GLOBALIZATION AND NIGERIA: CONSEQUENCES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT: There is a symbiotic relationship between national development and globalization, as national development work hand-in-glove within the social framework of a nation. On one hand, national development depends heavily on globalization to enhance global development. As final thoughts and implications, it was pointed out those developing economies especially those in Africa are in serious debts notwithstanding they are experiencing globalization whereas other economies in Europe are making huge profits. Thus, government in Africa in general and Nigeria in particular needs to device and put to play policies and stronger institutions for better governance at local, national, regional and international levels to ensure that globalization yield the expected benefit. The government notwithstanding, should put globalization into consideration when formulating policies and programmes because lack of this could result in policy instability and reversals in addition to high turnover and frequent changes in the business environment, which could have negative impact on the success of the primary institutions responsible for policy formulation, monitoring and implementation resulting in macro-economic distortions, and low productivity. In the light of these realities, the government should; Attract foreign relations through free flow of imports. This could potentially enhance, quality of life, drive competitiveness, and improve innovative production efficiency especially for manufacturing organizations.

Keywords: Globalization, National Development, Basic Amenities, Nigeria.

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization has become a source of transformation today. Although, the said transformation could be positively or negatively skewed. Globalization makes it easy for an event or trend in one geographical region in the global space tends to affect activities of people and organizations in other geographical region(s). At the moment, globalization is fast becoming a concept of interest in the 21st century as it is being talked about in almost every discipline. It is imperative to note that, the term is multifaceted and seems to have a link with almost all aspect of economy namely; economic, social, environmental, political, geographical, cultural, and so on. In this vein, globalization seems to have changed how individuals, organizations, and constituted authorities conduct operational activities with respect to the changes in the business environment. This is because, it appears to influence how goods and services are produced and distributed, how investment decisions are determined, how pricing policies are shaped; as well as the adoption, introduction, and use of technology. In the words of Intriligator (2003), globalization tends to play a significant role in enhancing optimal service delivery and increase productive capability.

Little wonder, Majekodunmi and Adejuwon (2012) suggests that globalization tends to represent a potent new global order or real-world system, as it appears to be an influential force that leans towards determining the course of events the world. Thus, the growth and spread of globalization may hardly be resisted by individuals, organization, and other constituted authorities as its features are overwhelming. A programme conducted in 2018 by The United Nations Development Agency took a position on the issue of globalization, nothing that, it has the potential to unite people across the world, making them interdependent on one another. This is because; it gives room for the collapse of individual economies, cultures, use of technologies, thereby showcasing an indivisible global economic structure. There is no contesting the fact that, globalization creates a platform for incorporating independent economies into a global economy through investment, trade and other business transactions. For the reason that globalization now manifest in the attempt of governments across the world to become interconnected, interdependent, and interrelated and form a world system with the view of fostering security collectively aimed at achieving global peace. This attempt has been a lot easier due to the proliferation of knowledge resulting in technological advancement and improved information and communications technological tools which seem to have brought about quick, fast, and reliable interaction amongst all concerned. Right
from the 1990s till date, globalization has brought about positive changes in the global economy and in international politics (Majekodunmi and Adejuwon, 2012). This view is supported by Ngaire (2000) who explained that globalization has influenced national and international politics in amazing ways which seem to have enhanced national development.

National development is an all-encompassing, multifaceted and multidimensional concept being a measure of welfare and well-being, unlike economic growth. On one hand, economics is a social science, that is concerned with human beings and social systems by which they organize their activities to satisfy basic material and non-material needs. On the other hand, Todaro and Smith (2011) maintained that, development is a process of improving the quality of all human lives and capabilities by raising people’s standard of living, self-esteem, and freedom. In light of the above, researchers are of the view that national development entails incremental transformation of an economy from stagnation to growth, and from low-income to high-income status, where the economy has overcome problems of absolute poverty (Adesoji, 2006). In reality, national development is about reducing poverty, enhancing public provision of education, improving health care and the maintenance of law and order, as well as guaranteeing civil liberties and opportunity for civic participation. In addition, national development has the tendency to foster housing, water, electricity and sanitation, safe and reliable public transport, quality education and skills development, safety and security, and recreation and leisure. Thus, national development is driven by the dynamics of the political economy of the state. This is true because political decisions appear to affect and/or influence economic activities across board. It is even sad when these political decisions result in lack of national development, as exemplified in the poor state of rural communities in most developing countries, especially Nigeria. In Nigeria for instance, rural areas are bedeviled by various challenges such as low income, high degree of unemployment, poor technological growth, and low infrastructure, high illiteracy rate and so on; which are largely due to poor political decisions and/or activities.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2018) provides the Human Development Index (HDI) as one measure of national development; using real national income per head, adult literacy rate, the average years of schooling, and life expectancy ranking, alongside Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita income as benchmark for measuring development, under the assumption that higher national income translates directly into a higher level of development. It is true that, if one compares a country’s ranking in terms of its HDI with its ranking in terms of its GDP per capita, one may make some useful conclusions about the country’s success in translating the benefits of national income into achieving national development (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2015). It is therefore, pertinent to note that, the HDI is a composite that brings together three variables; a long and healthy life, improved education, and a decent standard of living (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2015), which can only be achieved through robust globalization.

