

Globalization and Nigeria's quest for self-Reliance and Political sovereignty: Changing the Narratives.

Sadeeqe A. Abba, Suleiman Basheer , Bukhari M. Bello

Department of Political Science and International Relations, University Of Abuja, Abuja-Nigeria

ABSTRACT: *The devastating consequences of the slave trade of the 17th century have left an indelible mark on the history of most Africa, Asia and Latin America. This trade was necessitated by the quest for raw materials, cheap labour and market for Europe industrial goods. However, colonialism further entrenched these phenomenon of aggressive exploitation of both human and material resource from colonies with a view of developing their colonial country(metropoles) while the same phenomenon keep the colonies in perpetual dependence and mainly producers of raw materials. Expectations were high after Nigeria's independence but unfortunately, the crops of leadership that inherited the colonial infrastructures and policies suddenly began to tore the same path which the colonizers have taken. This papers seeks to X-ray globalization and Nigeria quest for self reliance by highlighting the need for a change of narrative because Nigeria cannot continue to blame her erstwhile colonial masters for her predicament as there were former colonies that have overcome their developmental challenges. The paper also concludes with some recommendation among which are; the need for present Nigeria leadership to take responsibilities of development by looking inwards in harnessing and utilizing national potentials and prioritizing key sectors of the economy for development. Also government must as matter of urgency renew its commitments toward fighting corruption, insecurity, disease and stagnation by strengthening democratic structures and ensuring transparency and probity in governance.*

Key words: *Globalization, Nigeria, Self Reliance, Politics, Sovereignty, Narratives*

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrialization required raw materials and market space to flourish. Therefore the quest to source for these raw materials and market space led to the scramble and partitioning of territories by the emerging industrialized countries in Europe and United States of America in third world countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. This created a pattern of increasing globalism. As globalism produced a world economy in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, local economies around the world begin to change the pattern of specialization, ideas sharing and technological acquisition.

Increase trading, improvement in information and communication technology, exchange, transportation, strong banking system and tourism have led to ever increasing network of interdependency among countries of the world. When Britain looked to other countries to satisfy their demand for coal, those countries began to rely on the revenues they could gain by exporting coal. These countries, in turn use those revenues to buy British goods or import raw materials that they need for their own industrialization. This creates a situation of interdependency among nation states. The contemporary reality is that, there is no state that is in a position of autarky, because of the interconnectivity and interdependency of global economy. As countries trade with one another more regularly and more extensively they stopped producing things they could import cheaply and concentrated on producing goods and services they have comparative advantage. However, with the passage of time, these individual countries lost their abilities to produce certain goods completely, thereby relying on other countries exclusively to meet their demands.

As trade between far-flung parts of the world produced a global integrated economy, so also ideas, innovation, technology, culture and political philosophy were exported as easily as raw materials. Globalization is an emerging reality. According to Ademola O. (1998:107) who conceptualized globalization to refers to the increased integration, across countries, of markets for goods, services and capital. It implies in turn accelerated expansion of economic activities globally and sharp increases in the movement of tangible and intangible goods across national and regional boundaries. With that movement, individual countries are becoming more closely integrated into the global economy. Their trade linkages and investment flow grow more complex, and cross border financial movements are more volatile. More importantly, globalization has been created, and continues to be maintained by liberation of economic-policies in several key areas. It is clear today, that, people and nation states can no longer think only in terms of individual state and action, but, a component of global order.

In a world that is fastly globalizing, Nigeria cannot be an exception to the growing interdependency and integration of global economy into a common market system, determine by inflow of investment, capital, information and communication technology. Nigeria no doubt is an interesting market and power in Africa with abundant mineral, human and market potentials. With these vast potentials and opportunities, Nigeria since 1960 has been a destination for investment and trade in large scale. Unfortunately, over the years these investments and government policies have failed to capitalize on these tremendous opportunities for self reliance and political sovereignty. Interestingly, agriculture at one time of Nigerian history becomes the mainstay of our economy. After the oil boom of the 80's, oil gradually replaced agriculture as the backbone of Nigeria economy. However, successive administrations have adopted series of developmental plans and programs with a view of solving Nigeria's daunting challenges but to no avail. Some of these programs includes; structural adjustment program (SAP), first, second and third development plans etc.

