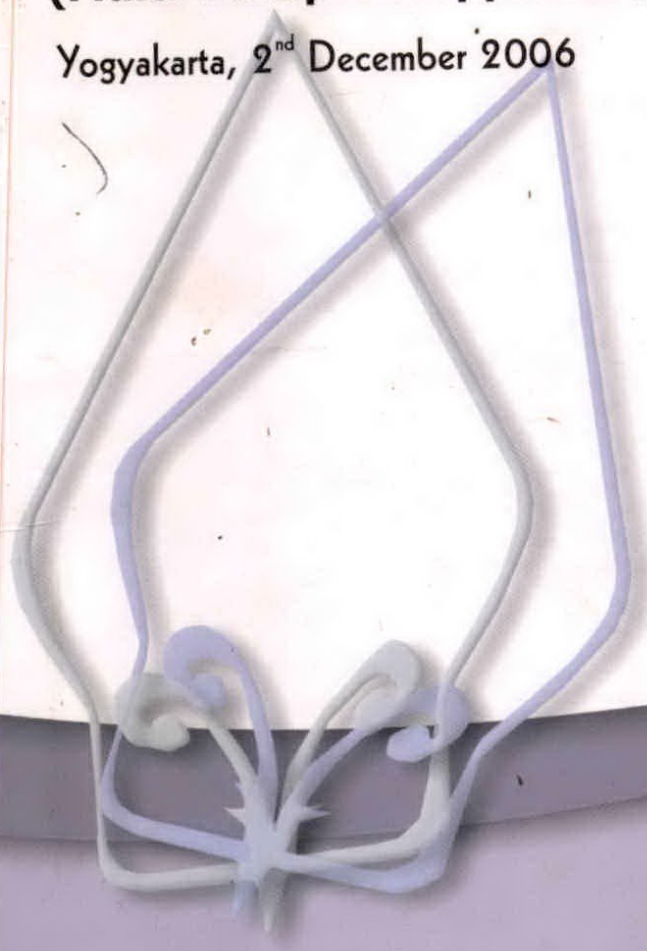


Proceeding

International Joint Seminar

**Muslim Countries and Development :
Achievements, Constraints and Alternative Solutions
(Multi-Discipline Approach)**

Yogyakarta, 2nd December 2006



Organized by:



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Universitas
Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta



International
Islamic
University
Malaysia



Education and
Cultural Attache
Embassy of The Republic
Indonesia in Malaysia

**MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR OF
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA (UMY)**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

All praise be to Allah SWT, Lord of the world. Peace and blessings on Muhammad SAW, His Servants and Messenger.

First of all, as the rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), I would like to welcome to the honourable guests, Rector, Dean of Postgraduate Studies (CPS), Dean of ISTAC, Dean of IRKHS, Deputy Deans and Head Departments from various Kulliyah, lecturers, postgraduate students of International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), and all participants in this joint seminar.

Academic cooperation between UMY and IIUM started several years ago. The cooperation between us is based on a solid foundation; both us are Islamic universities having same missions to develop Islamic society, to prepare future generations of Islamic intellectuals, and to cultivate Islamic civilization. In fact, improving academic quality and strengthening our position as the producers of knowledge and wisdom will offer a meaningful contribution to the development of Islamic civilization. This responsibility is particularly significant especially with the emergence of the information and knowledge society where value adding is mainly generated by the production and the dissemination of knowledge.

Today's joint seminar signifies our attempts to shoulder this responsibility. I am confident to say that this joint program will be a giant step for both of us to open other pathways of cooperation. I am also convinced that through strengthening our collaboration we can learn from each other and continue learning, as far as I am concerned, is a valuable ingredient to develop our universities.

I sincerely wish you good luck and success in joining this program

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Dr. Khoiruddin Bashori

Rector, UMY

**MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR OF
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA (IIUM)**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the most Merciful. Peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W).

First and foremost, I felt honoured, on behalf of the university to be warmly welcomed and to be given the opportunity to work hand in hand, organizing a respectable conference. Indeed, this is a great achievement towards a warmer bilateral tie between the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) after the MoU Phase.

I would also like to express my heartfelt thanks to Centre for Postgraduate Studies (CPS), Postgraduate Students Society (PGSS), contributors, paper presenters, participants and our Indonesian counterpart for making this program a prestigious event of the year.

This educational and cultural visit is not only an avenue to foster good relationship between organizations and individuals and to learn as much from one another but a step forward in promoting quality graduates who practices their ability outdoor and master his or her studies through first hand experience. The Islamic platform inculcated throughout the educational system namely the Islamization of knowledge, both theoretical and practical, will add value to our graduates. This comprehensive excellent we strived for must always be encouraged through conferences, seminars and intellectual-based activities in line with our lullaby: The journey of a thousand miles begin by a single step, the vision of centuries ahead must start from now.

My utmost support is with you always. Looking forward to a fruitful meeting.

Ma'assalamah

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Prof. Dato' Dr. Syed Arabi Iddid

Rector, IIUM

**MESSAGE FROM EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ATTACHE
EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
KUALA LUMPUR**

Assalamu 'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

All praise be to Allah SWT. This is the moment where implementation of MoU between Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) and International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) comes in the form of action by organizing this Joint Seminar. The efforts of both sides to implement the MoU are highly appreciated, especially, in the context of which both universities effort to enhance the quality of education.

Substantially, I believe that this Joint Seminar will bring many benefits. In term of the development of knowledge, it is a means for developing academic quality, for exchanging of information on academic development, as well as for constructing intellectual atmosphere at both universities. In term of international relations, both universities have taken part in increasing close relationship between Malaysia and Indonesia. RUM and UNY as well are using 'soft power' to increase bilateral relations among citizens which brings a lot of benefits for both nations.

