

The concerning effect of Globalization in developing nations-

China and Nigeria

Literature Review:

This study aims to find out the change and the development in post globalization era within the developing nations of China and Nigeria. The study wants to observe the impact of globalization in these two nations. Now, we are going to present the review of literature.

Zheng has talked about globalization which has thrown up confrontations and opportunities which all nations have to struggle with. In his book, he has explored how China's leaders have hugged global free enterprise and market-oriented transformation. He portrayed that with appropriately implemented reform evaluations, the nation-state can not only survive globalization, but can really be invigorated through outside power. To acclimatize with the globalized age, Chinese leaders have cheered individual enterprise and the progress of the capitalist class. The state bureaucratic organization and other significant economic institutions have been reframed to have room for a globalized market economy. In reconstructing the economic structure in this way, Zheng scrutinized that Chinese leaders have been open to the introduction of Western thoughts. By contrast, the same leaders are unwilling to import Western perceptions of democratic system and the rule of law. The author debated that, eventually, this selectivity will hinder China's development in becoming a contemporary nation state (Zheng).

Shelly discusses the global dimension of democratization. It presents a logical and complete analysis of the effect of external political, economic and cultural issues on China, South Korea and Taiwan's political growth since World War II. The author assesses the conditions under which the global context influences domestic actors' selection of political institutions and acts and focuses on an assortment of key global structures and actors that make up this multifaceted picture (Shelly).

Suárez-Orozco and Qin-Hilliard have introduced comparative and interdisciplinary materials. The writers scrutinized the complex psychological, socio-cultural, and historical insinuations of globalization for children and adolescents growing up today. The book discovers why new and extensive global images are required to educate children and adolescents to be informed and occupied (Suárez-Orozco and Qin-Hilliard).

Bigman illustrates the globalization procedure and the internal strategy reforms that the developing nations like Nigeria have applied during the past decade. These have altered the comparative prices of almost all their inputs and outputs. Agricultural makers have therefore been compelled to alter the structure and techniques of their production. The objective of this book is to appraise the impact of globalization on several issues. These incorporate the consequences of alterations in global trading rules and guidelines, the elimination of trade barriers and the abolition of many nation-specific trade agreements (Bigman).

Kolodko asserted that in economic terms, globalization is the historical procedure of steady, yet unrelenting liberalization. This is followed by the merging of the largely splintered markets of goods, capital and labor into a sole international market. The simultaneous regional integration procedures should in no way be observed as a tendency to combat against

globalization. The plan is to follow a progressive and wise growth strategy and a well-coordinated strategy on the global scale. This would reduce the associated social stress. How to attain this goal is the inquiry the authors address in this volume of their book (Kolodko).

Venkatesh, Kassimir and Social Science Research Council (U.S.) Collaborative Research Network on Youth and Globalization addressed the impact of globalization on the lives of youngsters, highlighting on the role of authorized institutions and discussions. The Human Development Report on Globalization for Nigeria in 2000 asserted that in spite of being world's 6th prime exporter of petroleum, Nigeria ranks tremendously low in terms of human development, making it possible to accomplish the advantages of globalization (Venkatesh, Kassimir and Social Science Research Council (U.S.) Collaborative Research Network on Youth and Globalization, 334).

Aina, Chachage, Annan-Yao and Codesria are engaged with the leading orthodoxies. The book demonstrated how existing economic thoughts, mainly that of the leading multilateral institutions, has challenged a sense of the meaning of social policies pertinent to a means of economic development standardized to social alteration in Africa (Aina, Chachage, Annan-Yao and Codesria).