From independence to date, the nation has been vacillating from one policy posture to another without tangible result to show for it. Unlike other countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and South Korea etc who harness and utilize their potentials (minerals and human) and the opportunities globalization present to build an enduring legacy of pragmatism, service and development in 21st century. These nations not only shelve their colonial history side, but, were quick to harness and utilize their human and materials resources to their advantage in building a sophisticated economy and country today. While in Nigeria, blame game, policy inconsistency, confusion and lack of sincerity of purpose has become a defining portrait of national life. Globalization is not only an opportunity, but, a possibility for underdeveloped nations like Nigeria to shake off the burden and constrain of development by harnessing and utilizing the abundant mineral and human resources in building a piques self reliance economy.

It is against this background the paper seek to examine globalization and the Nigeria's quest for self reliance and political sovereignty. The following question becomes pertinent; why has development eluded Nigeria inspite of its abundant natural and human resources? Is it possible to develop a self reliance economy and achieve political sovereignty in a world that is sharply interdependent? Is it possible to evolve a strategy to change these narratives from the pristine of blame game to inward looking? And finally, the paper will make some far reaching recommendations.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology used in this research work is the secondary method of data collection, which involves the application of research materials like the text books, journals, periodical, newspapers, reports and others. This is also supported by a theoretical analogy. The approach adapted to explain globalization and the Nigeria's guest for self reliance is the dependency theory. The premise of the dependency theory according to Samir Amin, Immanuel Wallenstein, Rodney is on the fact that the reason for the underdevelopment of third world countries is as a result of the incorporation of African economy into the global capitalist system which has been the principal reason for the underdevelopment of third world countries. This was achieved through the activities of Multinational Corporations (MNC). However, third world countries in this century should not continue to blame the capitalist nation, but, to look inwardly by harnessing and utilizing mineral and human resources within the country. In other words, there is a need for change of narrative, to look at development or underdevelopment from the state of the mind. Nigeria for example must take responsibility for its development by fighting corruption comprehensively and focusing on key sectors of the economy for growth and development.

III. CONCEPTUAL ANALAGY

3.1 The Concept of Globalization

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies and government of different nations, a process driven by international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspect of culture. Advances in transport and telecommunications infrastructure, including the rise of the telegraph and its development the internet, are major factors in globalization, generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities. According, Mahathir (2002:13) defined globalization as;

A word that seems to describe the coming together of all the countries of the globe into one entity. It was conceived by the rich countries, apparently in response to technological advances and the speed and ease of traveling.

Also the AWAKE magazine of September 8, 1999, strengthens the above argument when it argued that;

Globalization is more than the flow of money and commodities. It is the growing interdependence of world people and activities through shrinking space, time and disappearing borders. Globalization creates a global village based on shared values. Technology and market integration processes have dominated the world economic system.

This has underscored the fact that globalization has not only broken down the states boundary and trade barriers but also it has created the growing interdependency of nation states. This growing interdependency is facilitated by the breakthrough in information and communication technology, ease of transportation, exchange and cultural penetration; which has aided the transfer of information and communication across global community. The improvement in information sharing has undermined the development of nation states collectively especially, nations that were integrated with weak economic, political and socio-cultural foundations like Nigeria; thus serving as a major impediment to self reliance and political sovereignty.

3.2 Self Reliance

Self reliance as coined by Ralph Waldo Emerson entails the need for each individual, or nation to avoid conformity and false consistency at a national level and follow his or her own instinct and ideas. Self reliance at the national level means self determination i.e. a nation must ensure that its decisions are not influenced externally, to focus on what it feels appropriate not minding the opinion of others, so long as such is in line with its fundamental principle and interests.

