

**GLOBAL ECONOMY AND NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES: CENTRE-PERIPHERY MODEL REVISITED**

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**ABSTRACT**

The 21st century more than ever before belongs to globalization, as people, goods, services and capital flows freely across and within boundaries of nation states. The development of any nation states is predetermined by the role it plays and the class it belongs in the global economy. The economically advanced countries use multilateral economic and financial institutions to organize a 'deregulated' global system of economic relations between and among state actors and non-state actors. The removal of state controls and the decline of statism have been proven to be more influential in global politics, culture, economy and even more fundamentally, the challenges that come with it. The question, whether Nigeria in internal and global socio-economic development becomes apt. The integration, continuation and intensification, of Nigeria into and dependence upon the global economy have profound implications for its future political economy and development. Despite all the development plans by the Nigerian government, a lot of setbacks have been encountered in the developmental process. This paper interrogates Nigeria's developmental challenges as part of the global political economy. This study appropriated qualitative research method through textual analysis to contend that crises of development in Nigeria are undermined by exogenous-endogenous factors. We recommend, among others for total transmogrification of Nigeria's human and technological development to engender regional and global economic and political governance.

**Keyword:** Globalization, Economy, Development, World System, Centre-Periphery, Nigeria.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Nigeria is a country found in the southern hemisphere of the global divide. The globalisation of values happens in the way that what happens in one part has the effects in another part of the

world. According to Mittelman (2006), globalisation could be defined as follows;

A compression of time and space in a way that events in one part of the world have instantaneous effects on distant locations. The third approach is to comprehend globalisation as a historical structure of material power. Globalization represents historical transformation in the economy, politics and culture (Mittelman,2006:61 quoted in James *et al* 2014:424).

Nyewusira and Nweke (2009:173-2), discussing the political economy of globalisation defined it as the “the move towards global economy in which national boundaries cease to matter given that it is rapidly developing process of complex interconnections between societies, cultures, institutions, governments, individuals as well as problems worldwide. This definition is suggestive of globalization being a product of systematic integration of autonomous economies into a global system of production and distribution. Globalization represents new opportunities for international co-operation and solidarity, yet, the intensification of globalization is producing multifaceted social, economic, political and environmental challenges and crises. Some of these crises include but not limited food security, environmental sustainability, internal security, global governance etc.

Politically, organizations like the Commonwealth and the United Nations and some of its agencies, have begun to emphasize and promote the issues of democracy, human rights and good governance in their activities. For example, the Commonwealth in charting a new course for itself resolved at its Harare Summit in 1991 to promote the principles of democracy, respect for human rights and good governance. A resolution was passed to this development under a global effect, by which member states were to be bound, by certain agreed principles (Said,2000:5). Globalization of the economy is substantially the crux of the globalization process, having a dialectical development of the global divide in the determination of the exploitative tendencies against the economically weaker countries. This has the tendency of bringing certain tides of challenges with it hampering development of certain other countries.

In economic parlance, globalisation according to Okolie (2006:72), is defined as “the liberalization of trade and investment potentials remains the hallmark of globalisation”. He also outlined the principal instruments of globalisation as consisting “the G-8, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the international Financial Institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank” (Okolie, 2006:72). However, this paper stands to opine that the problems that ensue from within the peripheries and the economically weak countries seem to last longer due to conflict of interest within the peripheries’ centre and peripheries’ peripheries. It becomes necessary to interrogate the contemporary globalization and Nigeria’s development challenges through the review of the centre-periphery model.

### **The Review of Nigeria’s Developmental Issues**

Nnoli (1981) and Onimode (1983) have also viewed Nigeria’s development to be experiencing a chequered history of oscillation between the different unsuccessful governmental policies and implementation of industrialization, import substitution, export promotion, trade liberalization and the implementation of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), caused especially by the historical role play in international economic relations and over dependence on oil called a

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mono-cultural economy.

