

POLITICS OF FOREIGN AID ON NIGERIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The study emphasize on the Politics of Foreign Aid and Nigeria's Economic Development, which brings to light the real politics surrounding foreign aid, and its significant impact on our economic development. The dependency theory was used to explain the politics of foreign aid on Nigeria' economic development, which reveals the dependent nature of Nigeria's economy that, supports exploitation, subjugation and appropriation. The study therefore, recommends that Nigeria should diversity its economy, so as to liberate itself from constant borrowing that necessitate borrowing and national dependence on foreign aids for the survival of the nation .

Keywords; *Nigeria, Politics of Foreign Aids, Economic Development, and National Development*

Introduction

Nigeria, "Giant of Africa". A resource- rich country, with over thirty different minerals including; Gold, Iron-Ore, Limestone, coal etc at inception has its economy majorly hinged on agriculture where its revenue is derived from export of cash crops e.g. Coca, Rubber alongside other minerals it is enriched with.

During the 1970's and 80's when the global market experienced oil boom, Nigeria's economy acquired economics revenue since it is an oil producing country. As a result of this boom, it led to the construction of Networks of inter-state roads, expansion of education infrastructure in form of universities, provision of petrol-chemical facilities, vehicle assembly plants etc. hence, Nigeria became one of the 50 richest countries of the world. The relative growth in real gross domestic growth (GDP), achieved over this era, increased (Igbuzor, O. 2006).

Owing to the enormous revenue acquired from the oil boom, the level of import of the country has been for in excess of its current foreign earnings form exports, therefore, the trade debt was increasing, cause the policy orientation and management styles during the oil boom, encourage heavy dependency on imported raw-materials, foods, spare parts and technology. Tastes and consumption were oriented towards international standards. The rapid descent the followed the period of oil boom, resulted to a clear collapse of the Nigerian economy, in that many sectors of the economy suffered neglect form the government. Balance of trade deficit incurred, it led to external debt, so as a meet up with the demand of the population. Nigeria, which used to be among the 50 richest countries , retrogressed to become on e of the 25 poorest countries at the threshold of the twenty first century (Igbuzor, O. 2006).

These financial aid Nigeria had, was gotten from the financial institutions like; IMF, and World bank, etc. these institutions while giving foreign aid to Nigeria and other recipient country, have some conditionality's attached to it as every institution or state, as propounded by the realist theorist, has its

own interest it wishes to protect and project. This conditionality's includes the following; devaluation of the domestic currency, trade liberalization, cancellation of government subsidies, wage control, higher interest rate or loans to local business men.

In the bid to reinvigorate the economy of Nigeria, she embarked on some fundamental reform, such as SAP (Structural Adjustment Program) which is characterized with all the conditionalities of IMF, SAP, prepared the ground for complete liberalism of Nigerian economy with the aim of creating a competitive business encouragement for manufacturing SME's (Small or Medium Scale Enterprise) and MNC (Multi-National Co-Operation) (Onyeonoru, 2003). A critical analysis on the real impact of SAP in our economy, one would infer that it has done more harm than good, cause instead of developing our economy, it exacerbates it, such that today, 1 US dollar equates to N323, thus we are still suffering the repercussion of SAP hence revealing the real politics behind these foreign aid. Aside SAP, other economic reforms include; MDG Millennium Development Goals), NEEDS (National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy).

Nigeria, a resource-rich country with over 30 different mineral at interception, had its economy majorly hinged on agriculture until crude oil was found. Being one of the oil-producing countries, during the 1970's, when the global market experience oil boom enjoyed enormous revenue, thus the then military administrators, owing to the enormous wealth acquired, embarked on some project like; building of festac in Lagos State and hosting of all African sports during Obasanjo's regime, which could have been diverted to building of many companies that would be beneficiary to the citizen, over 16 billion US dollar of oil revenue was embezzled (Dad, 1983). Equally, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, also mismanaged public fund of about = N4billion meant for importation of rice. General Abacha during his regime, equally embezzled fund worth USD 4billion (International Center for Asset Recovery 2009).