Nonetheless, this paper is designed to bring to bear the significance and consequence of globalization to the Nigerian economy, with respect to its national development and implications therein. Thus, the influence of globalization on national development of the Nigerian state.

2. MEANING AND ADVANCEMENT OF GLOBALIZATION

In the words of Ajekigbe (2004), globalization represents an institutional and societal change, manifested by an increase in cash in-flow, technology, and labour, which result in the expansion of business corporations on a global scale. A similar account was put forward by Majekodunmi and Adejuwon (2012); they pointed out that, globalization connotes an acceleration and intensification of global integration and interaction amongst persons, organizations, and constituted authorities such as the governments of different economies which affects individuals’ welfare, economic growth, socio-cultural systems and national development on a global scale. By the same token, McGrew (2008) argued that globalization has to do with amplifying social interrelationships of individuals, organizations, and nations to obtain mutually beneficial situation through integration of businesses, technology, finances as well as labor across national frontiers or internationally.

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<th>Stages</th>
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<td>Stage 1</td>
<td>1880-1890</td>
<td>Transportation through rail and ocean</td>
<td>Automated production of products as well as trading across national frontiers</td>
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<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>1900-1930</td>
<td>Invention of electricity and steel</td>
<td>The materialization of American and European extracting and manufacturing industries</td>
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The table above clearly paints a graphic picture of the phases and trends in globalization over several decades. This progression began from the 1880s - 1890s which experienced rapid transportation through rail and ocean. Subsequently, the invention of electricity and steel took centre stage between 1900 and 1930s. However, the end of World War II and general agreement on tariffs and trade tend to depict globalization between 1948 and 1970s. Lastly, advancement in information and communication technology, privatization, consultancy and automation, demonstrates globalization in recent times.

2.1. Globalization and National Development in Nigeria

Within the context of Human Development Index (HDI), Nigeria has over three decades experienced globalization which could have fostered national development. Sadly, in spite of all the human and natural resources abundantly deposited in Nigeria by nature, a large percentage of her citizenry seems to have a strong affinity with poverty. A global index report of an analytical position of World Bank (2019), has it that 46.5% representing 91,885,874 Nigerians are under the poverty line. Similarly, Nigeria was ranked 157th in terms of human development index which has 0.532 score by United Nations Development Programme in 2018. National Bureau of Statistics (2019) raised a concern about Nigerian unemployment and underemployment, and youth unemployment rates, pegged at alarming percentages of 23.1%, 20.21% and 55.4%, respectively. These statistics is seemingly fallout of weak and near dysfunctional public institutions and lack of political will to harness the benefit of globalization.

2.1.1. Globalization and Free Flow of Imports

Sen (2010) explained that import quotes are one trade barriers that negatively affect globalization and impinge on the free flow of imports. Import quota limits the physical quantity of goods that will be imported into a country within a particular period of time. This policy may not favour other trading nations. On the other hand, embargo refers to an outright ban on trade or other commercial activities with other countries. Government places embargo on certain goods for a plethora of reasons. Be that as it may, this action goes a long way into negatively affecting this trading relationship between countries in the long run especially importation and exportation of goods. It becomes somewhat difficult for countries to trade with other countries; thus, hindering and limiting putting a clog in the wheel of globalization (Emeka et al., 2012). For a hitch-free trading operations and sustainable development of globalization, it is necessary to eradicate all forms of trade barriers that obstruct the free flow of import and export. It is also necessary for standard of living of the parent country nationals. An activity at the international level affects domestic business and certainly each individual’s standard of living.

