

## Globalization and Crisis of Development in the Global South

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### [0179] Abstract

*Globalization has created two worlds in the international system---the Global North and the Global South. Although all countries of the world have benefited from globalization, it is more favourable to the Global North than to the Global South. This paper examines the plight of Global South countries in globalization and the factors affecting development in these countries. Dependency and modernization theories were used to explain the situation in Global South countries. Although there are external factors that positioned Global South in a disadvantaged position in the global market and economy, there are also internal factors that make it difficult for these countries to come out of their present state. Such factors include internal conflicts, corruption, lack of infrastructural facilities like good road networks, water, electricity; and lack of good policies geared towards the protection of indigenous industries. This study, therefore, strongly recommend that political leaders and public officers in the Global South should shun corruption and selfishness in order to sincerely build the political will to bring the desired development to their people.*

**Key words:** Dependency, development, globalization, Global North, Global South, modernization

### Introduction

Globalization refers to the technological, economic and cultural changes in the international system through the expansion of facilities for intercommunication and interdependence among nations. It has both negative and positive effects. Openness to other cultures, improvement of interactions through ICT, easy international trade and commerce, et cetera are the positive effects of globalization. Its negative effects include brain drain, encouragement of illegal trade, dilution of values, et cetera. Globalization is a phenomenon that promotes inequality between countries of Global North countries and the Global South countries. While it affects the former positively, at the other hand it affects the latter negatively. Many scholars have defined the term globalization in different ways and have identified its ramifications. As a matter of fact, globalization is a world trend against which no one can argue. It has come to stay, and no country is immuned against its impact. Globalization has divided the world into the privileged connected people and the poor unconnected people. The World Bank division of incomes of countries into low income, middle income and high income is a clear picture of the inequalities between the Global North and Global South.

The objectives of this study are as follows: (a) Give a conceptual analysis of globalization. (b) Discuss the plight of Global South in the present globalization. (c) Consider the gap between Global North and Global South. (d) Examine the internal factors militating against development in Global South. (e) Proffer solutions in the form of recommendations.

### Methodology

The method of data collection is secondary sources from textbooks, official publications and internet materials. The data is textual analyzed. *Theoretical Exposition*. This study will adopt two theories. The situation in Global South will be best explained using the combination of dependency and modernization theories. The dependency theory originated from Latin America in the early 1940s and 1950s. It became increasingly

popular up till date. The theory was originally known as dependencia. The primary concern of dependencia theorists was to explain the pattern of underdevelopment and dependency in Latin America. Dependency theory argues that the third world countries, particularly, Latin America which was their primary concern, largely as a result of the nature of imperialism pioneered by capitalism have been in a dependent relationship with the developed countries of the world. Consequently, these countries can only function as subordinate/peripheral countries in the international system due to imperialism cum capitalism. The importance of dependency theory is that it highlights the exploitative relationship between advanced countries (centre) and developing countries (periphery). It also explains the nature and character of the dependency relationship, as well as, the problems associated with dependency. The major exponents of dependencia include Raul Prebisch, Henrique Cardoso, Andre Gunderfrank, Enzo Falleto, and John Saul (Nwoye, 2005).

Raul Prebisch was an Argentine economist who served for many years as the head of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. According to Sodaro (2001, P. 354), "Prebisch and others like him have maintained that one of the chief causes of economic underdevelopment is the prevailing structure of the international economy". They explained that most third world countries are at a permanent disadvantage because of the terms of trade for their imports and exports favour the advanced countries. This means that the products most developing nations import such as electronics, automobiles, and other finished products are costly vis-à-vis the cost of the products they can sell in the international market which often consist of raw materials and cheap manufactured products. Dependency theory is a crucial theory in the international explanations of the underdevelopment in developing countries. Notwithstanding, dependency theory alone is not sufficient in explaining the economic situation of Global South countries.

On the other hand, modernization theory came after the independence of most African countries in the 1950s and 1960s. The concern of modernization theorists is to provide justification regarding the kind of development they have in mind for Africa and other developing countries. According to them, developing countries can only develop much more easily and faster through imbibing the values and modernizing techniques of Western countries. By so doing, they will learn the structure of government and the ways they function. The developing countries are also to imbibe the values and technology of the West. The theory equates modernization with the developed countries of the West and argues that to modernize non- Western societies must imitate the West (Nwoye, 2005).

