



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International  
 Multidisciplinary  
 Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00631.5**

## THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON NIGERIA'S UNDERDEVELOPMENT

**Abubakar, S. Yushau Alfakoro\***

\*Usmanu Danfodiyo University,  
 Sokoto NIGERIA  
 Email id: alfakoros@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Since time immemorial some societies across the globe have been dominating others directly or indirectly to say politically or economically. There is indeed no doubt that Globalization has been a process of international integration and cooperation among countries of the world and also a means of promoting economic and political development but, the reverse is the case in Nigeria and most third world countries. One of the problems facing most underdeveloped countries including Nigeria today is globalization, this to a large extent affect development. This paper x – rayed the devastating effect of globalization which includes unemployment, increased dependency ratio, poverty, and environmental degradation etc. secondary materials were collected through a comprehensive review of relevant literature on the subject matter under study; this paper concludes that important strategic measures and good leadership are part of the remedies that can tackle the problem of globalization, If Nigerians desire to attain economic growth and development.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Globalization, Political, Economic, Integration, International. Development, Underdevelopment*

### INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a complex issue; it is one of the greatest challenges facing most third world nations, this to a large extent affects the development of Nigeria. In Nigeria for example, this problem has become so and alarming such that the whole society and all sectors are been affected by the effect of globalization. Globalization is a global phenomenon, that cut across national boundaries and frontiers and encompasses all sphere of life be it health, education, trade, transportation etc so it is a universal phenomena. Globalization is conceive as a multi

dimensional concept it taken to mean a process where all countries of the world collaborate together to become a global village where the problem affecting one nation will be seen as a problem affecting all, it is also taken to mean a converted form of colonialism( Neo-Imperialism) this exploitative arrangement called globalization has many negative impact on Nigerians which includes environmental degradation, unemployment, poverty, indebtedness and economic liberalization which has lead to underdevelopment of Nigeria. Globalization as a new dimension of modernization theory can best be describe as a process of techno-capitalism, which involved a fundamental and systematic, restructuring, reorganization and integration of not only culture and politics but also the economy all with the view to either predominate developing countries by the other developed ones or their local and international economics of the world by the so- called “super powers” of the world (izibili, Enegho and Okiri, 2003). Globalization has affected many sectors of the economy for instance Nigeria represent a typical example of a country in African which development has been undermined and retarded by the menace of globalization.

In view of the above, this paper critically examines the synergy between globalization and underdevelopment. Specifically, the study seek to interrogate the state of globalization on underdevelopment in Nigeria , the challenges to development, the prospect of efficient and effective policies on globalization. Since the rationale behind any formal research is by its contributions to the existing body of knowledge or theory in the field of the study, this paper will not be any different the fact that every research work is geared towards identifying issues and problem with a corresponding possible solutions. This paper advance knowledge on the issues of globalization on underdevelopment. The study will intend to enable the economic analyst and policy makers on the possible effect of globalization and how to efficiently address them.

The manners in which Nigeria adopt foreign policies from the developed countries is detrimental to our development because the fails to incorporate with are political, economic, and cultural background, and also the preconditioned giving to Nigerian by the Briton hood institution like world- bank and IMF, before granting loans and other economic advice are also not at our favor. Secondly Nigerian home based industries are not able to compete with their foreign counterparts in terms of price and quality which as lead to unemployment and close down of many factories in Nigeria, also, the free trade policy has also constitute to the problem because there is no restriction and quota on importation, many obsolete and expired goods have been imported which also have a negative impact on the health’s of Nigerians.

Thirdly the activities of minerals exploration has also lead to problem of environmental pollution but air and land the farm land are no more fertile and arable for agricultural production in these minerals exploring communities leaving many rural dwellers jobless. Fourthly the rate of insecurity and issue of kidnapping in the country is rising due to globalization as the result of technological advancement and desire by young people to make fast money as the hear or watch from these foreign medias, lastly the rate of corruption is so alarming because political and bureaucratic office holders want to live expensive life’s style as been seen in media or visits to developed countries, these developed countries take advantage of our flamboyant life style and justifies that by producing commodities solely meant for Africa’s consumption, example of such commodities are expensive cars, beverages and houses; not to talk about monies being stanchd in these developed countries.

