

**DEPENDENCY AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
UNDERDEVELOPMENT: THE NIGERIA EXPERIENCE**

BY

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF BENIN

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**A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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THE FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.SC) IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

SEPTEMBER, 2023

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that:

This project work is a study carried out by me in the Department of Political Science, University of Benin under the supervision of MR IHAZA. This research work has not been previously submitted for award of a degree elsewhere.

All ideas and data are product of my personal research effort and all references to works of others have been duly acknowledged.

OSENI ROSHEED ISUMAFE

Date: _____

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this work was carried out by OSENI ROSHEED ISUMAFE with Matriculation number: SSC1809674 and confirmed to be sufficient in range and value for the award of a Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) Degree in Political Science of the University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.

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DATE: _____

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to first of all God my father the beginning and the end who made it possible. My special appreciations also go to the following, my father Mr Oseni Umoru Isumafe who has work tirelessly to ensured that I get the best, my mother Mrs Oseni Kate Isumafe for her motherly role. To my wonderful siblings who were always there for me, Mrs. Sophia Abu my senior sister.

Finally, to those who truly struggle for a better Nigeria where there's relatively high standard of living for all as well as economic stability.

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ABSTRACT

The significant point of this study is to inspect the effect of dependence on sub Saharan Africa development regarding Nigeria viewpoint. It analyzed the serious issue of dependence in sub Saharan Africa. This study also looks at the significant areas of under development in sub Saharan Africa. The study hence adopts a qualitative descriptive methodology. It adopts one of the conventional techniques for gathering data, for example the secondary sources of information. A sizable portion of the secondary sources used came from both published and unpublished works, including materials taken from: Chronicles, Papers, conversations, Gathering papers, Magazines, Webs, Books, and Articles in diaries etc. and was looked at to make the discussion meaningful.

The study's findings showed that successive issues like slavery, capitalism, colonialism, imperialism, and neo-colonialism reveal dependence and underdevelopment in Africa, including Nigeria. It ought to be noted, nonetheless, that the nations that are relying upon the west are generally impoverish nations of the third world, Nigeria is an example of

underdeveloped poor nation and immature that relies upon the western world for choice and implementation of economic development policies of the west to her own detriment. However, the study concludes that African/Nigerian underdevelopment is brought about by the perpetual corruption imbedded in terrible administration that had perplexed African states since independence. The study however consequently suggests that Nigeria need great authority and successful administration of the bountiful Nigerian financial, economic assets, and that's only the tip of the iceberg so corruption ought to be battled with every one of the assets in the force of this country as she can't convey herself from dependence while corruption actually continues.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Since gaining independence from colonial rule in the 1960s, Sub Saharan Africa growth performance has been quite disappointing and completely unacceptable. We are so accustomed to this assessment that we overlook the fact that, at least during the first decade of its independence, Africa experienced faster growth than other developing regions worldwide. However, the continent experienced a dramatic and regrettable setback in the late 1970s, which resulted in stagnation and regression throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Africa's job in the worldwide economy is generally liable for this, communicated most noticeably in deficient asset preparation and capital arrangement, and the landmass' unbalanced exchange relations.

Due to certain economic challenges, Nigeria has been one of the greatest victims of underdevelopment as a result of its dependence on the West.

The words "underdevelopment" and "dependency" go hand in hand, bringing to our attention the pathetic, peripheral, and stagnant state of the sub-Saharan Africa nations, particularly Nigeria. The sub-Saharan Africa region is regarded as the poorest and most impoverished region on the continent, along with other regions. Majority of international organizations view sub-Saharan Africa region as underdeveloped and poor in the international system, interpreting it as incapable or handicapped. Sub-Saharan Africa becomes indebted to European nations as a result of the majority of loans they provide to this region. Majority of international organizations also exist for the same reason: to help the Sub-Saharan African region develop.

Our attention is drawn to the deplorable, marginalized, and stagnant conditions of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the international system by the idea of dependency and underdevelopment. Africa, among different mainland on the planet, is viewed as the least fortunate landmass of the world. The G8 (Group of Eight) and other international organizations view African states as "poor" in the

international system, implying that Africa is an incapable or handicapped continent.

In order to achieve the international standard of development, they provide loans to the majority of African states, making Africa indebted to European nations. African states here infer getting together with the European norm. Investigating Africa, it is seen that the issue of underdevelopment in Africa, focuses on their powerlessness to change their unrefined components to completed items, as well as their failure to oversee and saddle their items the executives and great authority appropriately. In its entire history as a human society, the African continent is currently facing a crisis or problems that are one of a kind and have never been seen before. These issues go beyond previous calculations of socioeconomic background, balance of payment deficit, poor health statistics, material poverty indebtedness, inadequate education, disorganized ethnic welfare, rapid capital flight, alleged low capacity utilization of materials and other human resources, and so forth. Africa is dependent and underdeveloped as a result of its inability to overcome

or successfully address the aforementioned issues. Using Nigeria as a case study, this research aims to investigate the facets of dependency and underdevelopment as well as its impact on Africa.

We all know that dependence is a result of underdevelopment, which is common in Africa as a whole and in Nigeria in particular. Although it is certain that Nigeria is an independent nation, the superstructures that make up the society and the state are dependent on foreign policy and other factors, so this fact does not reflect all of the facts in the society.

Since we were colonized and gave independence, we are literally independent but practically dependent on foreign influence because they form the majority of our policy and decisions as seen in some of our super structures like political, which we adopted their style of government, economic, which capitalism has contributed in crippling our economic culture, which has been influenced by foreigners and degraded our cultural value, and social, which brought about the current inferiority complex that Africans suffer whenever they come

into contact with white people. As we can see in this research work, we observe how

The end of the Cold War and the fall of the Soviet Union in particular brought about a number of changes to the global system. It is sufficient to state that the new paradigm was established when globalization emerged within the context of liberalization and free markets. The post-Cold War era saw more integration than separation, despite the initial argument of dependency theorists that the ideal way to escape the dependency trap and end global inequality was for the periphery to separate from the core (Sekhri 2009, p. 242). The reason why the dependency theory lost some of its credibility as a useful method for explaining and addressing global inequality is made clear by recent developments following the Cold War.

A model for effective joining of the periphery into the core is previous socialist territories of Europe. The former European peripheries were initially dependent on the core countries of Europe; however, rather than adopting anti-core policies and separating from

the core, they fully integrated with the core and transitioned from asymmetrical dependence to complex interdependence (Sekhri 2009, p. 249). As a result, the EU's expansions to the south and east also helped to further integrate the peripheries into the core. The early proposals of dependency theorists to separate the periphery from the core in order to overcome asymmetrical dependence and inequality have been weakened by these evolutions. Additionally, it demonstrates that the core-periphery distinction is a social category rather than a geographically defined one rather than a clear and static construct..

In this context, it's also important to keep in mind that the North-South dependency relationship not only leads to inequality between the North and South, but also between the South and the North. When compared to other nations in the Global South, for instance, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) benefit from high oil revenues and are able to elevate their economic standing worldwide (Sekhri 2009, p. 246). At the equivalent, one must know that OPEC part nations are as yet subject

to the North and exceptionally dependent to any adjustment of the global oil and gas market (Sekhri 2009, p. 251). The 2008 global financial crisis, which was caused by the economic downturn in the Global North and resulted in a sharp decline in the price of crude oil (Baffes et al.), is the most obvious illustration of how the dependent relationship of the OPEC member countries from the Global North can have a negative impact on the economic growth of these oil-producing countries and deepen the inequality gap between the developed and developing worlds. 2015, pp. 9-11). The reliability of the dependency theory assumption has been demonstrated by these developments.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The poor advancement of African nations overall and the sub Saharan African nations specifically has been an issue additional time. Sub-Saharan Africa region's poor economic, social, and political development may have been brought on by these nations' excessive reliance on the West. The region has experienced a lack of

progressive growth and development as a result of this negative overdependence.

In this analysis, the work investigates the majority of the issues that Africa and Nigeria in particular, face. The study would also comprehend the reason for this underdevelopment and attempt to identify potential solutions. It is essential to highlight the factors that contribute to the phenomenon of underdevelopment and dependency in Africa, such as;

- I. The reckless and excessive desire for aid and loans from abroad: This has to do with a monetary help conceded to underdeveloped nations to support their economy.
- II. The dominance of trade in imports over exports: This is one of the biggest problems for the economies of third-world countries like Africa because they tend to buy more foreign goods at the expense of indigenous goods, which can lead to exploitation of indigenous traders by foreigners.

