

The VISION AND MISSION OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE 21st CENTURY

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to appraise the vision and mission of globalization as it affects Nigeria of the 21st century. Globalization is defined as the ability of the nations to simplify their different linkages such as socio-economic, education and trade in order to benefit from it, by means of technology the paper also classifies the vision and mission of globalization which are that Nigeria should globalize rather than being globalised. Therefore, (here should be good governance, coupled with technological education for greater achievement from globalization.

Introduction

In the beginning the Almighty God created the Heavens and the earth (the Bible. Gen.1:1). God created human beings for His own use, to glorify his name. More people populated the earth a result of procreation and they formed themselves into Nation States.

The Nation States Lord it over one another, hence the political wars of independence. For example the Napoleonic wars in France and the American War of Independence of 1770, when the stronger nations have stabilized, the tutions launched a war of congest to carve a place of influence for themselves over the weak or less developed lands. This domination of a weaker nation leads , colonization. The aggressors become the colonial masters and the land becomes the colony of the master. We, in Nigeria had the British as our Colonial masters, liven after independence must of me colonies still paid allegiance to their former colonial masters. Their governments run to the colonial masters to take decision for them. 'This is nothing but new-colonialism. This new colonialism was criticized by the emergence of few intellectuals and University Student Unions. This criticism affected the masters and the ruling servants as well. The masters now feel that since colonialism n, ended as well as neo-colonialism, there must be an outlet by which the economies of the colour, should be monitored and controlled lo the advantages of the colonial masters. This then brought aim globalization.

It is of importance to note that the international community has undergone much change ... can be observed from the happenings in the last century. To Ajayi (2003), Global transition is marker by technological revolution and with its attendant communication revolution. According to him the: is the movement from cords to fibre optics, from micro-card to microchips and from mechanical time to aggressive commodity time. As of now' the pattern of international relations has become more complex through communication revolution like faster aerial transpiration and highly creative technology. Thus, the global system has thus entered the age of information and super-high way where computer and communication technology has contracted the world into a global village global hamlet.

The Big Question at This Juncture Is: What is Globalization?

Globalization according to Ebijuwá (2001), refers to the existence of relations between the different religions of the world the reciprocal influence that societies have upon each other These include the socio-economic, cultural and demographic processes that do not only take place within nations, but also transcend them. It is the intensification by the

scientists of the use of technology by worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away. Globalisation, may also be defined as the scientific method of conquering the whole world by super developed States through any means for peaceful co-existence. It may be seen as Americanisation of the globe to explore socio-economic and cultural processes to their advantage. Therefore, Nigeria as a nation State should not fold her hands and look away, out make hay while the sun shines. As a giant of Africa, she should organize economic prospect for herself and all African States through the organisation of African Union (OAU). Then she should launch her tentacles to the European nations. Therefore, at all levels, Nigeria should globalize and not be globalised in the twenty first century.

Ajayi (2003), maintains that globalization is the liberalization and the intensification of international linkages in trade, finance, markets, production, research and transportation simply put, it is a contribution of the free exchange of goods, services and capital where the whole world is viewed as a global village or global Hamlet by means of advanced communications and technological development.

The conceptualization of globalization has a long history. The occurrence dates back in history with the development of trade the commercial nations started seeking for areas to invest. This direct investment abroad played a multipurpose role for the domestic economics. It thus, enables them to import cheap raw materials and to direct activities especially during the great depression towards the close of the 19th century of mining in the colonies. Therefore, the consequences of the above is the idea of relocating some productive activities that allowed national industries with numerous domestic outlets hence the emergence of new possibilities of growth.

Today, the whole world has been affected by globalization leading to the emergence of three distinctive players who are: those who globalize, those who are globalized, and those who are led out of it by nature. According to Ajayi (2003), those who globalize concentrate on economic resources, knowledge and control of information. This is becomes those who are globalised have large economies which they cannot manage very well to meet international standard and to benefit the home citizens. They are "information poor" and knowledge poor", and they are workers and consumers. Those who are left out of it have little or no access to information and knowledge. They have minor or weak economies and have no strong will to production. There is no doubt then that those who globalize are in the minority but exploiters and winners (winner - minority) and those who are globalised are in the majority but are losers (loser - majority) and those who are led out of it are going down the drain every day. They are characterized by object poverty famine, diseases, coups and corruption while most European countries globalize most African countries are left out of it. Globalization exposes domestic producers to global markets, which is a big challenge to the developing countries. For example, Nigeria has to contend with this challenge. Therefore to be able to overcome the challenge, she would have to organize her economics in line with international standard. A difficult issue of globalization however is the unequal participation in the development of societies at the economic level as brought by globalization. According to Ozigbo (2003), this inequality in globalization may result in serious con diet in future. Therefore, to forestall this seemingly natural disaster and monster, education should be used through the teaching of values such as tolerance, human rights, hardwork and respect for others, their cultural and environment.