Consequently, Nigerian economy faced economic retrogression, due to the decline of oil boom, as domestic investment as a ratio of gross domestic product decline from average of 24.4% to 13.5% which implies, that the country barely replaced its dwindling capital (Akpokodje, 1998). Owing to the lack of initiative by the military administrators who engage themselves into awarding elephant projects that does not fit into the want and needs of the government then in power, and the loots of embezzlement and mismanagement of public fund by themselves, coupled with lots balances of trade deficit incurred by the country, propelled the country to borrowing from countries and financial institutions for the smooth running of the government, as aid could play important role as complement to domestic financial for development in Nigeria economy (Aremu, 2002, 45)

The reality of this aid, is that, so much conditionalities is attached, such as Devaluation of domestic currency, Trade liberalization, privatization of the economy etc. judging from these conditionalities attached to this aid, you would discover that our economy is not only stagnant but detonating day by day, such in this contemporary era, the exchange rate of one dollar to Nigerian currency is N323, an average per capital income is below 50 (Dambisa, M. 2006). Indicating that there is still high level of poverty and under-development in Nigeria, which was the rationale behind foreign aid. This act of borrowing continued ever during the prolonged military era till date. Efforts were made by government of Obasanjo in 2000 for the debt cancellation but it resurfaced again.

Owing to these perpetual problem still faced by Nigeria despite these foreign aids received stimulated the following research questions;

- To what extent has foreign aid improved Nigeria's economic development between 1999-2015?
- To what extent has foreign aid affected the lives of ordinary masses through its stated conditionalities?

Improvement of Foreign Aid on Nigeria's Economic Development:

Generally speaking, many researcher have done so many researches to determine the improvement of foreign aid on the economy of the recipient country, which has created contending schools of thought, as some argue that foreign aid has no effect on development while some argue towards the positive impact.

Friedman (1958) and Bauer (1972), in their view asserts that foreign aid to government of Nigeria is dangerous, because it increases the power of the elite of the recipient government, leading to corruption and hinders economic development, hence they call for an end to aid, Bauer (1991), maintained that aid is bad for development, cause aid accrues to the government, increases the government resources, patronage and power in relation to the rest of the society. The resulting politicization of life enhances the hold of government over the subject and increases the stakes in the struggle for power, which encourages or even forces people to divert attention, energy and resources from the productive economic activities to concern with the outcome of political and administrative process and decision.

Alignment with the dictate of Friedman and Bauer, Adeyeye Joseph (2011), in his view of improvement of foreign aid on Nigeria’s economic development, declare that foreign aid propels corruption and these aids when stolen by government officials slays development. He opines that corruption and poor prioritization and aid are mainly responsible for the little improvement that donor funds are having on Nigeria development. He made references to the global fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria worth 474 million US dollars, in 2011, but about 7 million US dollars was embezzled (Global fund to fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, 2011). Nigeria also received \$6.4billion US dollars in 2004, increased to \$11.428 US dollars, in 2006, Nuhu Ribadu, former EFCC chairman says that “corruption officials steals most of these funds, hence causing little or no improvement of foreign aid to our development, as he further opined, that over 220 million Euro (405 billion US dollars equivalent) of foreign aid has been stolen from the country, from independent till 2006 (African in fact, Journal of Good Governance in Africa, 2013). Professor Alabi’s study; shows that foreign aid grants are not often channeled to critical areas where the majority of Nigerian would benefit. It also showed that foreign aid in 2012 was expanded mostly in administration, which received 26.9% to total aid. In the same year, 5.4% of aid was allocated agriculture, 9.4% to energy and mining; 1.9% to Industry and trade; and 6.8% to transportation. He used Nigeria’s millennium development data to buttress his points, which is displayed in the table below:

Table 1: Nigeria’s Millennium Development Disasters.