According to Claude Ake cited in Nwoye, the modernization theory assumes a particular state of being for developing countries and then insists that these countries can develop by mimicking the pattern of development which the West follows, without following the trend, it will be extremely difficult for these countries to develop or modernize. Modernization is largely a reflection of Western imperialism because it fails to consider the historical circumstances of African countries. Also, they neglect African cultures and values, thereby; it treats African society and its people as unimportant. However, modernization theory is also important to this study because there are internal factors in developing countries that negatively affect the development of Global South countries. These factors include corruption, lack of social infrastructure, abuse of rule of law, et cetera. The outlined factors can be replaced with accountability, transparency, rule of law, social amenities, et cetera as can be found in the developed societies of the West.

*Definition of Globalization.* The concept of globalization emerged in the early 1990s. Many scholars, political thinkers and policy makers have used the word in different ways. It is crucial to examine some working definitions of the term given by some scholars and authors. Alapiki (2005, P. 11) considered the concept from the worldwide process of change; he referred globalization to "all those processes by which the people of the world are incorporated into a single world society or global society". He went further to itemize the characteristics of globalization as follows: (a) Internationalization of production. (b) International division of labour. (c) Migratory movements from the South to North and the processes that facilitate those movement; and (d) Internationalization of the state – making states into agencies of the globalizing world.

For Scholte (1997, P. 14-15) quoted in Alapiki “globalization refers to processes whereby social relations acquire relatively distanceless and borderless qualities, so that human lives are increasingly played out in the world as a single place”. Scholte viewed globalization from the social relations perspective recognizing the interconnectedness and integration of the world into a global village. Aja and Emeribe (2000, P. 361) argue that globalization reflects the greater openness of national and international economics to greater flows of trade, finance, capital, high technology, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and market integration offerings. The engineering mechanism of globalization remains the revolution in science and technology, particularly as it affects transportation and electro-communication systems. The net result is the creation of a global village, a single market system, a global factory and a global office. One result of globalization is grotesque dangerous polarization between peoples and countries benefiting from the system and those that are merely recipients and reactionaries of the effects. Aja and Emeribe from the international political economy perspective gave an all-encompassing definition of the concept. They pointed out different dimensions of globalization, the instrument that aids globalization, especially, the polarization of the globe into spheres with unequal benefits from the status quo.

According to Onu (2003: 89) “globalization has also led to the internationalization of liberal democracy and integrated market economy, society and culture...impediments on the worldwide expansion of trade in goods and services, flows of capital and technology, foreign investment and tourism and internationalization of production have been some of the benefits of globalization”. Globalization is the installation of intercommunication, commercialization, internationalization and unification of all human endeavours for optimal civilization and the growth of the human community. In order to aid globalization, computers, internet connections, websites, satellites, emails, fax machines, high frequency televisions and radio transmitters and other cable networks have been manufactured.

There are forms of globalization such as economic, political and socio-cultural. Of the three forms of globalization which has three tentacles – trade, finance and investment – is the most significant aspect (Sodaro 2001, P. 10-11). According to Khor (2003, P. 2-4) trade liberalization gradually increased as world export rose from \$61 billion in 1950 to \$315 billion in 1970 and \$3,447 billion in 1990. The increase has been accompanied by the reduction of tariff barriers which is consequent on the policies of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The financial liberalization stands out among the variants of liberalization. The volume traded in the world foreign exchange market grew from a daily average of \$ 15 billion in 1973 to over \$900 billion in 1992 and presently exceeds \$1,000 billion. The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows to the developing countries have increased because of their liberalization of foreign investment policies.

The March 2025 edition of Global Trade Update of UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), examines tariffs and their impact on global trade. As an important trade policy strategy, tariffs serve as an instrument to protect domestic industries and generate revenue. High import duties increase costs for businesses and consumers, thereby suffocating economic growth. Presently, about two-thirds of international trade occurs without tariffs, either because countries have chosen to reduce duties under MFN - most-favoured-nation- treatment or through other trade agreements. Thus, global trade reached a record of \$33 trillion in 2024, growing by 3.7% (\$1.2 trillion)(UNCTAD 2025).