---

## Related Literatures

### Concept of Globalization

Although there is no unilateral definitions of globalization, to some people globalization is the best thing that has happened to the world while others have pointed accusing fingers on globalization as the rationale responsible for their underdevelopment. However some of the definitions are reviewed below.

Held et al (2004) have emphasized that globalization as we tried to prove is neither unique nor a linear process. Moreover, it is best presented as an extremely differentiated phenomenon that includes different spheres of activity and cooperation such as political, military, economic, and culture area and spheres of labor migration movement and economy. To some scholars globalization is synonymous to either universal civilization or westernization, which is also described as the product of modernization, Mohammed (2004). these definitions appears curious because many people are of the opinion that globalization implies positive implication to every nation concerned but however from the concept above it can be positive and negative result, Taiwo Makinde (2013). For example free transfer of funds and trade liberalizations.

According to Brittan (1998:2) globalization is viewed “as a whirlwind of relentless and disruptive change which leaves governments helpless and leaves a trail of economic, social cultural and environmental problems in its wake.” Arifalo and Ogen (2002) in their view describe as an “all embracing and culturally pervasive concept with economic, political, environmental and technological dimension”. Nkurayiya (2011) sees globalization as a convergence of economic, political, and cultural system such convergence may not be necessarily brings positive result. Also Hirst and Thompson (1996) are amongst those who consider globalization as the “westernization of the world”, especially as it encourage the promotion of capitalism in the global arena. Ogbu (2004) observe that the developed capitalist countries constitute the driving force of the phenomenon of globalization as it offers them with an avenue to further advance their economic and imperialist penetration of the less develop countries. He adds that globalization provides the multinational corporations an opportunity to intensity their exploitative economic activity in the developing countries that are technologically and ill-equipped and ill-prepared to match with the challenges of the globalization crusade thereby not only subjecting the latter to unhealthy competition but also sharpening the dichotomy and unequal exchange between the two polarized worlds (developed and undeveloped). Larson (2001) which equates globalization with the process of world shrinkage of distance getting shorter and things closer meaning the world has turned to a global villages. Almani Mazuri (2001) define globalization as the process by which different regions of the world are pulled together through and expanding network of exchange of people, idea and cultures as well as good and services. Sheidu (2001) regards the process as not just integrating the economies but also cultures, technologies and governance. It is in this wider context that Ibrahim (2003) describes globalization as the intensification of the domination of economic, political, security, military and socio-cultural affairs of the world by industrials capitalism, facilitated by the electronic and telecommunications, institutional agents such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Bank revolution under the hegemony of the United States of America (USA) and its allies in the European Union and Japan.

However from the above definitions it is obvious that globalization is another clever means of further exploiting the underdeveloped countries by the so called developed countries, through science and technology etc.

### ***Underdevelopment***

Underdevelopment is been usually measured through three factors; unemployment, poverty and inequality (Todaro,1977) a country with high rate of aforementioned factors is simply termed as underdeveloped country, unemployment is very vast in underdeveloped country in which majority of people are employed in primary occupation such as; agriculture, fisheries and mining. Poverty is another measure and it may be taken to mean absence of three basic human needs food, clothing and shelter and majority of the population leaves in abject poverty. Note food does not mean eating anything but food that contains all six classes of foods, clothe mean covering the body with not any type of clothes but cloth to be worn will be determined by the nature of the weather. Shelter is the ability to protect oneself from weather, predators and other harmful living creatures.

Underdevelopment can also to be taken to mean lack of educational facilities, health facilities and housing and total dependant on foreign country through loan from international agencies, aids and grants. One of the most important indicators of underdeveloped country is high infant mortality rate and low life expectance rate. Daniel (1980) underdevelopment refers to the state of an economy or an economy of a satellite economy characterize by low real income per capita. In comparison with those of North America and west Europe, such economy, Daniel said characterize by illiteracy, poverty, overpopulation and disease.

Under development in this contest can be defined as a “process in which a country has not sufficient development” underdevelopment scholars urge that the status of insufficient development and underemployment of human and material resources was acquired through historical circumstances such as slavery, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The colonial regime has already molded an indigenous political class and turns them towards metropolis, which was cut off from a social base, Gelinas (1998). Scholars in Nigeria have not done much in terms of giving relevant policy advice to their leaders even though there are evidence that in some instances there advices are not welcomed or at last discarded however in most cases one finds scholars in the country out of sycophancy supporting the implementation of western induce policy that have little or no bearing on the life of the citizenry. Gelinas (1998) observed that the export sector of underdeveloped economies like Nigeria is forced to adapt to products, technology and management of foreign conditions. He also points out that banking institutions in those countries are not only oriented to external financial flows but also deprived of adequate mechanism to attract domestic savings and channel it in to productive investment.