- III. Corruption and crisis in politics: Africa is familiar with the aforementioned because it experiences a variety of political crises, including military coups, party crises, and, most importantly, corruption, which is the result of any political instability.
- IV. The government's ineffective policies: Since policies cannot be strictly adhered to, the issues they were intended to address have not yet been resolved, and in most cases, these policies are irrelevant to the development agenda of a nation or country.
- V. Finally yet not the most un-unfortunate instruction: In third-world countries, the education sector is dominated by all manner of malpractices, including bribery, strikes, the indefinite closure of schools due to illegality in their operations, unaccredited academic structures, and all other deficiencies, among other things. Here, the level of education, which is the key to every kind of success, is too low and, at times, poor.

In light of this, the research aims to answer the following questions;

- I. Is there a link between Africa's underdevelopment and dependency?
- II. Is African underdevelopment a result of foreign aid?
- III. Is it possible for Nigeria's sustainable development to be jeopardized by transparent leadership and accountability?

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of the study is to investigate the impact of dependency on the development of sub-Saharan Africa. The following are additional specific purpose of the study:

1. To investigate the predominant issue of dependency in sub-Saharan Africa.
2. To analyze the significant areas of dependency to be worked on in sub Saharan Africa.
3. To determine the current state of Nigeria's underdevelopment.
4. To inspect the reliance level of Nigeria on the western world.
5. To suggest strategies for boosting development in sub-Saharan Africa.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How can investigations be carried out on predominant issue of dependency in sub-Saharan Africa?
2. What are the most significant issues associated with dependency to be worked on in sub-Saharan Africa?
3. How much development is currently lacking in Nigeria?
4. How dependent is Nigeria on Western civilization?
5. What suggestions do you have for boosting development in the sub-Saharan African region?

1.5. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H₀: Dependency has no effects on sub Saharan Africa turn of events

H₁: Dependency affects sub Saharan Africa turn of events

1.6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Discoveries from this study would be critical to state run administrations of Sub-Saharan nations as it would divulge the ramifications of reliance on the sub Saharan African turn of events.

The review would likewise help understudies, scientists and researchers who are keen on fostering a further report on the topic.

The meaning of this study can't be over stressed in light of the fact that it is of extraordinary significance and adds to the current information towards the idea of dependency

Furthermore, underdevelopment, as such the continuous investigation is the fate critical to these who especially try to comprehend the reason why Africa or Nigeria is subject to the western world. Likewise of high worth of the present legislature of Nigeria, this attempts to annihilate the idea of reliance and underdevelopment from the Nigeria, financial and political framework.

This study is at last critical to Nigeria and Africa all in all since it investigates and endeavors to welcome conceivable arrangement on how Nigeria could accomplish a practical turn of events, in spite of her dependent nature.

1.7. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The review is limited to the reliance and sub Saharan being worked on a contextual investigation of Nigeria.

The extent of this study bases on the dependent status of Africa, especially, how the reliance status jeopardizes the financial improvement of most African states. The extent of this concentrates likewise accentuation on how a manageable improvement can be achieved in spite of the reliant idea of Africans and especially Nigeria.

1.8. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Such a large number of variables remained as constraints to this examination study, insufficient fund, was one major Limitations issue looked during this exploration work. This concentrate likewise experienced the issue of information assortment and the executives.

- Monetary requirement: Deficient asset will in general obstruct the effectiveness of the scientist in obtaining for the pertinent

materials, writing or data and during the time spent information assortment (web, survey and interview)

- Time requirement: The specialist will all the while take part in this review with other scholarly work. This thus will eliminate the time gave for the examination work.

1.9. DEFINITION OF TERMS

In the course of this study, some concepts will be adopted or rather applied in relation to the study and they include as follows;

A. **Dependency:** a circumstance where you want a person or thing and can't proceed typically without them; dependency is a hypothesis or viewpoint that attempts to make sense of the improvement of cutting edge nations and underdevelopment of less evolved or high level nations.

B. **Underdevelopment:** Underdevelopment happens when resources or few assets are not used to their full financial potential, with the outcome that nearby or local improvement is more slow than it very well may be.

- C. **Neo colonialism:** The utilization of financial, political, social, economic or different tensions to control or impact different nations.
- D. **Sub Saharan:** Sub-Saharan Africa is the term used to depict the region of the African mainland which lies south of the Sahara Desert. Topographically, the boundary line is the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.
- E. **Development:** development is an interaction or process that makes up advancement, progress, positive change or the expansion of physical, financial, ecological, social and segment parts.
- F. **Stagnation:** Stagnation is a delayed time of next to zero development in an economy frequently featured by times of high joblessness.
- G. **Peripheral:** These are nations that are less develop than the semi-peripheral and center nations. These nations generally get an excessively little portion of worldwide riches.

H. **Core:** Is a term used to describe countries that are more advanced and developed, these countries engage in Mass Production and export goods and services in large quantities. These countries have a strong economic, political, social and military base.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to critically examine relevant literature that can be used to explain the research problem and to acknowledge the efforts of researchers who have made significant contributions to similar research in the past. The purpose of the chapter is to fill in the perceived gaps and improve comprehension of the study.

2.1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT

In the context of a nation's development, discussing the concept of development without also discussing the concept of underdevelopment is difficult, if not impossible. In point of fact, numerous academics have argued that relying on a theory enhances comprehension of this concept. For the purpose of this study, such theory that gets the job done here is dependency theory. Consequently, the concept of

development; the chronology of underdevelopment and dependency theory is examined. There hasn't been a single widely accepted definition of development because it has been discussed in a variety of ways in literature, especially in the social sciences. Improvement in human culture is a versatile cycle. At the level of the individual, it suggests expanded expertise and limit, more prominent opportunity, innovativeness, self-discipline, obligation and material prosperity (Rodney, 1972).

According to Okoli and Onah (2002), development is the process of moving forward toward something better. As a result, it represents an improvement on the material and non-material aspects of life that involve actions, reactions, and movements. They also observed that development encompasses positive behavioral shifts and enhancements in human resources in addition to economic and social indicators. For us, development means that citizens have more access to: water, food, and shelter; data and method for correspondence; medical services conveyance; good road for cars; justice and good education. The individual's dignity, happiness, patriotic values, and quality of

life will rise whenever these are made available. Todaro (1982) referred to development as a "multi-dimensional process involving the reorganization and re-orientation of the entire economic and social system." This is probably why he defined it as such. In addition to increasing output and income, this necessitates significant shifts in public attitudes, customs, and beliefs as well as in institutional, social, and administrative structures.

According to Ujo (1994), the main argument is that development is both a mental and physical process. One aspect is the institution's transformation. The other aspect is that people's thinking needs to shift. Subsequently as indicated by Emezi (1979), the activities, responses and collaborations which fit the bill for consideration as components of improvement' are results of sane reasoning, cognizant preparation, and certifiable residents' contribution. According to Okoli and Onah, they are not random events or phenomena. Because they want to raise living standards and significantly expand the scope of productive work, they first and foremost relate to the economic system. Create and improve the foundational infrastructure that is

required for larger, more beneficial economic changes. Second, they are connected to the social system because they have an impact on education, health, housing, social ethics, and justice. These are issues that affect both the mind and the body and help people grow and develop in society. Thirdly, they connect with the political framework since they look to make better examples of authenticity designs that make conditions which empower all or the main gatherings in the populace to take part in the political course of simply deciding and apportioning scant assets and upsides of their networks. As per Onah (2007), the most central element of what we may, for need of better term, call the 'new' ideas of improvement, is their anxiety with humankind as improvement is imagined as a condition of human prosperity as opposed to as the condition of public economy (Eme and Emeh, 2012).The concept of development in terms of the state of the national economy is called economic development; however, when it is combined with another concept, such as socioeconomic development, it absolutely needs to take into account the entirety of a person's health; therefore, a developed person is one whose social

or societal advancement, in addition to his or her economic well-being, completely defines him or her. The United Nations Council on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held a seminar in Cocoyam, Mexico, in 1974, and the attendees unanimously adopted a statement expressing this concern.

It says in the declaration: Redefining the whole purpose of development is our first concern. This should not be done to improve things, but to improve people. Humans require the following things: food, cover, clothing, wellbeing, and schooling. A mockery of the concept of development is any process of growth that does not lead to their fulfillment or, worse, disrupts them. In accordance with the previous statement, Dudley Seekers (1969) wrote: The inquiry to pose to about a country's improvement is consequently; what has transpired regarding poverty? What has been going on to joblessness? What has changed regarding inequality? This has, without a shadow of a doubt, been a period of development for the country in question if all three of these have decreased from high levels.