### **Justification for and the Plight of Global South in Globalization**

Global interdependence which is synonymous to globalization is the linkage between domestic and international policies. This interdependence/globalization is due to the fact that countries of the world cannot live in isolation, but are linked through a variety of political, economic, environmental and other relationships. Thus, no country is an island unto itself. Governments realize that they can no longer meet threats or pursue opportunities through unilateral action, due to the fact that the security and prosperity of each individual state are linked to the political, economic and environmental conditions in other states. Money, goods, people, information, pollution, disease flow across international boundaries, climate

change, drug trafficking, and terrorism threaten the well-being of all people. The result is a global village where states work together to achieve common goals (Spiegel and Wehling 1999, P. 192).

Globalization is necessary because of the following positive effects of globalization: One, globalization opens people's lives and all their creativity, flow of ideas and values. Two, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has improved interaction among countries and people. Three, international trade and commerce has been made easy by globalization and it facilitates foreign investment and capital. Four, globalization has freed labour across boundaries, and as a result cheap labour is available. Five, globalization sets new rules that are integrating global markets. Finally six, globalization has turned the world into a global village through social interactions. It creates a global village out of a wide and diverse world.

The underdevelopment which faces the Global South can only be understood if one discerns that the system it is subjected to was not created with the intention of being equal to all the states of which it is comprised. The world is divided into two spheres along the equator. The division was unequal, not in physical terms, but economically and otherwise. The division depicts that the countries of the world is divided into the rich, strong and developed states, and the poor, weak and developing states. The inequalities created by globalization divided the global system into a class system of rich and poor; strong and weak in terms of economic, military and technological capabilities. In his book *Globalization and the South: Some Critical Issues*, Martin Khor argued that globalization has divided the world into two spheres – the North and the South. He opined that the concept has positive and negative effects. While it favours the North positively, it affects the South negatively, particularly Africa. Economic globalization is an uneven process, increased trade and investment is focused in a few countries.

There is the necessity to consider the plight of the Global South countries and recognizing the forces that have created the position of the Global South. The variables responsible for the plight of the Global South are slavery and capitalism (economic subjugation), colonialism and imperialism, dependency, trade and finance, neo-imperialism and globalization. The argument of the dependency theorists is that the developing countries are in their condition as a result of the nature of imperialism pioneered by capitalism. The existing international economic system is inherently biased against the South – most of these countries are in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Globalization has negative impact on the Global South. The roots of the unequal relationship between the periphery (developing countries) and the core (advanced countries) can be traced to the sixteenth century, when the European countries began to colonize the southern hemisphere which Spiegel and Wehling identified has made the Global South: (a) Primary-product producers: The developing countries in this relationship are producers of primary-product and the countries of the Global North export manufactured goods to the Global South countries at exorbitant prices. (b) Unequal terms of trade: The disadvantageous terms of trade (the ratio of export prices to import price) further impoverished the countries of the Global South. (c) Exploitation of the Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) and Trans-National Corporations (TNCs): MNCs and TNCs, for example Nestle, Julius Berger, et cetera have their mother investment in the countries of the Global North from where decisions are made thereby replacing the colonial powers in sustaining the dependent relationship. As a result, the poor countries rely on these Western corporations and become victims of technological imperialism. (d) The Multi-Lateral Creditors (MLCs) activities: MLCs are the organizations that give loans to the countries of Global South to finance projects. Most of the credit facilities are given at a very high interest rate which most of these countries cannot afford to repay thereby resulting to eternal indebtedness. Sometimes, these loans go with conditionalities that are unfavourable to the South. Examples of these organizations are World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), et cetera.

The international division of labour, the unequal terms of trade, the existence of the Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) and Trans-National Corporations (TNCs) as well as the Multi-Lateral Creditors (MLCs) fuels development in the North and stifles growth in the South. The capitalist economists view this

relationship as the operation of comparative advantage, but dependencistas view it as international division of labour wherein the South does the “dirty work” of producing raw materials, while the North does the “good jobs”, manufacturing and services. The dependency theorists went further to argue that the MNCs and TNCs which the modernization theorists claim promote development in the South by providing capital to the developing countries, technology, training and managerial know-how, only to exploit the South and repatriate the profits to their mother countries thereby hindering development and contributing in widening the gap between the North and the South. If the countries of Global North are fostering development as they claimed, why are they reluctant in educating and equipping the Global South with skills that will bring development. For instance, teaching developing countries mechanization of agriculture. Most importantly as the capitalist economists believe in the principle of comparative advantage in which the Global South countries are the primary-product producers, as it will help them in producing those primary goods in large and better quantities.