Therefore, I hope that both RUM and UMY can make use of this program as a 'kick-off' for other programs in the future, especially in using UMY's vast networks with other Muhammadiyah Universities in various cities in Indonesia as well as IIUM's network. The support of IIUM for UMY also means a progress for IIUM and UMY. I hope such joint program will continue in future for betterment of both Indonesia and Malaysia. Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur will always support these efforts.

To our honorable guests, Rector, Dean of Postgraduate Studies (CPS), Dean of ISTAC, Dean of IRKHS, Deputy Deans and Head Departments from various Kulliyah, lecturers and students of IIUM, I warmly welcome you to Yogyakarta. I hope you enjoy your stay in the cultural city of Yogyakarta.

Finally, as the Attache of Education and Cultural, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Kuala Lumpur, I sincerely wish you good luck *and a successful program with unforgettable memories.*

*Wabillahit Taufiq Wal Hidayah
Wassalamu 'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.*

M.Imran Hanafi

Education and Cultural Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia

MESSAGE FROM DEAN CENTRE FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Praise be to Allah. May the peace and blessings of Allah be on the last prophet and messenger, our master Muhammad and on his household and companions. It is a great privilege for me to foreword this message to this wonderful event that is jointly organized by the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) and International Islamic University (IIUM).

First and foremost I would like to record my special gratitude to management of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta for their co-operation.

In order to obtain comprehensive excellence, the Centre for Postgraduate studies has always facilitates postgraduate students of the university to achieve the highest quality in their academic work. This seminar is one of the many programs that Centre for postgraduate studies has to ensure quality graduates.

I would therefore like to thank all the participants and programme coordinators who have worked hard to realize this event.

May Allah SWT shower His blessing upon us.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Prof. Dato' Dr. Wan Rafei Abdul Rahman
Dean, Centre For Postgraduate Studies

**MESSAGE FROM THE ACTIVE
PRESIDENT OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS'**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

On behalf of Postgraduate Students' Society (PGSS), my gratitude and appreciation to our beloved Dean of Studies, the Embassy of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur, Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and the organizing committee of IIUM and the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta for their huge success. Postgraduate Students' Society (PGSS) under the supervision of the Center for Postgraduate Studies (CPG) is pleased to host this event.

As I strongly believe that the initial stages of unity are the key to building the new generation, who will represent the future more, such programs, not only achieve the mission of our universities but to achieve the global mission and vision. Therefore, I believe today, we have to have understanding and then only we can appreciate our diverse cultures. We should acknowledge the different strengths and weaknesses through knowledge in this age of information. I am sure this joint seminar will initiate unity among the future leaders along with integrating them.

Thank you,

Mohd Nabi Habibi

Active President Postgraduate Students' Society (PGSS)

MESSAGE FROM PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Praise be to Allah. May the peace and blessings of Allah be on the last Prophet and Messenger, our master Muhammad and on his household and companions.

Honestly speaking, we are pleased to be trusted by Postgraduate Students' Society (PGSS) and Centre for Postgraduate Studies (CPS) to organize the programme named Educational and Cultural Visit to Yogyakarta, Indonesia. For this, We express our gratitude to the management of both PGSS and CPS. This programme is of immense value. It has the potentials to promote intellectual endeavor, develop leadership capabilities and enrich cross-cultural understandings. We sincerely believe and hope that program of this kind will be organized in a regular fashion in future.

It is a great privilege for us to play twofold role in organizing this event: *as a host* and *as guest*. In fact, this is a fascinating experience to manage this event. Since our inception here, we have found meaningful interaction of students in an interweaving of cultures into complicated, yet beautiful, embroidery of social fabric. We are proud to say that this dearly loved university has produced graduates of high quality, who are distinct from those of the local universities.

Finally, we wish to express our special thanks to Bapak M.Imran Hanafi, Education and Cultural Attache of Indonesian Embassy, Bapak Herdaus, S.H., Assistant of Immigration Attache of Indonesian Embassy, Bapak Tharian Taharuddin for their immensely valuable assistance and co-operation in making this program a success. I sincerely appreciate all local committees at Yogyakarta, the colleagues and program coordinators and committee members who worked diligently to materialize this event. We wish to pass on good wishes to the PGSS for their valuable efforts it expended for this event.

May Allah s.w.t shower His blessing upon us.

Wassalam,

Nasrullah

Programme Director

Todi Kurniawan

Co-Programme Director

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Ways to Improve Economic Growth in The Third World Nation: Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper explores the powerful International economic destruction reigning and destroying the welfare condition of the masses. It is hence meant to contribute as rectifying measures to check the causes of hardship and social corruption most especially in Africa. This paper fully focused on Nigeria as a case study as an exemplary template of third world country's economy. Firstly, how can economic regional cooperation are achieved among developing nations? The question is important because regional cooperation and attitude towards policy implementation is the bedrock of the incessant economic problems facing most third world nations. Why the target remains unfulfilled in majority of the Muslim nations which are abundantly blessed with natural resources? This paper critically looks into various problems third world countries are facing and various ways to solve the menace of stagnant economic situation. I would simply ask this question: Can the third world countries use all the available resources within their domain to face the challenges facing them? The result and record achieved so far will be a clear testimony. Albeit, with over all Data and report, carry out on the non-develop of third world country's. The answer is that ,if the third world nations had to develop they must unite, integrate regionally and instill the sense of self-reliance with good intention in order to become powerful in the twenty-first century. Therefore, this paper will look at the impact of certain institutions on third world economic growth under the emblem of international trade, every nation is subjected to international bonds and treaties to secure free trade (profits and losses). These bonds and treaties have, hence attracted establishment of some international trade organizations to manoeuvre the rules and regulations enacted or made for this purpose such as TRIMs, /TRIPs/GATs, /WTO and World Bank. Above all, the aims and objectives therein summed up some proposals due to incessant nature of economic problems to probably conquer the future economic shortcomings locally and internationally. In a nutshell, a number of countries in the region (Africa) have already initiated a wide -array of macro-economic adjustment and structural reform policies. These countries are reaping early rewards of their efforts. For those countries, the main challenge is to accelerate the momentum of reform and continue to build on the progress they have achieved. On the other hand, for the countries that are lagging behind, it is important to grab the opportunity and embark on a steady course of appropriate policy reform so as not to become marginalized in the world economy.