3.3 Political Sovereignty

Sovereignty entails the supreme, absolute and uncontrollable power by which any independent state is governed such as supreme political authority, the supreme will and paramount control of the constitution and frame of government and its administration. The power to do everything in a state without fear or favor, to make laws, to execute and to apply them, to impose and collect taxes and levy contributions, to make war or peace, to form treaties of alliance or of commerce with foreign nations, and the like. Therefore self-sufficient source of political power, from which all specific political powers are derived, has become an important issue in international politics and governance. The international independence of a state, combined with the right and power of regulating its internal affairs without foreign dictation has become a source of concern to nation states and their inability to continue to assert their political sovereignty without international interference or condemnations.

The reality, today, is that, the globalization of information and communication technology through the use of the internet and satellite images have narrowed and constrained states from taking political actions especially against their citizens without global condemnation or support. For example, the April 14-15 2014 kidnapping of Chibok girls and the reluctance of the former President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan administration to take action, gave birth to global condemnation and the #bringbackourgirls movement in Nigeria and across the globe, forcing the government to accept responsibility and promised to take action in rescuing the girls. Such is the powers and interconnectivity of the globe today, thereby eroding political sovereignty.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 What Nigerians must know about Globalization

The concept of globalization has attracted debates among scholars in both developed and underdeveloped countries. While proponents argue in favour of globalization, opponents see globalization as another re-colonization of the weaker economies by the stronger nations. Globalization is the movement and integration of the world economies into one entity, by breaking down barriers to free movement of goods, services and capital. Furthermore, Garcia (1998:96) gave a classical definition of globalization as; *Changing in the way production is organized as required by the general dismantling of trade barriers and the free mobility of financial and productive capital, in the context of accelerated technology change... technological development in the sphere of information and electronic services has been a catalyst for speeding the process, bring about global production distribution and consumption.*

The breakthrough in information technology has broken down barriers and enhances the world interaction by collapsing it into what we now refer to as the global village. Today, information can be accessed and transferred within seconds. The ease and the magic of the internet, mobile communication and airplanes only reinforces the argument that truly the world has become a global village, thereby making business transactions and transfer of capital from one geographical location to another at ease and conveniently too. This growing interdependency is facilitated by the breakthrough in information and communication technology entrenched by the Multinational Corporations operating within the host community; which has aided the transfer of information to the global community. The improvement in information sharing has undermined the development of nation states collectively especially, nations that were integrated with weak economic, political and socio-cultural foundations.

Today, the world economic arrangement is a single social community. This social community is a mix of wealth and poverty, progress and despair, exploitation and assistance, dependence and interdependence. For sure, some countries are rich and the others are rather poor. The rich countries have certain common characteristics. They are economically prosperous, politically stable, socially harmonious and technologically sophisticated. Given

the link between politics and economics, the rich countries are very competitive in international trade and exchange relations. They have the general capacity to bargain, negotiate or respond flexibly in the open-market system from a position of strength rather than weakness. While in contrast, the poor countries are in the majority, and are characteristically backward in economics, unstable in politics, socially disharmonious and technologically dependent. About 65% of the poor countries are monoculture- single commodity exchange producers. Together, this reduces their capacity to participate effectively in international trade. Being weak in a number of indices of development, the poor countries are highly indebted externally. They seem to adopt a similar attitude of begging situation in a “non-negotiable” competitive economic system Akpuru-Aja (2002).

This is the hallmark in which the global economy is operating today. The creation of two economies with one global arrangement is seriously creating crisis of nation building and deepening underdevelopment and dependency. This global injustice and inequality is seriously creating conflicts, wars and crises and the spread of terrorist cells across the globe with its devastating impact towards the continuous co-existence of nations in an age of anarchy and injustice. Putting the many interpretation of globalization together, certain generalizations/characteristics are vital in understanding the underlining tools that demystify the concept called globalization. These general characteristics includes:

1. Globalization assumes the emergence of a single system, dominated by international capitalism. It implies changes in the way production is organized and the integration of national economies into the global market.
2. The mechanism of globalization is a spectacular one because technological development in the sphere of information science has been one of the basic vehicles for speeding the process.
3. Revolution in transportation and electro-communication technologies is so ubiquitous during the globalization era, that it affects in a large way the global level of production, distribution and consumption between the rich and the poor countries.
4. Multinational Corporations played a major role and exert influence on the political affairs within and between states by virtue of their dominating the economic, technological, monetary and fiscal policies across frontiers.