The Visions and Mission of Globalization

The vision and mission of world globalization is to transform world into technologically advanced countries as knowledge is shared all over the world. It is to encourage the spirit of enquiry and creativity in all ramifications of education, but in particular the areas of trade and communications. Globalization, is very important in the organisation of labour and labour force as well as division of labour. Leadership examples from the international labour organisation and other labour movements all over the world help to organize workers and to demand their rights from the government peacefully. The adoption of modern information technology such as Internet and computer in education is aimed to improve educational quality and to enhance technological advancement. Through the Internet, other countries technologies are viewed which can stimulate the spirit of creativity in others.

The vision and mission of globalization is to compress the world into a global village and to intensify the consciousness of the world as a whole (Ebijuwa, 2001). In this wise, the human activities,

individuals and communities which have been only loosely connected are pulled together. The various human activities are forced into closer contact and depending on one another. But while these activities are interdependent people and ideas move around the world in greater percentages. These movements which are facilitated by aerial technologies of communication and transportation are bound to influence the nation. Hence, they take the advantages of these movements to accommodate the benefits of such relationships. As a result, the nations relax the rules and regulations that guide their society for global rules, commitments and regulations, which are superior and binding in all nations.

Hindrances to Globalization

Most developing nations have negative inclinations toward globalization. They believe that it harms the interest of workers through immigration, trade and capital outflows (Ozigbo, 2003). Globalization is the modern conception of development in communication, trade, transportation with the use of technology while the operators emphasized the enormous advantages of globalization, many policy makers see globalization as an attempt to hijack the whole world into a "pocket" of very few nations - the operators, similar to the conception of Adolf Hitler that resulted to the second world war. The reasons for these notion are lack of any serious benefit, the economic losses, the growing inequalities of wealth and the competitions in the opportunities arising from globalization. More so, the unequal participation in the development of societies at the economic level may pretend a great danger to globalization. This may result to serious conflict in future which consequence may be disastrous to the globalised economy. In Nigeria the process of globalization has led to privatization and commercialization of government industries to the detriment of the pool masses. These has led to the question of who gets what? Where? When? And How? This is because the privatization has led to massive retrenchment of workers. So other poor nation of the world are bound to learn from Nigerian experience and may sideline globalization.

Recommendations

In an effort to harness great opportunities from globalization, it is apparent then to take into cognizance the following:

1. Good governance of real democratic principles that are devoid of dictatorship, abuse of power and economic mismanagement could take advantage of globalization for the good of the nation;
2. The government should fund the Universities and give much grant for research work in the areas of creativity and innovation;
3. There should be a morale building so that the country Nigeria can gain from globalization Therefore there should be no "419" corruption armed robbery and embezzlement of public funds.
4. National and natural barriers to globalization in the areas of finance, financial markets and trade should be removed to allow the free flow of trade;
5. There should be free flow of information, communication and respect for our various cultures by the Nigerian and the globe trotters to allow mutual understanding and peace;
6. Emphasis should be Laid on technological development which should be aided by the government of Nigeria; and
7. The agents such as Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC); and Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) set up by the Federal Government to guard against financial mismanagement and crimes against humanity, should be made independent of the government in order for them to discharge their duties without fear or favour.

Conclusion

Globalization may be defined as the linking up of the whole world into a global village by means of faster communication and technological development. The vision and mission of globalisation is to transfer technology via communication, education, transportation, trade and create jobs and security.

But an attempt to bring the social relations in the world together problems are created for the poor countries because of inequalities of socio-economic and demographic processes. This however, can be solved by education stressing such values as tolerance and respect for one's culture and nation. The vision and mission of the work is the beauty of the world through the exchange of foreign goods and technology transfer. Therefore, Nigeria should take advantage of globalization to shoot herself into the

world market with her agricultural commodity, mineral resources and her technology.

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