International Digital Organization for Scientific Research ISSN: 2550-7966

IDOSR JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES 2(2): 126-143, 2017.

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS PERSPECTIVE.

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ABSTRACT

The study primes on the impact of international economic relations on the right to development. It seeks to determine and analyze the efforts and medium of assessing and evaluating the impact of the transfer of technology on the attainment of the right to development in the world. The study captured briefly the paradigm of the right to development, it further outlines the essential ingredients of the contemporary phase of globalization and analyses how it has impacted on the desired developmental strides and methodology for achieving there. Not left out is the technology transfer between the producers and recipients for the realization of the right to development. The issue of managing globalization was addressed on the benchmark of available data and case studies. Also, the policy measures at both the domestic and external realms that require to be addressed in benefiting from the provided opportunities of globalization were x-rayed. The study concluded that the nature of international cooperation in the implementation of a nation's right to development program was considered. It was recommended among others that there is the need for an emerging synergy on the need to strengthen global partnership for development.

Keywords: Globalization, Right, Impact and Development.

INTRODUCTION

Following Article 1 and the preamble of the declaration on the right of development, as a right to a particular process of development "all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized" [1], will be adopted in this study. Development may be perceived "as a process of economic growth, with expanding output and employment, institutional transformation and technological progress of a country that steadily improves the well-being of the people" (This comprises the Universal Development of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The other none recent instruments that address the situation of special groups and regions in the promotion and protection of human rights are the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination against women the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. When the well-being is regarded as the fulfillment of human rights and fundamental freedoms that enhance the capabilities of the people to realize their full potential, the process of development that leads to the improvement of that wellbeing can be claimed as a right.

The realization of the right to development is seen as the fulfillment of a set of claims by people, principally on their state but also in the society at large, including the international community, to a process that enables them, to realize the right and freedoms set forth in the International Bill of Human Rights in their totality, that is, as an integrated whole. This right encompasses the right of the people to the outcomes of the process, i.e. improved realization of different human rights, as well as the right to the process of realizing these outcomes themselves [2].

The right to development is to be facilitated and ensured by the corresponding duty bearers on whom the claims are made, and who must adopt and implement policies and interventions that conform to the human rights norms, standards and principles. In order words, both the ends and the means of such a process of development are to be treated as a right. Moreso, it has to be viewed as a composite right wherein all the rights, i.e. economic, social and cultural as well as civil and political rights, because of their interdependence and indivisibility, are realized together. The integrity of these rights implies that if any one of them is violated, the composite right to development is also violated [3].

The realization of the right to development can be described in terms of an improvement of a "vector" of human rights such that there is improvement in some or at least in one of those rights, without any other right being violated. It is not a finite event but a process in time, wherein some, if not all, of the desired outcomes are realized progressively, with resource constraints on their realization being gradually relaxed through, inter alia, economic growth consistent with human rights norms and principle [4].

The fact is that the realization of all these interdependent rights depends on the availability of resources and the access of people to such goods and services (resources) as are necessary to support the enjoyment of those rights. But some civil and political rights can be guaranteed by states irrespective of the means available for their realization.

Indeed, the resources available to a country will depend on its endowments and capacity to grow and sustain the process of transforming them into the relevant goods and services overtime. Again, the access of the people to relevant goods or services corresponding to the realization of a human right cannot be overemphasized indefinitely without decreasing the availability of another, if the country's resources do not increase. Access to the relevant goods and services would therefore depend, among other variables, on public policies, including critically, on public expenditure, which cannot expand indefinitely without a corresponding increase in public revenue; this, in turn, would be related to an increase in the country's gross domestic product (GDP).

The features of the process for realization of the right to development and the success or failure of these efforts could be analysed appropriately and sufficiently by focusing on the principles and policies to protect the vulnerable groups of society from the dissociative impacts of development. Matter of fact, poverty to capability – poverty covering nutrition, health, education, social security, housing, other infrastructure, making poverty, in effect a denial of the right to development. The well-being of the poor and the vulnerable groups could be reckoned both in terms of their income and consumption and their capabilities, reflected for instance, in their access to food, education, health, shelter or work and other social infrastructure. Policies to eradicate poverty are therefore appropriate examples of policies to secure the right to development [6].