For the poor countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia, globalization has changed the pattern of international economic relations. The new pattern is to promote growth in the motive force for globalize economic system. It has been argued by both proponents and antagonists of the global drives for globalization, that the new doctrine is facilitating a lot of crises and conflicts in the world. This has made many scholars and leaders alike to argue that globalization have not only created more crises but has also compliment in deepening inequality and underdevelopment. But, the protagonists were quick to point to the fact that globalization has seriously developed and transformed the economies of the world through the breakthroughs in information and communication; which has made businesses and economic of exchange easier and affordable.

The globalization of economy is not an automatic race, but, involves a careful crafted policies and agenda. Nation states are expected to implement such policy and agenda such as trade liberalization through removing trade and investment barriers, deregulations, privatization and commercialization and unfretted access and exit of capital and neoliberal economic policy thrust. However for globalization to be effective and integral in any social formation, it's requires an educated labour force and enabling environment that promote learning as a lifelong activity; good physical infrastructure particularly for transportation, telecommunication, power and water supply. It is a myth to think a country can attain prosperity by simply opening its market. Globalization is a development process and does not in itself nullify the need for national development strategy. There is no single development strategy as a model. Globalization has made designing country- specific development strategies more difficult because of policy convergence promoted by international financial institutions (IMF and World Bank) and Multinational Corporations.

Certainly development options appear common, because countries are required to move towards free trade regimes and convertible currencies. The other financial market systems have to be liberalized and interest rate has to be market determined. These neoliberal models promoted and integrated into the globalization movement by International Financial Institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank have had serious economic consequence to the economic development of the Nigeria state and Africa at large, especially in attracting Foreign Direct Investment (F D I). These International Financial Institutions set injurious parameter for attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) including encourages policy variables in maintaining low tax and interest rates while maximization higher profits. These policies, in part are based on the outworn presumption that market, by themselves, lead to efficient outcomes, failed to allow for desirable government intervention in the market, measures which can guide economic growth and make everyone better off..... decision were made on the basis of what seemed a curious blend of ideology and bad economics, dogma that sometimes seemed to be thinly veiling special interests. When crises hit, the IMF and World Bank prescribed outmoded, inappropriate, if “standard” solutions, without considering the effects they would have on the people in the countries expected to follow these policies. Rarely did I see forecast about what the policies would do to

poverty. Rarely did I see thoughtful discussions and analyses of the consequences of the alternative policies. There was a single prescription. Alternative opinions were not sought. Open, frank discussion was discouraged—there was no room for it. Ideology guided policy prescription and countries were not expected to follow the IMF guidelines without debate... this attitude made me cringe. It was not just that they often produced poor results; they were antidemocratic. In our personal lives we would never follow ideas blindly without seeking alternative. Yet countries all over the world were instructed to do just that (Stieglitz, 2004:1).

Stieglitz further argued that;

The problems facing developing countries (Nigeria) are difficult, and the IMF is often called upon in the worst of situation, when the country is facing a crisis. But its remedies failed as often, or even more often than worked. IMF structural adjustment policies- the policies designed to help a country adjust to crises as well as to more persistent imbalances-led to hunger and riots in many countries; and even when results were not so dire, even when they managed to eke out some growth for a while, often the benefits went disproportionately to the better –off, with those at the bottom sometime facing even greater poverty (2004:1).