MDG	TARGET	PROGRESS
Extreme Poverty	Halve the proportion below 1.25/day	Off target
Hunger	Halve the proportion of under-nourished population	On target
Gender equality	Achieve gender parity in schooling	No data
Child mortality	Reduce child mortality by 2/3	Some progress
Maternal Health	Reduce material health by three-quarters	Off target
Combat HIV/AIDS	Reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Off target
Environmental sustainability	Double access of safe drinking water rank	Some progress

Source: Centre for Global Development, 2011.

On target: Likely to meet MDG by 2015, some Progress: Unlikely to meet,

Off target: Conditions have worsened.

The above study, indicate that critical sectors, such as education, health and agriculture, suffers despite donor agencies pumping millions of dollars into projects in these sectors each year. Not surprisingly, Nigeria’s development indicators have worsened despite decades of continuous aid. Nearly 2/3 of Nigeria’s people live on less than a dollar a day.

Owing to the corruption and the poor prioritization of aid which limit development , supply by the independent commission for aid impact, a British watch dog, criticized a six-year primary education

programme, for its insignificant impact in the community and advice the United Kingdom to cancel its funding. It was in this view that Sola Bakare, (2012), a Nigerian university lecturer asserts that, “the impact of foreign aid is not felt in Nigeria, because there is a negative relationship between foreign aid and output growth”. Thus, Joseph Adeyeye (2011), opines that the way forward is for public and private institutions to block loopholes and ensures that who steals foreign grants are prosecuted and transparency becomes essential.

Papenek (1973) and Levy (1988), opines that foreign aid has a formidable improvement on Nigeria economic development, because, they believe that aid increases growth by augmenting savings, financing investment and adding to the capital stocks. They argued that aid in health or education programme reference to the MGDs, which has time-bound goals. They also consider the transfer to knowledge and technology from the donor countries to the economy of the recipient country, as a formidable improvement. This argument buttress the words of W.W Rustow (1990), which says, that foreign aid is the external intrusion by more advanced societies as a pre-condition for the take-off into economic success.

i. Effect of foreign aid conditionality on the message

According to CIDA (2001), in the effect of conditionalities of foreign aid asserts that tied aid has a tendency to reduce aid effectiveness value for money and sustainable development in developing countries, which has adverse effect in masses of such recipient country. To him, forcing aid fund to be spent on the donor’s goods leads to elimination of competition in the market for the provided goods, allowing firms to change non-competitive recipient country, hence causing lots of liquidation to local firms, which of living would be very poor, hence breed lots of salient behavior in the country. Tied aid also encourage dependency and wasteful spending, hence goals of poverty reduction and sustainable development are in these ways hampered. It equally distort trade by subsidizing domestic producer or uncompetitive firms in declining industrial sectors as many infant industries faces away and thus, the rate of unemployment of the masses increases. Thus, tied aid act as mercantilist device that deepens international protection and retard economic restructuring at home.

According to Walter and Blake (1992), aid giving to developing nations for strategic and political purpose can also have detrimental consequences majority on the poor masses, as the well-being of the recipient is not of premium concern; the interest of the recipient becomes secondary to those of the benefactors. Nigeria during its economic crisis, during General Babangida’s regime, introduced a two-year SAP, an economic reform stipulated by IMF, whose conditionalities includes; Trade liberalization, Devaluation of currency etc, has its consequences hinged heavily on the masses, as we still suffer the problem till date, hence, Nigeria has not only turned into dumping ground but a clear look at the different sector of the economy, it is filled with or controlled by multi-national co-operation, thus encouraging neo-colonialism, imperialism, appropriation and exploitation through “Capital Flight”. In the case of devaluation of currency, Naira has depreciated to the extent that today, one dollar is equivalent to three hundred and twenty-five Naira, which have a drastic impact on the poor masses whose per capital income is less than one dollar a day (Dambisa, 2006).

Foreign aid improvement on Nigeria’s Economic Development Between 1999-2015

Foreign aid also known as official development assistance, are all concessional flows from bilateral and multi-lateral agencies, whether in the form of a loans or grants that can be considered development intent (Chakrovarti, 2005). Multi-lateral aid is when the assistance is given by an organization consisting of more than one state, such as; World bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) or by development agencies of the United Nations such as; United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), and Bilateral aid, it is when given by individual donor countries such as Britain, China etc, directly to another state and also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as World Vision (Mandelely, 1991).

