

GLOBALIZATION, EDUCATION AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: ADDRESSING THE MISSING LINK

EMEDEM, Cecilia Ukaemeke

Department of Arts and Social Science Education,
University of Delta, Delta State, Nigeria.

philip.egbule@unidel.edu.ng

DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.2.31712.66569](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.31712.66569)

Abstract

Although some Nigerian scholars argued that globalization is the third phase of colonization, as a member of the international community, no country is shielded from the globalization process. Globalization finds expression in the process whereby the transmission of knowledge, skills, attitudes, abilities and behaviour cease to be geographically fixed, partly because of technology, but also through international media. Globalization is a fundamental factor affecting education globally in this century. Development, on the other hand, remains a challenge that will preoccupy all nations of the world that aspire to greatness. Different factors have been attributed to Nigeria's underdevelopment condition; these include corruption, religious fanaticism, insecurity, inadequate educational opportunities, foreign debt, over-dependent on foreign products, brain drain syndrome, political intolerance and so on. It is against this background that this paper is undertaken to unravel the causes of Nigeria's underdevelopment. For Nigeria to break the crises of underdevelopment, the paper argues that political stability, functional and quality education, constant power supply, good governance, diversification of the economy, the war against corruption, bilateral relation etc are major factors that will catapult Nigeria to a developed and industrialized nation. This paper, therefore will examine the challenges of education in Nigeria. The paper will suggest ways by which those challenges could be addressed.

Keywords: Globalization, Underdevelopment, Education, Corruption

Introduction

Globalization is the word used to describe the growing independence of the world's economies, cultures and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people and information. Globalization represents an unavoidable phenomenon in the history of mankind, which is making the world smaller and smaller by increasing the exchange of goods,

services, information, knowledge and cultures between different countries, therefore it is very important to understand the “why, where, what and how” of our current situation.

Education is a purposeful activity directed at achieving certain aims, such as transmitting knowledge or fostering skills and character traits. These aims may include the development of understanding, rationality, kindness, and honesty. Various researchers emphasize the role of critical thinking to distinguish education from indoctrination. Some theorists require that education results in an improvement of the student while others prefer a value-neutral definition of the term. In a slightly different sense, education may also refer, not to the process, but to the product of this process: the mental states and dispositions possessed by educated people. Education originated as the transmission of cultural heritage from one generation to the next. Today, educational goals increasingly encompass new ideas such as the liberation of learners, skills needed for modern society, empathy, and complex vocational skills.

The Concept of Globalization

Globalization is the process by which ideas, knowledge, information, goods and services spread around the world. Globalization as it is known in some parts of the world by the convergence of cultural and economic systems. This convergence promotes and in some cases necessitates -increased interaction, integrations and interdependence among nations. The more countries and regions of the world become intertwined politically, culturally and economically, the more globalized the world becomes.

Globalization is also the process of interaction and integration among people companies and governments worldwide. This increase in global interactions has caused a growth in international trade and the exchange of ideas, beliefs and culture. Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that is associated with social and cultural aspects. However, disputes and international diplomacy are also large parts of the history of globalization, and modern globalization

Sociologists Martin Albrow and Elizabeth King define globalization as “all those processes by which the people of the world are incorporated into a single world society in the consequence of modernity, Anthony Giddens writes “Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. In 1992, Roland Robertson, professor of sociology at the University of Aberdeen and an early writer in the field described globalization as “the compression of the world and the intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole”.

In global transformation, David Held and co-writers state. Although in its simplistic sense globalization refers to the widening, deepening and speeding up of global interconnection, such as definition begs further elaboration. Globalization can be on a continuum at the local, national and regional. At one end of the continuum, we have social and economic relations and networks which are organized on a local and or national basis, at the other end lie social and economic relations and networks which crystallize on the wider scale of regional and global interactions.

Globalization can refer to those spatial-temporal processes of change which underpin a transformation in the organization of human affairs by linking together and expanding human activity across regions and continents without reference to such expensive spatial connections, there can be no clear or coherent formulation of this term. A satisfactory definition of globalization must capture each of these elements; extensity (stretching, intensity, velocity and impact).

Thomas Barrson, in his book, *The Race to the Top*: states globalization is the process of world shrinkage of distances getting shorter, and things moving closer. It pertains to the increasing ease with which somebody on one side of the world can interact, to mutual benefit with somebody on the other side of the world.