Inherently, Nigerian has continue to adopt and implement these economic policy of imageries and advisers of members of these International Financial Agencies even with the little result or achievement achieved so far. The central problem of Nigeria development and its failure to access the advantage of globalization like her Asia tigers, is the disarticulation of the economy and the marginalization of the majority of the population by tiny elite through state captured. Corruption has penetrated everywhere; riches are largely acquired by the clever surprise attacks of swindling tricks; looseness reigns; morality are maintained by penal measure and harsh laws, but hardly ever by voluntarily accepted principles (Aluko (2005). Resources meant for development and improvements of the lives of the people are stolen or squander by some government officials. That is why altogether we are living in abject poverty, confusion, dependency and underdevelopment. The reality of present Nigeria is, with all the abundant mineral and human resources is a mere spectator in the global arena; Nigeria, a state without industries, technology, security, political and critical human resources to drive the process of development, recognition and respect has become a dependent and insecure country seeking for support and aid from major economic and financial players. Self reliance and political sovereignty have continued to elude the country and citizens, especially in the face of insecurity and Boko Haram insurgency.

4.3 Globalization, Nigeria's Quest for Self Reliance and Political Sovereignty: Charging the Narrative

With the return of democratic rule in 1999, Nigerians began to renew their hope and expectation of greatness, growth and development. This is because; democracy has a strong appeal and is seen as the only alternative model to development among Nigerians. The end of 20th century was an important watershed in Africa and across the world. This watershed came with the wave and spread of democratization transition across the globe, due to the collapsed of Soviet Union and the triumph of liberalism and democracy. Nigeria equally joined the rest of the world in adopting transition to democracy, when the then Military administration of General Abdulsalmi Abubakar transited and hand over power to democratically elected President Chief Olusegun Obasanjo. Change of government comes with huge expectations, especially under a democratic system of government. Democracy, just like the economic integration, is the political aspect of globalization; as nations today are expected to democratize to enjoy full benefits of integration, respect and recognition in International political and economic arena.

May 29th, 1999 witnessed the beginning of a new era and economic policy in Nigeria. The Federal Government under Chief Olusegun Obasanjo evolves a policy of liberalization, privatization and deregulation with a view to improving Nigeria's economic output. Deregulation is nothing more than to free trade or other business from government control. These economic policies were adopted with a view to attracting foreign investors in to the country. It is believed that, this will stimulate the Nigerian economy by way of providing employment and energizing the entire economy. It is also believed that these policies will integrate Nigeria into the global world after long years of isolation and sanctions. With the re-election and entrenchment and consolidation of democracy, the government introduced the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) to fast track economic development and attract foreign direct investment into the country (Bello 2013:75).

The NEEDS policy was government's attempt aimed at redirecting the Nigerian economy to achieve growth and development after long years of abandonment and inaction by past leaders. The NEEDS policy thrust was aimed at achieving poverty reduction, 10% growth rate in agriculture, single-digit inflation, job creation, exchange-rate stability, and annual growth rate of at least 7% (Leadership Newspaper:2005). Interestingly, the NEEDS document was premised on three basic principles which serve as the underlining force of the reform package in

the first place. These principles were supposed to serve as the main policy thrust that would guide the reform team in their task of revamping the Nigerian economy for ultimate capacity utilization and development. These principles include; empowering the people, promoting private enterprises and changing the way government does it work.

However, a closer look at the provisions and implementation strategies of the NEEDS shows the reincarnation of the infamous Structural Adjustment Programmes and the reintegration of the Nigerian economy into global economic of large scale with comparative disadvantage. Unfortunately, 16 years since Nigeria transited to democracy, Nigerians watched in disdain how Nigerian leaders turn public treasury as their private estate. In other words, public officials as well as elected representative have been siphoning resources meant for the development of the country through inflation of contracts, over invoicing, kick back as well as engaging in an unprofitable venture with public funds. Instead of evolving economic policies for self reliance and development, what Nigerians are witnessing was the wholesale adoption of alien policy and destruction of the remaining economic sectors by the new rampaging politicians and leaders.