Owing to the economic retrogression Nigeria faced during the era of oil glut in the globe, it propelled her to borrowing as no country of the world smooth running of the government, which is indicated below in table 1.

Table 1: Foreign Aid in Nigeria (1999-2015)

Year	Foreign Aid (US dollar)
1999	155 million
2000	174 million
2001	176 million
2002	298 million
2003	308 million
2004	6.409 billion
2005	11.428 billion
2006	1.956 billion
2007	1.290 billion
2008	1.657 billion
2009	2.062 billion
2010	-
2011	-
2012	1.915 billion
2013	2.529 billion
2014	-
2015	-

Source: UN 2013

The above table, as presented by Professor Alabi in UN 2013, reveals the official development assistance received by Nigeria from 1999-2015. A closer look at these years and the foreign aid received, a striking fact is that there is a continuous increase in the aid received yearly, hence, igniting the crucial question; Are these funds improving our economic development and to what extent?

Although, the inflows of foreign aid by most scholars are considered as an augmentation to any recipient country, it is widely believed that its consequences most times, exceed its benefits. This argument is very true to third world countries' examples. Nigeria, as what is mindboggling is that foreign aid sent to Nigeria has not really reduced most of the problems that have been confronting the country for years, which is the rationale behind the borrowing. The dependency of Nigeria, for aid which is reflected in the table 1, has in a long way diluted the quest of the economy to develop its capacity, as its government does not make effort to develop its internal utilization of its human and non-human resources. As a consequence to this, "unemployment" a criteria of measuring development in Nigeria. Hence, unemployment trend has not been encouraging, as the youth and government depend on foreign aid inflow. From the IMF world economy outlook 2014, the trend of unemployment in Nigeria is shown below:

Table 2: Unemployment rate in Nigeria (1999-2015)

% of Labour Force	Years
12	1999
13.1	2000
13.6	2001
13.1	2002
14.8	2003
13.5	2004
11.9	2005
13.5	2006
13.6	2007
15.1	2008
19.5	2009
21.5	2010
24	2011
23.5	2012
24.4	2013
24.9	2014
-	2015

Source: IMF 2014

The table, reveals that unemployment rate in Nigeria was 13.1% in 2000, increased 13.6% in 2001, further increased to 14.8% in 2003 and to 24.4% in 2013, all these can be attributed to be in response to the increasing inflow of foreign aid into the economy. Thus, the statistical data in table 2 reveals that unemployment's in the average is high even with the trending increase in foreign aid into the economy of Nigeria. This unemployment increased rate has adverse effects on the countries development, as the standard of living of the people, diminishes drastically, such that in this our contemporary era, the poor capita income of an average Nigeria is below one dollar per day and has life span below 10 years (Dambisa, M. 2006). An economy with low standard of living suffers a low GDP (Gross Domestic Product), as people find it hard to save, not to talk about of investing, and any economy that does not invest is already at the verge of gasping. Aside the economic implication to the economy, as many salient behavior would spring up, which includes, crimes of all kinds which would the government to divert its fund to crime control strategies, amidst the official foreign assistance received.

Apart from the issue of unemployment, paradoxically, one can conclude the conclusion that foreign aid is of ambivalence, which consist of highly mixed results of problems and success, simultaneously. This implies that the effect of foreign aid is filled with positive and negative impact in both parties involved. According to some scholars; Dmabisa (2005) and Stevenson (2006), foreign aid benefit the recipients as most of the aid received by less developing countries is "Tied Aid". In this aid, the donor nation benefit economically from that same aid at the expense of the recipient country. A typical example include, when the receiving country is compelled to buy goods and services from them, adhere to their inhuman bulls from the donor countries as apre-requisitie for getting assistance, using the case of bridge building by Julius Berger company, who made use of their expert and equipment and asserts that they would be paid with crude oil, which when critically analyzed, their gain from the aid wild be beneficial to them, instead of improving our development. Another example is "Trade Liberalization" which was highly embodied in the structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), which is still affecting US till date, that made Yahaya (1965; 65) asserts, that SAP "is the single act of government which has unleashed a trauma, that has never been experienced in the country is recent times". This trade liberalization in Nigeria enthroned many multi-National Co-operation (MNCs) IN Nigeria, such that in every economic sector of Nigeria is dominated by them. For instance, in the distribution sector, we have; UAC, John Holt, Union Trading Company (UTC).

