

# GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT. THE IMPACT ON AFRICA; A POLITICAL ECONOMY APPROACH

**Ishaku Bitrus Lere**

Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences,  
Plateau State University, Boko, Nigeria.  
Corresponding author: bitruslere@yahoo.com

Available at <http://www.ssrn.com/link/OIDA-Intl-Journal-Sustainable-Dev.html>  
ISSN 1923-6654 (print) ISSN 1923-6662 (online).  
Ontario International Development Agency, Canada. © Author et al

**Abstract:** The world is becoming a global village because of advancement in information communication technology, culture, political, economic and social activities across the globe. The pro globalization scholars would want us to believe that, globalization is all about modernity. Globalization is another form of re colonization of African countries including those nations that were hitherto not part of the old colonization, have discovered a virgin ground for the re colonization of African countries. This involves the use of exploitative instruments like World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, multinational corporations and other international financial institutions in order to capture the world in the name of globalization under the umbrella of United States of America. All these gadgets in the name of globalization are diversionary and plausible because there is no any country in the world that is in the process of development as a result of globalization or that have developed as a product of globalization. The pro globalizers deceive people that, there is a path to development in which all African countries suppose to follow in order to become modern. The assertion has been problematic; this is because there is no any country in the world that has passed through this process of development. Thus there is no any country in the world that is in the process of developing in the name of globalization or has developed because of its involvement in the global economy. In other words, globalization at this juncture is seen as another new method of recolonialization of African countries by those developed nations who where hitherto not part of the old colonialization to explore virgin land to operate and be part of the exploiters of the African countries. Afterwards, the path to modernization as suggested by the modernization scholars can be described as a new wine in an old bottle masquerading and metamorphosing in different forms from colonialism, neocolonialism and now globalization as the solution to the development of African countries. The benefits of African countries in the global world are economic, political, social, religious and cultural crisis pervading the nocks and crannies of African countries. It is based on this premise that the paper intends to introduce the topic, conceptualizing and contextualizing the concepts of globalization and development, a brief historical origin of globalization, the impact of globalization on the development of African countries and the way out of this present predicament and conclusion.

**Keywords:** *Development, Globalization, Impact on African countries, Recolonialion.*

## Introduction

The concept `` globalization`` has become a subject of debate among scholars who want to understand its nature, character, and ramifications. Its pervasiveness makes it important to study and difficult to ignored. Thus the process appears to reinforce the hegemony of core capitalist state while replicating underdevelopment, marginalization and dependency for the African countries. As the word is widely described by liberal scholars to make us believe that globalization is commonly used as a short hand way of describing the spread and the connectedness of production, communication, and technologies across the world. Therefore all the great changes involved in the restructuring the world today, the single most important force may prove to be globalization. A market driven and multidimensional process, globalization rendered obsolete invented division of the world into

developed and developing countries, industrialized and industrializing nations, and core and periphery. Globalization has become the celebrated catchword in recent global economy and political transaction. Argument has raged since the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s and the subsequent introduction of the new world order with its globalization agenda that the world is turning to become a good place for both the developed and the developing countries. But while the spread of globalization agenda as encouraged by the Western countries is seemingly to their advantage. The African countries are gradually reclining into poverty, economic stagnation, insurgency, terrorism and political crisis with nothing to celebrate in the global economy.

Thus globalization and development in African countries is aimed at encouraging a neo colonial system of domination by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and other international financial institutions to create a global free market for goods and services to the advantages of the European countries. Therefore such interactions between the developed and the developing nations will cause a potential damage for a lot of poorer nations like the developing countries. To this end, this paper intends to examine the various views given by different scholars on globalization and development. The liberal and Marxist perspective will be discussed. The paper will explain briefly the historical origin of globalization and development and the position of African countries in the global world. The paper will x-ray the implications of the involvement of African countries in the global world in the area of development to ascertain their position whether they are losing or gaining as the apostles of globalization would want us to believe. The way out of this mess will be exhaustively discussed and conclusion will be drawn.

