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Edited by
Barnes Anger
Shishi Zhema
Ochoga Edwin Ochoga

Readings in International Relations

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DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to Arc. Sonny S. T. Echono, fnia, the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Education, for his passionate interest in human capital development

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CHAPTER TWELVE

RETHINKING NIGERIA'S EXPERIENCE IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Orji Boniface Ifeanyi and Odeigah Theresa Nfam

Introduction

The World has become a much smaller place where interaction between different countries has led to a situation where a country's socio-political and economy development are not only in the hands of the ruling government but is highly influenced by other factors and power outside her geographical territory. This process has been termed "Globalization". An early description of globalization was penned down by the founder of the Bible Student Movement, Charles Tase Russell who coined the term "Corporate Giants" in 1897. After the World War 11, the term began to be widely used by economists and other social scientists. However, in the 1960's and 1970's scholars of the process used the word "Internationalization of economics". Robin, in 1971 observed that, the period since 1950 has been characterized by major increase in the "internationalization of economics in the form of trade, investment and finance capital". (Murray, 2003). Later in the 1980s, the term had a widespread use in mainstream press and nonetheless became a subject of unending debate, spurring diverse interpretations and meanings. The current issues of globalization are based on policy making and implementation with its concomitant outcomes of liberalization of finance, trade and investment. Globalization has been facilitated with the dynamism and rapid developments in information communication technology and modernized transportation modes that have created the platform of making the world a global community.

Globalization has acquired considerable emotive force (Dunn, 1980) while some regard it as a process that is beneficial, a key to future world economic development that is inevitable and irreversible. Others view it with hostility and fear, believing that it increases inequality within and between nations. The later, detrimental school of thought, believes that globalization threatens employment, living standards and thwarts

social progress as is been witnessed in African countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast among others. This school believes that globalization hinders development in most of the African countries. In whatever way one looks at globalization, the results of human innovation and technological process have advanced to stage whereby the world has become a global village.

It is against this background of the present realities of world integration, that this chapter tried to examine the consequences of the lack of political and economic will on the side of the Nigerian government to significantly contribute in global policy making and implementation. The resilient attitude of the first world countries to hold tenaciously to the core issues of policy making and implementation is a common feature of globalization. While globalization has become an irreversible fact of life with accompanied gains and pains, Nigeria is not only at a disadvantaged position but may remain so until it takes deliberate and sincere effort by looking in-ward for the radicalization and domestication of its socio-economic policies as was witnessed in the Asian South- East countries. However, this is dependent on the kind of leadership the nation is bequeathed with.

It becomes necessary to discuss the impact of globalization on the development and existence of Nigeria in a globalized world. What are the consequences of globalization for Nigeria which has similar economic, political, socio-cultural, and technological configurations like other third world countries? These and some other issues are what this chapter has set out to discuss in full detail.

Concept of Globalization

Globalization as a concept does not subject itself to easy interpretation or meaning. This is because various authors from different perspectives have defined it in different ways. It is thus a mark of disputation to find various words used for globalization such as globalism, global village, integration, post-industrialization, network society, and internalization. However, it is possible to pin down areas of convergence among various interpretations given to the subject matter of globalization.

Globalization is the free movement of goods, services and people across

the world. Economically, globalization is the process of integration of the national economies into the emergent international division of labour. It is the triumph of democracy, liberalism and capitalism overall other ideologies and state crafts" (Gill, 1990). The current focus of economic globalization is the elimination of national borders. In the economically advanced countries, however, these structures were prominent in market capitalism, making it palatable and acceptable (Ruggie, 1998).

Globalization initiates easy movement of the factors of production, goods, services, information and technology, same for the treatment of foreign goods, services, technology together with structural changes in production and employment according to the preference of multinational companies (MNCs). As a result, globalization makes the role of the state to diminish, increases cross border economic interdependence, integrates financial market, rapids the movement of information technology, dominates national policy choice and derives a common culture. Thus, the consequences of globalization policies in the developing nations are consequential (Sharma, 2011).