2.1.2. Globalization and Competition

Competition is a factor that affects every facet of business environment, be it in the public or private sector. Competition is an inevitable element in business. It is a major drive for continuous innovation (Porter and Kramer, 2006). Bulte et al. (2005) argued that the importance of competition in business is to stabilize prices and bring cost of production relatively low which is visible in consumer product in the form of lower prices. The presence of competition in business also eliminates monopoly, enhances standard of living and ensures quality product. Competition is also present in international business. Global competition refers to the individual efforts of two or more trading companies that serve international customers. The competitive nature of the global environment gave rise to the global competition law, which refers to the formal and legal rules regulating competition in the global market. In the absence of the global competition law, there will be much concentration of power, wealth and ability to make important decisions affecting the quality of life of other people in the hands of the very powerful countries. Without the global competition law, there will be no place for developing countries in the international market (Ohmae, 2006).
Global competition is a major challenge for globalization, though free flow of import and export can be made possible to an extent, it is impossible to eliminate competition in business (Arnold, 2007). As all countries want to gain competitive advantage, in the global market the competition between countries become intense, especially countries trading in the same line of business or countries with similar or substitute products. Countries can gain competitive advantage successfully by taking into consideration the cultural differences existing in companies of various countries (Ohmae, 2006). Heavy competition exists in the global market; the factors that induce this include the threat created by new entrants. This refers to the threat new competitors pose to existing competitors in same industry (Ohmae, 2006). A profitable industry attracts more competitors, especially when there is nonexistent entry barrier or when it is relatively low. The entry of new competitors is bound to affect the price and overall demand of existing competitors in the same industry. Hence, the threat of new entrant serves as an inducing factor for global competitiveness. If the global market growth rate is high, there are higher chances of competition and greater number of new entrants. The heavy competition among international trading countries makes the growth of globalization difficult. Competition generally favours the advanced nations in most cases because they can afford to employ all available resources to beat competition and gain competitive advantage (Arnold, 2007). Heavy competition is a major challenge for globalization of underdeveloped and developing economics. The existing competitors, in this case are the developed nations and as such has good international relations with other nations, possess lots of resources and countless times, these developed nations somewhat frighten the developing ones. In such situation, it becomes difficult for organizations to go international.

2.1.3. Globalization and Housing, Water, Electricity and Sanitation

Housing schemes in Nigeria has played a major role in the overall organized growth all over the country. Functions such as provision of housing facilities, urban development and re-structuring, are components of national development. The Nigerian economy is characterized by persistent rise and increase in population. It becomes necessary for government to provide housing facilities for the ever-growing population. To the citizens of Nigeria, housing provides shelter. Affordable houses should be provided for citizens. The government can carry out this function out of the tax of citizens. Affordable housing facilities are of immense importance for both employers and employees. A bulk chunk of what employees make as salaries is being spent on housing in the form of rent. Affordable housing facility increases the purchasing power of those staying in it, the constructor (Barry, 2010). Affordable housing provides low income earners with shelter. Housing is a complex factor affecting national development of every economy; also, it’s a means of generating national revenue (Kabir, 2004). Housing serves as the major reason for savings for many households in developing countries. Just as clothing and food is important for human survival, housing is equally important (Ibimilua, 2011). The problem becomes that there are barely enough houses for the growing population; neither are they in good conditions. In reality, a good house should contain a good roof to protect against rain, good wall and doors to protect against bad weather and animals; shades around the house to protect against sun rays and wired nets at the windows and doors to trap and keep out insects. The problem housing portrays is peculiar to both developed and developing nations, rich and poor countries (Good and Jebbin, 2015).