### **Conceptualizing and contextualizing globalization and development**

There are multiplicity of definitions and descriptions by scholars of varied ideological convictions. There are two contending opinions, the apostles and the disciples of globalization are known as liberal scholars and they viewed globalization as the savior of the developing countries. The developed world has always set a pace and as well as the agenda. Globalization means that the world has become a small village whereby distances has been shorten through the use of communication gadgets such as mobile phones, internet services, e-mail etc and transportation (aero plane) (Umar 2000). Thus to the pro globalist, that it involves the diffusion of ideas, practices and technologies. It is something more than internationalization and universalization. It is not simple modernization or westernization. It is certainly not just the liberalization of markets. As observed by Anthony (1990:64), globalization is seen as `the intensification of the world wide social relations which link distance locations in such a way that local happenings are shaped by event occurring many miles away and vice versa. This involves a change in the way we understand geography and experience localness as well as offering opportunity it brings in the form of technological change.

Pro globalist in supporting the above assertion, Nsibambi (2001) defines globalization as a process of advancement and increase in interaction among the countries and people facilitated by progressive technological changes in locomotion, communication, political and military power, knowledge and skills, as well as interaction of culture and the value system and practice. Thus no wonder, the Deputy Managing Director of International Monetary Fund (IMF), Allasane D, Ouattara also defined globalization as ``the integration of economies throughout the world through trade financial flows, the exchange of technology formation and movement of people`` (Ouattara 1997). Globalization is seen as a means by which every economy should be run as nearly as possible as a pure market economy to make things easier for the capitalist development within and outside the economy, it means also that all enterprises should be privatized to facilitate capitalist enterprises. That is why Toyo (2000) emphasized that the aimed of globalization is for the external opening up of the new `open up` domestic economies of the satellites for the G7 around the world to come in for development. Therefore, these scholars would want us to believed that, globalization is a comprehensive term for the emergence of a global society in which the economy, political, environmental, cultural and social factors in the developed world will bring significant changes for the people in Africa. Today there is no any country in Africa that is on the transition period as a result of the impact of globalization for any form of modernity. On the other divide, radical political economist surgically laid the bare the hidden underbelly of globalization as:

According to Bucknor (2004), defines globalization as ``a process that has been taking place over several decades, characterized by unprecedented level of interaction, intercommunication and integration, both economic and political in the world. A process that is driven by international trade, cross border financial flows, information and communication technology and increased competition for global markets. Thus globalization is seen as an epoch of global interactions initiated and sustained by capitalist driven countries with the sole aim of meeting their domestic needs.

That is why globalization is defined as `` dollar imperialism triumph, it means the United Nation, International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank under United States domination, though they are global organizations. He further that, globalization means the end of Warsaw treaty; so that the globe will have only one military alliance against everyone else, it calls for the triumph of privatization everywhere in any form and incorporation of public enterprises to international capitalist monopolies operating under various covers. It means global compliance with patent laws made by United State information system (Toyo 1994).

It refers to the effort of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and others to create a global free market for goods and services which it will cause irreparable damage to the economy of the poor nations. That it is really a means to exploit the African countries (Adams 2014:200). This was obvious because America was not part of the colonization of the world and it is an effort by them to colonize the whole universe.

According to Madunnagu (2009), defines globalization as `` the rapid expansion through giant multinational companies to several areas of the world, including areas where it has hitherto been resisted or put in check side by side with this expansion. It is the phenomenal development of computer technology, telecommunications and transportation in favor of developed countries. The later served as the main vehicle of the former. Thus globalization, is globalization of capitalism not the globalization of `neutral`, economic system or globalization of post capitalism as the imperial intellectuals and their slaves in the underdeveloped countries would want us to believed. To the anti globalist, globalization is seen as a phenomenon that generates global ills, it states that, it is generally meant that the liberalization and intensification of international linkages in trade, finance, product, transportation (the economy, and research, education and culture, politics) has accelerated through the discovery of micro electronics, information processing, communication and bio technology thereby reducing the world as against developing countries (Dampe 1995:303). This is to meant that, globalization is not in favor of the African countries, this is because emphasize is on economic sphere which is the heart beat of the world as correctly asserted; contemporary globalization is multidimensional. Although the economic dimension constitutes the heart of the process, it is not essentially restricted to economy; it is also applicable to politics, which is the globalization of democracy and governance. This assertion is based on the fact that, there is a general consensus that the benefits derivable from the process are unequally distributed between the rich and the poor countries and between the elite and the poor in every country particularly the developing nations (HDI Report 2000/2001, Usman Bala 1997; Nnoli, 2003).