The dynamics of a worldwide economy is being restructured by the economic appearance of China. How the world's most crowded nation, China has administered globalization as they follow economic reform and how liberalization will impact their societies and the rest of the world are discussed by Kelly, Rajan and Goh. (Kelly, Rajan and Goh) Guthrie viewed present-day China and the massive alterations it is currently undergoing. It emphasizes mainly on how economic structural alteration is driving the procedures, but discusses a lot of other issues as well

-politics, communal change, reform, global economics, and cultural alteration (Guthrie). Lewis talked about the political and financial system of development in Nigeria. He has presented the ultimate treatment of the different development paths of this nation. In the method, he tells us much hypothetically about when, why, and how political organizations figure economic growth (Lewis).

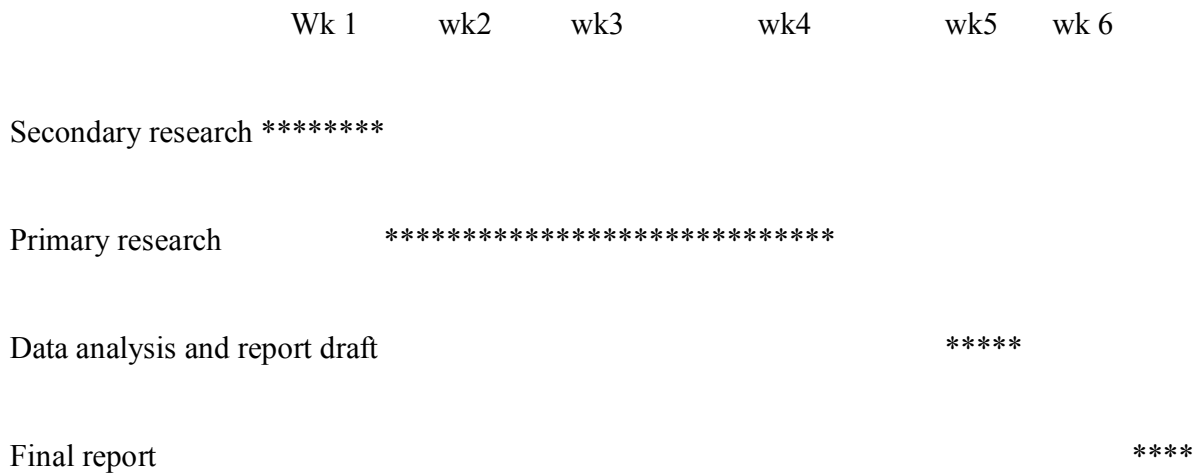
Methodology:

Both qualitative and quantitative research methods are adopted for the current study. Both the primary and secondary research will be conducted in this study. In case of the secondary research, the research will take into account the output generated in the service sector, GDP, rate of unemployment, etc. for a period of 1960-2008. One of the years between 1960 and 2008 will be taken into account as the year of structural break in these two developing economies. Chow Test will be performed to check the structural break over the years. A Chow test is a specific test for structural change. It is an econometric test to find out whether the coefficients in a model of regression are the same in different sub-samples. In the research we will be dealing with time series data and we will check whether there is structural change (parametric instability) in the relationship between the regressand (output and import-export in China and Nigeria) and the regressor (GDP, technology, Consumer's Price Index, Producer's Price Index, rate of unemployment, etc.). By structural change we mean that the value of the parameters do not remain the same for the entire time period.

In case of primary research, the interviewees will mainly comprise of the businessmen who are dealing with imports and exports. The number of businessmen interviewed will be about 30. The interviews will be carried out either through telephones or e-mails.

Research Design:

The approximation of the relationship is less likely to be prejudiced if one have a high participation rate in a sample chosen randomly from a population. In any experiment, unfairness is also less probable if subjects are arbitrarily assigned to treatments. In this research, the samples are collected from the population via of random sampling. For secondary type of research, a period of 48 years has been taken into consideration. In the present study, all the questions will be set in structured and formal ways. The questionnaire should comprise of 15 questions, both open-ended and close-ended. Initially, the designed questionnaire will be provided to the interviewees through e-mails and after that they will be contacted over the phone. The time frame (total 6 weeks) estimated for the research may be illustrated as follows (GANTT CHART):



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