Also, Paul James defines globalization with a more direct and historically contextualized emphasis. Globalization is the extension of social relations across world space, defining that world space in terms

of the historically variable ways that it has been practised and socially understood through changing world time.

Manfred Steger, professor of global study and research leader in the global cities institutes at RMCT University, identifies four main empirical dimensions of globalization; Economic, political, cultural and ecological. A fifth dimension- the ideological cutting across the other four. The ideological dimension, according to Steger, is filled with a range of norms, claims, beliefs and narratives about the phenomenon itself.

Concept of Education

Education has no single or acceptable definition. It is viewed by people from different perspectives. It has been defined by many educationists, philosophers and authors. It is a word we hear often in life because education is considered the most significant activity in any society.

Something important, but not independent of the number of opinions and assumptions about the meaning and definition of true education. In this article, I intend to write the opinion of education experts which of course will vary depending on each perception. Farrent (1989) and Idowu (2011) defined education as the total process of human learning by which knowledge is impacted faculties trained and skilled developed. Ipaye (1996) in Isyaku (2011) sees education as an instrument of social mobility, a potent factor in national development and social engineering.

Fafunwa (1977) defined education as the aggregates of all processes by which the child or young adult develops his abilities attitude and other forms of behaviour, which are of positive value to the society in which he lives. For him, education implies a process of transmitting culture.

Wikipedia sees education as a conscious and deliberate effort to create an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that learners are actively developing the potential for them to have the spiritual strength of religion, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and skill needed for themselves and society.

According to John Dewey, "Education is the development of all those capacities in the individual which all enable him to control his environment and fulfil his responsibilities.

Education is also the process through which individuals are made functional members of their society (Ocho, 2005). It is a process through which the young acquires knowledge and realizes her potential and herself and others. It is a means of preserving, transmitting and improving the culture of the society in every society, transmitting and improving the culture of society. In every society, education connotes the acquisition of something good or something worthwhile.

Education is one of the fundamental rights of individuals. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1949, stipulated that;

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages.
 2. Elementary education shall be compulsory. While technical and professional education shall be made generally available.
 3. Higher education shall be equally accessible to all based on merit.
- Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

For education in Nigeria to conform to the global standard, it must be in harmony with Nigeria's philosophy of education which is based on:

- a. The development of the individual into a sound and effective citizen
- b. The full integration of the individual into the community and
- c. The provision of equal access to educational opportunities for all the citizens of the country at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels both inside and outside the formal school system (FRN, 2004).

The Concept of Under Development

Underdevelopment refers to the low level of development characterized by low real per capita income, widespread poverty, lower level of literacy, low life expectancy, and underutilization of resources, etc. An underdeveloped economy fails to provide acceptable levels of living to a large fraction of its population. Underdevelopment is a term associated with dependency theory. It is used to describe the condition of poverty and economic stagnation. It is characteristic of many third-

world societies. It implies that these societies are not simply suffering from lack of development, but also that they have not achieved the expected levels of development which would have occurred, had they not been exploited by the advanced capitalist state.

The element of underdevelopment includes a low level of development characterized by low real per capita income, widespread poverty, lower level of literacy, low life expectancy, underutilization of resources, high dependence on extractive industry and practically agricultural and weak institutions. There are enough research reports on the problems of Africa and solutions to those problems. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in conjunction with the African Union and the Africa Development Bank has produced many home-grown reports to asset Africa. These reports are in addition to those provided by the World Bank, the IMF and various local and international institutions in Africa and around the world. Instead of running around for countries in a greater debt trap, leaders should look inward to increase productivity through quality education and health service, and mobilization of domestic financial and non-financial resources. If leaders in other countries behave like African leaders, would they produce a surplus to lend?

African leaders should make sure the citizen consumes largely what they produce instead of encouraging international trade in imports of finished goods, including food. Whoever wants raw materials for Africa should come and use them in Africa to export finished products, most raw materials. The world only respects leaders who provide quality leadership, not those perceived as parasites in their economy. Africa is underdeveloped. No doubt, some leaders are showing promises, but the majority needs to change the narrative. How many African presidents have won the Ibrahim Prize for leadership, established by the M.O Abudu Foundation, since its inception in 2007?