In the construction sector, Julius Berger, Coppa and Dalberto, RCC. IN the mining sector the petroleum industry, is still dominated by the MNC e.g. Shell development Company, Texaco, chevron, Elf etc. A critical examination of the activities of these multi-national co-operation in Nigeria, one would discover easily that non meaningful productive investments was established by these imperialists. Most of their investments in Nigeria are to create an enabling environment for their neo-colonial course. Thus, these co-operations make huge profit and appropriate heavy surplus which they transfer to their countries as capital flights. At these facts, then agrees to the fact, that no country as capital flights. At these facts, then agrees to the fact, that no country or organization gives aids with intention of improving the recipient but with great intention of protecting their national interest. Thus, these aids highlights the hegemonic dominance of the donor countries over the poor recipients.

In the political sector of Nigeria, foreign aid has its impact on its, as through this aid given to less developed country like Nigeria, it enables the donor countries to strike home some political points, as politics has been well understood by the developed countries, as the only factor that will facilitate their imperialistic tendencies. They achieve their aim, by giving aid to return their chosen candidate to political sects in the country, where the leader becomes puppets in their hands and are expected to dance to whatever turned they play for them. The implication of this action is that the leaders of less developing countries, precisely Nigeria, stand to work against their people but to the benefit of the developed countries, all in the name of aid, which when critically examined, has not only retarded development but deteriorated it, such that today, we are tin the verge of gasping or collapsing. An leader who refuses to dance to their tune, incurs economic and political sanctions for his country. Because he would be branded a tyrant, dictator and incompetent through their powerful western media. In some cases, some recalcitrant leaders who refuses to dance to their music are killed or dislocated. E.g. is the killing General Murtala Mohammed, Sani Abacha and dislocation of Idiagbon of Nigeria, which was a result of their anti-west stand.

Another good example of the political hegemony that arises from foreign aid in Nigeria's experience in October 2011, which reiterate in June 2013, when the British government threatened to cut their aid to Nigeria, if Nigeria government does not stop the 'same sex bills', passed into Nigeria law. This was supported by the Canadian government, through foreign affairs minster, John Baird (Nigeria Punch Newspaper, June 15, 2013). By time it was passed into law in January 21, 2014. They goes to shows the ability and power which DCs have over LCDs, due to the so called foreign aid, because if Nigeria has no because with them, its sovereignty would not be constantly bridged by other sovereign state, as stipulated by UN charter, Article one "equal sovereignty of all sovereign state". But the words of Napoleon in animal farm, "All animal are equal but some are more equal to others", has sets in all in the name of foreign assistance.

Hence, these countries that extend aid to Nigeria for instance, end up controlling our economic affairs and interrupt policies that do not favors them. Okpara (2012) posit that inflow of foreign aid deteriorate economic power of the developing country like Nigeria, notwithstanding the ills of foreign aid, some scholars argue that foreign aid enhances economic development but some internal factors such as, lack of political will and corruption, jeopardize the impact of foreign aid on development. Joseph Adeyeye (2011), in his view opined that corruption is one of the factors that has limited the success of foreign aid to our economic development, as it has eaten the economy of Nigeria deep, thus, slays development away. In his view, in the preceding five years, the global funds fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria had splashed \$47million in health initiatives throughout Nigeria, but in the value-fragrant audit carried out by the fund earlier in 2011, found that three out of six Nigeria partner has misapplied or misappropriated N7 million in grants. One of the three, the National Agency for the control of AIDs, worried that the threat could set Nigeria's HIV/AIDs campaign back by several years, the attorney general and minster of health, quickly formed a task force to investigate the crimes. They vowed to bring its mastering minds to justice. But early two years later, none of those responsible has been brought to book. The data is shown below;

