that include economic, cultural, political and technological issues. The take-over of policy making by these institutions as agencies had ultimately led to the erosion of national sovereignty and narrowed the ability of governments and the people of these countries in making choices from options in economic, social, political and cultural policies (Orshi 2004, p.21). The effect of this has been on most developing countries which have seen their independent policy making capacities eroded and have to adopt policies offered by these agencies or institutions even when such policies/decisions are detrimental to their development. A case in point can be seen in the development policies, or programmes offered to developing countries of Africa by the World Bank and IMF (International Monetary Fund) such as Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), trade liberalization, privatization, among others, as political and economic conditionalities for attracting foreign aid and direct foreign investment flows into their economies.
 - (iii) Integration of the entire world into an information and communication network to the extent that, a global village has been created such that the constraints of geography on social, political and cultural relationship have greatly receded.

Above all, globalization in the contemporary world is therefore characterized by object in motion - they include ideas and ideologies, people and goods, images and messages, technologies and techniques. It is a world of flows. It is also a world of structure and organization. Globalization is not a single unified phenomenon but a syndrome of processes and activation, which embody a set of ideas and policy framework organized around the global division of labour and power. It has promoted interactions and rise in trans-national flows, transforming the whole world into a single space. It has also led to intensification of worldwide social relations, which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events from distant points on the globe. The driving forces therefore, of globalization are international agencies and institutions (World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Trade Organization (WTO), and transnational corporations), (Khor, 2003).

The Concept of Socio-Economic Development

Socio-Economic development is a process that seeks to identify both the social and the economic needs within a community; and seek to create strategies that will address those needs in ways that are practical and in the best interests of the community over the long run. The general idea is to find ways to improve the standard of living within the area while also making sure the local economy is healthy and capable of sustaining the population present in the area. Economic development occurs in neighborhoods in metropolitan areas, sections of smaller cities and towns, and even in rural settings (Martin., 2019). There are a number of factors that must be considered as part of any socio-economic development effort. Understanding the current circumstances that prevail in the area is the first step toward regional development. By assessing the potential of human capital in the area, allowing for the current unemployment rate and when laws and regulations are currently in place that may be impeding the introduction of new industry into the area, it is possible to begin developing a plan that will ultimately mean

more jobs, stable employment for more households, and more money flowing through the local economy (Hellmich and Simon, 2015).

Along with finding ways to stabilize the economy and create more jobs, socio-economic development also considers the availability of essential services within the area. This includes the presence of schools and colleges to teach children and prepare young people for careers. Attracting services such as medical practitioners and health facilities to the area is also important. Creating and maintaining a viable law enforcement agency that helps to maintain peace, order and protect citizens is also very important to the task. Doing so helps to make the community more desirable and helps to minimize the possibility of people leaving to seek those same services elsewhere or abroad as seen and witnessed in most underdeveloped and developing countries.

Typically, socio-economic development involves making changes in current laws and regulations in order to attract new growth and enhance the standard of living for local residents. Changes in laws can make it easier for new industries to move into the area and offer employment at equitable wages. This in-turn can aid in motivating the creation of more services that citizens can enjoy, allowing the area to prosper. With the right type of motivation and improvements to the infrastructure, residents are not tempted to move away in order to earn a living or enjoy desirable services, and there is a good chance more people will move into the area and provide further stimulation for the local economy. While there is no one right way to pursue socio-economic development, the process is essential to preventing decline and the eventual extinction of a community (Hellmich and Simon 2015).

Theoretical Framework

This paper adopted **Trade Theory** propounded by Adam Smith and David Ricardo (1916). Global trade was first started by mercantilists in early 16th century. They were engaged mainly in commercial activities in order to attain favorable balance of trade. Looking at the present developments in the world economies, it has been proven that it is impossible for countries to separate or isolate themselves in a rapidly integrating world. Globalization has come to stay. Trade theory has explained a great deal of the phenomenon that has overwhelmed the world. Over the past decade, globalization has been a pervasive trend in almost all economies. The world economy is becoming increasingly interdependent, deepening and intensifying international linkages, most notably in trade. The trade theorist advanced the thesis that trade was essential for the growth of nations. Global industrial restructuring in the 1990s was characterized by the increasing specialization of firms and their extensive outsourcing and networking strategies. Heightened global competition, growing technological complexities and evolving markets and consumer tastes are driving restructuring of firms of all sizes. The trend towards downsizing and focusing on core competencies is accompanied by growing alliances, mergers and other types of business networks with foreign partners.