Thus from the fore going explanation, the liberalist succeeded in deceiving some people that globalization is a neutral body, a panacea for modernization. This is out right fallacious fabrication at the highest order. There is no any country in Africa that has witnessed any form of development as a result of the integration into the global economy, and none is in the process or a stage of transition to modernity as a result of globalization. The opposite is the case; this is because confusion become more pronounced as a product of globalization for African countries, this manifest itself in the form of political, economic, social and cultural crisis becomes a global phenomenon across African nations which are caused as a product of the so called globalization. As a consequence there are no empirical and substantive facts to buttress their claim. Therefore, globalization can be defined as a system of advanced neocolonialism that emerged spearheaded by the world super powers who where hitherto not part of the petition of the African countries to participate and extend their tentacles to capture those territories that were not colonized to destroy the economic base of the less developed countries by making them absolute dependence and as mere primary producers of raw materials through the process of integration into the global labour market and capital leading to inequality and widen the gap between the rich countries and poor nations of the world. The concept ``development`` was defined differently by scholars. The liberal scholars made the people of Africa to believed that development was equated with economic growth in which they viewed development as rapid and sustainability in terms of output per capita, it sees development in terms of technological, economic and demographic changes in the society (Wheals 2009:25). Thus the definition focuses on growth as well as increase in productive of the society but says very little or nothing about human beings that are involved in the production process, that the word ``development`` has some indicators which include; Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country, income per capita and the size of the nation wealth.

Thus the Marxist intervention in the debate on development highlighted the inadequacies of the previous notions on development as rightly observed by Nnoli (1993) in which he was able to make distinction between artifacts of development and development itself, that artifacts of development are referred to as objects, symbols or a checklist of development that artifacts of development will include; industrial complexes, cars, skyscrapers in which these

artifacts only contribute to development. He further that the individual is the litmus test of development. In line with the above definition, Egwu (1996) conceived development purely in human terms; he sees it as part of revolutionary process as opposed to evolutionary process. Development is said to occur where change is total, complete change in property relationship. He argues that development implies that majority of the people must have guarantee access to the wealth of the society; it is the concerted effort by the underprivileged group or classes in successfully challenging the existing order in order to emancipate themselves. In supporting the above assertion that the key factor in the development of human society is human beings. According to Dudley Seers advanced the argument that in seeking to establish whether a certain society has experienced development, we must ask the question what is happening to unemployment? What is happening to inequality? What is happening to poverty? He further argued that if there is a decline in these indices the country is experiencing development. If one or two of these problems and especially the three have been growing worse, then it will be strange to call it development. Therefore in summary, development can be defined as a structural transformation of the economy polity and culture in such a way as to provide self reliance, as well as self-generating and self-perpetuating. It is a frontal attack on poverty, unemployment, diseases, hunger, exploitation and a deliberate effort to move the society forward.

### **Brief historical development of globalization**

The origin of globalization can be traced to the fifteen century which was the era of European expansion, settlement and colonialization as rightly asserted: the current globalization is not the first in history. The process is traceable as far back as fifteen century, the era of mercantilism. This was an era for campaign in respect of international trade carried out by Britain, France, Portugal, Spain and Germany among many other nations which were driven by the spirit of imperialism aimed at accumulation of capital. The famous Trans-Atlantic trade was part of the mercantilist globalization. The founding of Latin America by Portugal and Spain through the discovery of Christopher Columbus and others was part of the mercantilist movement. Although the term globalization was still in the embryonic stage during this era of discovery, it was characterized by mercantilist activities that indirectly began in all the continents in the name of searching for markets and raw materials (Ralph 1995).

Therefore, globalization cannot be achieved without removing all obstacles to free movement of capital, labour and implementation of liberal policies hence the policies of the integration of African countries into the world economy. That was necessitated because of the industrial revolution in Britain which called for the need for human and raw materials to be used in tier industries. Britain continued to spread the policies of free trade, and comparative advantage through the use of British economic theorist such as Adam Smith, David Ricardo, John Staurt Mills, Thomas Maltus etc. From the sixteenth to early nineteenth centuries Africa played an important part in the growth and development of the world economy, it served as a source of slave and raw materials for the white settler plantations and mines in the new world. According to Pereze de cuella (1995) by the early decade of 19<sup>th</sup> century, these European powers had begun to lay claims over the areas of their new markets. Britain one of them began to preach the gospel of "free trade" following her emergence as the first industrialized capitalist power. This she did with the aim of removing the mercantile barriers to her manufactured products that are exported to other countries. In the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, France, the United States, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Japan joined the industrialist capitalist race. The resultant effects of this race was the industrial share up of the world which began a new phase of globalization encapsulate in the colonization of Africa, Asia and Latin America. All this suffered a setback following the great depression in the First and Second World War.