In their view, Adeniran and Yusuf (2016) maintained that water is critical for economic development. Lack of water can pose a serious problem to an economy’s development unless when managed effectively and efficiently (Tende and Onuoha, 2020). Many countries of the world suffer from water scarcity. Water is an important factor of the economy. It is used in production as well. Water resource management is therefore important especially in countries having short supply. Adeniran and Yusuf (2016) noted that water is one important resource that keeps every other element of the society alive, in terms of production, provision of food, supply of energy, etc. On the other hand, the sector responsible for electricity supply in Nigeria transmits and distributes electricity to the different segments of the society. Generation of electricity in Nigeria began in 1885 in Lagos state with the use of generators which provided 60 kilowatts. Similarly, the Nigerian electricity supply company was established to manage a hydro-electric plant at Kura, Jos. A united Africa Company established yet another private enterprise in Sapele. This transition and establishment of electricity companies all over the country is geared towards improvement in the nation’s development. The electricity sector is one sector in the economy that powers the country as a whole. If the electricity sector is defaulted, all other sectors will also be faulty. Electricity is important even in production and manufacturing of goods and services. A developed economy is characterized by its ability to have steady and uninterrupted power supply. It is also characterized by clean and healthy environment (Goyal, 2006). Sanitation encompasses the condition and
availability of water, light (electricity) adequate treatment and disposal of waste. Sanitation system also captures the transport companies, waste disposal agencies, etc. For one to say a nation has developed, it must have these components in place and at the disposal of the citizens. In addition, the cost to attain this must be relatively low and reduced to the barest minimum.

2.1.4. Globalization, Safe and Reliable Public Transport

Transportation system is closely related to changes in socio-economic development. Thus, transportation infrastructures induce economic opportunities. Effective transportation system represents the ability to deliver improved, safe, efficient, affordable, accessible, effective, reliable and integrated transport system (Adesanya, 1998). Urbanization and increased economic activities slow down the provision of public transportation in the third world countries as a result of the surplus demand arising from the growing population. Aworemi and Ogunsiji (2004) posits that for the past few decades, there have been serious transportation problems in Nigeria, caused by the influx of population into the urban centres, growth in industries and the inability of transport facilities to cope with the demand. The problems manifest in terms of long waiting time for buses, traffic congestion, parking problems, bad roads and accident. There is a general shortage of public transport service in Nigeria relative to demand (Adesanya, 1998). The public owned transport operations in the few states where they exist are inefficient and the private sector operators of para-transit transport system are substandard and disorganized. Public transportation in Nigeria has been dominated by the private sector that operates in an uncontrolled manner and provides erratic and unreliable services. These private operators do not ply on a clearly defined route. In the early 1980s, government owned public transport companies operated in Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt (Tolu and Oluwatoyin, 2011). Public transport provision in Nigeria began to decline sharply with the introduction of various economic reforms by the Federal Government. With the adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986, the cost of producing vehicle spare parts and fuel rose drastically to the extent that many car owners abandoned their cars. Development is crucial and essential to the sustainable development of any economy. A country is classified as developed when it is able to provide safe and reliable public transport for her citizenry. In as much as transportation may have positive impacts on socio-economic systems, there are also negative consequences such as congestion, mobility gaps and accidents (Tolu and Oluwatoyin, 2011). According to Adesanya (1994), the importance of transportation in the development of a country can be seen as provision of infrastructures which improves physical outlook and accessible safe and reliable road transport for the general public.

2.1.5. Globalization and Quality Education and Skills Development

Education generally refers to the systematic development and cultivation of the human mind and other natural abilities. It refers to the process by which one acquires knowledge, skills, habits, values or attitudes to make them useful and functional member of the society (Bace and J., 2011). It further entails the outcome of the process of both learning and teaching. In other to provide the enabling environment, education requires quality input from the environment. The quality of education could be described as the worth or fabric of education. Quality in itself depicts high standards or ideal (Omolewa, 2007). The various components of quality in education can be assessed on the basis of the inputs, processes, environment and outputs (outcome), (Bace and J., 2011). Educational inputs include; teachers, trainees, instructional materials and the curriculum as a whole. Processes involve instructional delivery system, evaluation and assessment methods. Whereas, the environment has to do with classroom organization and control, interactions between the different components of the instructional situation (Omolewa, 2007). The outputs are reliant on other components such as the academic achievement and attainment of quality educational system. Quality in education is multi-faceted due to the different inputs of education, organization and management, content of learning and learning outcomes (Omolewa, 2007). This makes it mandatory that education be given greater attention and top priority in the Nigerian government’s developmental plan and budget allocation (Bace and J., 2011).