Causes of Underdevelopment

The following are the main causes of underdevelopment:

1. Corruption
2. Unemployment
3. Poor government policies
4. Insufficient infrastructure

5. High Levels of Illiteracy
6. Excessive Regulation
7. Insurgency
8. Insufficient Skilled Labour
9. Poor government policy implementation
10. Lack of Political will

Corruption: One of the biggest problems in Africa today is corruption. Corruption can take many forms, and it might be challenging to understand what counts as corruption and what does not. In this context, I mean the abuse of a position of power by public officials for private interests or personal gain. This happens when people entrusted with power use their authority for their benefit. When this happens, the government and people become disorganized and lose motivation to develop. The problem here is that impoverished African governments can't invest enough money into health care, education, infrastructure, etc. They need to use their already scarce resources on corruption, such as paying public officials salaries or funding more projects. This kind of problem is widespread in the continent today, which causes underdevelopment in Africa.

Unemployment: This problem is very serious because if not enough people are employed, their contribution to the country's development will slow down. The youth are unable to find jobs because of the high requirements and lack of work. Not only the young people but also the older people who find it difficult to find a job are left unemployed when their knowledge and skills could have been extremely useful in the growth and development country. Due to the unemployment rates, the GDP of Nigeria keeps reducing every year, which is one of the effects of underdevelopment in our country. The solution to this problem would be easier than it seems - more job opportunities have to be created for the youth. The problem of corruption should also be dealt with because it exists in large amounts in the job market and is closely connected to the unemployment rates.

Poor Government Policies: Many African governments have implemented policies that prevent the continent from developing. In many cases, these governments have been responsible for economic crises and political instability. Many Governments either fail or refuse

to sustainably solve domestic problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and hunger. This is because African countries often lack the resources needed to govern themselves effectively. Here are many civil servants in some African countries where the state is involved in every aspect of society. The result is terrible management or even incompetence because corruption hinders good governance.

Insufficient Infrastructure: Most African countries have insufficient infrastructure. This refers to roads, railways, and airports that are not adequate to allow trade or tourism. It's also about having an electricity grid that allows the population to use appliances, such as washing machines and computers. The lack of infrastructure in Africa today is a big obstacle to development because it limits people's ability to do business across borders. This means there are fewer work opportunities, which leads to unemployment and poverty throughout the continent.

High Levels of Illiteracy: Although there are many African countries where primary education is compulsory, this does not apply to secondary and tertiary education. Many parents do not send their children to school because they need them to work and contribute to the economy. Many countries in Africa also have problems with teachers who are not adequately trained or paid enough money. This means that students do not receive proper lessons and can't get a good education. Illiteracy is common in Africa today, limiting the development of people throughout the continent.

Excessive Regulation: Many African countries have laws and regulations that make it hard for businesses to succeed (or even do business) throughout the continent. While these measures are designed to improve safety and the standard of living, they often have the opposite effect because they are poorly implemented or too strict. The good news is that African leaders are aware of the problems in Africa today. They are gradually making improvements to make it easier for African countries to develop and become more competitive worldwide.

Insurgency: This is a very serious aspect of Nigeria's underdevelopment. The insurgency of the jihadist group Boko Haram started in 2009 when they decided to rebel against the Nigerian government. To this day, there is a huge tension in the country, because

the Boko Haram insurgents are still active, and their violent actions lead to many deaths. Boko Haram group is radically against Western values and education, and unfortunately, they demonstrate their beliefs mostly with violence against those who do not share them. They have officially been called one of the deadliest terrorist groups in the world, because of the number of people that they have murdered. The insurgents can appear at any time and this is a major problem for those who want to make investments in certain aspects of Nigeria's development. There are no guarantees of complete safety, especially if the investments were made in the northeastern part of Nigeria. Therefore, people who want to invest are usually making their establishments outside Nigeria, because this choice seems much safer to them.

Insufficient Skilled Labour: Another cause of underdevelopment in Africa today is the lack of skilled workers. Most African countries do not have enough qualified teachers, doctors, engineers, etc., which means that many Africans cannot offer their services in these parts of society. There are often too few job opportunities for well-qualified professionals to make a living in Africa today, so they must look elsewhere. This shortage also means that education and health care in Africa is often unsatisfactory.