Assuming that a couple of these focal issues have been deteriorating, particularly assuming each of the three have, referring to the outcome as "improvement" regardless of whether per capital pay multiplied (Eme and Emeh, 2012 would be bizarre)." Because he was one of the first economists in the developed world to emphasize this aspect of development, Dudley Seers' definition is highly regarded. Because the conditions that led to economic expansion were universal, one might assume that he was following Walter Rodney's assertion that development is universal; subsequently all over the place, man was confronted with the difficult errand of endurance by meeting a few basic material necessities; and improved production equipment. Because these tools are materials for exploitation of the environment, Marx's concept of development is: the capacity of individuals to exploit, control, and manipulate their physical environment, as well as themselves and others outside of themselves, for the benefit of all people and humanity as a whole.

According to Nnadozie (2004), development is defined as the capacity of man to effectively interact with his physical environment and

other people in order to continuously improve both himself and humanity. Because man is seen as both the subject and the object of development. This thought was concisely caught by Nnoli (1981) when he composed: Changes in man's humanity and creative abilities are the primary causes of development, not the individual's or society's capacity to control and manipulate others for one's own benefit or the benefit of humanity as a whole. It is the process of making man's inherent ability to do things come to life, giving him more freedom, responsibility, and material well-being.

The aforementioned definition of development encompasses everything. It heeded the Cocoyoc declaration (in a special meeting convened in Mexico by two United nation body) of a new concept of development while also averting human exploitation and manipulation against a Marxist backdrop. Again, Nnadozie says that from a Marxist perspective, development is also thought of as a dialectical process in which the contradictions between a society's productive forces and production relations are resolved in a dynamic way. These contradictions are thought to be the driving forces behind a society's

development. From a societal perspective, everyone has developed in one way or another and to a greater or lesser extent, so clearly underdevelopment is not the absence of development. Underdevelopment, on the other hand, can only be used to compare societal development. This has a lot to do with the uneven social development of humans and the fact that, strictly from an economic point of view, some human groups have advanced further by producing more and becoming wealthier (Rodney, 1972). Underdevelopment is a term frequently used to allude to financial underdevelopment, side effects of which incorporate absence of admittance to open positions, medical care, drinkable water, food, schooling and lodging. It occurs when resources are not utilized to their full socioeconomic potential, resulting in slower than necessary local or regional development. In addition, it is the result of the intricate interaction of internal and external factors that allows less developed nations to progress at a lopsided rate. As a result, less developed nations are characterized by a wide gap between their wealthy and poor populations and an unhealthy trade balance. As a

result, Rodney maintained that one of the theories behind underdevelopment has always been a comparative one because it is possible to compare the economic conditions of the same nation at two distinct times and determine whether or not it had developed. Again, a second and even more crucial aspect of contemporary underdevelopment is that it reveals a particular exploitation relationship: specifically, how one nation is exploited by another. Every nation in the world that is referred to as "underdeveloped" is exploited by others; furthermore, the underdevelopment with which the world is presently distracted is a result of industrialist, radical, and colonialist double-dealing. We have been engaged in a global struggle for the improvement of living conditions in the so-called developing nations ever since the end of World War II.

There was little doubt about the causes of underdevelopment at first; Newly independent nations, international organizations like the United Nations, and industrialized nations all attempted to encourage development by implementing strategies like expanding education, developing infrastructure, and introducing know-how through the

appointment of experts. i.e., they followed the case of the industrialized nations. The gap between developed and developing nations gradually widened as it became clear that this was more or less a treatment of symptoms rather than causes over time. According to Kuhn (1987), there was little discussion about the historical causes and actual nature of underdevelopment during the early stages of these development efforts.

THE CONCEPT OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT

(Walter Rodney 1972); "Africa in the fifteenth century was not only a thicket of various clans. There was an example and there was verifiable development. Social orders, for example, medieval Ethiopia and Egypt were at the uttermost point at the course of transformative turn of events. Nigeria, Zimbabwe and other African nations were likewise obviously on the climb away from communalism, however at a lower level than the primitive states and a couple of others that were not yet medieval like those in Western Sudan" This above understanding by Rodney shows that Africa had a specific example

of improvement before impedance from without the mainland. As it was regardless is with Africa (Nigeria), so has it been with the other underdeveloped nations in Asia and Latin America. To this end we can say that the political and monetary existence of the purported underdeveloped nations can't be examined or given a superficial look without taking thought of the created or industrialized countries of the West and North America. Be that as it may, the above accommodation remains what the Neo-communist researchers of the school of dominion have come to go against, on the grounds that really the governmental issues of the underdeveloped nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, can't be concentrated on external the colonialist attack of the third world, which is a branch-off of the development of cutting edge private enterprise. This could be seen according to the viewpoint of regional development by the modern high level nations of the world, hence, consequently uncovering supreme victory. Excess worth of the entrepreneur couldn't be productive in the city consequently achieving colonialism. As indicated by Parati (1995) "colonialism implies the cycle by which

the predominant political economic premium of one country confiscates for their enhancement, the land, work, unrefined components and markets of another individuals". This definition shows that government is a high parasitic connection between domains, in light of the fact that the purported industrialized confiscated the assets of the third world to take care of their own industrialization. These demonstrations are generally finished without any potential repercussions. As such, the industrialist nations become developed at the expense of the less developed or underdeveloped nations. Ake (1981) considers the idea to be the monetary control and double-dealing of unfamiliar terrains, emerging from the need of neutralizing the obstacles of the aggregation of capital incited by the inner inconsistencies of the homegrown industrialist economy. From the definition above, it is inferred that imperialism is because of the development of cutting edge free enterprise. Given the expansionist nature of free enterprise, it has the little tendency to remain at home. Very nearly a long time back, Marx and Engels portrayed a bourgeoisie that pursuit over the world surface for the worldwide

collection and excess worth (Marx and Engels, 1977). Subsequent to investigating the above definitions by these experts in the field, it is presently relevant to consider government to be the monetary and political control of a geological element by another, by which the previous is overwhelmed by the last option for the principal reason for loot and extraction of material and excess worth in a relationship that winds up prompting dependency. This definition should have been visible as suitable with regards to this paper in light of the fact that,

- i. It lays out the connection between capitalism and imperialism.
- ii. It lays out the role of reliance in imperialism.

Development and underdevelopment: to be sure the twin ideas of development and underdevelopment have stayed problematic concerning conceptualizations in the field of political science.

From a similar perspective, Africa, Asia and Latin America are viewed as underdeveloped while Europe and North America are developed countries. One of the thoughts behind underdevelopment is

a relative one. It is feasible to think about the nation and decide if it has develop; and (all the more significantly) contrasting the financial aspects of any two nations or sets of nations at some random period in time is conceivable.

The underdeveloped nations are the financially underdeveloped nations of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America, considered as an entity with normal attributes, like poverty, high birthrates, and economic reliance on the developed nations. The term thus suggests that the third world is taken advantage of, and cap its fate in a revolutionary one. Unmistakably, the underdevelopment of the third world is set apart by various normal attributes; mutilated and profoundly subordinate economies gave to creating essential items for the created world and to give markets to their completed merchandise; conventional, country social designs; high populace development; and boundless neediness. In spite of the boundless neediness of the open country and the metropolitan shantytowns, the decision elites of most underdeveloped nations are absurdly rich (Woldu, 2000). The undeniable trend of the last part of the 50s and 60s had freed every

one of the third world, Africa and Nigeria, hence delivering anything different in the pace of improvement an idiosyncrasy to the particular nation concerned. In the Nigerian point of view, to respond to accurately the question is it climate; or is it in our tendency; that we fizzled or failed to develop, is essential as it has been delivered unimaginable by the ongoing environment of pseudo intellectualism powered by a pseudo-anti colonialism of some sort or another; presently transformed into anti-imperialism, which dispossesses all conversations by demanding that "we are our own". This posing had not just discouraged us to pose this fundamental inquiry yet had for sure placed thick signals at us that we can't see reality, despite the fact that we are living in the thick of our unpalatable reality-underdevelopment (Kyari, 2008).