As such, Nigeria can reverse the present situation in which quality is sacrificed for quantity. Quality education is a right to every Nigerian child. Thus, the government has set up a quality assurance system to monitor the implementation of quality standards in education. The Federal Inspectorate Service (FIS) in the Federal Ministry of Education is responsible for quality control in the education sector. The importance of quality assurance in education can be seen from the features and attributes of the products and services provided through education (Amaele, 2013). Quality education and skills development is necessary for national development and sustainability. Thom-Otuya and Inko-Tariah (2016) Highlighted that education forms the oars on which all the other developmental components can efficiently be assessed.
and addressed. Thus, the relationship between education and development is well established such that education has maintained its position as a key index of development. Education erases ignorance which is associated with under development. The products of education form the cadre of decision making regarding the nation’s developmental goals and projects. Education at the primary and secondary school levels has been characterized by instability and inconsistency with regards to which arm of government controls which aspect of education. There is immense increase in the number of primary schools that accommodates the up-shoot of the population of pupils due to the implementation of free and compulsory education (Adeniyi, 2001; Olojede et al., 2012).

Unfortunately, this hike in population of pupils has not been similarly matched with the provision of quality inputs ranging from the provision of qualified teachers, relevant instructional materials and infrastructural facilities. This imbalance between emergence of numerous school-age pupils and government’s ability to provide information required for a proper learning environment has contributed to the lack of quality in the services provided by the teacher (Adamu, 2011). This situation is further aggravated by the government’s inability to provide prompt financial benefits. This has further resulted in incessant strikes and unproductive attitudes to work. To ensure quality education and skills development, it is necessary for the government to place education as top priority in its developmental plan by allocating nothing less than the minimum benchmark stipulated by international standards; the government should also put in place a highly powered quality assurance mechanism with sufficient financial back up and authority to sanction defaulters who defraud the nation through their deliberate substitution of high standards with low standards. The government should equip and update teachers with teaching skills through Initial Teacher Training Programmes, and continuing Professional Development of Teachers. The teacher education programme should be given a complete facelift in terms of provision of infrastructural facilities, professional and financial benefits as grounds to introduce a new orientation that will have a lasting effect on their attitude to work.

Virtual learning experiences through the use of ICT should be integrated and blended with the use of the traditional methods of instruction delivery. Best practices in instruction delivery and school management should be introduced at every training institution by instructors who are also suitably equipped with relevant skills to avoid creating a gap between theory and practice. The possession of ICT application skills should form a requirement for registration into the Teachers Registration Council. Frequent policy change should be checked. The government should correct inconsistencies existing in the management of the basic education level as to which arm of government manages which aspect of the educational system. Uncertified persons should be discouraged from joining the educational sector. However, where government is unable to provide free education, it should have the will power to say so rather than provide Universal Schooling in place of quality education.

2.1.6. Globalization and Safety and Security

Security is the situation that exists as a result of the establishment of measures for the protection of persons, information and property against hostile influences and actions. It represents the existence of conditions within which members of the society can go about their normal daily activities without external threats to their lives or properties (Adagba et al., 2012). It embraces all measures designed to protect and safeguard the citizenry and the resources of individuals, groups, businesses and the nation against sabotage or violent occurrence (Salawu, 2010). Security entails safety from chronic threats and protection from harmful disruption (Ibimilua, 2011). Security however, can be described as stability and continuity of livelihood, predictability of daily life, protection from crime (individual safety), and freedom from psychological harm. The concept of security is multifaceted however; it can generally be described as the protection against all forms of harm which could be physical, economic or psychological (Bello and Oyedele, 2012).