### ***Under- pinning theory***

There are many theory of globalization like modernization theory, World System theory and dependency theory, dependency theory is considered as the most fitting theory for this paper because many scholars are of the view that Nigerian was under colonial rule for a long period, further more dependency theory is the motion that resources flow from a “periphery” of poor and underdeveloped states to a “core” of wealthy states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former. It is central contention of dependency theory that poor state are impoverished and rich

ones enriched by the way poor states are integrated into the “world system”. To Osvaldo (1969) Dependency theory can be defined as an explanation of economic development of a state in terms of the external influences; political, economic and cultural on national development of the nations. To the school of thought they believe the third world nations remain economically backward not because of internal factors but because they are been exploited, in the sense that there is unequal exchange by paying less for raw-materials produce by the third world nations. Dependency theory arose as a reaction to modernization theory, an early theory of development which held that all societies progress through similar stages of development, that today’s underdeveloped areas are thus in a similar situation to that of today’s developed areas at sometime in the past, and that, therefore, the task of helping the underdeveloped areas out of poverty is to accelerate them along this supposed common path of development, by various means such as investment, technology transfer, and closer integration into the world market. Dependency theory rejected this view, arguing that underdeveloped countries are not merely primitive versions of developed countries but have unique futures and structures of their own and importantly, are in situation of being the weaker members in a world market economy.

Globalization as said early has lead to underdevelopment of Nigeria because of it devastating effect on Nigeria’s economy, because globalization make it possible for the countries of the world to get in touch with others between minutes, hours through enhanced communications technologies like video call, E-mail, Fax etc, and also easy means of transportation across the length and breadth of the world. Nigeria has adopted policies which are not favorable or conducive to its citizens as a result of globalization like the policy on privatization which is been adopted from countries practicing capitalist system of government by so doing all Nigeria public assets have been transfer to private individual, the fact that these individuals are government officials, chances are that the monies used in acquiring these assets could be stolen monies which will eventually hamper the main aim of privatization of public enterprise, not to talk of foreign loans that comes with stringent conditionality. E.g. IMF, Swiss Bank and World Bank etc.

Many Nigerian indigenous companies has melt and close down because they were not able to compete with the foreign investors because of price and quality of the products for example, the Nigerian steel company, Nigerian Airways, Nitle communication etc. There has been increase in unemployment rate because many people want to make quick and easy money so it makes them to move from rural areas to urban centers and the agricultural sector was abandon. At the time of independence, 90% of Nigerians population engaged in agriculture, it a pity that Nigeria at the early 60s and late 70s can feed Africa but when oil was discovered and its exploration started it was not able to feed itself.

Nigerian which is been rated as one of the 25<sup>th</sup> richest countries in the world now become one of the poorest countries. The rate of insecurity has worsen and the quest for quick and easy money as lead to a lot of international cyber internet crimes like Yahoo, fake advertisement, false scholarship, all these are possible today in Nigeria owing to globalization. Corruption in but public and private sectors has become ramped as the result of globalization where by our public office holders tend to patronize everything foreign that comes their way at the detriment of our local manufactures and products which eventually lead to dumping.

It is now vividly clear that all these afore mentioned problems are external problems or to say have external influence from foreign countries or developed countries through the process of



globalization at the center stage; the center countries controlled the technology and the systems for generating technology. Foreign capital could not solve the problem, since it only lead to limited transmission of technology, but not the process of innovation itself, which lives the skilled workers in the center; unskilled in the periphery as far as dependency theory is concerned.

### *Issues*

Some of the indicators used in concluding that globalization has lead to the underdevelopment of Nigeria are buttress in the point below

**Economic liberalization (economic nomadism) :** The country has been economically invaded by the so called industrialized countries of the world there by dictating the pace and other arrangement by bringing down African countries to becoming exporters of raw materials and later importers of finished goods which translate to low per capital income. Wikipedia (2013) refers to it more as economic liberalization which is associated with classical liberalization, thus liberalization, in short refers to removal of control to encourage economic development liberalization include partial or full privatization of government institution and asset, greater labor market, flexibility, lower tax rates for businesses well as less restriction on both domestic and foreign capital open market among others.