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT TO THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

Globalization could be seen as opine by [6] to mean:

> *A process of integration of national economics from the different regions of the world, through enhanced interdependence of synergy of a common market for goods and services, of demand and supplies, of investments and savings, of financial flows and capital holdings, of institution, and of information, technologies and knowledge, 69.*

With relation to a country, it is therefore essentially and expansion of the operation of market forces beyond national frontiers through international economic relations international trade, cross-border capital flows, technology transfer and migration of labour.

Globalization is associated with greater political interaction and even interdependence, particularly issues of defense and security, with other spheres of the universe. Most importantly, at the individual level, the process of globalization implies that people are more likely to be producing goods and services for nationals of other countries and, in return, to consume more goods and services from other countries. They are likely be more aware about happenings in other countries and to be more affected by developments in other parts of the world economically, socially, cultural and politically [7 and 2].

To be meaningful, globalization, in the sense of its contemporary utility, refers to an accelerated process of market integration. The present regime of globalization is characterized by (although not restricted) significant advances in technology, in particular those relating to information communication technology (ICT) and transportation; tremendous mobility of capital across national boundaries with a manifold increase in the total amount of financial flows; growth in the size and power of transnational corporations, by considerable liberalization of international economic relations [7 and 2].

What is remarkable is the fact that the much of this liberalization in international trade mechanism which have been seemingly successful in the drive to binding the various countries in a multilateral framework of agreements the adjustments in the exchange rate regimes from pegged to adjustable peg systems, and finally to flexible exchange regimes, have contributed to the process of economic integration.

While these developments have benefited from the significant reductions in the costs of transactions, they in turn have encouraged a steady erosion of the barriers to international trade, investment and finance in the developed and developing countries. This has resulted to a sharp increases in gross trade flows – exports and imports alike taken together – as a proportion of the GDP of the low income countries, as well as in the inflows of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in these countries, both as a proportion of their GDP [8, 9 and 10].

- From the foregoing literature reviewed, the under listed hypothesized formulations constituted the yardsticks upon which the analysis of the impact of globalization on the implementation and enjoyment of the right to development was rested for the purpose of this study:

- Have the countries improved their growth-performance and prospects due to increased integration into the global economy?

- Have the incidence of poverty and trends in distributional inequalities, interpersonal and integration improved in the desired direction?

- Has the paradigm of globalization bridged the technology divided between the industrial and the developing countries, and 3 (b) have the rules and institutions that have evolved so far for protecting intellectual property rights (IPRs) contributed to technology transfer to help in the development and the reduction of poverty in developing country?
- Has increased economic integration led to corresponding increased capital mobility and the instability of financial systems, in the process exposing economics of unforeseen economic and social dislocation and crisis?

- What have been the implications of globalization on the policy and decision – making process and mechanism at the national and international levels?

Growth – Performance and Prospects

There is no doubt that, the impact of increased economic integration on the economic performance and prospects of a country through not unequivocal, has, on balance, shown a positive relationship from the mid 1970s – to date. Also, it is a minims that quite a few developing countries in the post – World War II and post-colonial regimes adopted a strategy of import-substitution-based industrialization, with a fair degree of success [11, 12 and 13].

But it turned out that country that had pursued an export-promotion strategy as central to the economic policy regime out performed those in the former category [12]. It can be even be noticed that returns on import-substituting industrialization is on decline. Study [14], undertaken for various periods since the 1970s (including by the Organization for Economic Cooperation for Development (OECD), the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) and the World Bank support the case for greater integration into the global economy if countries are to improve and sustain their growth performance. A highly regarded study on the positive relationship between openness/integration with the world economy and growth by [15], has revealed that open economics grew at an annual rate of over 2.4% points higher than the closed ones-which is indeed a substantial difference. It must be cautioned however, that openness alone could not be considered as responsible for this higher growth performance. This is basically because these economics were following policies that, besides reducing trade barriers and exchange rate adjustments, focused on ensuring macroeconomic stability and exploiting location advantages.

Other studies, including that of [16], have corroborated the importance of complementary policies in harnessing the benefits of openness. The studies conclude that greater openness to higher economic growth, as expanded trade forced domestic producers to be more competitive and to assimilate and develop new technologies, all of which required complementary supportive policies.