Poor Government Policy Implementation: There are a lot of policies in Nigeria that are technically supposed to improve the life of the residents. They all look great on paper, but in practice, they have very little actual implementation. The result of it is the untimely ending of many projects that were designed for development because they have not moved on anywhere from the paperwork level. Government should take under its responsibility and watch over these policies, making sure that they were implemented and did not just stay on paper. It is a problem that the government should take immediate care of because there are so many potential improvements and so little implementation.

Lack of Political Will: This is one of the significant causes of underdevelopment in Africa today. Many African governments are not fully committed to using the resources available to improve living conditions throughout the continent. This means that much-needed international aid money intended for development is misappropriated and used in dubious ways, or there may be a lack of investment in

necessary infrastructure. In addition, politicians sometimes misuse public funds when they are holding office. This often leads to a lack of transparency and undermines good governance, which is an essential factor in development on the continent today.

The Sustainable Solutions to Underdevelopment

The present situation in Nigeria calls for serious intellectual engagement because any progress made or envisaged will depend on refinement at the intellectual level. Therefore, one wonders why there is questionable intellectual silence and pretence everywhere while professors and other intellectuals expect politics to perform miracles of fixing the problems without any established knowledge or research.

We face the question of how to attract a large number of inventors, innovators and creative thinkers because many grassroots solutions go unnoticed or are or are overlooked. More so, peculiar situations such as those in Nigeria require outright out-of-the-box creative thinking. A challenge is therefore urgently needed to bring such inventions and innovations to the public domain.

At the forefront of this challenge is a just concluded 40-year multidisciplinary research study into the sustainable development of the grassroots population. From 1981 to 2021, two frontline intellectuals of the University of Lagos: Professor Isaac Ayinde Adalemo, Professor Emeritus of Geography/former Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of Lagos; and Professor Oyewusi Ibidapo-Obe, Professor Emeritus of Engineering System/former Vice Chancellor of the University of Lagos /Founding Vice Chancellor of Federal University in Ebonyi State (both of them now of blessed memories), mentored a multi-disciplinary research study in rethinking a new concept of sustainable grassroots development. This writer has the unique privilege of being mentored by the two emeritus professors over the past 40 years in this great Endeavour and also becoming a co-founder of the Development & Empowerment Society International with them.

The out-of-the-box creative thinking can be summarised that the planet Earth with its humanity is an integral part of a self-organizing, self-sustaining and ever-burgeoning universe. It is a set of system sustainability laws to organize the entire universal system,

incorporating innumerable trillions of stars and planets for automatic sustainability and systemic prosperity. It implies that the same system of sustainability laws must be discerned, adapted and replicated to usher in an era of automatic sustainability and systemic prosperity in the human situation.

The out-of-the-box creative thinking also sums up that the adaptation and replication of the universal model would systematically de-myth money and redesign the money system to make money the servant of the creation and protection of real wealth. Adaptation would also systematically make speculation unprofitable and limit the growth of financial bubbles, stimulate cooperation and integration among people and communities; reward productive work; create a just distribution of claims to real wealth; provide incentives for patient and locally rooted investment in real assets; and strengthen the social fabric of family and community.

The great research carried out under the aegis of Agronomics Institute/DES/ invented the Automatically Sustainable Community - which introduces a universal sustainability investment regime that would self-finance the creation of AUTOSUCOM, its infrastructure and total jobs for members of the community. The significance of the AUTOSUCOM invention is that it is capable of creating at least 2 million new jobs in each of the 36 states of Nigeria, amounting to 72 million new jobs out rightly financed by a multi-trillion dollar sustainability investment fund created by the invention itself.

In discussing this great invention, there is the need to draw attention to the strange fact that there is yet an unidentified cause of underdevelopment. This strange fact is that the underdevelopment of the grassroots population is a direct correlate to the absence of a specialized field of knowledge for achieving sustainable greatness and mightiness and that great and mighty men and women of this world have not been able to attain sustainable greatness and mightiness as ordained in the universal space.