An advanced consideration of Nigeria's development could be viewed from the understanding of development scholar such as Walter Rodney in his "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa". He expostulated the fundamental issues confronting the Africa's development through past till present times. These are problems that have maintained the structural in-balance in social and economic balances from the European conquest, and instituted African states structures and societies like Nigeria, as they transform their physical, emotional and material environments to sustain their daily lives. Such characterizing factors are; industrialization, challenges in putting agriculture to produce food and raw materials to tackle hunger with a fewer population; nutrition, amount of calories and protein intake; availability of social services from the establishment of schools and hospitals; increased life expectancy; reduced infant mortality rate; literacy level (with the availability of educational infrastructure) and the availability of skilled labour all showing the targets for developing countries.

Considering the southern hemispheric divide with Nigeria in focus, certain institutions and scholars have conceptualized development through certain benchmarks, like the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) structure for the United Nations, has through its programmes and as UNCTAD (2014) report brought issues confronting Nigeria's development to limelight. These issues are such as those pertaining to hunger, poverty, education, gender parity, HIV/AIDS, unemployment and environmental totaling to the general issues of development that required developmental studies in the academia. These have formed topical issues in its microcosms through blue prints created for advancement ranging from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a matter of fact, this dimension of the United Nations has been able to show adequate structural development following and in implementing the Millennium Development Goals. Nigeria has been viewed to have left the Least Developing Country but still have developmental challenges in some of the issues which have not been fully met. Moreover, the United Nations has such targets that have not been met been put back to the conversion process, adjusting the Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Developmental Goals all in a bid to foster and engender development in the different identified area of countries and state's endeavors in all ramifications.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has been able to glean from the experiences such as given by Rodney (1971) to include the challenges faced by the periphery states and especially the Least Developed Countries. They are issues from their low per-capita income, based and achieving a three-year estimate of per- capita gross national income (GNI) with a threshold of N1,190; managing the human assets, measured by the level of nutrition, health, child mortality ratio, school enrolment and literacy level; and being able to tackle certain economic vulnerability that shows itself through natural shocks, trade related shocks, physical exposure to shocks, economic exposure to shocks, smallness and remoteness. All these culminated into the mapping out of a blue print to tackle the developmental problems of the world system which are summarized as the Millennium Development Goals. They are listed as follows to mean targets to be met by countries that are the least developed by the end of the year 2015. These are enumerated as follows;

1. To graduate from extreme poverty and hunger.
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality and empower women.

4. To reduce child mortality.
5. To improve material health.
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease.
7. To ensure environmental sustainability.
8. To develop a global partnership for development (UNCTAD,2014).

The milestones covered by the states of the world in attaining the goals could be adjudged to be little while the world system, through the structure such as ECOSOC have adjusted to consolidate on the progress made so far in a new programme of action called the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGS). Moreover, Nigeria and the Least Developed Countries have been unable to ably deal with these challenges for decades, even up to the present moment of the introduction of the SDGs. Although these extant literatures are inclined towards understanding Nigeria's development, none has been able to specifically appraise the contemporary challenges to Nigeria's development under the globalization process.

## **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The world system has been experiencing a plethora of challenges and crises which on the other hand attains adjustment of the world structures (i.e. political, economic and cultural) to specific the underdevelopment of the peripheral countries economic and political structures. As the world system is, from Wallerstein's point of view, the world system has been structured into different levels of separations and alienations into central constellations of power and economic systems, and peripheral powers and economic systems. Also with each, a typical socio-cultural, economic and political condition manifests as the representative and re-occurring indices. The interplays of factors from the economically advanced and industrially developed nations are determinants of international development and the contemporary problems of the developing world.

For one to understand the contemporary problems of the global system, it is pertinent to have recourse on the conceptualization of the world as a system. 'The world as a system' has been viewed by many scholars, of the most exceptionally identified with, Wallerstein 'in hard and concrete terms' has expressed the 'futility of the concept of globalisation' to be unnecessary because of its inadequacy' (Wallerstein cited in Morawski, 2010:151-2). Given that globalization has also been defined as compression of the world and intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole as a summary definition, it is sufficient to conclude that globalization is a complex phenomenon with multiple effects, which makes it hard to define (James *et al*, 2014:424). Hence, the perspective of the world system that is necessary in this work, is the 'Core-Periphery Model' of the World System as perceived by Immanuel Wallerstein.