Keywords: Economic regional cooperation; available resources; social corruption; macro-economic adjustment; Natural resources; International Trade Organization.

Introduction

This paper offers an historical overview of the growth of the economy and institutions and policies that can be implemented to achieve economic growth in the Third World Countries. This leads to an examination of salient factors that contributes to incessant failure of economic growth in Third Countries. With the new global trend of economic measures to improve sustainable development to the current state of the economy recession and its possible future in terms of prospective growth An important factor in determining the nature of economy and substantial use of available resources is the act of good leadership and their responses to current forces acting on the economy, and their own histories as well as that of Nigeria. The other area that needs our attention is proper use of natural resources to become economically giant in the world .When we look at the future of the economy we are not making our own predictions but we will examine the trends in demography, technology and globalization that have been identified and look at how they may change the nature of the economy. In addition, I shall look at the government own visions for the future of the economy. The extensively committed of government intervention, planning and various economic activities is of great important to achieve economic growth. We are going to shed light on the various ways the regional cooperation will be used to achieve economic development. There is a believe that when the rich and poor integrate the rich benefits more, the situation is like big fish in the ocean swallow the small one. Nigeria is going through a phase of rapid transition is beyond doubt. Variably in any case, is a constant feature of human societies. There was a time not too far in the past when the Nigerian economy was based on agriculture. Then or a few fleeting years, petroleum resources transformed the outward appearance of the economy. In recent years, oil wealth has proved to be so fickle and elusive a partner in development that frantic efforts have been, and are being made to search for alternative sources of wealth. Looking at the vicissitudes in the life of a nation, as we have just done in the case of Nigeria, it is tempting then to suggest that the single determinant of a nation's growth is the quantum of resources it possesses. To put in another language, a nation waxes or wanes depending on its natural resources endowment. If this hypothesis is not totally false, it is also not exactly true. The experience of the last forty or fifty years has demonstrated that one factor that has proved decisive in Africa's development effort is the caliber of the available human and natural resources. It has been noticed that this factors rather than any other has pushed the continent further on the path of dependence, recession and economic decay. Many analysts suggests that for a country like Nigeria to succeed economically it must move away from petrol- dollar sources and develop non petrol sector for achieving a rapid economic growth. Hence, it is the only energy sources that have the potential of igniting the engine of recovery and growth. Also this paper provides a perspective and review of the relationship between nations, in terms of poverty reduction while good leaders have seen to have a direct impact on economic growth. The issue of corruption is another area of discussion that needs to be address by the region; if the region have the intention to growth and develop all their available resources. Corruption in the third world countries has seriously caused a chronic damage to the region particularly African countries, the African wealth has been stash to various bank in the Europe, money and resources wasted on invaluable projects. Lastly, were the macro economic and structural adjustment, these two areas were considered very vital for

economic growth. It must be looking into as a bench mark for successful economic growth; we must acknowledge that a well economic planned realizing and guaranteeing an everlasting economic growth.

Regional Cooperation among Developing Countries

Regional cooperation among developing countries has been introduced as a new approach to revitalize the structure of economic decay of Third World Countries. There are three concepts that are very significant for rapid economic growth regionally. First concepts; Regional Cooperation among developing countries (RCDC), Economic cooperation among developing countries (ECDC), and the last concept Technical Cooperation among developing countries (TCDC). Regional cooperation among developing countries can be achieved if all the leaders in the region pursue the same goals and objectives. It has been noticed that neither of this is a substitute for either of the remain two all these can work together for countries of North and South for equitable negotiation in terms of trade-whether in the field of economic and technology. Regional cooperation among developing countries can be seen as an addict factor which is more need for adequate development in developing countries ;(LCDs) Furthermore, our major concern for third world countries is the notion of self –reliance, as a solution for the development. However, it is generally believed that RCDC is supposed to contribute to development of developing countries. We must base our planned on self-reliance. Let us look at Malaysia; it has recorded a significant development in the area of self reliance. At this juncture, we are going to look at the three aspects of Regional cooperation among developing countries. The first thing we need is the wisdom or rational behind the discovery of Regional cooperation among developing countries. The world need new order to replace the old one, the general view is to change the status -quo to have the new economic world order, this new economic order is prerequisite to correct the state of imbalance, inequality, and to help poor country to attain development, economic self reliance, equity, justice, peace and security. According to Malthusian theory of war; war is a complex phenomenon, all war there is a single factor; economic in a certain situation play a vital role. There is no doubt that the level of equity and justice must impinge to level of mutual cooperation, and prosperity for all.