It is thus argued however that security is not the absence of threats or security issues, but the ability to rise to the challenges posed by these threats with expediency and expertise. The issue of security arises when there is a threat to the safety of individuals; hence, this situation is referred to as insecurity. Adedeji and Eziyi (2010) views insecurity as the state of being subjected to danger or threat. It also refers to an exposure to risk or anxiety. For a sustainable economic development, the country must be free from all elements of insecurities that pose threat to human life. As argued by Igbuzor (2011), the state of insecurity in Nigeria is a function of government failure, which is evident by the incapacity of government to deliver public services and to provide for basic needs of the masses (Ogbeche, 2012). The lack of basic necessities by the people in Nigeria has created a pool of frustrated people who are ignited easily by any violent event. The argument here is that, Nigeria has the resources to provide for the needs of its people,
but corruption in public offices at all levels has made it impossible for office holders to focus on the provision of basic needs for the people. In many cases, security personnel assigned to deal with given security situations lack the expertise and equipment to handle the situation. Based on the arguments of Nwagbosho (2012), one major immediate factor which has led to the hike in insecurity in Nigeria is the porous frontiers of the country, where individual movements are largely untracked. The porosity of Nigeria’s borders has serious security implications for the country (Bello and Oyedele, 2012). Given the porous borders as well as the weak security system, arms are easily smuggled into Nigeria from other countries. Small arms and light weapons have enabled the establishment of militant and criminal groups. Another factor is the Rural/Urban Drift; which refers to the migration of jobless youths from rural areas to urban centres (Aderonke, 2015). Nigeria is one of the countries in the world with very high rural/urban drift. Most urban areas in Nigeria have grown beyond their environmental carrying capacities and existing infrastructure and this has resulted to increased poor quality of the living conditions in urban areas in Nigeria, also resulting in insecurity (Uhumwuegho and Aluforo, 2011). Thus, out of frustration these youths are drawn into criminal acts. Most corporate organizations do not act responsibly. Thus social irresponsibility increases externalized costs and promotes distributional conflicts (Ujah and Eboh, 2006). Companies engage in corporate social responsibility to eradicate corporate social irresponsibility. The rise of terror groups in some parts of the country is directly related to the neglect of social responsibility by companies to the community where they are operating. Hence, the case of the Niger Delta crisis. Terrorism is one major source of insecurity in Nigeria with its primary base and source of support from the religious fanatics and intolerances particularly in Islam dominated states of Nigeria. Terrorism which is a global phenomenon where no one is safe was defined by Aderonke (2015) as the premeditated use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group to cause fear, destruction or death, especially against unarmed targets, property or infrastructure in a state, intended to compel those in authority to respond to the demands and expectations of the individual or group behind such violent act (Aderonke, 2015). Terrorism in Nigeria is triggered by an Islamic insurgency with a political undertone by a faceless group based in the Northern region of the country (Reinert and Garcon, 2014).

The group goes by the name, "Boko Haram" and it takes into account the legitimate, political, social and economic grievances of the Northern population. Reinert and Garcon (2014) noted that the sources of insecurity in Nigeria to include: political conflicts; unbalanced development that involves horizontal inequalities; religious/ethnic distrust and leadership failure. They associated the situation with low level of economic development as a result of poor governance and high level corruption. Corruption is the walls that stand in the way of progress, the red tape that stops an idea from becoming a business, the patronage that distributes wealth based on tribe and sect (Reinert and Garcon, 2014). The insecure environment of business refers to insecurity variables that affect the performance of business enterprises, over which the business enterprise has little or no direct form of control. In Nigeria, the variables range from theft to organized armed robbery, bombing, unemployment assassination, kidnapping and demand for ransom, repeated invasion and blockading of business installations, social injustice, lack of access to livelihood resources and rising cost of living (Reinert & Garcon, 2014). These variables of crimes have made the Nigerian security environment complex.

2.1.7. Globalization and Social Protection

Social protection consists of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, sickness, disability and old age (Azazi, 2011). Suleiman (2012) contended that social protection systems help the poor and vulnerable to find jobs, cope with crises and shocks, and invest in the health and education. It buffers individuals from shocks and equip them to improve their livelihoods and create opportunities. Social protection programmes include schemes to reduce poverty, increase employment opportunities, and provide affordable healthcare and insurance to low-income families. Nigeria lacks efficient social protection schemes and broad social protection benefits which has kept women, men, and their households, vulnerable and poor. Social protection is viewed as the set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income. Social protection consists of social protection programmes including schemes to reduce poverty, increase employment opportunities, and provide affordable healthcare and insurance to low-income families. The most common type of social protection includes; Labor market interventions. Social insurance as a social protection scheme is designed to mitigate risks associated with unemployment, ill health, disability, work-
related injury and old age. These situations can be addressed by health insurance or unemployment insurance schemes. Social assistance, a social protection scheme refers to when resources, either cash or in-kind, are transferred to vulnerable individuals, single parents, the homeless, households or the physically/mentally challenged with no other means of adequate support. In recent years, the Nigerian government and its development partners have sought to develop social protection instruments to tackle the country’s high rates of poverty. The Project Briefing is part of a project funded by UNICEF Nigeria to support the Government of Nigeria in realizing its overarching development strategy and development of a national social protection strategy. The Project discusses the current social protection policy and programming landscape in Nigeria as well as the effectiveness of social protection in addressing poverty and inequality in the country. In reality, social protection in Nigeria is falling short as a response to the needs of the poor is not placed as a priority. It therefore puts forward a number of policy recommendations for consideration by government and development to strengthen the much-needed social protection agenda.