Professor Charles Hodges explains that the object of imperialism affects the destinies of the backward people in the interest of the more advanced people from the world power view. He defined imperialism as “a projection externally, directly or indirectly, of the alien political, economic, or cultural power of one nation into the internal life of another people...it involves the imposition of control, overt or covert, direct or indirect of one people by another”; Palmer and Perkins (2004, P. 235). Chikendu (2004, P. 44) avers that the imperialists tied to the economies of the imperial countries by taking over completely the production process of the colonized countries, laying great emphasis on cash crop production to the utter neglect of food crops. He went on to explain that the most punitive legacy which European imperialism left to all the developing countries is economic dependency.

### **The Gap between the Global North and the Global South**

According to Goldstein (2001, P. 529); globalization in the 1990s increased the gap between the world’s richest and poorest countries. The number of people living on less than \$1 per day grew worldwide from 1.2 billion in 1987 to 1.5 billion in 1999. The current international poverty line is \$3 per person per day which replaces the previous \$2.15 poverty line based on 2017 purchasing power parties (PPPs)(World Bank 2025). The World Bank updated the global poverty lines following the release of new purchasing power parties (PPPs) by the International Comparison Program (ICP) in May 2024. PPPs are the major data used for the conversion of different currencies into a common, comparable unit, while accounting for price differences among countries. Globalization creates both winners and losers, with the world’s poorest billion people among the losers, and they are found in the Global South countries.

The force of globalization has also created a gap between the rich and the poor countries, as well as, the rich and the poor people. For example, in the World Bank Group GDP per capita (in current US \$) for the year 2024, GDP per capita for United States' is 85,809.9, United Kingdom is 52,636.8, Nigeria is 806.9, while Democratic Republic of the Congo is 647.4. There also exist a gap between the quality of life and growth of the people of the Global North and the people of the Global South. The following are the indicators of living quality: poverty, infant mortality, illiteracy, life expectancy, carbon dioxide emissions, deforestation, and water pollution; (World Bank, 2025). The above indicators have been improved greatly in high growth countries than moderate – or low growth countries. The Global North and the Global South are direct opposite in terms of standard of living. While there is good standard of living, low infant and maternal mortality rate, literacy/ high literacy, high life expectancy, et cetera in the Global North countries; there is poverty, high infant and maternal mortality rate, low literacy level, low life expectancy, et cetera in Global South countries. Although conflicts happen in developed countries, the greatest numbers of conflicts happen in the developing countries.

Mahendra (2014) stated that “many of the people in the Global South face poverty, war and tyranny. Although democracy has spread too much of the Global South since the 1980s, the commitments of some of these governments to regular elections and human rights are fragile”. He further averred that many

Global South countries lack well-developed domestic market economies based on entrepreneurship and private enterprise. He pointed out a fact that Global South countries have been unable to evolve indigenous technology to the resources; instead of such they depend on powerful Global North Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) for technical know-how.

The gap between the two hemispheres is not only economical. It has various aspects such as political, social, legal, economic and cultural. There is rule of law, respect for human rights, justice, good economies, and social values in the Global North countries, while in the Global South countries, the reverse is the case. Political leaders and public office holders most often embezzle public funds with impunity, there exist serious violations of human rights, electoral malpractices is the order of the day, selective justice and such like are present.

Another area that gap exists between Global North and Global South is in the position each of them occupy in the international market. While Global North sale finished products in the global market and also export many goods, the Global South sale primary produce. The Global North countries produce most of the goods and services their citizens need, and on the other hand, Global South countries import most of the goods and services their citizens need. Simply put, Global North countries are export oriented and multi-product economies, and Global South countries are import-oriented and monolithic/mono-product economies.

### **Hope for the Global South.**

Irrespective of the level of the backwardness in the Global South, the situation can change if its people are decisive to bring development. In Asia, there exists a group of four nations who have successfully pulled themselves out of an era of periphery into that of semi-periphery. These countries are Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore; collectively called Asian Tigers. Dependency theory has been criticized on this ground. These countries have used neo-mercantile business practice such as the protection of infant industries from competition and provision of financial incentives for manufacturing industries. Asia's rise in terms of economic growth is one of the outstanding narratives of globalization. In the past, Asian economic growth story focused on the Asian Tigers economies of Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore. However, today, Indiy, Vietnam, and Indonesia are, as well, making great impact as important players in Asian economy and global value chains (Aggarwal and Bharadwaj, 2024). Global South countries can develop if they do the needful things that will produce development. They can get to any point of advancement they desire, if they take their destinies into their hands, and sincerely pursue development.