By application, globalization has changed the natures and qualities of the different economic dimensions of many nations of the world especially the third world countries drawing from their experiences with their colonial masters. It has in a way influenced their trade pattern, which is the mode of exchange of goods and services among countries. It has influenced countries finances involved. The exchange of assets or financial instruments among countries. The aids granted, that are usually given in form of transfer of loans and grants among countries, as well as technical assistance for capacity building, likewise, is the migration of persons

between countries either temporarily or permanently to seek education and employment or to escape.

Globalization and Nigeria's Socio-Economic Development: The Nexus

Globalization is a very uneven process with unequal distribution of its benefits and losses. This imbalance leads to polarization between the developed countries that gain, and the developing countries that lose out (Obadan, 2001). In this regard, the place of Nigeria in the globalization agenda requires some in-depth study. To begin with, Nigeria is economically weak due to inadequate domestic economic capacity and social infrastructure needed to boost the country's productivity, growth and competitiveness. Secondly, the economy is made weaker by monoculture dependency and unfavorable terms of trade in its export trade as well as excruciating debt and debt service burdens. And thirdly, before 1986, economic regimes were regulated and the country pursued expansionary fiscal and monetary policies in its development efforts (Obadan, 1998). These problems were exacerbated by political instability and corruption. As a result, investment choices were distorted, which eroded the confidence especially of foreign investors. Following the globalization trend, Nigeria has been liberalizing its economy. But the real sectors have had to function under conditions of unstable macroeconomic management, inadequate technology and credit facilities. These have proved to be an obstacle to strengthening the productive base, especially of agriculture and industry, in order to make them export-oriented. Thus, in spite of the openness of the economy, external trade performance has not been encouraging.

A study by Onwuka and Eguaveon (2003) shows that oil exports dominate Nigeria's foreign trade by 80 per cent. Food, agricultural raw materials and manufactures accounted for only 1 per cent of total export in 1990, but this fell to 0 per cent in 2000. In between that period, the country never exported ores and metals (World Bank, 2002). As a monoculture exporter, over 80 per cent of Nigeria's exports are made up of crude petroleum. But instability in the world oil market sometimes negatively affects oil exports, leading in such circumstances to declines in foreign exchange earnings. This partly explains the country's recourse to external funding in order to meet its development challenges.

But external borrowing exposes Nigeria to indebtedness, which reached 29.8 billion dollars in 2002. The servicing of this debt depleted the national treasury by 1.2 billion dollars out of 10.7 billion dollars foreign exchange earned that year (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2002). Even more worrisome is the ratio of this debt to gross domestic product (GDP) and export earnings. In 1985, the total debt stock was 710 billion naira, which corresponded to 1 per cent and 6 per cent of GDP and export earnings respectively. In 2001, the country's external debt had risen to 3.2 trillion naira, which was 56 per cent of GDP and 633 per cent of export earnings (Jelilov, 2015).

Financial market liberalization also exposes the country to volatility and shocks. Yet, access to credits is granted to the country under strict conditionality. Moreover, the shortfalls in servicing Nigeria's debt have led Export Credit Guarantee Agencies (ECGA) to suspend insurance cover for export of goods, services and investment to the country. Nigerian importers are also required to provide 100 per cent cover for all their order. As such, they are placed at competitive disadvantage to those who have access to ECGA covers and import credit facilities (Debt Management Office, 2001). This situation exacerbates the pains of the external debt and hampers the inflow of foreign resources needed for the stimulation of investment and growth.

In discussing globalization through Nigerians development two issues deserve consideration. The first relates to the Washington consensus and the second concerns the wisdom of opening the economy to international monopoly capitalism. In addressing these issues, we observe that the IMF/World Bank and their Western collaborators are satisfied with the peripheral role of Nigeria as an exporter of raw materials especially crude petroleum, and importer of manufactured goods from the west in this connection. Stewart (2002) maintains that the capitalist needs to sustain the import capacity of peripheral economies in order to facilitate continued production and maximize profits at the center, this explains why in the periphery countries raw materials exports are encouraged. In that event foreign exchange receipts are low; this makes external loan contraction inevitable for social and economic development. Nigeria is so exception to this rule. But then, contracted debts due for repayment, which the country cannot actually pay are only being continued reprogrammed, not written off because off their continued servicing helps to maintain financial stability at the center. At the moment the role of Nigeria in the global economy is being the exporter of raw materials, especially crude oil, and importer of finished goods from the West.