Time and again, it has been said that imperialists destroyed the traditional economic systems of the third world and replaced them with a production system that produced well for the imperialists'

consumption. Therefore, underdevelopment is usually explained as a continuing relationship of exploitation where the entire economic surplus is not available for reinvestment at any level of the chain that could benefit the exploited. Imperialists have employed predatory socioeconomic and political philosophies to achieve greatness and mightiness based on the existing knowledge for achieving such. But the unknown truth up till now is that predation or oppression has the element of a breaking point, which brings about a reversal of attained greatness or mightiness as witnessed by the rise and fall of great empires throughout history.

The breaking point is reached when the oppressed begin to fight or agitate for freedom or independence from the oppressor. In the emerging international sustainable development concept, independence is a misnomer. The new word is integration. No reasonable person will seek separation, independence or disengagement from a prosperous relationship that meets his or her heart's desire. This is also very true even if the relationship came about through a form of forced cohesion as in governance.

The breaking point is usually the beginning of contradiction which means that the oppressor would not achieve sustainable greatness or mightiness as he would have wished as it is perpetually modelled in the universal space.

An outstanding example of such a contradiction of self-interest and non-attainment of sustainable greatness and mightiness is Great Britain. By the year 1919, Great Britain had reached its full height as the greatest empire in history. For over a century, she was a foremost global power. She held sway over numerous countries and territories. According to the British Historian, Stuart Lay cock, out of the 193 countries that are currently UN members, the British invaded or fought in the territories of 171, which is about 90 per cent.

The first setback for Great Britain came from colonized America. The predatory exploits of King George III of Great Britain and his ruling team were vehemently repelled by colonized America. Consequently, the American War of independence was fought as a necessity. The

Americans won the war and declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776.

It appeared that the American experience had set a model for all other colonies to follow. Accordingly, one after the other, the rest of the colonies agitated and secured their independence from Great Britain.

Notwithstanding the perilous exploration undertaken by Great Britain to achieve greatness, the knowledge gap of how to achieve sustainable greatness has forced the greatness being sought to wane to a level of unimaginable smallness. Today, Great Britain has been reduced to the United Kingdom. Let us suppose that the knowledge existed at that time that Great Britain could sustain her mightiness by investing in the integration of all the colonies into systemic prosperity, her mightiness would have known no bounds today.

After independence, the general pattern in the former colonies, particularly in Africa, is that the powerful elite predated, oppressed and usurped virtually most of the resources needed for the overall development of the general population for their aggrandizement.

This problem is further compounded by the multi-ethnic structure of African nations in which dominant ethnic groups predate vulnerable ones, a phenomenon now known as internal colonization.

The predation and oppression of the grassroots population by the elite of Africa in general and Nigeria, in particular, has also reached a breaking point of contradiction. The untold hardship unleashed on the grassroots population has resulted in the radicalization of the majority of the redundant grassroots population into a new wave of criminal and wicked activities as a mode of living. This manifested in widespread kidnapping for ransom payment and killing for rituals, internet fraud, armed robberies etc. This has resulted in constant threats to the lives of the elite and their families as the general population become systematically ungovernable.

The Importance Of Education

We all know that education is important. But why it is so important? Is it worth the time and money? Education is not how well you can read

and write but whether you can communicate with and understand the world around you. A good education not only teaches you skills but also helps you broaden your horizons, gain a better perspective, and teaches you to think for yourself. People today are quite aware and comfortable speaking about social injustices and other pressing issues. This can be attributed to the increased access to education around the world, which in turn has made society more accepting and open-minded. Therefore, education is an element of human evolution. The importance of education is also pronounced in areas of creativity and innovation. Education encourages thinking outside the box and experimenting with new ideas.

Here Are Nine Reasons Highlighting The Importance Of Education: Realizing Your True Potential

A good education helps you recognize yourself and your strengths. As you learn about the world and yourself, you come across things that interest you. You find things you are good at and figure out how you can contribute and help the world grow. Education gives you opportunities to explore yourself, and your surroundings and empowers you to understand the ways of the world. It gives you the freedom to live a life of your choice.

Sharpening Critical Skills

Education helps you develop critical skills like decision-making, mental agility, problem-solving, and logical thinking. People face problems in their professional as well as personal lives. In such situations, their ability to make rational and informed decisions comes from how educated and self-aware they are. Education also breeds creativity and innovation. When you take time to understand how the world works presently, only then can you come up with solutions and alternatives for existing problems.