Studies based on actual policies of openness such as the reduction of a country's average level of tariff and non-tariff barriers do not suggest any systematic positive relationship with its rate of economic growth [17]. For [12], no country has developed successfully by turning its back on international trade and long term capital flows. It is equally true that no country has developed simply by opening itself up to foreign trade and investment. The most successful cases on record are those where their countries have been able to use an appropriate domestic investment and institution – building strategy to harness those opportunities offered by world markets [2].

Poverty Incidence and Distributional Inequalities

It is notorious that poverty is a state of denial or even violation of human rights, indicators on poverty incidence, in terms of income poverty and inequality, or even, are broadly, in terms of attainments of the poor and the vulnerable groups of the population, social indicators of development could be a good medium to assess the impact of globalization on the implementation and the enjoyment of the right to development. Put differently, the well-being of the poor could be assessed in terms of their income on consumption levels and the disparities in these indicators across population groupings. It could be also assessed in terms of their capabilities, reflected for instance, in their access to basic needs like food, education, shelter, health and work opportunities. Decline in poverty, in general, has been most significant where the economic growth has been fastest and sustained over an adequate period of time (as has been the case in South East Asia earlier, and in China and India more recently, and it has been the slowest in countries where growth has been slow and erratic, as in parts of Africa. But the impact of globalization on the reduction in

income poverty incidence would be straight forward if globalization led to economic growth and if there was no sharp deterioration in income distribution [18].
The former translates to gain from higher growth not resulting into lower poverty incidence. According to [9], estimates of the incidence of poverty, at the global level, based on the poverty line of $1.00 per day, the number of poor declined from 1,183,000,000 in 1987 to 1,169,000,000 in 1999. The decline in terms of proportion was from 28.3% to 23.2%. With the exclusion of the performance of China (resource hungry china has quickly become the regions second largest trading partner after the United States – an important investor, though there is a dark side to China's role - providing financial and political support to despots like Zimbabwe's Robert Mugbage and Sudan's Omar Hassan al-Bashir) from the above estimates, there was a rise in the number of poor from 880 million to 948 million, though the proportion of poor declined from 28.5% to 25.25% [19].

Growth in the sub-Saharan African is expected to exceed 5% in 2007, which would be, its fifth year in a row of doing so. This is primary because of the surging price oil – a boom for Nigeria and Angola and rising demand for metals like copper and aluminium that benefit non – oil exporters. Africa has gained substantially from debt reduction. That has freed resources for public investment and underpinned a surge of Private Foreign Investment (PFI) [2].

But in the view of [20], who questions these global trends in poverty reduction, he argues that the liberal policies underpinning the process of globalization have not necessarily performed better in terms of both growth and poverty reduction. This has found corroboration in the editorial New York Times, cited in [21], which states that:

> *Africa is still dirt poor – with an average annual income per capita of merely $600 and 300 million people living in poverty. Every year a million children die of malaria and more than 2 million die before they are a month old.*

It can be observed that though inequality among nations average incomes appear to have been on the increase for a couple of centuries, there is evidence that this age-long rise income inequality across countries may be slowed [22 and 23]. The literature on growth convergence also supports this observation. The raw data on average national incomes shows divergences, but when income estimates are based on purchasing power party, there is evidence for either conditional convergence [24], or for twin peak convergence [25]. The twin peak argument would suggest that high income countries would converge towards another peak at a lower of average income.

However, there is a note of caution here, as [23], points out, that unless Africa starts growing in the near future the income inequalities will start rising again. The New York Times counsels in the same direction when it said that:

> *The region is also locked in the vulnerable role as a supplier of basic commodities. The means its growth will fatter if, say, China's economy cools and its demand for raw materials names. Over the long term, Africa must move its way up the chain of commodity exports and into the world wide networks of manufacturing that account for a growing share of global trade, 134.*

The editorial advised that immediate challenges require investment to deal with historic bottlenecks: dismal health, poor education and derelict infrastructure, notably in transportation and power generation. That investment should be directed towards bringing new technology to agriculture, essential step to combat entrenched poverty in rural areas. Therefore, Western aid will be crucial for making progress in all these areas.