The theory opined although there is harmony of interest between the Centre of the Centre (cC) and the Centre of the Periphery (cP). Although there is disharmony of interest between the Centre of the Centre (cC) and Periphery of the Centre (pC), there is more disharmony of interest between the Centre of the Periphery (cP) and the Periphery of the Periphery (pP), this is evidenced in the cost of living (LC) in the peripheral states of the world. (Galtung,1971). From the structure of the world system, there is an exhibition of certain structures of dependency in that there is a great disparity in the standard of living between the centre and the periphery. The model extrapolates that there is much development in the centre than there is in the periphery

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with a structure of exploitation and dependency. From this structure of dependency comes the understanding that there are more long lasting crises that are felt in the developing countries like Nigeria known as the peripheries.

Crisis experienced in the developing part of the world system are not given adequate attention by the prime actors in international arena. This is because of the global definition of the world by the historical materialization of the diverse political societies into the developed and the developing or peripheral countries. The crisis become subject to inherent exhibitions of the centralizations and decentralizations in the evolution of the world capitalist economy. These problems or crises are the product of this capitalist development, felt more in the developing or peripheral countries or states. However, Nigeria suffer from lingering developmental issues basically described as economic and secondarily put as terrorism, insecurity, environmental crisis, poverty, hunger and ill-health such as HIV pandemic, illiteracy among others, are very present in Nigeria and other developing areas of the world often regarded as the theatre of such crisis geographically placed in the southern hemisphere. The above theory finds justification for the appraisal of globalization and Nigeria's development challenges.

### **Globalization and Nigeria's Development Challenges**

The term globalization summarizes a variety of processes that together increase the scale, speed, and effectiveness of social interactions across political, economic, cultural, and geographic borders. The result is that activities and events in one region of the globe may have transcontinental effects, potentially reaching the far corners of the earth. Globalization is associated with some major processes. The most remarkable one is the integration and expansion of world economy boosted by liberalization, capital flows, especially, FDIs spearheaded by MNCs, and reduction of tariff barriers. The globalization of technology has led to explosive growth of information exchange and awareness about the world. This in turn has led to new social movements and spread of global values and standards. Globalization as a process is rearranging the ordering of nations in the theatre of world politics. At the micro-level it has transformed the life of individual because the state is no longer the sole authority for protecting the poor and the disadvantaged (Mishra, 2012).

Noticeably, after the Second World War, much of the world became interconnected and exchanges at all levels started to show. Globalisation since the era has been driven by trade negotiation, originally framed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which led to a series of agreements to facilitate free trade (Guttal, 2007). One of the major innovations of the time was the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) by World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Funds (IMF) (Guttal, 2007). Popular image of globalisation today portrays it as a multidimensional, top-bottom process where a single global system connects local, national, regional activities. It refers to the increasing cross-border socio-political, cultural mobility within the backdrop of capitalism. Events in one part of the world affect people and societies in the other parts. Expressions like 'global village'; 'borderless world'; 'McDonaldisation'; is synonymously used to describe this complex of change (Heywood, 2005).

Comprehensively, the term is used to encompass increases in trade and liberalization policies as well as reductions in transportation costs and technology transfer. Lee & Vivarelli, 2006).