Thus during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the continent was progressively transformed as an additional sources of raw materials for European factories and also as market for goods from their factories by the end of the century. The famous Berlin conferences come into being with Africa, Asia and Latin America had been shared among the leading imperial powers. This period marked the era of colonialism in which these continents were invaded by the European countries for human and raw material resources for their industries. This was mainly done through the following; slave trade, colonialism, neocolonialism and now globalization. The period of colonialism marked the emergence of new industrialized powers that were not part of the old system such as United States, Japan and Germany began to show interest as a means of advancing their economic strength. This generated rivalries among the new economic powers and the traditional economic powers. As colonial imperialism developed, the contradiction generated and gave rise to the growth and development of nationalist within the colonies. There was compromise in which the new economic power and the traditional economic power which include;

First, the investment and other economic interest of the traditional colonial power in each colony were to be left untouched.

Second, the new powers were allowed free access to the former colonies, in other words the former colonies were to be open to the new powers.

Finally, while the political elite in the former colonies were to be constituted as the new leadership to run the states as a bureaucratic comprador bourgeoisie and the business elite known as the national elite were to serve as agents of foreign capital, in other words as petty bourgeoisie. Thus what emerged from the compromise was known as neocolonialism.

Afterwards independence was granted to the former colonies but with the structural and institutional foundations of imperialist exploitation strengthened through the accommodation of the national elite and with the accentuation and the internationalization of imperialist exploitation through the accommodation of the new exploiter powers. The political elite took over power to consolidate the policies and programmes of the imperial powers.

The rise of new colonial system was characterized by:

1. Exploitation and direct political control
2. Involvement of new powers such as United States, Japan and Germany in the economies of the former colonies has been associated with more vigorous advocacy of liberalization.

The first example of this development in the immediate post war period was the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) was formed in 1947 to liberalize trade, regulate trade policies among nations and resolve trade disputes. It was later renamed World Trade Organization (WTO). The role of the Bretton Woods financial institutions like International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank. All these have affected the development of African countries that are at the disadvantage side which manifest in the form of debt portfolio and the dreaded Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) which contributed to the dependent nature of Africa to the advantage of developed countries.

Also the liberalization of the world trade and economic relations has been to the exclusive advantage of the industrialized states. The international division of labour and production is such that the developed countries are industrialized and technologically advanced, the African countries become dependent on the North for technology, capital, goods and industrial consumables.

As a dependent economy, producing to strictly meet the industrial raw materials and energy needs of developed countries, the African countries at the receiving end. The prices for both import and export are fixed by the imperial will of the developed countries, although behind the smoke screen of the so called invisible hands of market forces where some leaders have tried to assert some medium of their sovereign rights. Western imperialism will not hesitate to teach them some hard lessons. This is because capitalism flows like a roaring lion which can consume you if you stand on its way. Cogent examples were cases of Guatemala under President Jacob Arbenz, Cuba under Fidel Castro, and Iraq under Saddam Hussein.

### **Globalization and development in Africa**

Globalization and development of African countries has been in existence for a long period of time, it is not a recent phenomenon as rightly observed by Bucknor (2004), that "globalization is not totally a new phenomenon, people have been interacting socially and politically with each other from great distance for centuries". In the process, the African countries were integrated into the global world economy which involves the following stages:

**Slave era:** the industrial revolution that took place in Europe called for the need for human beings and raw materials for their industries. This was followed by the famous petition of African countries among the European countries in order to have cheap labour and cheap raw materials. According to Umar (2000), "with the industrial revolution in Europe came the slave trade. Millions of Africans were carted away to Latin America and North America to sustain the production of raw materials for the rapidly growing industries in Europe.