CONCEPTUALIZING DEPENDENCY

Dependency as an idea turns out to be remotely precarious in an undeniably Coordinated world economy. Nonetheless, political freedom implies nothing without economic freedom. It is inside this setting

that Kwame Nkrumah (1965), previous leader of Ghana in his work: Neo Colonialism: The Last Phase of imperialism saw that: The Third World Nations wouldn't make a forward walk towards monetary autonomy until neo-colonialism was vanquished. To give belief to this declaration, many years after political autonomy for the majority of the underdeveloped nations, they have remained never-endingly subordinate. What is dependence? As per Offiong (1980:73) dependence alludes to the circumstance that the historical backdrop of pilgrim imperialism has left and what imperialism makes in immature nations. As indicated by Johnson (1972: 72), dependency is colonialism seen according to the point of view of underdevelopment. Dependency according to this viewpoint isn't an external factor yet as a molding circumstance wherein the particular narratives of improvement and underdevelopment unfolded in different social orders. Tasks Santos referred to in Offiong (1980:73-74), Dependence alludes to a circumstance wherein a specific gathering of nations have their economy molded by the turn of events and extension of another economy, to which the previous is subject. The connection of

relationship between at least two economies and among these and world exchange expects the type of Dependence when a few nations (the prevailing) can grow and give motivation to their own turn of events, while different nations (the dependent) can just create as an impression of this extension.

From these definitions, there appeared to be some normal understanding by these researchers on certain issues which include:

- i. That turn of events and reliance is social
- ii. That worldwide disparity in abundance and development is arranged inside the authentic double-dealing of unfortunate social orders (Underdeveloped nations) by the rich nations (developed nations)
- iii. That the core (developed Nations) are fit for dynamic improvement receptive to their inward necessities while the periphery (Third World) have reflex sort of advancement
- iv. That the improvement options open to the reliant countries are characterized by restricted capabilities

2.2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To commute home the point that the underdevelopment of Africa, say Nigeria is caused essentially by the heads of these states, theories becomes key for this study. Such theories include the Elite Theory, and Thomas Dye's power Elite theory.

THE ELITE THEORY

The proponents of the elite theory include Vilfredo Pareto, Gaetano Mosca, and Robert Michels amongst others, this theory was propounded in the 1930's According to the elite theorist man in the condition of nature needn't bother with the political contraption called the state. Be that as it may, it is inactive to discuss man staying in "the condition of nature" if by some stroke of good luck as a result of man's exceptionally advance biologic complexity as a vertebrate, which declared for it higher level of need and eventually a better quality of living. The resulting battle among this very species to empower each to achieve "a better quality of living" definitely introduced a "war of all against all", and without mediation, life

would unquestionably be "short; dreadful and brutish", as Hobbes had put. Notwithstanding its whole weight on man, the state is thusly a necessity, if only to assist man save himself from himself (Kyari, 2008). The state as indicated by Cohen makes imbalance and has repressive presence and working, yet man needs to endure it. The state achieved these forerunners in Africa that have promised to eat up the assets of the landmass and render its occupants ruined. It was additionally the state that prompted the attack of the whites in Africa that in turn prompted the issue of underdevelopment in the first instance yet as Cohen had noticed, "What constrained man to favor self-protection as opposed to self destruction, pushed man towards the state, thus man decided not to stay an animal.

THOMAS DYE'S THEORY OF THE POWER ELITE

In his book "Top down Policymaking,"(1972) Thomas Dye argues that elite consensus in Washington, D.C.-based non-profit foundations, think tanks, special-interest groups, and prominent lobbyists and law firms determines U.S. public policy rather than the "demands of the

people." According to the power elite theory, the nation's life-and-death decisions are made by a single elite and not by a number of competing groups. This leaves relatively minor issues for the middle class and almost nothing for the average person. It in this manner lays out a dim picture. One of the most well-known power-elite theorists, C. Wright Mills (1956), says that the governing elite in the United States comes from three places:

- The most noteworthy political pioneers including the president and a modest bunch of key bureau individuals and close consultants;
- Major shareholders and board members; and
- Thirdly, high-ranking military personnel.

One dares to inquire about its source of strength. Control of the highest positions in the political and business hierarchy is essentially where it originates. Mills refers to these elite positions as society's "top command posts." In addition to governing bodies, financial, educational, social, civic, and cultural institutions are all under the

control of those in these positions. A little gathering can make principal moves that touch everybody. The employment and inflation rates are impacted by decisions made in banks and large corporations' boardrooms. The chief executive officers of IBM and DuPont frequently have an impact comparable to that of the secretary of commerce. In addition, the priorities and policies of educational and research institutions, in addition to the primary economic agencies of the government, are heavily influenced by the requirements of industry. The close cooperation of political, industrial, and military organizations has also increased the elite's power.

In Africa, the most elevated political office, the military and the worldwide enterprises is where the powers of the elites are gotten from. Because of this, politics in Africa has become a one-way street; the ex-military officers have would not leave the passage or power. A few, including Olusegun Obasanjo, Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, and Muhammadu Buhari, have pledged not to leave the country's highest political position. In the conditions of the alliance, resigned warriors are seen getting back to control as Lead

representative. Nigeria's political party of choice is: The People's Democratic Party (PDP) is yet another significant source of elite power. Because of this, states and regions have fought hard over who will be president, vice president, president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, chief judge, accountant general, secretary general, and other positions.

2.3.1. OUTCOMES OF GLOBALIZATION ON UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS

Globalization leaves African and other third world economies as it were powerless cutthroat position inferable from:

- a. Absence of required level of refinement with respect to the directors of arising monetary business sectors to match those of their partners in the created nations.
- b. Substandard degrees of mechanical advancement as computerization; furthermore, poor infrastructural offices for banking (monetary) activity contrasted with what acquires in the industrialized economies and even in the arising or

momentary monetary business sectors in creating Asian and Latin American nations (Lamido,2009). While it raises the issue of the stability of the financial system as a whole and capital flight in particular, another consequence pertains to the vitality of financial markets. Since across line monetary streams will generally be more unstable than homegrown streams particularly value streams, such streams fortify the gamble of monetary emergency benefit bringing home installment as well as causes high contortions on the host country's economy which structure related enacts (Soludo,2007).

Due to Nigeria's greater reliance on exporting primary commodities and mineral products, the changing roles of the global market are reflected in the slower growth of global trade in commodities and the faster growth of manufacturing. According to Crockett (2001), the decline in the share of commodities trade in global total trade can be attributed to the low income elasticity of demand (Engel's Law) for primary commodities (primarily food).

We can conclude, based on the opinions of the scholars mentioned above, that globalization is not harmful in and of itself, but that its implementation poses challenges for some nations.

A largely reliant economy is one of the fundamental effects of globalization on developing nations like Nigeria. As a result, globalization places an emphasis on removing obstacles to the free flow of imports, exports, and foreign direct investment. By implication, the presence of multinational corporations and foreign goods frequently causes the demise of domestic industries, which lack the capital and technology necessary to compete effectively with foreign counterparts. This by suggestion, the public authority fail to keep a grip on the economy and on the other hand, it influence adversely on the Gross domestic product since the nation's import surpass trade and by legitimate expansion its causes homegrown cash degrading, joblessness and destitution.

2.3.2. IMPACT OF THIRD-WORLD (TW) AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES INTERACTION

The post-war era is frequently referred to as a time of neocolonialism. This term refers to the viewpoint that almost all of the former colonial territories' formal and political independence has not significantly altered the dominance and exploitation of the Third World by developed capitalist nations.

It implies that the prospects for independent industrialization and development in the periphery have not been significantly improved by formal political independence.

The development of relationships between developed and Third World countries (TWCs) has resulted in varying degrees. These are the phases:

- i. Dashed Hopes of Take-Off In the early 1970s, the collapse of the primary commodity market shattered the optimism and euphoria of the initial post-independence phase, when the possibility of self-sustaining growth appeared plausible. In light

of this, primary commodity prices like cocoa plummeted, ending the nationalism of independence that was reflected in large-scale social provisioning and spending on public infrastructures. As a result, the majority of TWCs experienced a crisis of fiscal reproduction, which meant that, there wasn't enough money to pay for development projects here.

The state of the economy, particularly in terms of national participation, the number of educated and skilled workers, and the physical infrastructure of most Third World nations at independence, is now a problem that requires immediate attention.

- ii. Decline into Debt Peonage (slavery) In the 1980s, IMF and World Bank multilateral lending accounted for 14% of Africa's debt. By 1993, it hovers around 25%. Multilateral debt was preferred creditors and cannot be rescheduled; The Bank and Fund typically receive repayment first. Despite the concessionary nature of some facilities, this has meant that multilateral lending has a significant impact on Africa's debt

servicing bill. Multilateral obligation overhauling for some nations in Africa have become both an enormous and difficult aspects of their obligation commitments.