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Globalization denotes the idea of ‘being global’. It refers to the growth of transactions and interconnectedness among countries. In its widely held understanding, globalization is measured by larger international (i.e., across the borders) movements of goods, ideas, investments, culture, food habits, language, technology and people. Globalization means breaking boundaries and getting closer. It means growth of social relations that transcend the confines of one nation-state and reach out to every corner of the globe. Beginning in the 1960s, particularly since 1980s, the mode of globalization got propelled in the latter part of the last century, with the winding up of the cold war. And in this phase, we see the term globalization becoming the mantra of the world, now free of super power tussles. Now the countries were interested more in rearing the economic benefits of globalization and regional integration was considered as the first step. And in this way the foe was turned to friend. In the globalization era, countries enhance their interdependence through international trade. For achieving the benefits of globalization, each country needs to faster its growth and economic development through international trade. For this purpose, domestic and external environment – economic development and enhancement of trading activities – play an important role in sustainable development of a country (Cole 2004). As a process of interaction and integration among people, companies and governments of different nations, globalization is a process driven by the international trade and investment and aided by information technology. This process focuses on the environment on culture, on political system, on economic development and prosperity, and on human physical well-being in societies around the world (Sutch & Juanita, 2007).

The political structures, being the observable activities which make up political systems in contemporary times, have developed with the problems or issues confronting development of countries. However, it is pertinent to add that the United Nations framework for the world system despite its internal challenges, have been able to maintain the development of itself and its structure, as well as giving stability and relative peace to the global system. It is on this note that it is possible for this work to determine and analyze the contemporary problems of the world system, and how these have influenced Nigeria’s development. However, it is noteworthy to reaffirm that the International Court of Justice (ICJ) handles the cases on territorial disputes such as issues in Africa, amongst others; environmental issues concerning Multinational Corporations and their environmental degradation of host-states. In the same vein the International Criminal Court (ICC) tries past leaders and warlords in their role play in human rights abuses genocides and cause of civic unrest. Again, the Security Council in principle handles the outbreak of catastrophic problems that require military actions and expedient attention. A focus on the problems so far, ranging from refugee crisis to Boko- Haram terrorism haven taken topical discuss such as environmental problems such as climate change, famine, natural disaster requiring immediate and humanitarian approaches.

A United Nations document under the heading known as “Global Issues” has been able to identify with the challenging problems of the world development although adumbrating Nigeria’s developmental issues in particular. It stated as follows:

As the world’s only truly universal global organization, the United Nations has become the foremost forum to address issues that transcend national boundaries and cannot be resolved by any one country acting alone...to its initial goals of safe guarding peace,

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protecting human rights, establishing the framework for international justice and promoting economic and social progress. The United Nations has added on new challenges. Some of the basic issues identified as climate change, international terrorism, AIDS (<http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/development/> Retrieved 13/11/2015).

Though these would be added as the most contemporary issues of the world, Keskin (2002) admits criticisms against these challenges; as they have not been squarely attended to although they have withstood the treatments given to them through the long six decades of the United Nations framework. Accordingly, the same were also identified by Snow, (1996:1), to include intra-state conflicts, massive trans-boundary refugee flows caused by the latter, humanitarian crises, population growth, natural disasters, famine and diseases. Among all, the many other issues which have been identified by the United Nations as contemporary challenges on the front burner included the following conflict resolution peace keeping, disaster relief, education, advancement of women, peaceful uses of atomic energy. Through the United Nations structures such Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, The International Court of Justice and the Secretariat itemized the issues world discussed as follows: climate change, refugee crisis, Boko- Haram Terrorism, HIV/AIDS, Humanitarian Problems which are comparably imminent challenges that confronts Nigeria on its quest to achieve meaningful development using its political, economic, social and technological capacities.

### **Climate Change:**

From the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was widely known that carbon dioxide accumulated within the earth's atmosphere, would lead to an increase the temperature of the earth. This leads to what is known as the "Green House Effects". The increase in temperature is in linear progression with industrial development. Hence, more advanced developed countries of the world have engaged in the politics of mitigation in carbon emission while the developing countries were advised to be bothered with adapting to the issues of climate change by halting certain practices, policies and processes towards intrinsically generated industrial development. UN Climate Change Conference in Doha, 2012, agrees to a new commitment period for the Kyoto protocol. (<http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/development/> Retrieved 13/11/2015).