Therefore, slave era was the period when the most precious resources (humans) were stolen for the benefits of Arab Muslims, Europeans and North American countries. During this period, we bitterly lost over 20 million Africans with 10% dying in the hot deserts and on high seas (Wright 2008:220). This was to leave Africa with a terrible economic, social and psychological effect in the years ahead. While these capitalist rejoiced in their great agricultural and other forms of booms, Africa was left at the mercies of their (capitalist) internal collaborators and perpetrators of evil. At this stage those that supposed to continue with the development of Africa abandoned for the fear of been captured as slaves. Those that were involved in salt, soap, leather works run for their dear lives and hide in forest and caves and only the small children and old men who would not think about any form of

development. The energetic youths between the ages of 15-35 were taken out of Africa to a foreign land. As a consequence underdevelopment will be the order of the day.

**Colonialism:** this was the era of absolute control of the colonies by the Europeans as rightly stated; ``the abolition of the slave trade soon provided imperial European nations the impetus to formally colonized Africa for economic exploitation. The 1818 Berlin conference divided Africa without regard to anything except convenience for economic exploitation....``(Birai 2000 ; Rodney 1971). They further that, during the Atlantic Slave trade 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, throughout this period, Africa was made to served the interest of the new world. Africans provided labour in the case of slave and then during the legitimate trade, they provided raw materials such as agricultural crops which include; cotton, groundnut, palm oil, rubber, cocoa etc was provided by the Africans.

That is why Peter (2009:5) asserted that, this invasion of Africans forced out the Arab slave traders who lasted from 7<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century but ushered in the domicile of Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Belgium and Italy. What seems to be the arrest of the long standing bleeding of man power by the Arabs and the introduction of improved transportation and communication then were purposely for the exploitation of Africa's agricultural and mineral resources, religious, education and cultural patterns were introduced to primarily serve the colonial masters. The economic exploitation was so severe that it implemented deep dependencies in the minds of Africans and environmental collaborators and non-patriot.

**Neocolonialism:** it was as a result of pressure from the nationalist that independence was granted to Africans which made the colonial government to packed their bags and baggage's back to their home government. it was more or less a political independence without economic independence. This was visible in the various administrations in African countries, physically the respective head of states are seen but all their economic policies are dictated by the European countries in the name of globalization. That is why Dr. Nkwame Nkurma of Ghana defined neocolonialism as `` given independence to African people with one hand only to take it away with another hand``.

According to Haruna (2009), on their departure, they nurtured indigenes that protected their interest and investment and made them in the leadership positions of various countries in order to dance to their tune. The role of Breton Wood financial institutions like International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank become visible with their policies that are hard pills to be swallowed. The various African countries were made to adopt it as an austerity measures in order to salvage their economies, the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) with its conditional ties like deregulation, devaluation, downsizing, removal of subsidy etc. these institutions brought these policies in the name of restructuring the economies of African countries but their economic conditions worsen and made them indebted and play a parasitic role in the global economy by serving as primary producers of raw materials for the developed countries.

**Globalization:** this is the fourth exploitative visit to African countries, the dominant actors in the global world are the developed countries and those that serve as sources of raw materials to the global world are the African nations. The developed countries preach the gospel of free trade, comparative advantage; free market directed by profit motivation of private enterprises regardless of national boundaries not local alliances.

### **The impact of globalization on the development of African countries**

Globalization has a devastating effects on the African countries as rightly observed by Dahanapala (2001), ``globalization is a phenomenon that has rendered nation states irrelevant, as the transitional corporation becoming rootless and as such able to move freely around the world in order to maximize profit, thus eclipsing the nation states``. Globalization is about export of finance capital and industrial goods from the techno-industrially advanced world in exchange for the products of the techno-industrially backward and less developed primary producing areas. This is done in strict compliance with the rules of the imperialist theory of comparative advantage propounded by Western bourgeoisie ideologies and the other less developed areas of the world operate only as dependent appendages in the world economy (Ishaku 2000:7). At this juncture, it is very vital to note that, globalization is impossible without:

- a. The removal of all restrictions on trade and other forms of economic restrictions among nations.
- b. The entrenchment of capitalist relations of production within the political economy and individual nations especially in the less developed world.