With respect to the interpersonal income inequality, a study by [26], showed that the performance of most countries worsened in the accelerated globalization period since 1973 as compared to the earlier regime.

Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Rights

The major forces that drive and sustain the development process are the availability of resources. Access to appropriate technology indeed, has often been the more critical input in undertaking steps towards development. It constitutes not first a substitute for other inputs, but also provided the quantum jumps in attaining outcomes perceived, at some point in time, as being unattainable. This has been the medium through which developing countries have endeavoured to meet up with others that had a head-start, and it has been the tool that the developed world has taken advantage in achieving and sustaining their well-being and living standards. The issue of access to and transfer of technology is, however, an issue that requires settlement between the developed and developing, centre and periphery, and North-South dialogue. The bulk of the low-and middle-income developing countries are dependent on the individualized world for their technological requirements. The difference in technology is justified when one looks at the expenditure on research and development (R&D) that is undertaken the developing countries [27].

This connotes that the low-and middle-income developing countries that account for 21% of the World GDP spend less than 10% of global expenditure on research and development. The result is a low level of technological capability in the developing countries. A community used indicator of technological capability is the extent of patenting in the United States, and in terms of international applications through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In 2001, less than 1% of the US patents were granted to applicants from developing countries, and 60% of these were from seven of the most technologically advanced countries. In PCT, developing countries accounted for less than 2% of applications in 1999 – 2001 and over 95% of these were from five countries, namely China, India, South Africa, Brazil and Mexico [28].

Technological transfer, in the annals of globalization genealogy process has played a vital role in sustaining the global economy and in assisting countries to sustain their growth rates, either directly through foreign investments and outright purchase of technology or by way of diffusion and indirect means, depending on the policies adopted by the countries involved. This provided the scope for narrowing the technology gap between the industrialized world and those developing countries that were able to benefit from such transfers due to their indigenous capacity to adopt, adapt and develop the technology for their development needs. It must be noted however that much of this transfer in technology took place at a period when the international policy regime on technology transfer and intellectual property rights had yet to emerge, and states had the flexibility to adopt policies that assisted further their own interests.

Included in the instances of benefiting countries from the mentioned approach are in the East Asian economics that are now in the category of newly industrialized countries. The case of Korea is in point, when its economy was transformed, it emphasized the utility of imitation and reverse engineering as a vital ingredient in developing its indigenous technological and innovative capacity. This process was seemingly replicated in Taiwan, and also in India in respect of its pharmaceutical industry. The weakening, in India, of intellectual protection in its 1970 Act, (which provided among others, for only process protection for a period of seven years in food, drugs and chemicals. This allowed patented drugs to be reverse – engineered, provided a different process was used in manufacture) – is widely perceived as having catalyzed the subsequent growth in the sector, making India a major producer and exporter of low cost generic medicines.

The lesion that may have been learnt is that states have been able to adapt Intellectual Property Rights (IPRS) regimes to facilitate technological learning and promote their own industrial policy objectives. The ill story is unfortunately, with the advent of a code of conduct on transfer of technology, namely the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights [29], a large part of this flexibility has been removed. This translates that developing countries can no longer follow the part adopted by the Republic of Korea, or Taiwan and the other beneficiary countries.

It leads to the consequential issue of whether how the emergence of TRIPS has affected the accessibility of developing countries to technology, in the instance of globalization, as much of the evidence is either indirectly or based on proxy measures, for the reason that it is not possible to measure directly a country's capacity for innovation, nor is it possible to measure directly the strength of its patent protection. Based on the evidence in the report of the commission on Intellectual Property Rights [30], in terms of the redistributive impact, a study undertaken by the World Ban [21], estimated that most developed countries (the holders of the patent rights) would be major beneficiaries of TRIPS to the United States estimated at US $19 Billion.

Capital Mobility and Financial Instability

The cogent issue for determination arising from here is whether the ongoing process of greater economic integration have led to an increase in capital mobility across national frontiers and also whether the volatility of the flows have contributed to instability in the financial systems. They have been at across-road of the debate on globalization; the more so after couples of hitches that hit some of the emerging markets that were in many regards thought of as paradigm reformers. In each case with Mexico 1994 – 1995, East Asia and the Russian Federation 1997 – 1998, Brazil, Turkey and Argentina 2001-2002 and then Brazil in 2001, the proximate cause of the crisis was the reversal of short-term capital flows on a large scale. In the extreme cases like Indonesia and Turkey, 2000-2001, capital inflows, declined by 16.5% and nearly 14% of GDP, respectively [31 and 32].