**Environmental degradation in which the environment is been polluted and made infertile :-** Many oil exporting company that are operating in the Niger Delta- region like Shell, Chevrons and Total are all owned by foreign operating within the Niger- delta regions there by polluting the atmosphere and also contaminating there rivers without appropriate corporate social responsibility and adequate compensation, which leads to their underdevelopment and increase their dependence ratio on others for survival.(Jike, 2003 Ogbu, 2004). The multinational corporations as agent of globalization are not environmental friendly and socially responsible firms largely because they are profit seeking entities and they face little or no competition from the host country.

**Rendering of services by eroding the functions of indigenous company's by foreign investors :-** the myths of these foreign companies has muscled our indigenous companies rendering them more or less useful, a critical example of this is the heavy presence of MTN which is owned by South Africa have dominated the indigenous networks like Globacom and Zain networks and also in the construction company, the so called Julius Beggar has been in existence since independence which has led to the collapse or lack of patronizing of our own indigenous construction companies.

**Unemployment-** has become a natural problem in Nigeria despite the fact that 70% of Nigerians are into agriculture, globalization has also led to unemployment in Nigeria. The international system has been skewed and tilted in a manner that most Nigerians relied on foreign goods and services, another imperative point worthy of notice here is that Nigeria is more or less a mono-economy with 90% of its revenue coming from crude oil, which has over time rendered our teeming youth jobless, the conundrum here is that is oil actually a blessing or curse to Nigeria? The rate of unemployment was 12% in March 2005, it rose to 19.7% in March 2009 while the rate of underemployment covered around 19% in 1998 (Adebayo and ogunrinola, 2006, NBS 2010). Coming up to 2017, the rate of unemployment rose to 18.00 %, (trading economic.com)

**High rate of insecurity and criminal activities** - that make people to think of not seeing the next hour; the high rate of insecurity is so alarming that people don't sleep with their two eyes close, the advent of technology has triggered a lot of rural – urban migration just so that people will earn a living through any means possible legal or illegal so long as monies keeps coming in, all these shenanigans wouldn't have been possible without the advent of technology. (Alanana, 2004). Similarly, most spending on global media such as internet service has been focused mainly on promoting false and evil values such as sex, crime and disasters to the extent that contemporary Nigeria is losing the sense of sin rapidly. These technology facilities have made unhealthy information accessible to teenagers thereby distorting their sense of morality all in the name of globalization.

**Free transfer of funds at any place and time (money laundry):** It makes it possible for free transfer of funds outside the country without any government regulation. Many politician and public servant have siphoned Nigerian money which are meant for development project into foreign reserve account of the so called world financial institution like world bank, international monetary fund etc. because of the cumbersome process in which these international financial institution operates, it makes it difficult for all these monies to be return safely to Nigeria. All the money are not been returned to Nigerian which eventually brings about low infrastructural deficit and underdevelopment of Nigeria. Demirgucunt and Levine (2008) in a review of the various analytical methods used in finance literature, found strong evidence that financial development is important for growth. To them, it is crucial to motivate policymakers to priorities financial sectors policies and devolve attention to policy determinates as mechanisms for promoting growth.

**Privatization of government property:** as we all know, privatization is one of the accompanying processes of globalization, in as much as privatization is a force to reckon with a far as an economy of a country is concern, chances are that some greedy individuals would want to use these as a yard stick or opportunity to appropriate government owned assets to themselves further more crippling the economy. there are public enterprise that are saddled with the responsibility of providing essential services to the people at subsidize rate, when such enterprises eventually becomes a private property whose sole aim is profit making, the citizens might not be able to benefit from such basic services and amenities due to corresponding high rate of charges. However, the motives behind these public enterprises will end up being eroded.

**Corruption:** it is no longer news that Nigeria is a corrupt country that lacks accountability and transparency in are financial dealings, the fact that corruption is systemic in Nigeria, the leaders find it Easier to use the advert of globalization to wire monies across the globe, part of these monies are saved in these expatriate banks abroad, build companies overseas, buy expensive cars from the developed countries, carry their family for summer overseas and send their children and relative to study abroad, at the detriments of our public owned institutions all as a result of interconnectedness called globalization. The irony here is that these monies are referred to as “capital flight”. The federal government of Nigeria like must, if not all African government have lost control of the policy making process, and are under pressure to accept dictation from creditor nations and financial intuitions. (Joda, 2011) corruption is anti-social it confers unmerited benefit contrary to accepted rules. Corruption as one of the banes, if not the main

problem with Nigeria is incompatible with development; Nigeria cannot expect to develop in the face of political and economic instability.