However, it is important to note, that, with the current globalization of the world, it is almost difficult if not impossible for states like Nigerian to attained or achieve 100% self reliance and political sovereignty due to the interconnectivity and interdependency of Nigerian economy with the global economies. But, Nigeria can evolve policy thrust to protect and enhance her industrial growth and development especially in harnessing and utilizing the huge human demography at her disposal. Development simply is improvement in human well being. Most people today in African aspire to higher standard of living, longer lives and fewer health problems, education for themselves and their children that will increase their earning capacity and leave them more in control of their lives. A measure of stability, tranquility and opportunity to do things that give them pleasure and satisfaction. It is believes that, creative utilization of the human being is the engine of growth and development; because, what make growth and development happens in any society, is the ability of individuals and groups to imagine, theorize, conceptualize, experiment, invent, articulate and manage problems and do hundred things with their minds and hands that contribute to the progress of the individual and the society in general (Harrison: 1985). Therefore, improving the quality of education, vocational, entrepreneurial spirit and changing mindset of acquisition of knowledge beyond the certificate for job issues is critical in building these human engines for development. Nigerian greatest asset is in her human engines not only oil. Mining the creativity, power and innovations is critical to achieve the need redirection and safety net for growth and development.

The reality today, is that, Nigeria cannot continue to cry and fault the evil mechanization of neocolonialism and globalization even though they do exist; but, to see how to re-direct and refocus her energies towards surviving the global unclog and provide the leadership that is require to develop the country from the prevailing crisis and confusion. There are no magic or easy short cuts, to development. Development is a product of hard work, pragmatism, service, sacrifice, dedication, courage and transformational leadership skills to take people to where they don't want to go but ought to have been. Nigerian leaders have shown their general lack of capacity to develop and make sacrifice in the building process over the years. The secret of development in Asia today is the singular pragmatic policy of integrating Asia culture into developmental aspiration of the people. This policy thrust speaks to the sub-conscious minds and souls of the people and is readily available for them to see, understand and appreciate (Bello, 2009:9). Unlike in Nigeria, where the root causes of the current crises must also be sought in Nigerian's wholesale adoption of alien institutions and values as if they were culturally neutral. These institutions and values have invariably proved ineffective in promoting the interests of all but the privileged of the few. They certainly failed to confer the development strategies of successive Nigerian governments with legitimacy in the eyes of the majority of Nigerians (Africans); for their goals have failed to match the expectations that accompanied the continent attainment of self reliance and political sovereignty. In a comparative analysis of the secret of development in Asia and underdevelopment in Africa Ali Mazrui as cited in Akpuru (2001) argued that;

By linguistic, religious, and educational indicators, African seemed to be westernizing faster than most Asian countries. The question is why the fastly westernizing Africa is more backward in economic modernization. In contrast, the less westernized Asia has recorded faster economic development. The answer is basically historical and attitudinal in term of the right to think cultural preservation. Africa has westernizing too fast and in the wrong areas of western culture. Africa developed capitalist greed without capitalist discipline. African developed capitalist taste and fashion without innovation and production. In contrast, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and the economic superpower, Japan adopted mainly the more productive elements of western civilization and at long distance those western cultures at variance with their cultural heritage.

From the exposition above, it is evidenced that until urgent departure is taking by the leadership to mobilize, galvanize, concertizes, motivate and energize the people into action towards national recovery, transformation, and development; the Nigerian state will continue to be in developmental limbo. This is the Africa century and Nigeria most be driver to harnessing and utilizing these opportunities for economic growth and development;

there is no room for excuses, Nigeria has the plan, the manpower, the resources and environment, what is left is the action and political will to make it happen. The Asia model still remains alternative model for Africa.