	Governmental body	Main task	Illegitimate expenses
A	Yakubu Gowon centre for International Co-operation.	Procurement and distribution of malaria drugs and mosquito nets	N3,742,854
B	National Agency for the control of AIDS	Aids treatment supported and co-ordination of national Aids plan	N763,087
C	Christian Health Association Nigeria	Incorporation of TB programme into the primary health care system	N2,501,846
Total			N7,007,787

Corruption is particular dominant in the oil and gas sector, where a 2012 audit showed that the state oil firm, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, had failed to remit \$4.84 billion in oil proceed into government coffers (Journal of Good Governance in Africa, 2013). Aside corruption, studies have shown that foreign aid and grants are often not channeled to critical areas where the majority of Nigerian would benefit Professor Alabi's study, showed that foreign aid in 2012, was expended mostly in administration, which received 26.9%, 5.4% of aid was allocated to agriculture, 9.4% to energy and mining 1.9% to industry and trade, 6.8% to transportation (center for Global Development, 2011). The result is that, critical sectors such as education, health and agriculture suffer despite donor agencies pumping million of dollars into project in these sectors each year, not surprisingly, Nigeria's development indicators have worsened despite four decades of continuous aid, were 2/3 of Nigeria's people live in less than a dollar a day, according to National Bureau of Statistics, 2013.

Corruption and the poor prioritization of aid are mainly responsible for the little impact that donor funds are having in Nigeria's development. For instance, a recent study by the independent commission for Aid impact, a British watch dog, criticized a six-year primary education programme for its insignificant impact on the community and advice the United Kingdom to cancel its funding.

Therefore, from the above argument, owing to the critical analysis of the research question, it is inferred that foreign aid received by Nigeria, using the unemployment indicator index, as one of Nigerian development indicators, that, Nigeria's economic development has to a little extent or not improved, hence, we validate the hypothesis, foreign aid has not improved Nigeria economic development from 1999-2015.

Year	Foreign Aid (US dollar)	Dollar (\$)
1999	93.95k	\$1
2000	102.10k	\$1
2001	111.93%	\$1
2002	121.0k	\$1
2003	129.3k	\$1
2004	133.5k	\$1
2005	131.1k	\$1
2006	128.5k	\$1
2007	127.1k	\$1
2008	117.81k	\$1
2009	148.20k	\$1
2010	150.19k	\$1
2011	154.5k	\$1
2012	-	\$1
2013	-	\$1
2014	-	\$1
2015	178	\$1

Source: Unending woes of Naira exchange (Gabriel, O. 2014)

A critical look at the table, we will observed the constant Naira depreciation per dollar each year. This stringent conditionality attached to foreign aid has its major implication on the manufacturing sectors of the state, price of good and services and on employment. Worst still, it undetermined social welfare by pushing government to cut their budget. Owing to this conditionality, which affects the cost of production that brings about increase in price of goods and services, it affect the masses negatively, worst still on a dependent country like Nigeria, who rely virtually on the raw material and finished goods from the western world. The poor masses finds it very difficult to purchase these goods. Aside the increment in prices of goods is its effect on employment. This conditionality affects the finance of most infant industries, resulting to retrenchment of workers and hinders employment of citizens as well, which indirectly reduce the quality of life of the citizens, as the standard of living reduces drastically, which is shown below;

Table 2: Population in Poverty (million) 1999-2015

Year	Foreign Aid (US dollar)	Dollar (\$)
1999	40	118,343,461
2000	42	121,351,477
2001	44	124,444,529
2002	50	127,630,609
2003	55	130,913,884
2004	68.7	134,307,403
2005	69	137,822,312
2006	70	141,464,657
2007	75	145,235,257
2008	82	149,134,093
2009	94	153,161,414
2010	112.47	157,315,944
2011	113.3	161,597,706
2012	114.8	166,577,536
2013	116	170,528,460
2014	-	175,146,252
2015	-	179,838,974