The crisis, in most instances had a serious impact on the economy in terms of output contraction, with dislocative consequences on the labour market, an increase in the incidence of poverty and a deterioration of other social indicators of development. Those are results that invariably amount to a violation of the right to development. The question the foregoing has compelled is that:

> *Are such crisis the inevitable by-products of the present process of globalization or do they represent "market failures" that could potentially be addressed through appropriate measures by the national policy makers, as well as the national institutions, donor governments and private actors who collectively comprises the international community?*

The communication technology that underpins the present phase of globalization, at one level ,has enhanced the mobility of capital at this period, as opposed to earlier period globalization route the process of globalization has gone on for many gears, there are elements of the current process, particularly with regard to the quantum and the speed of capital flows, that one unique to the present phase of globalization [2], the international response to addressing the crisis in East Asia, particularly in Republic of Korea and earner in Latin America, whence the IMF, along with the United States federal authorities, worked closely with the principal creditor to work out a revival package, suggests that there is scope for avowing a considerable international response to such crisis that goes beyond the inevitable temporary measures that are usually adopted, at least to begin with in such instances. It must be noted that whatever the international response may be, there has to be a differentiated and contextually relevant approach to creditor coordination [33].

Globalization and the Implications for Policy–Making Design

On Speed of liberalization, there are a quite a number of general arguments for rapid reform. Foremost, it gives strong signals to economic agents, demonstrated government commitment and thereby increases the effect menses and edibility of reforms; second, it restricts the time and opportunities for resistance from affected lobby groups. There are, however, arguments for gradualism – government revenue may decline too rapidly if trade taxes are eliminated in advance of non- trade reforms; adjustment costs may justify gradualism on political economy grounds, especially if it slows down the pace of income redistribution; although rapid/ radical reform may be viewed as a means of signaling commitment, over ambitions reforms may also lack credibility if the government does not have a reputation, for good government or sustaining policies. Finally given limited foreign exchange reserves and the external creditworthiness of many developing countries, it is important that liberalizations are compatible with other policy changes. Abrupt liberalization may require abrupt exchange rate depreciation if this is not politically feasible, then credibility may require gradual trade liberalization [34].

In consequences, the weaker countries, with limited institutional capacity seen to be dominated by stronger countries, economically, financially, and ever politically. Much of the criticism of globalization results from the asymmetry, inequality and the inability of the developing countries to adjust to the changes quickly enough to reap the benefits of globalization.

Considering sustainability and credibility issues, the private sector is likely to be skeptical about sustainability and credibility where governments of development countries are pressured into trade reform. Commitments in uncertain and external circumstances nay change, or internal reaction of reform may undermine resolute. A lack of credibility both blunts the incentives to adjust, for example, deterring reallocation of factors to the export sector or deferring investment, and sects in motion forces that undermine sustainability. If consumers expect reforms to be reversed, they have an incentive to consume or speculatively accumulate morn of the temporarily cheaper imports. This increases the current account deficit and the probability of policy and consistency is obvious. It may also be inadvisable to remove capital controls until trade reforms are fully consolidated. Where lack of credibility is associated with fear of reversion to previous policies once the prate sector has reacted to reform government of both developing and developed counties need to design strategies to build reputation and demonstrate commitment [35].

Towards Implementing the Right to Development

It has been observed that the process of managing market – based global economic integration to deliver a desired process of development, and the fulfillment and realization of the right to development, is bound by a major inherent constraint.