Most of the things any society needs to develop is within that particular society. That is, every society has what it takes to develop. In other words, factors of development are internal, not external. Many African countries, for example, are endowed with natural resources such as coal, crude oil, gold, fertile soil, human resources, et cetera. So, if they can think and work smart, they can develop their societies. Development is human-centred. For development to take place it is human beings that will work for it to happen. Also, when development happens, it is human beings that will benefit from it. When there is political will on the part of the political leaders to ensure development in their territories, there must be development.

### **Internal Factors Militating Against Development in the Global South**

The causes of underdevelopment of the Global South countries are both external, as explained using dependency theory; and internal which is the central argument of the modernization school of thought. According to the modernization school, the major factors contributing to underdevelopment and the primary causes of underdevelopment are the economic, political, and cultural condition in which the southern states found themselves; (Spiegel and Wehling 1999, P. 334). Modernization theory draws a sharp distinction between "traditional" and "modern" societies. And its theorists contend that if less developed countries will develop, they have to shed their traditional social, political and economic institutions.

Socially, this requires the ability to achieve status through merit system, rather than birth or caste. In many of the Global South countries, Nigeria for example, recruitment into civil service is most often based on nepotism and not by merit. As a result, most workers in the government service are either less productive or unproductive. In most developing societies, the talented human resources are also neglected, due to the fact that recruitment, most times, is not based on merit system. Some of these individuals that deserve the employment are technologically and technically inclined and need support in order to bring out the best in them. But, governments scarcely give them the needed support. Consequently, many of them leave their countries in search of greener pasture abroad.

Politically, for developing countries to develop, they are to embrace democracy, rule of law, political opposition, human rights, political instability, et cetera. Statistics reveal that more than 90% of inter and intra state conflicts and 90% casualties in the past half century occurred within the Global South (Pogoson, 2008). The resources that could have been used to facilitate development are being used to resolve crises and rehabilitate victims of those crises. Globalization waits for nobody. Constant crises scare away investors, be it political crisis or religious crisis. Nobody would desire to invest in a place there is no security for investments. This is one of the reasons why many foreign investors are not willing to invest in most developing countries. They rather make profits in the Global South countries and repatriate it to their home countries for investments. Also, most political leaders in the Global South countries lack the political will to bring development to their people. They are mostly interested in the accumulation of wealth at the expense of the masses. That is why in the Global South countries, particularly Africa, political office is seen as a do-or-die affair and the rate of political corruption is on the increase. Most, if not all political office holders embezzle the public fund and lodge it in their personal coffers at home and abroad. For example, about \$2billion was recovered from late Abacha's family, which was the money late President Sani Abacha stole from the federation account; Almond et al (2004, P. 708).

Corruption connotes a state of moral pervasion, depravity or pervasion of integrity, especially involving bribery. It is dishonest conduct by those in power, and it takes diverse forms such as embezzlement of funds, corruption in the awards of contracts, bribery before employment and advance fee fraud (popularly called 419). Nwankwo in Onu (2003, P. 210) Ed stated that "access to the corridors of power is all many people live on. It is an avenue of making quick money. A good number of contracts do not get awarded directly to those who have the skill and finance to fund the immediate execution of the projects". Most of the politicians in the Global South countries contest elective positions for their greedy ambitions and not because they have genuine interest of the masses at heart. Political office is seen as the quickest means of accumulating wealth. Until salaries and allowances attached to various political positions is significantly reduced political officers in the Global South will remain unproductive.

Economically, globalization entails free trade and open markets. The developing countries can develop by saving to accumulate financial capital, buying equipment and improving infrastructure to increase physical capital. Lack of infrastructural facilities is one major forces that militates against the developing countries, particularly, electricity is very crucial for production. Constant power outage causes the industries to use generators, and this high production cost. As a result, these goods cannot compete favourable in the international market. This is another reason why foreign investors are not willing to invest in these countries. Investors are not ready to invest in a place where production cost is high.