Source (Nigeria Poverty Profit, 2015)

Another is the policy of trade liberalization, which entails removal of trade barrier to ensure free movement of goods. This policy widens inequalities within and across countries, hence, increase global poverty, which its effect is hinged heavily on the populace of the recipient state. It encourages the problem of “dumping. Nigeria as a country has become a dumping round for finished goods for the western world, thus, indirectly affects “balance of payment”. It equally encourages the inflow of multi-national co-operations (MNCs), whose activities at a critical analysis in Nigeria, has not achieved a meaning productive investment but enthrone neo-imperialism that support appropriation, exploitation of our economy, hence, causing liquidation of most infant industries, which causes or increases the level of unemployment. The problem of unemployment encourages or increases the rate of crime of all forms, ranging from: Kidnapping, robbery etc. in the country. Using the value of property stolen in Nigeria from 1999-2015 to buttress the argument;

Table 3: Summary of Crime Administration (1999-2015)

Year	Value of property stolen (=N=)
1999	19,560,344
2000	26,857,413
2001	37,607,000
2002	49,948,830
2003	50,689,242
2004	52,100,000
2005	74,391,200
2006	80,646,767
2007	108,354,922
2008	108,354,922
2009	116,345,000
2010	122,368,447
2011	137,945,438
2012	146,898,166
2013	163,940,581
2014	167,125,900
2015	218,772,000

Source: Summary of Crime Administration, (2015) report

Aside increase in crime rate, literacy level of the state is affected, as many citizens, as a result of the ills associated with the conditionality attached to foreign aid, are all illiterate. Since they cannot afford to save nor feed themselves, what is the fate of education for them? According to world Economic forum Index (2010), Nigeria profile, asserts that following 2006 National census figure, it reveals that there are 71,709,859 million males and 68,293,633 females in Nigeria, where the two-third of the female population are illiterate, indicating that level of education of women is very low in Nigeria, especially in the Northern part of the country. The excruciating effect of these conditionalities is on the health sector of the economy, such that today, an average man life expectancy in Nigeria is below 50 (Moyo, D. 2006). The health level of the citizen is very poor, as death cases are in its increase. Interestingly, most death in Nigeria are disease – related, as the leading killers include but not limited to malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrhea, hepatitis B and Measles as displayed in the figure below;

Table 4: Summary Distribution of Death by causes, year and sex (2010-2013)

Year	Disease	Female	Male
2010	Cholera	24	55
	Diarrhea Water	6,000	14,697
	Diarrhea with blood	26	34
	Hepatitis B	135	299
	Malaria	53,807	40,686
	Measles	201	182
	Meningitis	72	88
	Pneumonia	220	235
	Tuberculosis	1,902	2,034
2011	Cholera	65	73
	Diarrhea Water	6,979	6,579
	Diarrhea with blood	35	53
	Hepatitis B	202	452
	Malaria	84,727	66,568
	Measles	210	220
	Meningitis	84	126
	Pneumonia	304	280
	Tuberculosis	1,957	2,265
2012	Cholera	61	52
	Diarrhea water	5,637	5,462
	Diarrhea with blood	24	31
	Hepatitis B	204	360
	Malaria	59,007	49,446
	Measles	53	122
	Meningitis	25	36
	Tuberculosis	1,727	1,910
	2013	Cholera	13
Diarrhea water		6,531	5,603
Diarrhea with blood		52	72
Hepatitis B		580	752
Malaria		26,421	20,191
Measles		274	226
Meningitis		32	33
Tuberculosis		3,093	2,574

Source: Federal Ministry of Health Management Board (2013)

Import substitution another stringent conditionality, involve a change at attitude and behaviour from independent status to export-oriented posture that catalyzed production and distribution of goods and services beyond the originating local, hence, dispenses balance of payment concerns and obviates the issue of dumping that characterized economic relation between the developed and less developed countries of the third world, which Nigeria is one of them. This achieved through increasing import tariff; so as to avert important but increase exploration, thus, promote capital inflow through foreign investment. This conditionality.