The neo-liberal theory as currently pursued by Nigeria system has not impacted on the development and improvement in the lives of Nigerians. This is because it is alien to the socio-cultural and environmental realities of Africa. The neo-liberal paradigm might not provide the most adequate basis for reforms in Nigeria and other developing countries. Each country must take into account its history, the level of development of productive forces, and the nature of its dominant social formation. Reform must be based on the aspiration of the majority of the people and must be owned and driven by them (Kwanishie 2005). Neo-liberalism theory has never promoted development in any country since it was implemented in the beginning of the 1990s. These theories and policies seriously pauperize the destinies of millions of Nigerians; because policy such as the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) created soldiers of unemployment, illiteracy, hunger, dependency, underdevelopment, stagnation in the industrial growths and indebtedness. To expect change, growth and development from the policy thrust of International Financial Institutions (IMF and World Bank) is like expecting the camel to pass through the eyes of the needle. The contradictions and multiplicity of imageries in the name of neoliberal reforms and policy advisers from International Financial Institutions (IMF and World Bank) was further enforced by Ngugi Wa Thiago in his essay "Writers in Politics"; where he contended that;

.....And really we cannot expect that those who benefit from our crippled position will come and say unto us; throw off those crutches and walk. On the contrary, when we complain too much, they are more likely to give us golden ones and want to replace those made of wood. But, surely it is unto to have the will to say; away with all crutches of whatever make or model. We have to summon the collective will to decide that, if we shake hand with other in whatever form of cooperation ventures and exchange, it will be on the basis of our standing on our two feet, however wobbly, rather than firmly learning on any crutches. But what have we done as opposed to what has been done to us? What lessons have we really learnt from our ancestors who fought so resolutely against slavery and colonialism?

Therefore, in Nigeria quest for self reliance and political sovereignty, it is critical and important to shoulder economic reform policy on the people. This is because the reform of an economy must begin with the understanding and analysis of the economy, particularly its people, for only it is only the people that can reform an economy. An economy per se cannot reform the people. It is the people that build roads, bridges, factories, schools, and colleges rather than the reverse. Therefore any reform that ignores the basic needs and aspiration of the people; that pauperizes the people rather than empowering them; that talk down to the people rather than enabling the people to talk up to the reformers; that look abroad not with a view to improving the skills of the economically active population and carrying them along in the process but with a view to ramming programmes and project down their throats that they cannot understand, cannot appreciate and cannot accept has failed even before it commences (Aluko 2005). While globalization breaks barriers between nations by making them more interdependent, Nigerian government must be wary of implementing some of its practices in order to strengthen local entrepreneurs and make the country safe for investment.

Nigeria's government must take responsibility for its development by giving priority to key sectors of the economy such as power, security and job creation. With the confidence the present government is enjoying from the people, it is our hope that Nigeria will now set its foot along the countries that can proof to other nations beyond all reasonable doubt that we are self reliant and will not in any way compromise our sovereignty. This can only be achieved when the government denounces loans, fight corruption comprehensively and whole heartedly through strengthening of institutions and ensuring transparency and probity in governance.

V. CONCLUSION/ RECOMMENDATIONS

It is imperative to say, globalization has integrated the world into a global village like setting. This global village like setting was facilitating by the breakthrough in information and communication technology, general improvements in transportation, telecommunication, exchange and distribution of goods and services. Today, the internet and satellites images and communication have narrow distances, and political sovereignty of nation state; creating almost borderless states, where nations are losing their control of political decision and actions without international commendations or condemnation. The integration of the world economies, the huge capital inflow and outflow and sophisticated technologies have render fruitless efforts of nation states to achieve self reliance. There is no state that is in position of autarky, interactions, interdependency and integrations has become a new lexicon for safety and development within the international arena. Undoubtedly, globalization has created more problems than solving the existing ones. Therefore, the challenge before countries like Nigeria is on how to re-position the economy through diversification and building the capacity of her citizens to visualized, theorized, innovate and develop the critical skills and spirit for national growth and development. Also, the government must be alive to its responsibilities of regulating and directing all economic policies and programs with a view to impacting on the lives of its citizenry. Effort must be made to boost small and medium

scale enterprises through soft loans, capacity training, and creating the environment and national spirit to purchase and utilize their products inwardly and outwardly for national growth. The need to empower anti-graft agencies cannot be over emphasized. The two agencies, Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) and Independent Corruption Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) should have power to arrest and prosecute corruption public officials charged with corruption related cases. Although, globalization tends to empower or benefit the industrialized countries more than the less developed countries, the government must be careful in liberalizing or privatizing key sectors so as not to allow monopoly and unwholesome practice to destabilize the economy. And finally, self reliant economy will remain an illusion until and until the local manufacturers are given priority. Foreign Direct Investment can be accepted only when the conditions attach to them are negotiated and re-negotiated.