Globalization reflects technological advances that have made it easier and quicker to carryout international transaction-trade and financial flows, Foreign Direct Investment and cross-border financial flow. (Aluho, 2004) It is an extension beyond national borders of the same market forces that have operated for centuries at all levels of human economic activity. It has the tendency towards a world-wide investment, environment and the integration of national markets. (Orhunger and Igbo, 2004). According to Fischer, globalization is a process by which nationality becomes increasingly irrelevant in global production and consumption. (Fischer, 2001).

Arguing in the same direction, Musa sees globalization as the movement towards markets or policies that transcends national boundaries. (Musa, 2000) Globalization is also considered by Mc Michael as the accelerating trend that is creating greater access and exposure to opportunities, values and products while also increasing world social and environmental destruction. (Mc Michael, 2000). The International Monetary Fund sees globalization as increasing

integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows, movement of people (labour) and knowledge (technology) across international borders, thus turning the world into a global village. (Orhunger and Igbo, 2004).

Cultural Globalization is aimed at the universal homogenization of ideas, cultures, values and even life styles as the deterritorization and villagization of the world in which one culture is witnessed all over the world. Examples are the icons of popular culture like Coca-Cola, Blue Jeans, Rock Music, Walk-Man e.t.c. Added to all these is Hollywood, Nollywood, Music, Japanese organisational techniques. (Orhunger and Igbo, 2004). Others see this as a process that has the potential to influence political economic and social life as well as cultural values in a significant way as the whole world is now shrinking into a Global village manifesting in issues like music, movies, dressing etc.

Weber closely associated globalization with the concepts of capitalist economy in its advanced stages which involves a concentration of capital and production in such a way that the competitive market is placed in its basic branches by a monopolistic one, where the consequences of imperialism rest to dependent economies and nations were the integration of the latter into international market (Adejo 2003). Imperialism on the other hand, tends to restrict the economic growth of backward countries such as Nigeria to mineral and agricultural sections in order to assure raw materials for the advanced capitalist nations in their drive for further industrialization. Thus, the globalization process seeks to stabilize capitalism through global economic management. Globalization therefore allows an analogous and related view of a particular institutional form of capitalism. In supporting the above view, Nayyar argued that globalization mainly benefits the developed world and a few of the developing counties.

Dimensions of Globalization

There are several dimensions of globalization as identified by Egwu (2012), which include; economic, political, technological, ideological, biological, socio-cultural and religious.

Economic Globalization: Business activities are now carried out at a

worldwide level which is facilitated by the expansion of the operations of numerous firms into overseas markets. They utilize resources of economically viable countries and transform them into finished goods which are sold at reasonable profit margin. The features of economic globalization are:

- The emergence of a global common market based on freedom of exchange of goods, services and capital.
- The emergence of a global financial worldwide production market, and better access to external financing for borrowers on an international level. This has been facilitated by a Global Financial System (GFS) such as the IMF, World Bank, World Trade Organization and Bank for International Settlements, national agencies and government departments.
- The emergence of an international system fraught with survival of the fittest competition. The global job market is decentralized, fragmented, unstructured and driven by economic forces of supply and demand on an international scale.
- The emergence of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) that are the driving force of globalization that have long been active across national frontiers and at one time or the other held national economies to ransom and or the other had always been in control of the world economy (Adewunmi, 2004). Such companies include Unilever, UAC, PZ, etc. (Egwu: 2012).

Political Globalization: A major feature of political globalization is the creation of a world government- The United Nations Organization (UNO) under the auspices of the world powers spearheaded by the United States. Moghadam (2005) states that political globalization refers to "an increasing trend towards multilateralism (in which the United Nations plays a key role), towards an emerging transnational state apparatus; and towards the emergence of national and international non-governmental organizations that acts as watchdogs over governments and have increased their activities and influence". This apparatus regulates the relationships among national governments and guarantees the rights arising from other types of globalization (Egwu: 2012).