The second rational that must look into under the emblem of Regional cooperation among developing countries is the new world order of equity and prosperity. These cannot be achieved national and global effort alone. It has been noted that several small countries are well endowed with natural resources being so small, and some of them are big with or without natural resources and they are not capable to make capital technology that we put them in a position in world other. Why are they too small and weak? Rich countries or so –called industrialized countries wouldn't voluntarily give out to LDCs. In sum, for developing countries to develop there is need for economic solidarity which is very essential to achieve the new world order. In 1973, certain countries used mechanical majority, they called for extra -ordinary session to look at the various matter. They prepared a book new international economic order (NIEO). Third countries joining solidarity to achieve new economic order of the area currently developing ECDC, and TCDC. Several such areas can be pursued regardless of

geographical factors. These are many areas where third world countries can join together to achieve solidarity.

- Expansion of South-South trade, the trade among themselves;
- Join production and marketing venture;
- Creation of jointly owned financial facilities;
- Establishing bank to enhance development;
- Formulation of investment for regional business;
- Creation of joint agriculture policies;
- Developing regional and local energy resources;
- Social and educational policies;

Regional Cooperation among developing countries is a key element which brings together various form of cooperation.

Obstacles of RCDC are summarized as follows

Nationalism is regarded as disease that can cause set back for regional cooperation among developing countries, self-centered economic thinking, this emanate from the nationalism, disparities among levels of development they are vast differences in the level of economic development. The advanced countries believe they would get less from the cooperation with less develop countries, disparities in size and population, cultural chauvinism extreme feeling of nationalism, it is a bad feeling- it makes despise other culture, and dependency relationship

Objectives of Regional Cooperation among Developing Countries (RCDC)

The aims and objectives of this trend are as follows

- Establishment of commercial trade pattern aiming at regional self sufficient in different product, the other concept is food security many developing countries cannot sustain themselves.
- Development of new financial setting of trade
- Coordination of national investment programmes to support regional self reliance for the national investment programme.
- Establishment of system of international subsidize and protective, tariff to economic modernization, fiscal coordination to allocate the cost of national subsidies equally
- Linkage of currency value so that the cost of subsidies and tariff remain relatively the same.
- Creation of representative regional body to determine how regional cost and benefit are shared and distributed
- Technical coordination to prevent certain region and creation of legal institution for free movement of labour workers.

To quickly summarize the illusions of the New International Economic Order
Several attempt has been made to achieve regional cooperation among developing countries, in this paper I have tried to include regional cooperation in the developing countries (RCDC) as one of the measures to be taken by the Third World Countries to achieve economy growth, as a political students the way I perceived the currents scenario makes me to take it serious as an important tools for nation in the South to take as a step

to achieve a vibrant economic growth. After several decades of arguments and counter – arguments on the need to restructure the prevailing world economic order to accelerate economic growth, and indeed development, in the countries of the South, the desired concessions from the North have failed to materialize. From Cairo to Cancun the problem facing the parties at the NIEO negotiating tables has remained a lack of a clear understanding, which of course has generated disagreement, over what NIEO is supposed to be. Although the formulations and reformulations of old proposals for a NIEO centre on the development needs of the Third World countries, little consensus has emerged on the development issues, the priorities tagged to them and on the policies required to promote development in the undeveloped areas of the world. In general NIEO rhetoric great emphasis on such issues as the enhancement of the export earnings of the developing countries, the need to reform the international monetary system, the transfer of technology to the South and control of the activities of transnational corporations in technologically – needy areas. The list of NIEO issues is much longer than the aforementioned above; it has sometimes included such arcane and remote subjects as women's rights. Unequivocally, NIEO is both a call and a strategy for development. This call has two characteristics. First it is within the framework of inter governmental debate. Second, as John White explains:

What distinguishes the call for a new order from the other slogans of development which have appeared from time to time is that it emanates from the developing countries themselves. It is their own voices. Whether in the conferences of non-aligned countries, or those of the United Nations and its agencies, or at the North-South negotiating tables, the developing countries have been consistent in their call.¹ Much has been said and written about the New International Economic Order,² and much remains to be said and written. Some aspects of the search for NIEO have been relatively neglected, however. There has not, for instance, been a study of the interrelationship between a region such as Africa and UN in the search for a NIEO. From this paper I shall highlight particular areas that are crucial to achieving success in the search for a NIEO. Firstly, I will begin with definition of the term and we go on to relate it to Africa and UN as well as to show the meeting point of departure between Africa and the organization. The term NIEO has been given so many different interpretations that one feels obliged to define it. An International economic order, according to Anell and Nygren, 'may reasonably refer broadly to the rules of the game which regulate the economic cooperation of sovereign states in various spheres and which are sustained by the existing distribution of power'.³ From this functional definition, it is clear that there supposed to be rules that regulate economic cooperation. These rules, in general are the charters and methods of procedures for formulating policies and for making decisions in international organizations and in all international forums. Along with these rules are also certain norms and regulations which guide, or are expected to guide, the behavior of states, corporations and individuals as

¹ John White, 'The New International Economic Order: What is it?' in *International Affairs*, October 1978, p.627.

² Among the literature relevant for our purpose are Alfred G. Moss and Harry N.M. Winton, *A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents, 1945-1975*; vols I&2, New York:UNITAR, 1976; Karl P. Savant and Hajo Hasenpflug (eds), *The new International Economic Order*, Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1977; and Lars Anell and Birgitta Nygren, *The Developing Countries and Third World Economic Order*, London: Frances Pinter, 1980.

³ Anell and Nygren, op. cit., p.119.

they deal with others either in trade or business transactions. The quest for new order started far back in the early 1970s. In fact, as far back as the late sixties, it had become clear that developing countries, especially the raw-material-producing countries of the South, would have to do something in order to rectify the inequalities that were apparent in the existing international economic order. The developing countries' demand for a new international economic order was made known officially for the first time during the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Tariff, held in Santiago (Chile) in 1972. At that time, what the technologically less developed countries of the South were asking for included: Easier access to the markets of the industrialized and technologically advanced countries;

Higher export prices;

Limitation of the use of synthetics

An integrated raw materials' programme;

Producer cartels of the Developing Countries; and

Link between the developing countries' exports prices and their own import prices.