More Opportunities

Education opens up new avenues. When you invest in educating yourself about a particular subject, you broaden your perspective in that area. As a result, you get opportunities to test and enhance your skill set. When you attend college or become a part of an organization, you get to meet the right people. You become a part of a community and also discover new things about yourself. Moreover, as you educate

yourself, you are learning something new every day without even realizing it. Your accolades in college and otherwise are indicative of your competence and can open doors for you.

Financial Stability

Yet another benefit of having a strong educational background is financial stability. Students who graduate from esteemed colleges have a higher chance of landing well-paying jobs. The more knowledge you gain, the more skilled you become, and hence more opportunities open for you. If you are good at something and know your way around it, rest assured you will be compensated well.

Supporting a Developed Society

Education is imperative when it comes to building a modern society. When people learn about things like culture, history, and science, they can view problems from a much-informed perspective. Education teaches values and helps in the development of society as a whole. It gives people a chance to mould themselves into more responsible members of society. Educated individuals are also more likely to get well-paying jobs and engage in effective trade and commerce practices. These, in turn, contribute to driving more capital to the economy. Hence, education drives growth in countries and supports a developing society.

Giving Back To The Community

When people can afford a stable life for themselves, they are more likely to take the initiative to solve local problems. Education enables people to be self-dependent. It also teaches people the need for a stable and secure community. As a result, people join hands to help the less fortunate and solve the community's most pressing issues. The importance of education is at the forefront when it comes to social issues. No matter if it is the education of maintaining clean neighbourhoods, practising good sanitation, or knowing your rights. People can lift other people only by exposing them to new possibilities by educating them.

Blurring Geographical Boundaries

The importance of education is especially pronounced when we want to communicate with people from different cultures across the world. When we have a wide knowledge base, it is easy for us to find common

ground with someone from a different place. Digital mediums of learning and spreading information have played an instrumental role in bridging this gap. They have allowed more people to connect, interact and learn. This new way of teaching and learning has blurred geographical boundaries and contributed to sharing insights and opinions, broadening the horizons of all involved.

Equal Opportunities

Education helps us create equal opportunities. People from different genders, religions, castes, races, and cultures have multiple possibilities laid out in front of them because of education. They in turn strive to create more opportunities for others, even if only within their community. Education has made filling an irrational rift possible by making merit the only criterion for judgment. Education makes people more tolerant of others. It makes them more open-minded, so they can accept different views and opinions. This further opens the gates for equal opportunities and a better standard of living for everyone.

As a Tool For Empowerment

As mentioned above, education is the most powerful tool in the world. Minority sections are usually left unseen and ignored despite their potential. Educating these sections of society not only initiates their growth but also the growth of society because empowered people empower people. For instance, increased education rates for women have led more women to join the workforce across various industries and stand up against the inequality they face. More and more women are being empowered through education, which has helped in the creation of a more inclusive and empathetic society. There is still a long way to go, but the importance of education in empowering sections of society cannot be overlooked.

Other relevance of education include;

- It enables you to become independent, confident, and courageous.
- Creates a safer world to live in.
- Improves productivity in society.
- Helps you get to know yourself
- Improves mental as well as physical health.

- Promotes and maintains peace among members of the global community.
- Develops problem-solving and critical thinking skills.
- Helps in keeping up with the dynamic environment and adapting to it.

The Impacts of Globalization on Education

Globalization has been a widely defined word with several connotations for many different people. There has been a hot debate about globalization. Some people believe globalization is a dangerous phenomenon which has changed the world in negative ways. To them, globalization has brought undesirable consequences to society, affecting its peace. On the other hand, another group of people regard globalization as a fruitful phenomenon, making the world more connected and informed than ever before. They look at it as a novel source of optimism in the world. This group see various advantages of globalization. In describing both views, Jan Aart Scholte states that *'Some people have associated "globalization" with progress, prosperity and peace. For others, however, the word has conjured up deprivation, disaster and doom.'*

Scholte is a Professorial Research Fellow in the Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalization. Having said so, it is obvious that the impact of globalization has been both positive and negative in the sector of education. Listed below are some points that highlight the positive and negative impacts of globalization on education has led to.

- Globalization has radically transformed the world in every aspect. But it has especially transformed the world economy which has become increasingly inter-connected and interdependent. But it also made the world economy increasingly competitive and more knowledge-based, especially in the developed Western countries
- Global education interconnects methods of teaching from worldwide systems to encourage the international development of environmental sustainability, as well as contribute toward fortifying global industries. These educational initiatives prioritize global access to school from the primary to the university levels, instigating learning experiences that prepare students for multinational leadership roles.