According to Onwuka and Eguavoen globalization can be of immense benefit to Nigeria and so could help the country's development. The enabling framework would include measures to ensure the entry of Nigeria's non-oil exports into the core markets without discrimination. In this regard, the diversification of domestic production is imperative. The unsustainable debt, which weighs the country down economically also needs to be tackled with faster and deeper debt relief by developed nations, while expanded development cooperation with them would strengthen the productive base of the Nigerian economy. The international financial architecture also requires to be broadening and deepening through global solidarity that would see increased inflows of foreign investments into the country. If this is well accomplished, globalization would contribute to enhancing the living standards of Nigerians as the country joins the League of Nations enjoying the benefits of that process (Ameh, 2012).

Impact of Globalization on Nigeria's Socio- Economic Development.

Since economic globalization mean the practice of economic agents (business enterprises, banks, and finance companies) working in different countries and serving the world market without a prevailing national base. These agents change their location between national territories on the basis of opportunities for growth and profit, and they grow not because they are supported or protected by the nation-state but through their own efforts (Gaburro, O'Boyle, 2003, p.97 and Nwokah, 2008). They carry out their economic affairs as if the boundaries which define the nation- state do not exist. Gaburro and O'Boyle (2003) observe that within economics, there are two perspectives regarding globalization. On one ground the discourse in terms of the mainstream economics way of thinking which is widely embraced by Western academic economists.

The other perspective, which most definitely is a minority view within economics, addresses globalization in terms of the personalist economics way of thinking. They argue that the first perspective regards itself as entirely value-free even though its own hard-core premises originate in the philosophies of individualism and utilitarianism. The second perspective according to (Gaburro and O'Boyle, 2003), originates in the philosophy of personalism, finds no fault with being value-laden because in the final analysis there is no other way to proceed in evaluating the economic globalization that is by definition a value-laden task. Thus, according to Audretsch (2003), globalization has brought two important developments.

The first is related to the reemergence of the importance of regions and proximity as units of

economic activity, which have contributed to enhance more investigation about clusters and innovation. On the other hand, the innovativeness of firms is increasingly associated with high-tech innovative regional clusters. Awuah and Amal (2009) argue that the result of this association between innovation and regional proximity is related to a strong linkage between the competitiveness of firms and regions, which induce the policy makers to adopt more intensively a strategic management of regions as a response to the risks of changes in the production location: at the heart of the strategic management of placement has been the development and enhancement of factors of production that cannot be transferred across geographic space at low cost – principally, although not exclusively, knowledge and ideas (Audre Tesch, 2003, p. 16).

Impact of Globalization on Human Development

Simplice (2013, p.216) outlined and discussed some positive impacts of globalization on human development. He argues that better education harnesses the benefits of globalization; education and training become a priority (Lai, 2003). Increased quality of life through product availability: as in recent years countries that have opened their economies have experienced more poverty reduction (Dollar, 2001). Improvement in GDP: because the redistribution of resources increased overall employment and income distribution: trade liberalization has a direct impact on the employment scenario and wage condition of a country (Rabbanee, 2010).

Adopting Wood (1991) he argues that globalization could help in the Improvement of Human Development Index and Gender Equality. Simplice (2013) went further to argue that globalization could also be an inhibitor of human development in the following dimensions: Reduction in government revenue: developing countries incur substantial reduction in revenue from tariffs compared to developed countries (Rabbanee et al., 2010, p. 4). Negative impact on agriculture: since most developing countries are largely dependent on agriculture, but highly subsidized and mechanized agricultural produce from developed countries greatly hampers the domestic agricultural industry. Trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): IPR provisions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) leads to the transfer of billions of dollars in royalties and licensing fees from developing to high income countries (Weibrot and Baker, 2002). Food security and impact on peasants: with farmers facing a situation where the cost of agricultural inputs is much higher than the actual returns they get from their production. Moreover, developing countries are flooded with cheap and highly subsidized Western agricultural imports and their agrarian economy is slowly being thrown out of gear.

Regional Proximity

Globalization has brought two important developments. The first is related to the re-emergence of the importance of regions and proximity as units of economic activity, which have contributed to enhance more investigation about clusters and innovation on the other hand, the innovativeness of firms is increasingly associated with high tech innovative regional clusters (Audretsch, 2003).