Many TWCs were left with so many external imbalances after the global recession of the 1970s, especially if those countries rely on petroleum income, whose price has increased ten times since the Arab oil embargo of 1973. Western financial institutions were persuaded to lend TWCs during a brief period of time that the price of primary commodities would rise in tandem with oil. The Mexican crises of 1982, when Mexico declared insolvency, brought an end to the large-scale corruption of lending for mostly nonexistent and nonviable projects. At this point, most TWCs had gathered obligation which they couldn't support. For instance, in Africa, the region's financial difficulties are made worse by the ballooning arrears on its debt payments and stagnant export earnings as commodity prices continue to fall.

iii. Underlying Change Program and Progression

The 1970s saw the change of the Nigerian economy from one ward on agribusiness to one vigorously subject to oil. For instance, agriculture's share of GDP decreased from approximately 40% in the early 1970s to approximately 25% in 1980. By the end of the year, oil was responsible for approximately 22% of GDP, 81% of government revenue, and 96% of export earnings. The so-called oil boom of the 1970s had a significant impact on the economy of Nigeria.

During this time, the authorities tried to use the relatively large oil revenue to restructure the economy, and social and economic infrastructure made some progress. However, during this time, widespread economic imbalances and distortions emerged. A proliferation of parastatals and some public investments that were of doubtful design and viability and in retrospect beyond the executive capacity of the relevant government agencies resulted from the increased intervention of the government in the economy, which was facilitated by the boom in revenues. There was also a rise in manufacturing

industries that relied heavily on imported components and had very little value added locally.

2.3.3. THE THIRD WORLD'S INTERNAL FACTORS AND DEPENDENCE

Third World nations appear to have an inexorable tendency to attribute our underdevelopment to our colonial past whenever we provide an explanation. As a result, we have mistaken a historical explanation for the ongoing crisis of development for a historical justification. However, the evidence that is available has shown that internal factors have greatly contributed to the crisis of development in Third World countries. The productive structure and internal forces may impede the growth of the productive forces.

As indicated by Hat David West (2003) the justification for the distinction among us and the created nations is that while the pioneers are in a real sense with each ticking of the clock truly resolving the issue furthermore, worries existing apart from everything else and tracking down answers for them, in immature nations

particularly Africa, pioneers use their energies more in conceiving increasingly more modern hardware for undermining the framework, monetarily or electorally. They plunder and undermine the framework for their own self glorification and extravagance. Basil Davison (1992), saw that by a wide margin the best solitary supporter of Africa's proceeded with underdevelopment is awful authority. He added that leaders who say they are visionary but have no vision for development. Internal factors play a crucial role in skewed development processes. Values, leadership, discipline, corruption, the possibility of cultural resistance, and a tribal society's right to reject or accept innovation and change, as it has spread into the TWCs, are examples of internal obstacles that can halt development. It is essential to emphasize the fact that internal factors are also primary in relation to external factors. The dual distorted socioeconomic structure and the absence of social and economic integration are, in essence, these factors.

The historical cause of underdevelopment as explained by the external environment is referred to by the existence of a disintegrated dual structure. In a nutshell, it is possible to postulate that the internal structure of developing nations is not only the result of the penetration of both internal and external forces, but that once this structure is established, it also serves as the foundation for maintaining these relationships. To put it another way, while internal factors served as the catalyst for its success, external factors only partially account for the source of underdevelopment and dependency.

2.3.4. THIRD-WORLD DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The quality of governance is fundamental to any progress or achievement of development objectives. In general, a process in the pursuit of development objectives ought to be guided by at least five fundamental principles of governance:

- i. Responsibilities In resource management, the provision of public goods, and the provision of services, accountability

implies honesty, effectiveness, and efficiency. It also talks about the obligation of the government to explain its actions and to be responsive to the wants and values of its citizens.

ii. **Transparency.** In a government, transparency means that the decision-making process is clear and open to public scrutiny. It frequently makes allusion to various laws governing public information disclosure and access, such as administrative procedure acts and freedom of information acts.

iii. **Participation.** Investment is one more key component of good administration. It implies that citizens are involved in the decision-making process and are empowered. It emphasizes that everyone has the right to have their voices heard in the process of making and implementing policies. Participation is essential for boosting the sustainability, efficiency, and effectiveness of public service delivery and development projects.

- iv. **Social value.** Fair, just, and equitable distribution of public resources and services is what social equity entails. Also, it means that the government and its services should treat everyone equally, regardless of age, gender, culture, or ethnicity.

Against the law. The rule of law is about the law being consistent, predictable, and transparent. In a similar vein, UNDP (1997) states that good governance is participatory, transparent, and accountable when examining the characteristics of good governance. It means that a country's formal rules and regulations are known to the public, equally applied to all citizens, and enforced in a predictable manner through transparent procedures. The fundamental components of good governance are these. Understanding good governance not only as a way to improve existing approaches to development and reducing poverty but also as a concept of development itself is essential. As a result, the WB/IMF's hypothesis that good governance can boost economic development is increasingly being accepted. Good governance was effectively introduced by the World Bank in 1989 as

a prerequisite for reversing Africa's development crisis. The study then specifies a set of policies that are closely associated with governance, as promoted by neoliberal academics. These policies include less state involvement in economic decision-making, a smaller and more transparent public sector, and the elimination of subsidies to the public sector that are not necessary. In a publication titled: The World Bank expanded the concept of good governance in 2003. Better Administration for Advancement in the Center East, and North Africa and gave a nitty gritty part of good administration. In this instance, the World Bank asserts: Administration comprise of the activity of expert for the sake of individuals while great administration is doing as such in manners that regard the trustworthiness and necessities of everybody inside the state (World Bank, 2003:25).

In light of this definition, inclusiveness and accountability are two fundamental principles of good governance. Comprehensiveness implies that all residents are similarly ensured specific fundamental

privileges including equity before the regulation and the option to partake in the administration cycle on equivalent premise.

On the other hand, it means that all citizens' interactions with the government are free of discrimination and exclusion

2.4. SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

Without understanding how the majority of the world's underdeveloped population's past economic and social history contributed to their current underdevelopment, we cannot hope to develop adequate development theory and policy. However, most literature concentrates on just the developed metropolitan nations and gives sparse consideration to the pioneer undeveloped nations. Thus the majority of our hypothetical classifications and advisers for improvement strategy have been refined only from the authentic experience of the European and North American high level industrialist countries.

Since the verifiable experience of the provincial and underdeveloped nations has certifiably been very unique, accessible hypothesis in this

way neglects to mirror the past of the underdeveloped region of the planet completely, and mirrors the past of the world overall just to some extent. More importantly, because we are unaware of the history of the developing nations, we mistakenly believe that their present and past are comparable to those of the developed nations. We developed serious misconceptions about the current state of underdevelopment and development as a result of our ignorance and assumptions. In addition, the majority of studies on development and underdevelopment fail to take into account the economic and other relationships that existed between a city and its economic colonies throughout the world's mercantilist and capitalist system's expansion and development. As a result, the majority of our theory fails to account for the simultaneous generation of underdevelopment in some parts of the capitalist system and economic development in others, as well as the structure and development of the system as a whole.

It is generally held that underdeveloped nations are still in a stage, sometimes depicted as an original stage of history, through which developed nations passed long ago, and that economic development

occurs in a succession of capitalist stages. However, even a cursory knowledge of history reveals that underdevelopment is neither original nor traditional, and neither the past nor the present of underdeveloped nations are significantly comparable to those of developed nations. Even though they may have been underdeveloped, the countries that are now developed never were. It is also widely accepted that a nation's current underdevelopment is solely the result of its own economic, political, social, and cultural characteristics or structure. However authentic examination exhibits that contemporary underdevelopment is by and large the verifiable result of past and proceeding with financial and different relations between the satellite underdeveloped and the now developed metropolitan nations. In addition, these relationships are a crucial component of the global structure and development of the capitalist system as a whole. The notion that the diffusion of capital, institutions, values, etc must and will generate or stimulate the development of these underdeveloped countries and their most underdeveloped domestic areas is another related but largely incorrect viewpoint.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. INTRODUCTION

The systematic collection and evaluation of research data is part of the research methodology. It would include the research design, the study population, the sample size, the sampling methods or techniques, the sources of data, the instruments used to collect the data, the procedure for collecting the data, and the methods that would be use to analyze the data. The components of this study's methodology are outlined below.

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study used a descriptive survey design. Brown (1985) made sense of that the descriptive survey research pursues for distinguish factors that exist in a given circumstance and attempts to depict the relationship among the factors, as well as recognize the variables that exist among them.

3.2. POPULATION OF STUDY

According to the 2006 National Population Census, Nigeria has a population of 140,431,719 (one hundred forty million, four hundred thirty-one thousand, and seven hundred ninety). However, the population of Nigeria was estimated to be 213 million people in 2021. The total population of Anambra, Abuja, and Lagos State which is estimated to be 5,600,000, 2,700,000, and 12,800,000 respectively were used in this study's investigation (National Bureau of statistics 2019). The outcomes acquired can accordingly be utilized to generalize the economic circumstance and Nature of Dependence in Nigeria.