Third Countries and Economic Integration

Economic integration is one of the most powerful dynamics of this era in world history. Increasingly, nations are driven to unite their economies for better efficiency and growth. Analysts have suggested that economic cooperation can be used as a means to achieve the end of peaceful political cooperation. The assumption here is that market can solve problems that states and politics cannot. Integration refers to the process by which supranational institutions come to replace national ones – the gradual shifting upward of sovereignty from the state to regional or global structures⁴. Economic integration, on the other hand, is the process by which a group of nation-states agree to ignore their national boundaries for at least some economic purposes, creating a larger and more tightly connected system of markets⁵. There are several degrees of economic integration that nations can attain, these are: A Free Trade Area (FTA). This arrangement involves a relatively minimal degree of integration. Nations in a FTA agree of integration. Nations in a FTA agree to eliminate tariff barriers to trade for goods and services they produce themselves. Each member, however, retains the right to set its own tariff barriers with respect to products from outside the FTA. Examples are EFTA, NAFTA, LATFA and CACM.

The next level of economic integration is called a Custom Union. Under this arrangement a group of nations agree to both tariff-free trade within their collective borders and to a common set of external trade barriers. The treaty of Rome, which created the original European Economy Community (EEC) in 1957, was based on the idea of custom union.

An Economic Union is the final stage of economic and political integration. In this arrangement, non-tariff barriers are eliminated along with tariff barriers. In addition, members in an economic union agree to four "freedoms" of movement: of goods, services, people, and capital. When its current plans are fully implemented, the EU will

⁴ Joshua S. Goldstein, *International Relations* (New York: Addison Wesley Longman, 2001), p.440.

⁵ Davis Balaam and Michael Veseth, *Introduction to International Political Economy* (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc., 2001), p.233.

become an economic union. Economic integration is appealing because it is a way for nations to achieve greater efficiency in their use of scarce resources and higher rates of economic growth. This process produces static efficiency gains and dynamic efficiency gains. The first term refers to the situation which leads to an efficient use of resources , especially specialization according to comparative advantage; whereas the second term refers to an economics structure that produces high rates of economic growth.⁶ After two decades of poor economic performance in most of the countries of the region, and with the recent political and prospective economic changes in Eastern Europe , as well as the European community and forthcoming “simple market” in 1992, debates in African circles have intensified on political democracy , structural adjustment, and economic integration. This paper discusses the major factors that behind the slow progress, and sometimes failure of integration attempts in Africa and then inter- alia, proposes regional integration thereby accelerated. A numbers of leader in the continent and even more notably economic commission for Africa (ECA), have for some three decades pinned their hopes on economic integration as a crucial way of promoting development. This attitude has resulted from the small sizes of many African states, the popular views that over the long term the prices of most primary products tend to decline in relation to those industrial goods, and difficulties of establishing and maintaining international commodities agreements.

Fighting Against Corruption

The general and common inhumane epidemic deters African economic progress is the rising rate of bribery and corruption which always remains adamant in the ruling system in Third World countries. These barbaric attitudes exposed as a result of lack of political will .As we all know that transparency and accountability are two modest and a clear tools for good governance under the auspices of pure bureaucratic ideology is said to be a characteristic of any government to wage war against bribery and corruption and uplift the full fledging economy. Nigeria like some other Third World nations is witnessing deceptive tactics played in the field of economic concession to the developed world which signifies gravely the avarice and selfishness of the ruling personnel. This is very obvious at the national level. On the other hand, the civil servants are no more of any sort of conscience to loot away the public assets for their callous interest. This malpractice has become rampant in Third World countries particularly Nigeria as an exemplary template. The issue of mismanagement and embezzlement has caused a lot of set back for many Third World countries. For every good citizen, it is very necessary to be loyal and honest in all our deeds and day to day activities. Notwithstanding, the obligation of every citizen therein should be a relentless efforts towards extermination of this criminal habit in the society to pave way for progressive economic atmosphere. It is very pathetic to see that those law enforcement agencies are the most corrupt among the society. Every sincere Nigerian must humbly receive the message of being a citizen of criminal nation and seek help individually, institutionally and collectively to fight various individual, associations, parastatals, groups, that tarnished and painted the good image of our great countries. It is our duties to work together to fight against the scourge of corruption. On the same vein, the Nigerian government that has preserved in its dubious efforts at

⁶ Ibid.,p.235.

covering crimes must undergo a very serious change of attitude. It is this change of attitude that every other institution in the nation must demand of the government. Labour, religious body, students' Unions at all levels, University professors, market associations, etc. Students, religious bodies and university professors must establish vanguards that will continue hound the government on anti-corruption issues. In sums, with all these prescribed remedies, individually or collectively, the economic growth and corruption free environment is attainable. Also, if these measures are taken very serious, the economic reform will be assured of its glory and any hindrance towards achieving the goal can be easily conquered with the consensus and sincerity of the citizenry.