Technological Globalization: Technology is a prime driver of

the MNCs in the technologically advanced countries. As a result, the formal sector of the economy experiences displacement effect, price effect, capital intensity effect, income inequality effect, lag of social security effect, local governance effect and social effect. In the similar way, the informal sector of the economy experiences delinking effect, capital flight effect and small cottage industries effect (Kim, 2000). As a result of that, Nigerian state runs a fragile and dependent economy. The released figures on the performance of foreign trade between 2006 and 2010 by the National Bureau of Statistics corroborates this assertion.

Table 1: Value of Nigeria Foreign Trade and Visible Balance

Year	Merchandise	Total	Visible
	Imports (C.I.F)	**Exports (F.O.B)**	**Balance**
2006	2,922,248.46	7,555,141.32	4,632,892.86
2007	4,127,689.93	6,881,501.33	2,753,811.39
2008	3,299,096.62	9,568,949.24	6,269,852.62
2009	5,047,868.6	7,434,543.9	2,386,675.3
2010	6,648,525.89	13,009,905.70	6,361,379.82

Source: National Bureau of Statistics - Foreign Trade Statistics (2015)

Globalization effect on Nigeria has encouraged illicit trade in drugs, terrorism, crime, rapid spread of diseases, prostitutions, pornography, human/female smuggling, dumping of dangerous waste and depletion of the environment by unscrupulous entrepreneurs (Mendell, 2003). Globalization has facilitated "brain drain" in Nigeria thus reducing further her human capacity. The economic loss of sovereignty and the processes of negative globalization must be overcome by means of positive globalization. This, however, requires the creation of new instruments of regulation.

Though globalization have brought Nigerian people and other countries closer and increased their mutual interdependence with higher flow of trade, technologies information and investments fuelling economic progress and creating vast opportunities for human progress, but such progress as enlarged opportunities and interdependence has been quite unbalanced, unequal and unmanaged because of lack of shared values, shared benefits and shared concerns towards those who are marginalized and left behind.

Indeed, globalization seems to be more fruitful to the advanced countries and it is ineffective in solving the fundamental problems of Nigeria and the third world countries. It is clear that globalization and liberalization are unable to solve the fundamental problems of the developing nations such as massive poverty, increasing unemployment and underemployment, lack of social and economic overheads, widespread and multidimensional human deprivations, hunger, social tension, increasing inequality, dislocations of millions of people and so on.

A gleaned analysis shows that, globalization has certain advantages for Nigeria such as enhanced economic processes, technological developments, political influences, health systems, social and natural environment factors. Globalization has created new opportunities for Nigeria in the area of technology transfer and it also holds a great promise for greater opportunities to access developed countries markets, growth and improved productivity and living standards. However, it is not true that all effects of this phenomenon are positive for Nigeria. This is because, globalization has also brought up new challenges such as, environmental deterioration, instability in commercial and financial markets, increased inequity across and within nations (Williamson, 2000).

Furthermore, the growth in the communication between the individuals and the companies in the world helps to raise free trade between countries and this has led to the growth of the economy. However, globalization has many economy and trade advantages in the developing countries, we must also note the many disadvantages that globalization has created for the poor countries. One reason globalization increases the inequality between the rich and poor, is that the benefits of globalization is not universal; the rich are getting richer and the poor are becoming poorer. Many developing countries do benefit from globalization but then again, many of such nations do lag behind." In the past two decades, China and India have grown faster than the already rich nations. However, continents like Africa still have the highest poverty rates, in fact, the rural areas of China which do not tap on global markets also suffer greatly from such high poverty (Vandenbroucke, 1995). On the other hand, developed countries set up

their companies and industries to the developing nations to take advantage of their low wages and thus causing pollution in countries with poor regulatory guidelines. Furthermore, setting up companies and factories in the developing nations by developed countries affect negatively the economy of the developed countries and increase unemployment.