Despite series of agreements, there has not been the political will of the developed countries to cut down their carbon emission. Certain frameworks have been put in process such as the December 2012 [UN Climate Conference in Doha](#). In this, after two weeks of negotiations, they extended the Kyoto Protocol agreed to a new commitment period for the Kyoto protocol, a treaty that limits the greenhouse gas output of some developed countries, and affirmed a previous decision to adopt a new global climate pact by 2015. In 2011 the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa produced the [Durban Platform](#) . In Durban, governments decided to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change as soon as possible, but not later than 2015 (<http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/development/> Retrieved 13/11/2015).

The extension was a decision for the developing countries to adjust their technology and industries as well as internal policy frameworks towards a more sustainable conference in 2015, which was a laudable meeting at present. The developed countries have been able to set their

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yearly carbon emissions lower by 1.5 degree celsius. The reason for quick response is that the higher increase of tidal waves, storms, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, ice melting and manholes frequently occurs in those countries and are also victims of influx of massive environmental refugees.

Nigeria is located primarily within the lowland humid tropics, and is generally characterized by a high temperature regime almost through the year. Her climate varies from a very wet coastal area with annual rainfall greater than 3,500mm to the Sahel region in the north-west and north-eastern parts, with annual rainfall less than 600mm (Abiodun *et al*, 2011; Ogunkunle,1986). This often results in climatic hazards, especially floods and droughts, with attendant devastating effect on food production and the nation's economy. Nigeria's Niger Delta has been facing a great deal of health and economic challenges from the Oil Multinational Corporation's pollution of their groundwater and air.

As industrial activities sustain the world economy, the Nigerian economy, oil prospecting activities have been known to be associated with climate change compounded with substantial environmental degradation. This has posed as a potential threat to sustainable development in the Niger Delta, where the bulk of the country's petroleum resources are found. To illustrate the above, it is noted that gas flaring which is a common feature of the Nigerian petroleum industry has been known to be a factor in the problem of global warming (World Bank, 1995 in Orubu *et al*, 2004).

### **Refugee Crisis: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Migrant Problems**

Meanwhile, as could be caused by conflict, Africa and Nigeria in particular has been a theatre of natural disaster, famine and poverty. Many people have become refugees, known as either refugees fleeing war scenarios to the other peaceful parts of the world. Others are refugees due to intra-state conflicts or civil wars, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other refugees caused by hunger, drought or famine known as environmental refugees. Other forms of refugees are those that migrate to other places of the world in search for greener pastures. The Nigerian case has been caused severally by flooding and more recently, by the insurgency and terrorist activities in the North East of the federation.

Despite the move by the United Nations through its agencies to take care of the problem more than 26 million people—10.4 million refugees and 15.6 million IDPs— were receiving protection or assistance from UNHCR at the end of 2009, one million more than in 2008. By 2010, UNHCR had identified some 6.6 million stateless persons in 60 countries. Yet it estimated that the overall number of stateless persons worldwide could be far higher, at around 12 million. (<http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/development/> Retrieved 13/11/2015). Nigeria has not been able to squarely tackle the problems that come from IDPs considering the attacks that has been carried out by the Boko Haram sect from time to time, that is the reason some non-governmental organizations have decried the conditions in the IDP camps. This could be compared to the method by which Europe (the centre) has been able to put heads together to contain about 1 million immigrants and refugees fleeing the ISIS menace, war-torn Middle East and poverty stricken, environmentally displaced persons. It is taken that people run to Europe due to their wealthier, more open and more peaceful society than their African counterpart. People would continue to seek asylum in Europe, hence, there was need to create fund to address issues the root causes of migration caused by problems of job creation, nutrition and climate change (



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<http://www.eucanet.org>3-immigration-policy> Retrieved January 7).