### CONCLUSION

However, from the above review literatures it is not denying fact that globalization is a strategy of creating a gap between the haves and the have-not in the country, which has left a growing mass poverty plus living with less than a dollar a day points to the failure of globalization to reduce poverty and ensure stability. A large chunk of our wealthy goes to the rich moguls of the western world and the political class and wealthy big business men of Nigeria, due to our over-dependence on these foreign economies, we will be severally affected if any economic crisis occurs in those countries. Although globalization cannot be totally discarded countries should not take it as a do or die affairs or the soul part to development, even though globalization cannot be totally discarded because people have shared knowledge, ideas and leads to technological transfer in the world. From these point listed above, it has shown the negative effects of globalization on Nigerian state, so it now left for Nigerian leaders to put this problem into place. All these attempt, rather than develop Nigeria further our underdevelopment and dependent on the foreign economies.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Nigeria government should formulate and enact more stringent financial policies regarding capital transfer, so as to check and tackle the menace of money laundries.
- (2) Accurate measures should be taken regarding the importation of luxuries products and if found necessary Quota should been given on the quantities to be imported into the country to reduce duping of local products.
- (3) Government should device another means of improving efficiency and effectiveness in the public sector either by reorienting workers, motivating them through increase in their remuneration, or conditions of service , not the privatization of public goods and services because these leads to increase in prices and monopoly of essential goods and services.
- (4) The educational sector in Nigeria needs a serious attention, so has to provide adequate and standard knowledge and skills for its citizens that will in turn foster a technological driven society, reduce unemployment and increases their standard of living; because no nation can develop more than it level of education.
- (5) Measures should be taking to prevent and tackle environmental degradations be it air, water, and land pollution, any company that is found wanted should be prosecuted and make to pay for damages.

### REFERENCES

Adebayo and Ogunrinola (2006), NBS (2010). International Journal of Business and Social Sciences (Special Issue), (June 2011).

Adewuyi, A.O (2003), "Can Nigeria benefit from globalization? Constraints, opportunities and challenges", paper presented at the 14<sup>th</sup> Nigeria economic society (NES) annual conference, Ibadan, Nigeria.



Aiyedun, E. (2004) "Nature and meaning of globalization" globalization And third world economy: impact and challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Edited by Odama, J.S and Aiyedun, E.A Faculty of social science, university Of Abuja, Abuja FCT Malthouse press limited, Lagos Nigeria.

Alanana O.O (2004) "the social and economic impact of globalization on Nigeria", globalization and the third world economy: impact and challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century edited by Odama J.S and Aiyedun E.A faculty of social sciences, university of Abuja, Abuja FCT Malthouse press limited, Lagos Nigeria.

Arifalo S.O and Ogen, O (2002), "Globalization and Economic Development: A Historical Analysis", paper presented at 2<sup>nd</sup> faculty of art conference, Benue state University, markudi.

Tiwo. M (2013) Globalization as a Constraint to Development in Africa: The Nigerian Experience

Brittan, L.1998. Globalization vs. Sovereignty The European Response. The 1997 Rede Lecture and Related Speeches. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chambers, R. (2012). Participation for Development: A Good Time to be alive. Abbreviated keynote to the ACFID Conference in Canberra on November 28, 2012. Retrieved September 20, 2013, from

[http://archanth.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/Chambers\\_Keynote.pdf](http://archanth.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/Chambers_Keynote.pdf)

Demirju Kunt and. Levin. (2008). European Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Special Issue), (2011)

Daniel, A.O., (1980) Imperialism and Dependency: Obstacle to African Development. Fourth Dimension Publishers, Enugu, Nigeria.

Gelinas, J.B (1998), freedom from debt: the reappropriation of development through financial self-reliance, translated by Arnold Bennet and Raymond Robitalle, zed books ltd, and inter pares Ottawa university press ltd, London.