In Nigeria, for example, it is not contestable that the economic situation is so bad due to the poor state of power supply, infrastructure, inconsistent government policies and insecurity of lives and property which altogether mean an unfriendly business environment. Indigenous industries are not protected from harsh competition with foreign industries whose goods are imported into these countries. Consequent on that, some of these industries fizzle out. For instance, Dunlop Nigeria PLC, an indigenous tyre manufacturing company in Nigeria, in 2009 made a drastic move in "scaling down" its staff strength. The company decided to go into importation, because it discovered that manufacturing is not a profitable venture. In other words, it is cheaper to import tyres than to manufacture in Nigeria. The import tariff

which was forty percent (40%) was reduced to ten percent (10%). Also, the fact that the company spends about N150 million on power generation (diesel, aside electricity bills) was a huge discouragement. Their counterpart (Michelin) relocated to its native (France), because of the inclement business environment in Nigeria where imported goods are dominating the market (Compass news, 2009).

Up until now, there is no good news as regards electricity in Nigeria. Standard Bank in its 'Africa Trade Barometer' report posits that electricity supply is a major barrier to businesses in Nigeria and across Africa. This statement is based on the information that firms in Nigeria spend approximately \$22 billion annually on generator fuel to cushion the effect of unreliable electric power supply. It stated that "economic losses arising from Nigeria's electricity shortages are estimated to be USD 26 billion annually, without accounting for spending on fuel for off-grid generators, which is estimated to be a further USD 22 billion". Thus, the report stated that power failure reduces productivity in the nation, disrupting production, water supplies and telecommunications base (Business Day, 2024).

William (2013) outlined internal factors affecting development in the third world countries as internal conflicts, corruption, natural disasters and lack of infrastructure. He avers that civil wars and ethnic violence in these countries reverse economic development, discourage tourism and investment, and interrupt factory production. He went on to explain that internal conflicts divert government spending to military, instead of the development of infrastructure and efforts at the improvement of the living standard of citizens.

There are indicators of underdevelopment in Global South countries which when addressed by the government of Global South countries will bring development. In his book *How Nigerians Underdeveloped Nigeria*, Nzekwe (2005, P. 86-87) defined development as "the sum total of quantitative and qualitative improvement in the political, economic, social, cultural and psychological well-being of man. He also explained that while the quantitative dimension appreciates economic growth such as provision of infrastructural facilities such as schools, roads, hospitals, markets, airports and recreation centres; qualitative dimension connotes equity, equality, fairness, social justice and good conscience in the distribution of these facilities.

Nzekwe identified the political, economic and social dimensions of underdevelopment. Political dimensions of underdevelopment are as follows: abuse of human rights, abuse of political powers, abuse of democratic norms, abuse of the constitution, abuse of political pledges, and abuse of public administration procedures. Economic dimensions of underdevelopment are as follows: lack of a sound productive base, shrinking export earnings, high rate of imports, and lack of equity in the distribution of resources. Social dimensions of underdevelopment are as follows: epileptic power supply, poor feeding habits, poor clothing habit, poor medical services, class discrimination, widespread corruption and indiscipline, ethnic chauvinism, nepotism and favoritism, and widespread social alienation and injustice.

The main factors militating against development in developing countries are the political dimensions of underdevelopment. The elimination of the political indicators of underdevelopment will easily eradicate the economic and the social indicators or at least reduce them to the barest minimum. It is high time Global South stop to blame colonialism, imperialism or capitalism, and start addressing the internal factors that keep them down. However, to address the identified factors above, there is a serious need of sincerity and determination on the part of the political leaders.

### Conclusion and Recommendation

Globalization emerged in the 1990s, and has polarized the globe into two unequal spheres – the North and the South. The inequality is not in terms of size; rather it is in terms of benefits and losses. While the Global North is advantaged by globalization, the Global South is disadvantaged. Over the years, a lot have been heard on how Europe underdeveloped the colonized people. The colonial masters left most of the colonized people about sixty-five years ago. Nevertheless, most of these countries have remained underdeveloped.



However, there is hope for the countries of the Global South, if they will awake and determine to take their destinies into their own hands.

The following solutions are recommended: (a) Political will to foster development and shunning corruption. (b) Development of indigenous technologies (b). Good management of the polity to minimize internal crises, whether religious or political. (c) Protection of infant and indigenous industries with good governmental policies and the provision of incentives to these industries which can be in the form of loans at low interest rate.(d) Provision of basic infrastructure such as water, good roads, medical care, and most importantly power supplies. (e) Training of human resources through scholarship, and creation of jobs. (f) Mechanization of agriculture. In the 1960s, agriculture contributed 63 percent to Nigeria's GDP. But the discovery and exploration of oil and gas fields led to its decline to 29.3 percent in 2001 (Khan, 2006).

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