3.3. SAMPLE SIZE AND TECHNIQUE

The sample size of this study, which included both male and female adults (18 years and above), was 30. This is a representative test of the populace in Anambra and Lagos State. The sample size of 15 respondents was drawn from the populace for interview and organization of poll using Stratified random sampling.

3.4. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The standardized, scientific, and well-structured questionnaire/interview was used to collect data from respondents. It encourages a high response rate while ensuring subjects' anonymity. The interview consisted of standard questions designed to appropriately gather useful information from the participants in the research. The interview was broken up into two sections, A and B. In section A, respondents' sex, age, educational background, gender, and occupation are discussed. We were able to gather the necessary information or data for the analysis by asking questions in Section B about the nature of economic dependence, the role of good governance in achieving sustainable development, and other related topics.

3.5. VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF INSTRUMENT

Experts in statistical analysis were given the opportunity to make useful contributions to the research instruments, which strengthened the reliability and validity of the data. Experts in social science were also given the Interview/questionnaire construct to look over to make

sure that the research instruments matched the variables in the hypotheses and actually measured the issues being studied by the researcher. As a result, the validity of the research instruments was unquestionably enhanced.

3.6. SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

With the end goal of the review, primary and secondary information shaped the cores of information assortment for examination. The administration of a questionnaire and the conduct of interviews served as the primary sources of data, while textbooks, journals, newspapers, magazines, and the internet were used as secondary sources.

3.7. PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

The secondary data collection approach was utilized in the course of this research. The term "secondary data collection" refers to data that has already been gathered, either stored or published. Wellspring of secondary information incorporate Books, Diaries, Papers, Magazines, Journals in related regions .As per Akindele (1989) Finding the

applicable realities on research Tasks in fluidly involves and includes Getting the ability to utilize the library capably and really. As a result, I went to the library. The other scholars' literature review is composed of the library.

3.8. METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data were analyzed using standard techniques. To this end, the interview questions were analyzed using the t-test and simple percentage. The researcher was able to assess and test the hypothesis for interpretations by analyzing the data using simple percentages.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSES

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Phenomena like the slave trade, capitalism, colonialism, imperialism, and neo-colonialism reveal the dependency and underdevelopment of Africa, including Nigeria. However, it should be noted that the majority of third-world countries that rely on the rest are poor. Nigeria is a typical third-world country that is poor and underdeveloped and relying on the west for decisions and implementation of the west's economic development to her detriment. As a result, the purpose of this chapter is to investigate and analyze dependency and underdevelopment in sub-Saharan Africa, including Nigeria.

4.2. DEPENDENCY THEORY AND AFRICA UNDERDEVELOPMENT

The influential London news magazine The Economist published its May 13-19 issue with Africa featured on the cover. On the inside of

the magazine, there is also a sketch of Africa. It shows Africa lying down as a knife is inserted into her heart by a bloodied black hand: Africa's problems are caused by itself! It used to be commonplace to attribute Africa's problems to other people: Colonialism; Neo-colonialists; Imperialists; etc. Political scientists call this phenomenon of the blame game Dependency Theory. It is a sign of a symbiotic relationship between the rich and the poor in which the poor are deliberately dealt a weak hand. The late Walter Rodney wrote a book called "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa" about this. This no longer holds absolutely. The fact of the matter is that Africans themselves are primarily to blame for the current devastation of Africa. To wit: Our tyrannical leaders and the gangs of sycophant, president-doesn't-do-anything aides they command The continent continues to suffer from degenerative underdevelopment as a result of widespread corruption in official circles. Official criminal gangs whose declared goal is to divert national resources into foreign banks rather than advancing their own development have turned African nations into their own personal estates. The late extremely corrupt

Nigerian Sani Abacha's eight bank accounts, totaling 600 million U.S. dollars, were frisked by officials in the tiny European principality of Luxembourg. This is just one way that our African leaders contribute to Africa's underdevelopment!

It is abhorrent that money meant for Africa's development is diverted by official corruption. Europeans turn around and lend stolen money to Africa at exorbitant rates, in addition to making a substantial profit from the interest on investments. As a result, we spend more money on health and education than on these loans' interest—not the debt itself—in nearly every African nation today! African nations are effectively played like footballs. Kick the ball until it is close to being deflated by whoever has it! After that, some loans from abroad give it more energy, and the process continues. Since our independence, this has been our fate. According to Ghanaian Chronicle (Ghanaian Chronicle, 2000), Africa experiences perpetual deflation and persistent growth.

It is not surprising that Nnadozie stated that Africa's economic future is very bleak; and that none of the world's five continents has as many crippling issues as the African continent. These issues include, but are not limited to, hunger, poverty, conflict, environmental and ecological degradation, religious and ethnic strife, political instability, leadership inertia, illiteracy, and poor governance (Nnadozie, 2010). Poverty appears to be ingrained in the people and states of Africa and has remained an unrelenting scourge for decades if poverty is taken as a fundamental measure of underdevelopment. Indeed, poverty is now the most readily apparent indicator of Africa's underdevelopment and backwardness. Despite the fact that more than one fifth of the world's population is living in abject poverty, it would appear that Africa, particularly its sub-Saharan region, is experiencing the greatest impact. Despite Africa's vast human and material resources, poverty has not only grown but also become more widespread, affecting the vast majority of people and nations.

Even though a lot of money and policies and programs have been put into fighting poverty and underdevelopment on the continent, it

still persists and seems to defy every solution. So, the important question is, why, despite all efforts to reduce the problem, poverty and underdevelopment persist in Africa? Why is it that despite Africa's abundance of human and material resources, poverty and underdevelopment have persisted, resulting in the absurd situation in which the continent relies on foreign aid and humanitarian assistance to feed its burgeoning population? Is it the failure of governance, leadership, or political inertia, or is it the inability to accurately diagnose the issue and, as a result, the implementation of inappropriate and ineffective strategies for addressing it? Is poverty and underdevelopment now a problem that can't be fixed and a curse that Africans may have to live with and, at best, only manage? So, the big question is how this terrible and ridiculous situation got to be. According to Nnadozie (2010), a number of factors contribute to Africa's persistent poverty and underdevelopment.

These factors have been divided into two main categories, internal and external factors, to help explain them. The interior variables incorporate authority inactivity, awful administration, defilement,

obligation trouble, political shakiness as well as ethnic and strict hardship and nationwide conflict. The negative physical environment, environmental degradation, high unemployment growth rate, disinvestment policies, and unconventional and hostile socioeconomic practices and norms are just a few of the internal factors' other issues. External factors include debt from abroad, aid from abroad, the dumping of toxic waste on African soil, and poverty itself (Nnadozie, 2010).

Since decolonization, the economies of Sub-Saharan Africa have actually deteriorated alarmingly. Its share of the world's exported goods decreased from more than 3% in 1950 to 1% in 1990, and its external debt increased from just over 30% of GNP in 1980 to nearly 80% in 1994. According to the World Bank, only 1% of the \$231 billion in foreign investment that was directed toward the Third World in 1995 went to Africa. In 1991, there was only one telephone line for every 100 people, compared to 37.2 lines for industrialized nations and 2.3 lines for the entire Third World. Real income had decreased by almost 15% since 1965 by the early to

mid-1990s. The production of food has significantly decreased to the point where many African nations are unable to feed themselves. Inflation is rampant, taxes are high, and currencies are volatile.

Everywhere, technological infrastructure has deteriorated: Roads have turned into paths and ruts, bridges are falling apart and never getting fixed, railways are deteriorating, phones don't work, and universities have gotten worse. Patients frequently have to bring their own bandages and blankets because hospitals are in such poor condition (Ayittey, 1998).

The continent has endured severe ethnic conflicts, civil wars, political chaos, and extensive government corruption over the past two decades. Governments frequently collaborate with ethnic groups in carrying out acts of genocidal violence against one another.