Hirst, P. and Thompson, G (1996) "globalization in question: the international economy and the possibility of global governance", Cambridge polity press, London.

Igbuzor, O. (2005). Perspectives on Democracy and Development, Lagos: Joe – Tolalu & Associates.

Ihonvbere, J. (Ed.). (1989). The Political Economy of Crisis and Underdevelopment in Africa. Selected Works of Claude Ake, Lagos, JAD Publishers.

Ibrahim, W A.( 2003), " Globalization and the health sector in Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> century ; problems and challenges " ,journal of globalization and international studies, 3B Ogiri Oko road, P.O box 161, Makurdi, Benue state Nigeria

Iguida, P. (2003) globalization and economic development: Nigeria's experience and prospects", paper presented at 44<sup>th</sup> Nigeria economic society (NES) annual conference Ibadan, Nigeria.

Izibili, M. A., Enego, F. E and Okiri, G.W. (2003), “The Consequences of Globalization on the Developing World: The African Experience “ Journal of Globalization and International Studies, vol 1, no 1, July- December, Aboki Publishers, 3B Ogiri Oko road, P.O box 161, Makurdi, Benue state Nigeria

Jike, V.T (2003) “Globalization and Environmental Degradation in the Niger-Delta of Nigeria”, journal of Globalization and International Studies, vol. 1, no. 1, July–December, Aboki publishers, 3B Ogiri Oko road, P.O box 161, Makurdi, Benue state Nigeria.

JODA, T. H. (2011) Anti-Corruption Handbook for Nigerian Youths: A Fundamental Paradigm for Re-branding Education, Business, Politics and Public Administration in Nigeria, Lagos: Joyce Graphic Printers and Publishers, p. 22-23

JODA, T. H. (2011) Anti-Corruption Handbook for Nigerian Youths: A Fundamental Paradigm for Re-branding Education, Business, Politics and Public Administration in Nigeria, Lagos: Joyce Graphic Printers and Publishers, p. 22-23

JODA, T. H. (2011) Anti-Corruption Handbook for Nigerian Youths: A Fundamental Paradigm for Re-branding Education, Business, Politics and Public Administration in Nigeria, Lagos: Joyce Graphic Printers and Publishers, p. 22-23

Joda, H. (2011) Anti- Corruption Handbook for Nigeria Youth: A Fundamental Paradigm for Re-branding Education, Business, Politics, and Public Administration in Nigeria, Lagos; Joyce Graphic printers and publishers, p.22-23.

Kai, H., & Hamori, S. (2013) Globalization. Financial Depth and Inequality in sub-Saharan Africa.

Larsson, T. (2001).The Race to the Top: The Real Story of Globalization. Washington D.C.: Cato Institute.

Majekodunmi, A.,& Adejuwon, K. (2012). Globalization and African Political Economy: the Nigerian experience. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 2(8), 189-205.

Mazrui, A. (2001). Unpublished Public Lecture given at the Center for African Studies, Livingston Campus, Rutgers University, New Jersey.

Muhammed S.B (2004), “The Socio- Cultural Impact of Globalization on Nigeria”, Globalization and the third World Economy ; Impacts and Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century , Edited by Odama J.S. and

NKurayija, J. C. (2011). The impact of globalization on African’sDevelopment: Rwandan Tourism as Key to mobilize Revenue.

Ogbu, S.O. (2004), ‘The democracy movement and globalization: Nigeria in perspective’, in Odama,S and Aiyedun, E.A (eds), the Third world Economy: Impacts and Challenges in the 21st Century, Lagos, malthouse Press.

Oswaldo Sunkel (1969), “National Development policy and External Development in Latin American” Journal of Development Studies, October 1969, Volume 6, No 1.

Rodney, W (1972). How Europe Underdeveloped Africa Enugu: Ikenga publishers.

Sheidu, A (2001), "Globalization and human development in Nigeria: Linkages, implications and challenges". Being a paper delivered at the 2001 annual National conference on social science administration in the 21st century, Faculty of social science and administration, Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto 22-24 January.

Taiwo Makinde (2013) Globalization as a Constraint to Development in Africa: The SNigerian Experience, Journal of Public Administration Research Vol 2 No2 2013.

Todaro, M. P. (1977). Economics for Developing World. London: Sterling Publishers

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (2013) *Economic Liberalization* Retrieved September 18, 2013, from [http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic\\_liberalization](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_liberalization)