### **Health: HIV/AIDS and Ebola**

Discovered in June 1981, and its cause, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), identified in 1983 is found in the bodily fluids of a person who has been infected - blood, semen, vaginal fluids and breast milk. It can be transmitted through unprotected sexual contact. It has often been understood that HIV/AIDS is widespread and pandemic in Africa and so it has been attracting aids from western donors to Africa and Nigeria for example especially from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations. Over the ensuing decades, the rate of infection soared dramatically, as did the rate of fatalities (<http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/development/>)

Meanwhile, as foreign donor agencies continue to be instruments of the West in granting anti-retroviral drugs and assistance to Nigeria and Africa in general, the effectiveness of the approach to tackle the Ebola virus spread paints a picture of how foreign developed countries tend to put their hands on deck to effectively stem a challenge facing their country as well a peripheral country at the same time. Due to the nature of the spread of the virus mortality rate, it took the infection of Western medical doctors to drive the developed countries to fastidiously find an antidote for their nationals, who were morally and ethically bound and determined to continue their individual expedition to help Africans in trouble.

### **Humanitarian Efforts and Human Development in Nigeria**

Humanitarian efforts are actions inform of quick responses toward immediate leverage and sustenance of the human conditions of a people from a life-threatening, debilitating and dehumanizing condition. Meanwhile, human development is considered to be a continuous effort towards achieving a sustainable and quality living for the people in a society. Whenever there is a disaster or a humanitarian catastrophe, the UN becomes active in assisting through relief, support and assistance. Issues ranging from the population displacements caused by war, weather and natural disasters, have a systemic relations and causes on nutrition, health, hygiene, education, poverty and unemployment and is given an integrated approach in their solutions by the United Nations through its specialized bodies. These bodies are as follows; World Food Programme ([WFP](#)) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN ([FAO](#)), UN High Commission for Refugees ([UNHCR](#)) and the International Organization for Migration ([IOM](#)). [UN peacekeepers](#); [Red Cross and Red Crescent](#) Societies. The World Health Organization ([WHO](#)), the United Nations Children's Fund ([UNICEF](#)), with the aid of such bodies as the International [Save the Children](#) the UNDP (<http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/development/>).

Before the declaration of the humanitarian crises in several African countries by the post-1945 international organization, the African populace with Nigeria in focus have perennially suffered in several issues which have not been given attention to. A case in Africa, whereby developmental issue such as hunger and famine could be regarded as requiring a humanitarian approach is the case of famine in Somalia (The Daily Nation, 2015). This at the time brought international collaboration and attention of some international state and non-state actors. Notwithstanding that issues of poverty and illiteracy could be given intense focus and international attention, they are disregarded and given a cosmetic approach, sometimes such countries left in structural exploitative relationship in their historical evolution are left to the detriments of these developmental challenges which degrades to critical stages. Moreover, the

ECOSOC report showed that many developing countries are still suffering from certain developmental challenges as given by the Millennium Developmental Goals (MDGs), while the worst hit are the Least Developed Countries.

**Table 1: United Nations Human Development Index 2007**

HDI value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
1. Norway (0.971)	1.Japan (82.7)	1.Georgia (100.0) 110. Lao	1. Australia(114.2)	1. Liechtenstein(85,382)
156. Lesotho(0.514)	165. Mali (48.1)	Peoples Democratic Republic (972.7)	148. Bhutan (54.1)	139.Djibouti(22,061)
157. Uganda (0.514)	166. Mozambique (47.8)	111. Tanzania (United Republic of (72.3)	149. Togo(53.9)	140. Kyrgyzstan(2,006)
158. Nigeria (0.511)	167.Nigeria (47.7)	112. Nigeria (72.0)	150. Nigeria (53.0)	141. Nigeria (1,969)
159. Togo (0.499)	168. DR Congo (47.6)	113. Malawi (71.8)	151.Benin (52.4)	142. Mauritania(1,927)
160. Malawi (0.493)	169. Guinea-Bissau (47.5)	114. Madagascar (70.7)	152. Cameroon (52.3)	143. Cambodia (1,802)
182. Niger (0.340)	176. Afghanistan (43.6)	151. Mali (26.2)	177. Djibouti (25.5)	181. Congo (Democratic Republic of the) (298)

Source: United Nations Human Development Report (2009).