Thus the impact of globalization on the development of African countries can be summarized as follows:

1. There is gross erosion on the culture of the people of Africa as a result of globalization, the revolution in information technology and rapid flow of information, cultural diversity is gradually fading, social values and systems that sustained the communities are equally breaking down.
2. The incorporation of African countries into the global system has battered their political sovereignty, the wealth ownership and power are becoming concentrated in the hands of multinational companies, the power of government is on the decline as they no longer have the power to act in the interest of the people and the implementation of economic rights and policies are increasingly becoming very difficult. Government can no longer control the movement of money into and out of their own countries as computers, fax machines, internet banking, have made it possible for money exchange to take place without the knowledge of government.
3. The economies of the African countries are subjected to greater plunder and gross exploitation in the name of globalization through the use of modern instruments such as World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank. The Europeans used these institutions in order to sustain their development.
4. The small scale industries operating in Africa are without any form of protection and as a result they cannot survive the competition with foreign firms and are forced out of production. This done by killing infant industries such as soap, salt, leather works, pottery works and even Ajakuta Rolling Mill in Nigeria.
5. As it stands, globalization has placed African countries in a permanent position of mere primary producers of raw materials for the industrialized nations.
6. The activities of multinational corporations in the area of crude oil exploration and exploitation in countries that produces crude oil have been associated with monumental disaster in the form of oil spillage, fire outbreak, flaming of natural gas, degradation and pollution of the natural environment, aquatic eco-system have been destroyed, the basis of economic and social life of the people as it is impossible for them to continue in their traditional occupations like fishing, farming, salt making etc.
7. The African countries at the global level are recognized as playing a prominent role of dumping ground for the toxic waste that are not needed in the world. For example, the goods that are imported into African countries are different from those that are sent to European nations because the developed nations adopt protectionism in their economies. The car assembles medicines, electronics and so many substances that can cause cancer.
8. As part of the provision of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), especially the policy of privatization and commercialization adopted by the various governments in Africa is aimed at depriving the people their right to social amenities. These government parastatals are given to wealthy private individuals who are agents of the developed countries. This is because the state resources base is weak and so the people must pay for their social needs. The public corporations and parastatals will depend less on the state and ultimately become autonomous. But must be pointed out that, privatization and commercialization is a programme foisted on the states by the same forces responsible for the prostrate economic status of the state. These forces are the imperialist exploiters of the national wealth.
9. The ruling classes in various countries made the states resources scarce and worsen the economic conditions of their respective countries. As the bureaucratic wing of the comprador bourgeoisie, they took advantage of their positions as operators of the state to loot and plunder the state resources for private accumulation of wealth. The stupendous accumulation of wealth by the predatory operators of the state has so far been only for the sake of accumulation as the accumulated wealth is not invested within to create and add value to the economic system.

For the apostles of globalization, they believed that, globalization is modernization which has brought the following; information communication technology which provides us with modern information gadgets such as electronic-mail, electronic money transfer including on line bank transfer, smart including World Wide Web (WWW) to sent and source for information, facebook, twitter etc. These systems provide accelerated or instant services which have increased business fortunes and human interactions around the world. For example, it is today possible to speak with somebody in Japan or America within some seconds through the use of mobile phones.

As claimed by agents of globalization, there are some fundamental questions for them to answer as regards their fallacious fabrications. These questions include the following:

- a. Who are those that are benefiting in monetary terms from these businesses, Africans or Europeans?
- b. What are some of the gadgets produced and controlled by Africans in the global economy?

- c. With substantive and empirical evidences, name some of the countries in Africa that have developed or in the process of developing as a result of globalization.
- d. What are some of the products that African countries are exporting to European nations? Are these products raw materials or processed goods. List some of the processed goods that African countries export to European markets.

In the final analysis, if all these questions are effectively addressed with facts and figures, then we will accept that globalization is for the benefits of all an agency of modernization of those countries that are developing. If there is any inadequacy in the explanations of any of these questions then it means that globalization is a night mare and wastes as well as the recolonization as far as African countries are concerned.

On the question of some African countries like South Africa, Brazil have developed as a result of globalization. These African countries are not rated alongside the developed countries. South Africa still has some elements of colonialism because they attend their independence recently and the level of their development is regarded as checklist of development which form part of development and not real development. This is because it has some indicators of underdeveloped countries to include; diseases, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, crime rate, increase mortality rate illiteracy etc. These African countries are not part of the G20 or part of the U.N Security Council and cannot be regarded as developed countries. The question to ask is what are some of the products that these African countries parade in the global market?

### **The way forward for African countries**

This is a wakeup call for African states to respond appropriately to the challenges she faces this is because NO ONE WILL DELIVER HER from her invaders but the solutions lays with them.