Furthermore, globalization has led to the implementation of the neo-liberal policies that has affected human development in countries in the South particularly African countries and Nigeria inclusive. For instance, the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in Nigeria has worsened poverty. Utume (2014, p.116) succinctly captures the negative impact of SAP thus:

typical of the kind of leadership we have referred to Babangida had more confidence in the foreign advisers than what Nigerians said in the public debate called by his government. Thus, Nigerians leadership was once again manifesting the kind of gullibility that results from intellectual deficiency, a poor sense of mission, and a lack of governance vision. Obasanjo's leadership in the fourth republic did not diminish this factor. The manner in which he appeared to embrace the neo-liberal agenda sometimes sets one thinking about whether or not he regretted his economic nationalism, which he had shown in his first coming after the death of General Murtala Mohammed. In order to 'reintegrate' Nigeria into the world community, Nigeria now not only accepted privatization and commercialization but also advocate them as if they were indigenous programmes.

The social implication of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) was the massive poverty that Nigerians were subjected to experience. Many poor Nigerians have moved from highway and urban robbery to being political thugs, kidnappers, bandits, terrorists and mercenary militiamen. They operate on the orders of their master of the moment. And every social value has been destroyed to make way for materialism. Nobody questions how wealth is made, by whomever in this part of our clime 'Wealth without Work'. With such developments, energy is not directed at production, and the economy suffers. The current President Bola Tinubu led federal government policy of subsidy removal is another illustration of the imposition of Western policy in the country.

Furthermore, globalization has produced more domestic losers than winners in Nigeria, at least in the short run, and it also diminishes the ability of states like Nigeria to compensate the losers financially. Domestic producers that cannot compete internationally lose out to more economic openness. Governments that want to compensate these losers now confront the footloose capital that shrinks the tax base and penalizes deficit spending. Consequently, the Nigerian governments reduced the scope of welfare programmes. The pain is increasingly felt by the poor, who have created untold hardship for Nigerians. The result is rising income inequality and class polarization, which serve to weaken democracy (Utume, 2014).

In its contemporary form, globalization is driven by a variety of forces. These are financial or the flow of financial resources, economic with particular reference to the flow of goods and services and to a very limited extent, information, communication and technology, spread culture from one corner to the world to the other, and the global diffusion of religious ideas as well as ideologies other aspects that are unique to the present form of globalization are the Americanization of the world. The propagation of a universal paradigm for economic and political development, and the dominance of unilateralism as a way of conducting international relations. Globalization has therefore increasingly taken the appearance of the transformation of the international system from a bipolar or bipolar system to an imperial system under or bipolar system to an imperial system under American hegemony. Within this system, decisions and outcomes are largely the result of American universalism.

Challenges of Globalization in Africa and Indeed Nigeria

Economically, globalization has on the whole, reinforced the economic marginalization of African economies and their dependence on a few primary goods for which demand are prices are externally determined (Onimode, 2003). This has, in turn, accentuated poverty and economic inequality as well as the ability of the vast number of Africans to participate meaningfully in the social and political life of their countries. Economic and social stagnation has also triggered a substantial brain drain from Africa, further weakening the ability of African

countries to manage the economics efficiently and effectively. As a result of the cultural domination from outside that goes with globalization, African countries are rapidly losing their cultural identity and therefore their ability to interact with other cultures on an equal and autonomous basis, borrowing from other cultures only those aspects that meet its requirements and needs.

In a nutshell, while the scientific and technological forces unleashed by globalization have facilitated to some extent access by Africans and indeed Nigeria to advance technology and information, this has been at the expense of stultifying the indigenous development of technology and distorting patterns of production in Africa, notably by utilizing capital as against labor intensive methods of production, which in turn increases unemployment and poverty.

Prospects of Globalization on the Africa and Indeed Nigeria's Economy

Globalization has allowed for welcoming foreign investors which has helped in providing resources capital and technology that will support economic development, Increased globalization of financial markets, Increased power and influence of emerging markets and economies, Increased customer demands and access to competing products and services. Some analysts still insist that globalization is modernization which has brought positive impacts such as increased technological innovation and application like Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which provides us with modern information gadgets such as electronic-mail, electronic money transfer including on line bank transfer, smart phones transfer (USSD) including World Wide Web (WWW) to send and source for information, google engine, facebook, twitter among others. There is no doubt that these systems have enhanced and is still enhancing business fortunes and human interactions around the country and even in the entire continent.