According to the World Bank (2004) "with globalization, more than 85 percent of the world's population can expect to live for at least sixty years and this is actually twice as long as the average life expectancy 100 years ago". In addition, globalization helped doctors and scientists to discover appropriate medicines to fight these deadly diseases. By globalization, there are many international organizations, such as, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), World Health Organization (WHO) and UNESCO, trying to eliminate illiteracy and deadly diseases in the world and save life. In spite of these positive effects of globalization to the education and health sectors in the developing countries, globalization could have negative impacts also in these fields; globalization facilitates the spread of new diseases in developing nations by travellers between countries. Due to increased trade and travel, many diseases like HIV/ADIS, Ebola, Swine Flu, Bird Flu and many plant diseases, are facilitated across borders, from developed nations to the developing ones. This influences negatively the living standards and life expectancy in these countries. A good example is the introduction of Ebola disease into Nigeria in 2014 by a flight passenger travelling from Sierra Lone to USA and had to stop in Nigeria to get medical attention when he fail sick while on board a plane.

Globalization has many benefits and detriments to Nigeria's culture as many of her cultures have been influenced and changed through globalization, and we now imitate others cultures such as, America and Europe. Nigeria is concerned about the rise of globalization because it might lead to the destruction of her culture, traditions, identity, customs and language. Furthermore, globalization has led to the disappearing of Nigerian local words and expressions from local languages because many people now use English in place of them. In addition, great changes have taken place in the family life, young people trying to leave their families and live alone when they get 18 years old, and the

extended family tends to become smaller than before (Khnor, 2003).

The internet and its relation services, information have made some transactions across national borders easy without official or state knowledge and is therefore difficult to control. The postal services are no longer patronized effectively as hitherto. The banks also now use electronic method in transacting their business. So much money cross national boundaries every minute than before, this would have taken weeks or months. Alongside electronic banking, the use of credit cards, telephone e-banking, email services have made communication across border cheaper and easier. With this free flow of information across national borders, it has been observed that multidimensional forms of international links among nation states have been seen to have been proliferated demonstrating the functional interdependence of states. It is a proven fact that research, electronic mail (email) file transfer, advertising and many other activities exist on the internet.

Government at all level in Nigeria finding themselves in a situation of "fait accompli" when it comes to making certain policies and decisions. Some international agencies take decisions which are binding on the country which has undermined the power of the Nigeria state. This could be seen as eroding the sovereignty and power of the state. Globalization however, teaches us of others, but did not have the opportunity to communicate with, it allows for advancements in technologies, for cures and vaccines, it allows for the coming together of minds to envision and create new things for the advancement of the society and individuals. Globalization allows us to expand our horizons, to engage and be engaged, to think and theorize to learn and let learn, to care and nature. Globalization, with its benefits and consequences is like two sides of a coin, each side totally different but equally valuable. However, at the end of it we ask once again, is globalization really necessary. To some, the answer would be a resounding yes, but to others an absolute no, yet some are on the fence, but one thing is for certain, globalization has contributed significantly to the global community and without it, life as we know it would not be meaningful. Globalization is really very necessary for our country to prosper. As we know, globalization is a means to which cross country flow takes place of output, technology, investment, etc. in a developing

country like ours, free market enterprise is very much needed as it will generate employment opportunities.

Conclusion

What this chapter tried to achieve was to examine Nigeria's place in the globalized world, with a view to determining how globalization has affected her as a nation. It was discovered that given its distorted, disarticulated socio-political and economic structure coupled with lack of transformative political leadership, Nigeria has not reaped the useful impact of globalization in the globalized world. The process of globalization has involved all the countries around the world, and many countries have been affected by globalization, and whether negatively or positively, the economies of these countries have improved under the influence of globalization. Many customs and cultures had disappeared such as traditions, clothes and some language and expressions have changed. In addition, violence and drug abuse are increased and a lot of deadly diseases have spread under the influence of globalization. However, although globalization has many disadvantages, we believe that globalization has brought the developing countries many more benefits than the detriments. For example, we can see that there is opportunity for people in both developed countries and developing countries to sell as many goods to as many people, so we can say this is the golden age for trade and investment.

In order to compete with globalization and development in Nigeria this chapter is of the view that Nigeria can break the cycle of redundancy if it could tow the path of the other countries like the Asian Tigers who despite the challenges of European imperialism and the fact that they did not have a standing globalization train to board managed to catch the train while it was running on its tracks, which was made possible by the visionary and committed leadership.

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