1. There is need to take a holistic and radical analysis of the structures, operations, and the outcome of globalization on Africa. The aim is to halt greedy connivance and aggressive exploitation that is going on and put a full stop to their fourth visit to Africa through various covers.
2. African countries should unite as one entity to speak with one voice by strengthening regional organizations such as African Union in order to adopt a regional market with protectionism in order to challenge the global market.
3. Globalization in general represents the interest of the European countries and African countries have no say in taking international decision and their interests are often neglected. If this kind of inequalities in global governance will continue unabated then the polarization brought by globalization will continue to be worsening. Thus the developed countries i.e. the heavy weight players in the global should take into consideration the interests of the African countries, correct the inequalities in governance, listen to their voices, allow them to fully participate in the formulation of the international rules of the game so that their interests in the international system will be represented.

The African countries have some roles to play in order to strengthening their positions to compete in the global economy. They must imbibe and introduced internal democratic principles. Based on popular participation, rule of law; observe the principle of separation of power, due process, sincerity, accountability, transparency, stability and good economic restructuring. In conclusion, for African countries to approach this international monster there is need for them to cooperate especially at the regional level in order to have a formidable force against every one that will stand on their way. The total reformation of the existing regional organizations like Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Union (AU), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), a radical change in their formations, objectives, aims, and functions to reflect African interest and a strong political will by the various leaders within the continent can definitely go a long way to some of the problems.

### **References**

- [1] Adams,K.G (2000) Globalization and the Post Colonial World. Macmillan Press Limited
- [2] Akain,S.O (2001). United Nations and Fringe Players. Centre for Constitutionalism and Demilitarization. Senta Publishers Chicago.
- [3] Anthony,A.H (1990) The impact of Globalization on Nations. Jos University Press.
- [4] Bala,U (1997) Nigerian Realities and Option to the year 2010 AD. A paper presented at the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting of the Nigerian Association of Chamber of Commerce Industries Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA), 19<sup>th</sup> June Ibadan.



- [5] Bucknor,K.C (2004). Globalization and the third world. London Longman Publishers.
- [6] Dhanapala,H. (2001). Globalization and Nation State, Global Policy Forum. Lynne Renner Publishers U.S.A.
- [7] Duddly,S (1972). The Meaning of Underdevelopment in N.T. Uphold and F11Oham.
- [8] Egwu,S (1998). The Politics of Development and Underdevelopment. A course Lecture note unpublished.
- [9] Ishaku,B.L (2009). Globalization and the South. Unpublished Post Graduate Seminar Paper.
- [10] Ishaku,B.L (2009). Globalization and the State. Unpublished Post Graduate Seminar Paper.
- [11] Madunnagu,C.H (2009) Africa and the Global Market. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited Nsibambi,A (2001) The effects of Globalization on the States in Africa. Harnessing the benefits minimizing the cost. Panel discussion on Globalization and the State; UN General Assembly, Second Meeting.
- [12] Nnoli,O (2003). Introduction to Politics. SNN Press Enugu, Nigeria.
- [13] Ouattara,A.D (1997). The challenges of globalization for South Africa; South Africa Longman Publishers.
- [14] Peter,O. et al (2009). Evaluate the impact of Globalization on the Economy of African States. Unpublished post graduate seminar paper.
- [15] Perez de cuella,J (1995) The Cultural Dimension of Development in the Right to Hope: Global Problems, Global Visions Earthscan Publishers Limited. London.
- [16] Ralp,S (1995) Governance in our Global Neighbourhood in the Right to Hope. Global problems, Global Vision Earthscan Limited London.
- [17] Rodney,W. (1972) How Europe Underdeveloped Africa. London Eagle Overture Publications.
- [18] Slain,M.C (2009) Globalization and the South. Printed by West View Press: United States of America.
- [19] Toyo,E. (2004). Globalization and Africa; being a distinguished lecture delivered at the University of Calabar Published and Printed by Clear line Publishers Limited.
- [20] Umar,I.R (2000) Globalization and its discontents in Nigeria. Lagos Sam Iroanusi Publications.
- [21] Wheals,J.N (2009) A critique of Modernization School. Heinemann Education Books Ibadan.
- [22] Wright,D.R (2008) South Slavery in Africa. Makurdi; Aboki Publishers.