This restraint occurs because such a process of globalization tends to favour those with better endowments and greater command over resources, and hence with favorable initial conditions, as against those that are at a disadvantage on these counts and are “late comers" in the process of development. This difficulty is not insurmountable since there are ways to overcome them and chart a new development path that not only reverses the inherent inequities but more importantly, yields outcomes consistent with the fulfillment and realization of the right to development. That can only be reached when a state recognizes that it has the primary responsibility to identify, devise and implement appropriate development policies and to follow the requisite sequencing of strategies so as to harness the opportunities provided by the global economy

On the other hand, the international community has a substantive role which is creating a supportive global environment for countries to realize those development policies, Moreso, not necessarily on humanitarian grounds, the international community is obliged to step in with such development assistance and technical cooperation as could help countries committed to the universal best practice to the realization of all human rights.

The caution though is that, clearly there is no uniform policy prescription that can be followed by all countries in prizing the objective of the development, This is more so when it reaches in implementing the right to development. This means that the strategy and the economic policy instruments must be devised and deployed in accordance with the development objectives of the policy adopted would, however, be strongly "path dependent" [36]. It would be dependent on the initial conditions and the course of development of the economy. The said "path dependency "would rule out any universally optimal public intervention. There would be ,in most cases, a set of polices to reach the desired outcomes from which the polices that affect different aspects of the desired performance will have to be coordinated and applied together as a package or as a programs of reform, so that they reinforce each other in the process of attaining the desired development outcomes.

National Policies for Implementing the Right to Development

The lesson to be learned from the analysis of the impact of the impact of globalization on the realization outcomes that are consistent with the right to development, is that, in every circumstance, the most successful cases were those when the counties were able to use contextually appropriate domestic investment and institution-building strategies to harness the opportunities of growing integration with the world markets [4].

The Importance of the Foregoing include:

- The liberal model as a development framework was discovered to be limited in terms of development goals that it directly addressed and instruments that it sought to encourage to meet those goals;
- Stable domestic microeconomic environment and fiscal prudence are seen to be necessary for sustaining economic growth at improved and tables rates;
- Economic growth has instrumental and constitute relevance when it is labour absorbing and it benefits from enhance integration of the economic with the global markets through productivity gains and assess to larger and deeper markets;
- As no country can remain entirely collated from the dissociative impact of shocks from the unanticipated consequences of domestic policies, it is necessary to have an adequate and appropriate approach to social security and safety net; and
- A well- conceived and- implemented income transfer policy could reduce poverty incidence, but reduction in persistent income inequalities need a strategy to improve human capabilities and institutional capacity to deliver critical social services.

International Policy Cooperation for Implementing the Right to Development

Temporarily, it can be claimed that international cooperation is as essential as the package of national policies in implementing a strategy for the realization of the right to development.
With prior and least development Countries, it is even more critical since there is a wide gap in the level of realization of human rights and the relevant international human rights norms and standards, and the fact that such countries do not have an adequate technical and resource capability for the realization of human rights.

While globalization could be pro-poor to some extent, many could argue that this misses the point. What is really important is how to make globalization more pro-poor than it already is, or how to turn it pro-poor if it is not so already. Therefore, there are two ways of thinking about this issue – (i) use policy to influences the globalization processes directly and (ii) use policies to create and improve institutions that are complementary to globalization, and which enhance the positive aspects and mitigate the negative ones for pro-poor growth; which include education, infrastructure, entrepreneurship and other more specific policies [37].

Unlike the national policies, the international framework has to be global in its search. It has to make provision for an environment that is transparent and non-discriminatory and that which promotes universal access and equity in the distribution of benefits from the development process to the countries disposal and their citizenry. The international cooperation for implementing the right to development could also take other contextually suitable forms. This could be the case in meeting specific exigencies in time of locally or internationally induced crisis, which could also be the case in unfolding a channel-to-long term development strategy like going into a "development compact"

Conclusion

From the foregoing, there seem to be an emerging synergy and consensus among nation states, development agencies and the international development, financial and trade institutions on the need to strengthen the global partnership for development taking into account the principles of accountability, transparency, non-discrimination, equity participation, rule of law, good governance at all levels and international cooperation.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made:

- To mainstream the right to development, its reach has to be global and integrated coherently in the operational activities, policies and programmes of all relevant development agencies and international financial trade institutions of governments at the national level;
- There is the need for structure action-oriented partnership, within the mandate of the working group, with the United Nations Agencies and multilateral financial institutions and relevant experts to implement the right to development.
- The contemporary regime of globalization requires an integrated approach to the implementation of national and international dimensions of the right to development;

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