Fighting Against Ethnic Bickering

First and foremost the nexus between peace and development is perhaps more evident in Africa than any other region of the world. At this junction, there are about ten on going conflicts in the various regions in Africa. And it is no accident that Africa is the most marginalized countries in the whole of the planet. With Africa's share of total World trade decline from about 4% in 1990s to less than 2% at present, the continent's experience with globalization has been characterized by some critics as pass over phenomenon. Therefore, the major challenges that posed threat to Africa is the issue of ethnicity, civil war, border dispute. While economic growth and development must be taken as vanguard for sustainability. Secondly, the linkage between peace and development must be addressed by all stakeholders inside and outside of the continent including the African in Diaspora. As for long time, the widespread of war and conflict in Africa is neither in the interest of the countries where they occur nor of the international partners including the private sector and the civil society. Transnational participation is a sector that doesn't involve the action of the government. According to professor 'Adebayo Adedeji' in his message comprehending and mastering conflicts in Africa, has eloquently, argued that most Africa countries crisis are essentially emanate on governance. Some of the violence erupted due to lack of Democracy, freedom, political exclusion, and public fund mismanagement and autocratic by many African governments. The United Nations Secretary General in his 1998 report on 'Causes of conflict and promotion of Durable peace and sustainable development in Africa' recognizes that conflicts and development should not be deal with separately; rather, they need to be dealt with within the comprehensive framework of governance that addressees the root causes of conflict. Moreover, Annan reiterated that most of today's wars among the poor countries, while poor countries have fewer economic and political resources with which to mangle conflicts. Therefore, poverty reduction and strategies to achieve broad based economic growth are, in his view; steps towards conflict prevention. The positive developments with regards to the trend of conflict resolution in Africa, is mentioned because peace is a pre-condition for security, stability and development. One needs stability to attract foreign investors; one needs peace to implement development plans and growth; peace is for the clearance of landmines from roads and arable land to guarantee food security. Another thing in the hierarchy of importance is the security. Prioritizing security issues as follows; promoting an African definition and action on disarmament demobilization and reconstruction efforts in post-conflict situations; Coordinating and ensuring effective implementation of African efforts aimed at

combating terrorism. Ensuring efficient and consolidated action for the prevention, eradicating the problem of illicit drug proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons. In July 2002, the African Union? (AU) also adopted the peace and security protocol, an enabling instrument for the AU to play an active role in peace and security matters and conflicts resolution. The peace and security protocol has now secured a sufficient number of ratifications, and as of 19 December 2003 the protocol has entered into force.⁷

World Bank and Poverty Crisis

Major changes were beginning to occur by the end of the 1970s as regards the world economic situation, relations between the so called "North and South" and dominant development paradigms amongst donors, reinforced by the severe financial and technical problems that were emerging with multi-sectoral -projects. The international debt crisis, which publicly surfaced in 1982 with Mexico's threatened default on its vast commitments, represented a watershed in developed country- L.C.D. relations. Mexico's declaration, brought about a combination of a 40-year low in terms of trade and a 50 year high in variable interest rates, meant that the western banks became less concerned with on loading money onto L.D.C.s than in recovering their existing debts. Hence the stand also taken by the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F) and the World Bank that L.D.C government must adopt demand compression and physical measures. In addition, a new role emerged for donors namely, the supply of temporary liquidity to allow sum resumption of growth while loans were being repaid.

Proper Utilization of Resources

It is very obvious that many Third World countries are well endowed with natural resources. But the only problem faced by Third World countries is the question of leadership to help them maximize the abundant resources. The country in its struggling for sensible and reliable ways of utilizing the given resources, there must be strict measures binding the flaring and prodigy in the citadel of national economic buoyancy. Whilst the national revenue from the national resources is at its smooth edge, equally distributed and allocated to the citizenry in transparent manner to bode well their livelihood and welfare. To avoid saboteur and political motivator phenomenon, proper orientation and remobilization must be carried out by ministry of information and youth Affairs. In this regard, much subsidies and incentives must be preserved to inculcate sense of belonging in citizens and to be assured of compliance in the social and economic strategies undertaken by the government. This must be carried out in transparent and accountable manner, will tactically cajole the fellow citizen to abide and loyal to the government in all its activities on financial and fiscal management of national treasure. The government in its must use national resources to the development of the rural areas by provide all essential infrastructure amenities as good roads, tap water, good health care, adequate power supply and agriculture support programme for rural dwellers. With this attitude of transparent, the sense of trusteeship can be established between the masses and the government. Also effective use of nation's wealth and avoidance of embarked on

⁷ Sherif Abdul Raheem Ajiteru (*Ways to Improve Economic Growth in Africa*) p.48-50.

redundant project. Every action must follow due process. In sum, I would like to summarize the speech conducted by a visiting professor Nobel Prize Winner in Economics in the year (2001 and 2004). In 2001, he said that oil wealth has always brought prosperity for citizen, he stressed for Nigeria to enjoy its oil wealth, it should maintain transparency, adequate infrastructural, privatization of unprofitable government enterprises, efficiency and discipline, management of oil revenue. While in his latter speech he did suggested some approach through which Nigeria's economic reform programme will succeed, top of which is was a robust commitment to transparency in the management of the nation's oil resources. Another areas that the professor called for a more vigorous effort in harnessing the country's abundant natural and human resources; a review of the country's borrowing and debt management strategies, and saving of excess proceeds from oil as the other recipe to put the nation's economy on the path of speedy growth.⁸

Education for Women's Empowerment: Challenges

The concept of education for women's empowerment has been gaining ground among women's activist groups. One of the earliest attempts to build on this experience and to provide meaningful education to poor women was made through the Women's Development Program of Rajasthan in India and, subsequently, since 1989, through the Mahila Samakhya (Education for Women's Equality) which has been in operation in some districts of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. These programs begin with an investigation of the socioeconomic reality by the women themselves, an examination of the problem faced by them, and a process of critical analysis leading to collective action against injustices suffered by them in the home, the workplace, and society. Literacy is not imposed on women; rather, they are allowed to seek literacy at a point when its meaning and value become evident to them. Literacy is thus not viewed as an end in itself, limited to the teaching of basic reading, writing, and numeracy skills, but as part of an overall strategy of empowerment. The educational process enables women to ask questions, seek answers, act, reflect on actions, and raise new questions. As women have collectively addressed themselves to problem of fuel, child care, and income generation, they have realized that the problems are linked at a very fundamental level to the question of access to genuine information and, hence, to literacy.