The table above summarily shows a picture of challenged countries (with specific focus on Nigeria) suffering from contemporary life threatening developmental issues supposed to be given a humanitarian approach even from the developed countries that has conquered these issues basic to human existence such as health (life expectancy), poverty and standard of life shown by the (human Development Index).

**Terrorism: Boko Haram Insurgency**

During the 1990s, the end of the cold war led to an entirely new global security environment, marked by a focus on internal rather than inter-state wars. In the early 21st century, new global threats emerged. The attacks of 11 September 2001 on the United States clearly demonstrated the

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challenge of international terrorism, while subsequent events heightened concern about the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the dangers from other non-conventional weapons.

The organizations of the UN system mobilized immediately in their respective spheres to step up action against terrorism. On 28 September, the [Security Council](#) adopted [resolution 1373](#), under the enforcement provisions of the UN Charter, to prevent the financing of terrorism, criminalize the collection of funds for such purposes, and immediately freeze terrorist financial assets. Describing the activities of Boko Haram, the author stated as follows;

The media is awash with stories depicting Boko Haram onslaught. Boko Haram now seems to be moving in the footsteps of ISIS, an Islamic fundamentalist group that has captured large swath of land from Syria to Iraq in a lightening like military operation; and seeking to establish the first known terrorist state (Nkemdili 2014:7).

Arguing the concept of Boko Haram as a reproduction of religious inconsistency, Muhammed (2014) cited in Nkemdili (2014:7) observed that the modern institutions of government and different arms of government are illegal to the extent of not being based on both the precepts and rules of sharia. He added that;“Yusuf directs its members not to accept employment or work under government agencies, and declares such work illegitimate” (Muhammed 2014: cited in Nkemdili; 2014:7). On a general note, Boko Haram is noted to be translated as Western education is forbidden officially called Jama’atu Ahlia Sunna ‘Lidda’ Awati Wal. Jihad. Meaning people committed to the propagation of the prophet teachings and Jihad”( <http://en.wikipedia.org> ). It got its’ nickname from its founder Mohammed Yusuf in the early 2002 in the restive northeastern city of Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State.

### **3. CONCLUSION**

The Centre-Periphery model posits that the crises within the world system occur at the Least Developed Countries in such a way that when they spill over to the centre or developed countries, they are given immediate and responsibly effective attention. Terrorism becomes a crucial issue in the discussion for action by international active state actors when these actors have become directly involved. Meanwhile, they still use symptomatic approach in treating the contemporary problem of the world, through capitalist instruments such as foreign aid to deepen the dependency and neo-imperialism. Issues such as poverty hunger disease and resource conflict continue to trend in under developed countries.

Having took a cursory look at the critical issues that are the contemporary problems of the world system to include climate change, terrorism, HIV.AIDS and refugee, the world system could be seen to present itself in a chain of international parts that whatever affects are prepares a gloomy consequence to other parts of the world. In the same way, as the structures (ie political and social) adapting through structural differentiation and cultural secularization within which each there is role specialization, the processes of the world system through the state structures and the United Nations framework should approach these issues from an integrated perspective rather comprehensively. The migration crisis with its attendant refugee problems is being considered through the use of financial aid to tackle poverty, hunger and unemployment in checkmating the excesses of the exploding refugee numbers migrating to Europe.

Considering that the above shows that the approach of controlling the variants that could reduce

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the escalation of the problem of increasing refugee numbers in Europe. One should not forget that prior to this time, the use of foreign aid instruments has been a long practice which have been argued by many dependency scholars (like Rodney,1972; Chinweizu ,1975; Offiong 1980), to have ensured the systemic structure of imperialism in developing or peripheral counties of the world. This paper avers that many concerns and interests should be responsively held on making use of the United Nations framework and its economic socio-cultural and political blue prints. Meanwhile, the United Nations should be encouraged through its protection from circumvention by advanced power-centres and developed metropolis of the world, for a more balance and equitable approach to solving the contemporary developmental issues and challenges in the world system.

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