"The lemon was squeezed dry and then discarded," says Andre Gunder Frank. Ayittey and Castells, on the other hand, attribute most of the blame to internal issues in sub-Saharan Africa, making this a highly improbable conclusion. Both pointed to the "predatory" or

"vampire" state of many African societies, where dishonesty, theft, embezzlement, and the like thrive, as the source of Africa's enormous problems. As a result, the political leaders of Africa can be compared to crooks and gangsters who have obtained political power solely for the purpose of advancing their own interests. African states, contrary to popular belief, do not actually exist. A kind of debauchery has befallen the political institutions that are essential components of states, such as the military, police, civil service, parliaments, and judicial systems. Parliaments are either nonexistent or nothing more than charades. Each of these institutions has been staffed by political dictators who will be completely subservient to them. None of these establishments exudes professionalism or accountability. Ayittey, on the other hand, contends that despite the fact that most of Africa's issues are internal, the West has exacerbated them. He asserts that despots have swayed Western leaders. They have frequently provided economic and military assistance to pro capitalist African dictators. He also says that African-Americans in the United States have often praised

African leaders without realizing the terrible things they did. If the predatory state is the main cause of Africa's terrible economic and social issues, then it would make sense to overthrow it and establish one that is more democratic. In line with what Alfred Sauvy advocated in his writing: The third world is nothing, but because it wants to be something, it is taken advantage of and has a revolutionary future.

4.3. DEPENDENCY THEORY AND NIGERIA

UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Politically, it was assumed that indigenous governments would have sovereign state power because they would be representing the interests of local people rather than alien groups. They would interact with the governments of other sovereign states in the manner of independent nation-states entering into international law-governed treaties and agreements. Economically, it was assumed that capital, technology, and expertise would continue to "diffusion" after independence. The less developed economy's productive capacity

would rise as a result of foreign investment and aid (Smith, 2003). The term "neo-colonialism" was originally coined by mostly Third World leaders, including Nigerian leaders, who found that the achievement of constitutional independence and sovereignty did not give the governments of the new nation-states total freedom. However, this perception of the relationship between sovereign states is different. Politically, it was discovered that autonomy was merely a facade that concealed the persistent presence of powerful Western financial and commercial interests. Leaders like Kwamme Nkrumah, the first Prime Minister of Ghana and author of a book titled "Neocolonialism," saw the end of colonial rule. the final stage of imperialism, similar to economic colonialism not being ended. The state that is subject to neo-colonialism is fundamentally independent and possesses all of the external signs of international sovereignty. According to Nkrumah (1974), the country's economic system and political policy are actually under external control. As can be seen from the foregoing, political independence was only granted to Nigeria in 1960. This means that the direct control of the national

apparatus ended, but Western capitalist control of the economy continues. To put it another way, Nigeria achieved political independence but not economic independence. Because she was unable to achieve economic independence, Nigeria became even more dependent, resulting in an ongoing state of underdevelopment.

4.4 Financial Dependency and Underdevelopment of Nigeria Economy

As the Most Populous Nation in Africa, Nigeria views itself as a Leader in the Struggle for Economic Growth and Independence (Mabbs-Zenno, 1986). However, the country is on the verge of economic collapse as a result of rival ethnic groups' struggle for economic dominance, mismanagement, and corruption in the public and private sectors. The main factor that led to the economic crisis was ideology. Scholars have repeatedly used the policies of colonialism, capitalism, and imperialism that were imposed on the nation and led to the fragrant disarticulation of the national economy to justify the current state of the economy. The country was reduced to serving as a supplier of export crops like cocoa, cotton, groundnut,

and palm produce while also receiving manufactured and consumable goods from Europe and the United States through division of labor (Ajala, 2008). T In the 1960s and 1970s, Nigeria's economy experienced an unprecedented boom, but the country experienced economic difficulties in the 1980s. The Nigerian economy's problems are mostly caused by two main things. To start with, the oil blast of the 1960s and the mid 1980s achieved significant bonus for the country which subsequently prompted less need, being concurred to Rural area, which used to be an indispensable area of the public economy. According to Ajala (2009), the twin issues of mismanagement and corruption by Nigeria's political elites under various military and civilian regimes could be another factor contributing to the structural deficiencies of the country's economy. Tom Forests argues that state managers and the military government completely failed to manage public spending or give it a direction or a priority. The economy has been declining as a result of the dynamism of these political and structural factors (Forests, 1987).

It would appear that the administration has selected an export-oriented and private sector-led economic policy in light of the preceding fiscal policy. This is in line with what multilateral organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have been doing for developing nations since the beginning of the 1980s (World Bank Report, 1984) (Mills, 1989). In addition, Nigeria's manufacturing sector continued to decline throughout the 1990s, averaging a negative annual growth rate of 1.6% from 1990 to 1996. At the same time, over the past two decades, the local value of foreign holdings in Nigeria-based businesses has increased; According to Mills (1994), there have been few new investments from abroad in Nigeria. However, Nigeria's reliance on crude oil and lack of economic diversity are significant contributors to the country's economic difficulties. As a result, it can be argued that the current civilian government must pursue an economic policy that does not heavily rely on the oil sector and the West if Nigeria is to have an integrated and competitive economy. Nigeria implemented a macroeconomic structural adjustment program in 1986 with the

intention of broadening the export base of the nation. Nigeria's economic performance during this time period demonstrated that export revenue remained heavily dependent on the oil sector. In parallel, it appears that the non-oil sector, which contributed approximately three quarters of Nigeria's total revenue in 1970, has been neglected ever since the oil boom. According to the Nigerian Economist (1994), its contribution to total revenue decreased from 22.5 percent in 1975 to 18.9 percent in 1980, rose to 25.3 percent in 1985, and fell to 16.2 percent in 1992. The government is heavily dependent on this industry, and the current administration has not attempted to change that. However, the economy is exposed to domestic and global oil price increases as a result of the dependence on oil and the western world. This was the situation when President Obasanjo made the announcement in May 2000 that the petroleum subsidy would be eliminated, resulting in a 50% price increase. Because of this choice, there was a nationwide strike that almost stopped the country's economy. After several meetings with the Federal Government, the Nigeria labour Congress (NLC) ended the

strike. The external debt crisis that began during the 1970s oil boom reflects both the domestic and global aspects of Nigeria's reliance on oil. The windfalls from oil receipts during the 1970s were used as welfare expenditures for wasteful projects that were not carefully planned, and in some instances, political leaders plundered the funds for personal gain, resulting in an increase in Nigeria's external debt and over reliance on the western world which is estimated to be over 130 billion. In parallel, the nation continued to borrow money at a faster rate from private European and North American banks, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and other international lending institutions (Anunobi, 1992). As a result, the terms stipulated by these lending agencies further exacerbated the economic crisis in Nigeria and other lending countries. For instance, "servicing costs on foreign debt of over 125 billion equaled over 70% of Nigeria's annual export earnings" was stated by Aborisade and Mundt in 1999. As a borrower, Nigeria lacks the economic leverage necessary for a favorable balance of payment because more than half of its export earnings are used to service external debts.

It is essential to note, in light of the preceding discussions regarding the debt crisis of the 1980s and the oil boom of the 1970s, that one of Nigeria's major economic and political challenges is the uneven distribution of revenue and resources among its constituents. The level of corruption in Nigeria under both military and civilian regimes, which has resulted in persistent economic dependence and underdevelopment by siphoning public funds into private accounts, is another troubling factor that has impacted the country's economy.

Indeed, a failure of leadership—the unwillingness or inability of Nigeria's leaders to rise to the occasion in their responsibility and the challenge of personal example, which are the hallmarks of true leadership—is the primary factor sustaining underdevelopment in the country. Nigeria's leadership has not been kind to them; and the fundamental lack of intellectual rigor in the political thought of many of the country's founding fathers is a fundamental component of this misfortune; inclination "to pious materialistic wooliness and self-oriented pedestrianism"

The following are some of the ways in which Nigerian leaders have maintained the country's underdevelopment: One is how Nigerian leaders have been mismanaging the country's enormous resources, which were given to it by God. By purchasing exotic goods and services for themselves, friends, and cronies, they waste the nation's wealth. Second, inflated contracts, fraud, and other dubious practices led to the theft of a substantial portion of that wealth. Nigerian governments adopt corrupted concepts of development and development projects and programs in addition to direct theft of public funds. As a result, our leaders direct investments and public funds toward white elephant projects and programs that do not yield dividends or create jobs for the people because private interests take precedence over public interests. Epic amounts of public cash has been lost in is way. When Nigerian leaders steal from their state treasuries, they frequently transfer the funds to foreign banks, typically in Europe and the United States; as a result, the country is deprived of the benefits of investing the stolen money locally; as a significant portion of the state's resources should have been directed

toward productive economic sectors to strengthen social services, particularly in the areas of health, education, and infrastructure, and energy is lost as a result of various corrupt practices. The people suffer as a result of the money all ending up in the pockets of a small number of privileged state and government officials (Nnadozie, 2010).