2.1.8. Globalization, Recreation and Leisure

Recreation regenerates the body and brain; it serves as a break that prevents the body from breaking down, which makes it conducive for the development of desirable behaviour. There are lots of avenues for releasing tension in Nigeria. These include; moonlight stories, hunting, wrestling, dancing, traditional festivals, meetings at the village square, fishing, swimming and playing various types of games during their leisure to become well adjusted (Ipinnmoroti, 2004). Asagba (2004) opined that recreation provides avenues for socialization. However, Nigerians spend their leisure on choices of various activities such as, participation in sports, game, music, reading, watching film and other arts. The numerous attractions, places of interest and cultural opportunities that Nigeria offers can fulfil anyone’s tastes. The country can boast of quality cultural institutions, natural endowment that ensures abundance of leisure activities in Nigeria (Odumuh, 2004). Expatriation in Nigeria is the perfect opportunity to explore the country's stunning landscapes and discover its natural sites. The country's endless beaches and dazzling wildlife reserves also remains a must-see. The country equally has other natural areas of cultural importance, such as the Osun Sacred Forest, (a protected area accommodating traditional sculptures and shrines within one of the country's last wild rainforests.). Food is a linchpin of life in Nigeria, and a fair share of community life revolves around food preparation and sharing (Babatunde, 2004).

The staple Nigerian diet are rice, beans, grains like millet and wheat, roots such as cassava and yam, or vegetables such as okra, with proteins obtained from poultry, beef, and seafood in the coastal regions (Ibraheem, 2004). Ibraheem (2004) maintained that the country is a home to a variety of ethnic groups and cultures and it features diverse cuisines and cooking styles, with specialties largely varying from one region to another. Nigerian foods generally tend to be spicy, with many dishes flavoured with palm oil, various herbs, spices and chilies Akorede and Ajewole (2005). Arts also constitute recreation and Leisure in Nigeria. Her rich cultural heritage is embodied in the treasures of traditional art. Outstanding artworks dating from the pre-colonial times include naturalistic statues and bronzes, terra-cotta figurines, masks and shrines (Dike, 2004). Many artists and craftsmen try keep these traditional techniques alive. Nigeria is home to many national museums and cultural institutions, most of them located in metropoles, including the National Library and the National Theatre in Lagos (Akorede and Ajewole, 2005). Nigeria also stands out for its literature. It began with the known and reputed novelists and writer, Wole Soyinka (the first black African to receive a Nobel Prize for Literature in 1986), Flora Nwapa or Chinua Achebe, and many others (Adagba et al., 2012).

3. FINAL THOUGHTS AND IMPLICATIONS

To this end, developing economies especially those in Africa are in serious debts notwithstanding the huge benefits that globalization portends; whereas other economies in Europe are benefiting hugely from it. Thus, government in Africa in general and Nigeria in particular, needs to device and put to play policies and stronger institutions for better governance at local, national, regional and international levels to ensure that globalization yield the expected benefits to the nation especially considering their huge resource-potentials. The government notwithstanding, should put globalization into consideration when formulating policies and programmes because lack of this could result in policy instability and reversals in addition to high turnover and frequent changes in the business environment, which could have negative impact on the success of the primary institutions responsible for policy formulation, monitoring and implementation resulting in macro-economic distortions, and low productivity. In the light of these realities, the government should;
1. Attract foreign relations through free flow of imports. This could potentially enhance, quality of life, drive competitiveness, and improve innovative production efficiency especially for manufacturers.
2. Encourage competition as consumers are likely to get the best of products and services in terms of price, quality and quantity when firms compete with one another.
3. Enhance the standard of living by making available basic amenities such as housing, water supply, electricity, and proper sanitation. This will add value and desirability thereby making the city attractive for foreign relations and investment.
4. Make public transportation attractive to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution, and increase mobility, fuel efficiency, plus it has other financial benefits.
5. Encourage quality education through knowledge expansion as it contributes to personal development in terms of critical cognitive and communication skills, greater sense of discipline, economic growth and reduces child marriage.
7. Build strong functional institutions that would maintain social protection in the country. This could foster social cohesion, increased labour participation, drives demand and other economic activity, and reduce inequality.
8. Build a conducive atmosphere for recreation and leisure to encourage family ties and unity, build self-esteem and reduce stress on the individual level.

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