REFERENCE:

- [1] Ademola Oyejide (1998) as cited in Akpuru-Aja, .A (2001): Selected Themes in International Economic Relations: Understanding Trends of Globalization & Regionalization. Enugu, Rhycee Kerex Publishers.
- [2] Aja Akpuru-Aja (2002) International Economics relation (selected themes) understanding of trends of globalization and regionalization, Rhyce Kerex Publishers and Keny & Brothers Enterprises, Enugu Nigeria.
- [3] Ajayi S.I. (2003) Globalization and Africa Dilemma: The Myth and the Reality, The Nigerian Tribune, November 18th, P.40.
- [4] Ake, C. (1985): Political Economy of Nigeria. Longman Publishers, London, U.K.
- [5] Aluko, S (2007): Reforming Nigeria: Which Model? The Economic Dimension: Been a paper presented at 2nd Trust Annual Dialogue, organized by Media Trust, Abuja AWAKE! September 8,1999
- [6] Bello, M.B (2013): Leadership and Crisis of Poverty in Nigeria: An Assessment of Olusegun Obasanjo's Administration (1999-2007). A Master's research thesis unpublished work.
- [7] Bello, M.B (2009): Dependency and Underdevelopment in Africa: A Historical Metaphor or Operational Symbiosis. A seminar research paper class presentation Pos 738 Development Policy and Social Change Post Graduate Studies University of Abuja
- [8] Emeka, A. (2000): Analysis of the Privatization Programme; In Vanguard Newspaper, April, 25th.
- [9] Goulbourne, H. (ed) (1979): Politics and State in The Third World. MacmillanPress, U.K.
- [10] Harrison, L.E (1985): Underdevelopment is a State of Mind: The Latin American Case. Cambridge, MA: The Center for International Affairs, Harvard University.
- [11] Hort, K. (2001): I.M.F. and the Challenges of Globalization. In New Nigerian Newspaper, July 24th.
- [12] Kwanishie, M (2007): Reforming Nigeria: Which Model? Been a paper presented at 2nd Trust Annual Dialogue, organized by Media Trust, Abuja
- [13] Lenin, V.I. (1978) On Imperialism and Imperialists progress Publishers, Moscow Pp. 49-50.
- [14] Mahathir, M (2002): Globalization and the New Realities. Putrajaya, Pelanduk Publication
- [15] Maria Elena Cardero Garcia (1998) as cited in Akpuru-Aja, .A (2001): Selected Themes in International Economic Relations: Understanding Trends of Globalization & Regionalization. Enugu, Rhycee Kerex Publishers.
- [16] Nemedi, C.E. (1998) Merits and Demerits of Globalization, CBN Economic and Financial Review, Vol. 38(4).
- [17] Nkrumah, K. (1965): Neocolonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism Penaf Books Ltd. London, U.K.
- [18] Ngugi Wa Thiago "Writers in Politics"
- [19] Nyerere, J. (1979): The Process Of Liberation: Being Text of Speech Delivered to the Convocation Ceremony of University of Ibadan. November 7th, 1979. In Politics and State in the Third World; edited by Harry Goulbourne & Published by McMillan Press Ltd. London. U.K.
- [20] Obasanjo, O. (1999): Statement on the Occasion of the Inauguration of the National Council on Privatization. Presidential Villa, Abuja. Thursday, July 29th 1999.
- [21] Rodney W. (1975) How Europe underdeveloped Africa. Hockins Pub. Abuja.
- [22] Stiglitz, J. (2001): Globalization and its Discontents cited in www.thinkingpeace.com
- [23] Williamson, J.G. (1997). Globalization and inequality past and present. The World Bank Research Observer Vol. 12 (2).