According to Eranga (2009), Nigeria's economy is in danger of collapsing due to a heavy debt load and unequal foreign exchange rates. According to Babajide (2011), Nigeria's total debt stock at the end of 2010 stood at \$4.7 billion for external debt and #4.5 trillion for domestic debt, despite the debt cancellation by the Paris Club. Every day, inflation rises, reaching its highest level in October 2011, when it was estimated to be 10.5%. According to Index Mundi (2011), unemployment was 4.9% in 2007 and has ravaged the economy to the point where it has been estimated that 64 million Nigerian graduates are unemployed, as evidenced by the tens of millions of young Nigerians walking the streets in the deepest despair; Because they need to feed, clothe, have a place to sleep,

and provide for their immediate families, the majority of them turn to crime and other social vices to make ends meet. When compared to the majority of Africa's developing nations and the amount of money that circulates in our public and political echelons, these indicators clearly point to Nigeria's severe underdevelopment. According to this classification, the Nigerian economy is currently characterized by galloping inflation, an unequal foreign exchange rate exacerbated by a devalued currency and a persistent reliance on imports, widespread unemployment, decrepit infrastructures as evidenced by the nature of Nigeria's roads and the death-conservative nature of Nigerian hospitals, an epileptic power supply that has helped cripple all aspects of the societal survival possibility, and a near-death state of the educational sector, which has Youths are now concerned with making money regardless of how it comes or who is harmed in the process—corruption in the system has left nothing to be desired in hard work and labor. As a result, entrepreneurial spirit has died out. Dishonesty and greed have risen to power while

diligence and honesty have fallen. This also explains why mediocrity has replaced merit in Nigeria (Eme and Emeh, 2012).

4.5. IDEOLOGICAL/CULTURAL DEPENDENCY AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Dependency also manifests itself in education, culture, religion, and ideology in third-world nations. For instance, Nigeria follows the Western educational model to such an extent that, culturally and ideologically; British and American support Nigeria. This is supported by (Fayomi, 2008), who in his readings on constitutional development notes that the language of the former colonizer is spoken in various regions of West Africa. Without the use of English or French, communication in West African nations would be extremely difficult. The search for a national language, particularly in Nigeria, was unsuccessful. Consequently, West Africans or Africans in general have remained a "dependent entity" in terms of language.

As can be seen from the foregoing, Nigeria uses English as her official language in terms of culture. Because Nigeria is so culturally

dependent on Britain, one could argue that remnants of colonialism are still very much present in Nigeria. Nearly all of Nigeria's good and rich cultures are being obnoxiously replaced by Western cultures, allowing for cultural dependence and underdevelopment in the country. Although it may be true that political ideologies and ideas have lost their appeal in many nations, international politics appears to be less so. Ideological factors continue to be pervasive and moving forces in the non-Western world, and they continue to shape national and international politics as well as popular attitudes and reactions even in the Western world. It is evident that discussing "the end of ideology" in international affairs is premature (Palmer and Perkins, 2007).

The term "ideology" can be used to describe a wide range of current ideas, including many of the "isms" such as nationalism, anti-imperialism, totalitarianism, communism, fascism, Nazism, Marxism, socialism, liberalism, collectivism, and a long list of others. In many ways, democracy is also an ideology; the same is true for the major religions, particularly those that preach to the converted, like

Christianity and Islam (Palmer and Perkins, 2007). All the more in this way, different unfamiliar philosophies like privatization, commercialization, Public Financial Strengthening Improvement Technique (NEEDS), Underlying Change Program (SAP), free enterprise, federalism, A majority rule government, and so on. are intended to stunt Nigeria's growth. "IMF has been offering more assistance to third world countries under its standby arrangement of Extended Fund Facility (EFF), though with preconditions," For instance, Onimade argued (1983). "trade liberalization, monetary anti-inflationary measures, fiscal anti-inflationary programs, anti-inflationary dismantling of price controls and minimum wages, open door policy as foreign investment and multinational cooperations, reduction of spending on social services, and privatization of public enterprises" are a few examples of these. The goal of all of these ideological instruments and policies is to under develop third-world nations, particularly Nigeria.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

5.1. SUMMARY

The major objective of the study is to investigate the impact of dependency on sub-Saharan Africa development from the perspective of Nigeria. The major issue of dependency in sub-Sahara Africa was the focus of this study. It looks at the major underdeveloped regions of sub-Sahara Africa.

As a result, the study employs a qualitative descriptive method. It appeals to one of the conventional approaches to information collection, namely secondary data sources. A sizable portion of the secondary sources used came from both published and unpublished works, including materials taken from: Newspapers, archives, discussions, conference papers, magazines, the internet, books, and journal articles, among other things. and was looked at to make the discussion meaningful.

5.2. CONCLUSION

Several scholars have argued for and against the elimination of dependency as well as the issue of dependency and the underdevelopment of third-world nations. However, political leaders, Nigerian economists, and Nigerian citizens must pay adequate attention to Nigeria's dependency. Although the issue of European states exploiting and controlling Nigerians remains unresolved, it is believed that Nigeria is an independent state. It is a sacrosanct fact that some Western-based activities and programs are nothing more than a rebirth of indirect colonialism in Nigeria. As a result, Nigerian political, sociocultural, and economic independence is hindered, making Nigeria heavily dependent on advanced nations. Between Nigeria and Western nations, there is a disparate relationship; Nigeria is unfairly treated, especially economically, by the status quo. Nigerian government policies favor Western economies over Nigerian interests because of their foreign-oriented nature. In a nutshell, Nigeria's state has been greatly impacted by its persistent reliance on Western economies.

The dependence of Nigeria on foreign capital for the execution of major projects in the country has opened up more opportunities for the use of state power for private gain, as the question of foreign loans frequently reveals. The expatriate businessmen penetrate and influence Nigeria's domestic economy, defraud the nation, repatriate their ill-gotten funds, and bank some abroad for their Nigerian collaborators, the more foreign loans they receive and the more contacts they establish. The propensity of defilement in all Nigerian areas by political pioneers and financial elites in redirection of public assets into their unfamiliar records for self-aggrandizement is one more difficult issue of Nigerian monetary underdevelopment. Numerous local industries in Nigeria have been forced to close as a result of multinational corporations' monopolistic behavior in Nigeria, which has been found to degrade and exacerbate the country's economy. This, in turn, has contributed to Nigeria's high unemployment rate, which currently stands at several thousand people. Nigeria is horribly close to an explosion in unemployment, and the economy is getting worse by the day as thousands of students

graduate each year without any hope of finding work. It is important to note that Nigeria's high importation rate of foreign goods is exacerbated by the country's high unemployment rate, industrial vandalism, and massive production of counterfeit or fake goods. Political instability, corruption, ethno-religious cases, poverty, a low level of industrialization, unemployment, an insurgency and counterinsurgency (Boko Haram), and other issues are plaguing Nigeria at the moment. due to her serious dependence and lack of development.

Finally, the persistent corruption that had bedeviled African states since independence is the root cause of the substandard development of Nigeria and the African continent. This study calls for a paradigm shift in the investigation of Africa's underdevelopment because of this. We can handle our problems head-on if we simply look within and see them steering toward us rather than looking out.

5.3. RECOMMENDATION

The following recommendations are made in order to prevent Nigeria's state from remaining dependent and underdeveloped:

1. To begin, Nigerian governments at all levels—whether federal, state, or local—should implement a nationwide program known as "value-reorientation" to educate Nigerians about the high rate of dependence on foreign goods and services, which tends to impede the nation's economic growth and development. As a result, Nigerians ought to feel favorably toward the goods produced locally.
2. Second, a strategy of import-substitution could prevent dependence. The dying and dying industries in our community ought to be brought back to life. With a high degree of state intervention, and planning the state should ensure that capital is directed toward manufacturing industry, industrialization should be installed behind protective barriers whenever possible, and emphasis should be placed on vocational training and

development in education curriculums to encourage young school leavers or graduates to be self-reliant without ignorantly relying on government for employment if necessary. Nigeria would absolutely be able to regain economic sovereignty through economic self-reliance as a result of this.

3. Thirdly, Nigeria needs good leadership and efficient management of its abundant economic resources. Additionally, corruption must be combated with all of the nation's resources because the country cannot free itself from dependence while corruption persists.
4. Fourth, neo-colonial agents like foreign aid and grants, foreign-oriented policies, and programs should be avoided at all costs. Nyerere of Tanzania claims that gifts or loans from abroad weaken a nation's capacity for self-reliance. As a result, the International Monetary Fund, the Paris Club, the World Bank, and other capitalist or Western institutions should not lend to Nigeria.

5. Last but not least, Nigeria has a chance of sustainable development and the end of dependency as well as underdevelopment if sufficient steps are taken to deal with the escalating ethno-religious conflicts in the country through an appropriate strategy of equitable distribution of power and resources.

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