Notwithstanding its palatable picture it projects. It has done nothing but worsen Nigeria's dependency to the western consonance with the comprador bourgeoisie of Nigeria, gives room for importation of goods, due to massive increase in the import tariffs, coupled with the mental emancipation of

Nigerian's of the superiority of foreign goods to home made goods, would be motivated to purchase the imported goods, which are of high prices, thereby enthroning the donor country on our own expenses. Thus, the high the tariff placed on import substitution further cements the ties between the donor country and the recipient country like Nigeria, which by so doing re-energizes the bond of dependency and neo-colonialism whose major effect is on the poor masses.

A critical analysis of these conditionalities generally promote capitalist model by pressing the less developed countries to move towards erasing restriction in their economics and adopting free International economic exchange, as it advocates steps such as privatizing state-run enterprise, reducing barriers to trade and investment, which only bring about economic crisis, widen inequality. It equally promotes neo-colonial relationship, through its domination appropriation and exploitation that it comes along with. In addition, some of these conditionalities often destabilizes government, by forcing them to institute policies that causes domestic backlash or pushing government to cut their budgets, which undermines social welfare, furthermore, pushing them to take other steps that harm the quality of life of their citizens. Thus, these foreign aid conditionalities have achieved nothing positive but rather done harm to the poor masses, who bears the burden of the harm.

Therefore, in consonance with the above-mentioned arguments, it is inferred or deduced that foreign aid conditionalities have negative effect in the lives of the poor masses, hence validating the hypothesis, "Foreign aid conditionalities have adverse effects in the lives of the masses".

The study equally opines that foreign aid with the stringent conditionalities that comes with it, which recurrently subject much investigation on the effectiveness of aid, strengthen or support world capitalism, which western economic inequalities among western world and third world countries, which encourage domination, subjugation exploitation and appropriation as most African countries like Nigeria turns out to become dumping ground or marked for the metropolitan, causing lots of unbalance of trade, in detriment of African countries development. Owing to this appropriation, subjugation, and domination, the standard of living of the people reduced drastically, leading to increase in crime rate, illiteracy rate, unemployment and death rate in the country.

From the above findings, that opines that foreign aid in consonance with the conditionalities attached has no impact to Nigeria's economic development, we were able to validate the two hypothesis, that "Foreign economic development, we were able to validate the two hypothesis, that "Foreign aid has not improve Nigeria economic development" and "foreign aid conditionalities have adverse in the lives of the masses".

Conclusion

On the basis of the above findings of the research, "politics of foreign aid on Nigeria's economic development". Foreign aid, although constantly received by Nigeria, has not yet yielded development, but rather, it deteriorates the more. This, it is concluded, that foreign aid has no positive impact on Nigeria economic development, as the stringent conditionalities attached have heavy adverse effect on the masses of the country, thereby antagonizing its main essence of borrowing.

Recommendation

The paper recommends the following measures to enhance development in Nigeria, which includes the following:

Foreign aid if attached should be channeled to revenue generation project that will increase the level of economic capital base and employment that assure steady economic assistance.

Federal government should aggressively pursue home-made economic policies, so as to make our economy strong and avoid future dependency on external assistance.

The federal government should open an agency that would understudy and approve any aid donors and grants coming into the country, to discourage the ones that could posit negative impact on the economy and make use slaves to foreign nations.

Nigeria federal government should as well block sources of economic leakages and illegal money transfer to foreign countries through its ministries, agencies or through parliamentary laws that weakens our economy, thus, making the country vulnerable to foreign aid.

Diversification should be encouraged in our economy to attract foreign exchange earnings, rather than over dependency on only one source of export of raw material (oil), which energizes constant borrowing.

Nigeria instead of depending wholly on foreign development assistance to boost its environment which has no positive impact, they should join other third world countries to negotiate the training pattern and investment in the third world countries as there is need for a new international economic order, so that the third world countries can have a strong base for over-coming under-development. Establishment of strong constitutional reforms to address the problems of pervasive corruption in the country and improve the quality of living.

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