Benefits of Education for Women

In 1979 and 1982, researchers at the World Bank published two important studies that highlighted studies that highlighted the social and economic impacts of educating girls and women.⁹ Both studies examined how the education of women affects fertility and child health; the second also established that education of women raises agricultural

⁸ Professor Joseph Stiglitz (*How to Grow Nigeria's Economy*) This Day (Lagos) May 11, 2004 By Cletus Akwaya, Kunle Adenrinokun, Iyefu Adeoba and Ahmefula Ogbu Abuja

⁹ Cochrane, Susan. *Fertility and Education: What Do We Really Know?* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1979. Cochrane, Susan, and Dean Jamison. *Educational Attainment and Achievement in Rural Thailand.* In Anita Summers (ed.), *Productivity Assessment in Education.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1982.

productivity. These relationship have been further analyzed and documented, as the impact of women's education on earning and economic development.¹⁰ It appears indisputable that education of girls leads to lower fertility and improved child health. It is more difficult to determine the impact of education on economic productivity among women, due to discrimination in many labour markets. Among the many potential effects that the education of girls and women may have on society, perhaps none is so extensively documented as the relationship between a woman's education and the number of children to whom she gives birth. The analyses generally concur that women with four to six years of schooling average one fewer birth than women with no schooling. The studies of education and fertility identify a number of plausible pathways by which more education of women leads to fewer pregnancies. Women with higher levels of education tend to marry later than those with less and to avail themselves of contraceptive technologies at much higher rates. In Latin America and Asia, women with seven or more years of education are twice as likely to use contraceptives as those with no schooling.¹¹ Educated women, it has been shown, and has not only fewer but also healthier children. For examples, in Malaysia, Peru, and Ghana, the education of mother exerts a greater influence over daughters' education; that of fathers, over sons'. In all countries studied, the mother's education is as important as or more important than the father's for determining educational outcomes of both sons and daughters. Women contributions to the economy through the informal sector, domestic production, and in some cases, agriculture are rarely incorporated into these studies. Two general approaches prevail in assessing the economic benefits of education, one macro and the other micro. On the macro level, growth in the economy indicated by the GNP can be regressed on levels of educational participation at prior time points. Benavot conducted a study for 76 countries over the period 1965-1980. He found that, while the education of both genders had a substantial impact on economic growth, the education of girls was a stronger predictor of growth than that of boys; he also found that this effect was particularly powerful in the poorer countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The relative private returns to education between men and women vary across countries and by levels of education. For example, in 10 studies summarized by Schultz, returns to each level of education were estimated to be lower for women than men in about half of the cases.

Impact on Women's Welfare

Normally, technological change and commercialization stimulate agricultural growth, improve employment opportunities, and expand the food supply, all of which are central to the alleviation of poverty. However, those instances in which the poor have failed to reap the benefits of commercialization were due mostly to inelastic demand for food, adverse institutional features, or unfavorable policy environment. Above all, the education of girls and women in the Third world countries must be used as a vehicle for

¹⁰ Floro, Maria, and Joyce Wolf. *The Economic and Social Impacts of Girls' Primary Education in Developing Countries*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Women and Development, USAID, 1990.

¹¹ Schultz, T. Paul. "Returns to Women's Education." In Elizabeth King and Anne Hill (Eds), *Women's Education in Developing Countries: Barrier, Beliefs, and Policies*. Published for the World Bank. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993, pp.51-98.

rapid economic growth and food production. I would use this study to suggest and recommend some useful measures to be taken by Third World countries to accrue basic education to the female child. In third world countries educational setting is different. With the current trend it is in the interest of developing countries to secure basic education for their children. Firstly, developing countries need to insist on creating institutions that accurately represent their own style of technological development. And secondly, there is a need to increase the leadership of women within these institutions. Governments of the Third World need to heed the United Nations' call for action to eliminate gender disparities in access to all areas of tertiary education by ensuring that women have equal access to career development, training and scholarship; they also need to insist that that education policy makers look at the structural and social barriers that prevent women from obtaining higher education that would enable them to improve their economic and social prospects. One way that this can be done is to ensure that women are actively participating in decision making. Thirdly, higher education institutions must actively work to change the social attitudes toward women's work and responsibility by not tolerating discriminatory practices, which leads to gender segregation in the higher learning.

Lastly, there is a critical need for tools that accurately document the social and economic benefits of women's education. Hence, it is the time to put all the hand on deck to invest in women as an investment in the human rights of all people.