- As education serves as foundational to global stability, the development of multicultural awareness from an early age may integrate ideologies sourced from various societies to arrive at well-balanced conclusions regarding issues that surround the world as a whole. Globalization and education then come to affect one another through mutual goals of preparing young people for successful futures during which their nations will grow increasingly connected.
- With globalization some of the challenges for knowledge, education and learning will provide today's learners the ability to be more familiar and comfortable with abstract concepts and uncertain situations.
- Information society and the global economy require a holistic understanding of systems thinking, including the world system and business eco-system. Globalization uses a holistic approach to the problems. The interdisciplinary research approaches are seen as critical to achieving a more comprehensive understanding of the complex reality currently facing the world system.
- It enhances the student's ability to manipulate symbols. Highly productive employment in today's economy will require the learner to constantly manipulate symbols, such as political, legal and business terms, and digital money.
- Globalization enhances the student's ability to acquire and utilize knowledge. Globalization enhances the ability of learners to access, assess, adopt, and apply knowledge, to think independently to exercise appropriate judgment and to collaborate with others to make sense of new situations.
- It encourages students to work in teams. To be able to work closely in teams is the need for employees. Working in teams requires students to develop skills in group dynamics, compromise, debate, persuasion, organization, leadership and management skills.
- Globalization produces an increased quantity of scientifically and technically trained persons. The emerging economy is based on knowledge as a key factor of production and the industries demand the employees remain highly trained in science and technology.
- Globalization breaks the boundaries of space and time. Using advanced information and communications technologies, a new system of knowledge, education and learning should apply a wide range of synchronous and asynchronous activities that aid teachers and students in breaking boundaries of space and time.

- Globalization meets the knowledge, education and learning challenges and opportunities of the Information Age. Knowledge-based businesses often complain that graduates cannot learn new skills and assimilate new knowledge. Globalization makes it easier for businesses.
- Globalization creates and supports information technologists, policymakers, and practitioners for rethinking education and supports mechanisms for the exchange of ideas and experiences in the use of educational technologies.
- Globalization encourages explorations, and experimentation to push the frontiers of the potential of information technologies and communications for more effective learning.
- Global sharing of knowledge, skills, and intellectual assets that are necessary for multiple developments at different levels.
- Mutual support, supplement and benefit to produce synergy for various developments of countries, communities and individuals.
- Creating values and enhancing efficiency through the above global sharing and mutual support to serve local needs and growth.
- Promoting international understanding, collaboration, harmony, and acceptance of cultural diversity across countries and regions.
- Facilitating communications, and interactions, and encouraging multi-cultural contributions at different levels among countries.
- The potential fallback of globalization in education can be the increased technological gaps and digital divides between advanced countries and less developed countries.
- Globalization in education may end up creating more legitimate opportunities for a few advanced countries for a new form of colonization of developing countries.

References

- Albrow, M. (1990). *Globalization, knowledge and society*.
- Aloysius, E, et al (2013) *Globalization and Education in Nigeria*.
Onicha: West and Solomon Publishing L.T.D
- James, P. (2014). "Faces of globalization and Borders of state; from Asylum seekers to citizens. *Citizenship studies* 18(2) 208-23
- James, P. S. and Manfred B. (2014). "A Genealogy of globalization: the career of a concept.

- Kanu, I. A. (2018). "African Philosophy, Globalization and the Priority of 'Otherness'". *Journal of African Studies and Sustainable Development*. Vol. 1. No. 1. pp. 40-57.
- Kneller G.F. (1963). *Foundations of Education* (John Wiley & Sons. Inc. New York)
- Larson, T. (2001). *The Race to the Top. The Real Story of Globalization* Washington, D.C; Cato institute
- Punch newspaper 4th July 2022 <https://punching.com>>sustainable solutions to underdevelopment. <https://ischoolconnect.com>>blog. The importance of education and nine reasons why we need it.
- Steger, M. (2009). *Globalization A very short introduction*. New York university press
- Wyan, J.P (1963): *Theories of Education* (Harper & Row publishes Inc. New York,