Summary and Concluding Remark

This study examines the impact of globalization on the socio-economic development of Nigeria, the study used qualitative research data, which were generated through textbook, journals, internet materials among others, trade theory was adopted as analytical framework by Adam Smith and David Ricardo (1916). Findings of the study reveals that the major area at which globalization impacted more in the socio-economic space of both Nigeria public and private sectors is on the development of skills, knowledge and attitudes of employees. Employees who are more focused on effects of globalization tend to improve much on skill acquisition, improvement in knowledge and enhancement in work attitudes. Also, the study identify the challenges of globalization on socio-economic development in Nigeria which include: cultural domination from outside, that goes with globalization, African Countries are rapidly losing their cultural identities and therefore their ability to interact with other cultures on an equal and autonomous basis, borrowing from other cultures only those aspects that meet its requirements and needs and, while the scientific and technological forces unleashed by globalization have facilitated to some extent access by Africans to advanced technology and information, this has been at the expense of stultifying the indigenous development of technology and distorting patterns of production in Africa, notably by utilizing capital as against labor intensive methods of production, which in turn increases unemployment and poverty.

Since study deals with the concept of globalization and Nigeria's socio-economic development, the opportunities opened by globalization to Nigeria and identifies the problem and tension posed. The merit of globalization for Nigeria lies in the capacity for wealth creation through export-led growth and the benefit of expanded international trade of goods, services, and access

to new products and designed in the global markets. However, it has been observed that globalization, despite the opportunities provided, is associated with serious problem that has to be managed in appropriate ways using appropriate fiscal policies.

Globalization gives rise to macro-economy instability that had characterized Nigeria government. This problem shows that Nigerian economic development may remain only a dream and difficult to actualize. A highly globalize and integrated financial market spread rapidly across countries financial shocks and loss of confidence that affect exchange rate, interest rate, assets prices with the resultant effect on output and employment and ultimately adverse social effects.

The Way Forward

It is therefore, suggested by Annan (2000), that if globalization is to succeed, it must improve the life of every inhabitant of global neighborhood without excluding Nigerians. Furthermore, for globalization to succeed it must also deliver right no less than riches and provides social justice and equity no less than economic prosperity and enhanced communication. This is why Yakubu (1999) observes that much as we are enthused about then technological and economic wonder of globalization, we must not as Nigerians, forget that vast areas of our continent still remain excluded and invisible. In spite of globalization for example, Africa is the only continent, according to Yakubu (1999), in which poverty has increased since the 1970s, and in which government use up 70% of their GNP to service debts. Economic globalization should not be driven by desire to make money. This is because profit motive rarely takes into account the poor and the disadvantage or the long-term need of the planet. The global economy should be regulated and should not be dominated by corporations that recognize money as their only value. It should be noted that unregulated global economy is inherently unstable. Also, an unregulated economy dominated by corporation having the desire to make profit will only increase poverty.

Collective action is needed to safeguard global ethic that will regulate globalization. Nigerian government should see globalization as a challenge and should find means to counter the deleterious effects of globalization. Foreign direct investment had an inverse relationship with economic growth in Nigeria. Therefore, the federal government needs to improve on its FDI policies that would promote gross domestic product per capita.

External debt from international organizations, clubs and multinationals should always be serviced as at when due to avoid pilling debt burden that crowds out the nations' income. Trade policies need to be formulated to enhance the competitiveness of her basic industries, support local manufacturing and increase nation's chances of increased gross domestic product per capita. That enabling environment should be created to attract more foreign direct investment seeing that according to our study it has greatly impacted on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) positively. Example is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), that has boosted the Nigerian economy to large extent.

That the need for the diversification of the economy from a mono and oil dependent economy should not only be paid lip-service to: rather it should be developed into a policy framework for implementation and execution so as to broaden and develop other key sectors of the Nigerian economy like industrial, agriculture, mining, among others.

That those goods that are been produced by local industries need for value re-orientation so as to discourage amongst the citizens the desire for foreign made goods at the expense of locally

made ones. In order for the country to fully benefit from globalization, there is a need for stronger institutions and sound policies to facilitate international trade. There also needs to be improvement in infrastructure (roads, electricity among others). Security of the country as it will bring more foreign direct investment.

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