Inequality in International Trade

The status of developing countries within the World Trade Organization (WTO) has become a central theme of negotiations regarding the future of multilateral trade regime. The official name of the current talks, the Doha Development Agenda, is itself a concession to the many concerns that developing countries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have expressed regarding perceived inequities in the WTO system. The most prominent criticisms tend to focus on areas of substantive law—such as rules governing intellectual property, agriculture, and trade remedies largely favour constituencies in certain developed countries.¹² Other concerns centre on the failure of developed countries implement existing commitments in areas of particular importance to developing country economies, such as textiles. Developing countries as actively sought to place these issues on the agenda of the current Doha round, and whether it is a success will depend in part on how they are addressed. If the Doha talks produce new rules improving market access to developing country exports, those commitments may only be as valuable as the institution that enforces them. The dispute settlement mechanism of WTO is regarded by many observers as the "crown jewel" of the multilateral trade system.¹³ After the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, the more legalistic dispute settlement procedures of the WTO were expected to benefit developing countries. The first WTO sector—general, Renato Ruggiero, promoted them as 'an important guarantee of fair trade for less powerful countries. Developing countries, African for instance blessed with plenty of natural resources, but wasting away with lack of modern

¹² Finger, J.M. and Nogues, J.J. (2002) The Unbalanced Uruguay Round Outcome: *The New Areas in Future WTO Negotiations*, *The World Economy*, 25:321-40

¹³ Esserman, S. and Howse, R. (2003) 'The WTO on Trial', *Foreign Affairs*, 82:130-40

technology to discover and rediscover the resources. The developed countries on the other hand blessed with sophisticated and experienced skill personnel but suffer from adequate natural resources to make up their plethora technology devices. Therefore, both South and North with their various class of development need trade balance to benefit each other but technical inferiority, and inexperience let down the developing countries and brought under the bondage of developed country. This brings about imbalance of exchange which exhausts precious and huge quantity of their natural resources against meager phenomenon of technology devices from the developed countries. Thus, several individuals and organizations have been established and implored to see to impartial measures that can regulate and guide international trade.¹⁴

International Trade and Regulation (Treaties and Policies)

No country in this World is totally sufficient in the production of all goods and services. This means that Third World countries must unite and come together under the umbrella of economic integration. All countries of the World trade internationally and they cannot afford to work together for the sake of economic development. International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. A nation trade with other nation because it lacks the raw materials or suitable climate, capital, labour or technology needed to produce particular goods. International trade is essentially an extension of specialization from individual and regional to international level. The World Trade Organization is the only global international dealing with the rules of trade between nations. General Agreement in trade in services (GATS); according to European commission is an instrument for the benefit of big business, GATS rules apply to "services" which include anything from education provision to rubbish collection tourism to transport policy and health delivery.¹⁵ Trade related investment Measures (TRIMs) is one of the many trade agreements which make up the WTO, and which all members are subject to. It applies to any investment measures relating to the trade of goods. This covers any Foreign Direct investment FDI. Developing country members are permitted to deviate temporarily from the provisions of the agreement, provided that they are consistent with the over all objectives of WTO. Final agreement to explicate is Trade Related aspects of intellectual property Rights. (TRIPs) The most detailed and comprehensive agreement on IPR. Negotiated as part of Uruguay Round, January 1/1995. This concerning about parallel importing to developing countries.

All in All

Africa as a region is no worse than other regions in matters of government excess. Without passing judgment on the absolute levels of government activity any where, African states are not singularly more likely to spend large shares of GNP, to employ high ratios of the population in bureaucratic job, or to owned extensive state-owned enterprises. The data on non-market errors of omission are more equivocal. On some counts, Africa looks similar to Asia or Latin America, and on other counts not. Generally speaking African states leave many important tasks undone. They do little to curb

¹⁴ Sherif Abdul Raheem Ajiteru (*Ways to Improve Economic Growth in Africa*) .p.57-60BBBBBBBBBBB

¹⁵ GATs Release <http://www.wdm.org.uk>

scourge of corruption, to protect civil and political rights, and to secure enabling environment for business. This raises the question why Africa lags Third World averages in the level and pace of development. What else about this region explains its poor economic and social performance relative to other developing countries? If not the non-market errors of commission and omission that I have reviewed, what are the reasons? Two broad explanations suggest themselves. One possibility is that the state is the only a secondary factor in development. Thus the fact the African state look normal is largely beside the point. There are non- state variables that determine national well being, and these are what stand between Africa and other regions. The second explanation for Africa's laggard performance leaves the state in a key position. I can only explore these two arguments in this paper , to begin with the first possibility , that non-state factors are blocking Africa's way to progress, the recent literature suggests a pair of culprit may be responsible. One is geography, the other is ethnicity.¹⁶ As recommended, if oil is a natural resources, it becomes a national responsibility on how the money from the oil is spent, the professor emeritus. In promotion of transparency and accountability, he said the people reserved the right to know how much was earned from oil resource. "This principle of the people's right to know is extremely important even though government doesn't want it all the time". Another measure that needs to be continue to help various Third World countries to emerge as economic giant is Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), Stiglitz regretted that in countries like Angola the government threatened to send oil companies packing for attempting ton [publish oil revenue in line with requirements of the EITI. Above all, he believes that transparency should permeate all the tiers of government and in this direction urged banks to insist on audited accounts of state governments as pre-condition for lending. The former Chair, Presidential Economic Advisory Council in the US said many economists were puzzled by Nigeria's unimpressive economic and social indicators given her ironically huge human and natural resource base which some other resources rich countries had turned to advantage. For example, he disclosed that from recent research, Nigeria had the highest number of highly trained manpower among immigrant population of the US out of which about 25,000 medical doctors of Nigerian descent.' Nigeria has human resources, Nigeria has natural resources. The challenge for Nigeria is to enrich these resources so as to raise the living standard of Nigeria people. On the final note, there is another suggestion that the government should create a stabilization fund from where money would be taken to service debts.

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¹⁶ Bloom, D.E.& J.D. Sachs. 1998. 'Geography, demography, and economic growth in Africa; Brookings papers on Economic Activity 2:207-95.

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- ⁶ Ibid. p.235.
- ⁷ Sherif Abdul Raheem Ajiteru (*Ways to Improve Economic Growth in Africa*) p.48-50
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