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EDITORIAL

The Chief Editor on behalf of the Editorial Board, has great pleasure in presenting the maiden edition Vol 1 No 1 of the Journal of the Faculty of Humanities, Social and Management Sciences (JFHSMS) Edwin Clark University, Kiagbodo to the research community and the world at large. JFHSMS aims to create a platform between the researchers and authors who seek to publish their work and the people who wish to keep up with the latest findings in the areas of Humanities, Social and Management Sciences. The journal provides opportunities to the researchers, academics and professionals to publish their research papers around the world. The quick review process, quality Editorial Board and quality articles guarantees this Journal as unique.

The Chief Editor is very grateful to the members of the faculty research committee and Editorial Board for their prompt and kind response towards the establishment of this Journal. Their contributions, no doubt is highly commendable and their efforts both human and material cannot be over-emphasized.

We seek the blessings and support of all in the success journey of the Journal.

Prof. (Mrs) Juliana O. Okoh

The Editor-in-Chief

ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND ECONOMY GROWTH: UNDER GOODLUCK JONATHAN ADMINISTRATION, 2010-2015.

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ABSTRACT

Indeed, economic diplomacy has shown its usefulness and needfulness over time. The associations of most countries are not for mutual friendship or understanding but they most time come together because of what they aim to achieve from each other. However, the case of economic diplomacy as a weapon for foreign direct investment (FDI) and economic growth has continuously yield positive results in some countries of the world, most especially in the developing country like Nigeria. The paper examined the relationship between economic diplomacy, foreign direct investment and economic growth under Jonathan's administration. Historical design was adopted which made use of secondary data. It was gathered that economic diplomacy is a very important factor when it comes to achieving FDI. Both are the key factors in contributing to economic growth in a nation has shown during Jonathan's administration. He used economic diplomacy to attract foreign direct investment and which also significantly impacted on the nation's economy, including development and prosperity. Based on this, the paper recommends that, government should always look out to attract foreign investors has shown in Nigeria under Jonathan rule. Also, the issue of security and infrastructure should be addressed as this is one key area foreigners look before deciding to invest in a country.

Key words: Economic Diplomacy; Foreign Direct Investment; Economy Growth; Domestic Savings; Political; Security; Infrastructural

Introduction

As the world is politically organized, every nation needs each other to survive. No man is an island, you must relate with others to grow successfully in terms of the economy and other wise. Counting on one's self to succeed in this politically arranged world order would be a myth of thinking. In other words, one needs others to succeed; no country can deny its needs for cooperation considering the benefit it could get by relating with other countries.

Economic diplomacy is very important for a developing country like Nigeria. It helps to accumulate foreign capital and expands domestic savings. The importance of economic diplomacy cannot be deny as it is a way of inviting or attracting others to invest or gain access in the investment of your country and at the same time exploiting the benefits including capital and technological knowhow

from the foreign investors. It is believed that economic diplomacy is much needed to achieving economic growth and development. The role economic diplomacy play in international relations is as crucial as man can ever imagine. It has taken a leading role in most developing countries to giving their economy a better and lively look.

President Jonathan believing that economic diplomacy is the key factor for economic growth urges the country's diplomats abroad to focus more on promoting and attracting investment to Nigeria. To him, they will put more effort looking for opportunities, programmes among others that they will bring back home to help the economy grow stronger. Jonathan administration gave special attention to the improvement and strengthening of economic ties with the country's partners in the international

community as a foundation for stability and growth. On his attends to carry out his economic diplomacy, he targeted to restore/improve the country's economy through foreign direct investment. To him, attracting foreign direct investment could be the engine for the country's economic growth. Foreign direct investment which is the investment made outside the home country of the investing company in which control over the resources transferred remains with the investors (O'Brein and Williams 2014:168). A key feature of foreign direct investment is that production will be directed by (and presumably organized to benefit) a corporation from outside the territory in which the investment is made (Burnell and Bandall 2008:62-3).

President Jonathan's economic diplomacy was to ensure that the economy was strengthened and to improve the standards of living of the citizens. However, it was recorded that several foreign direct investment flowed into Nigeria during his administration and this was a huge success for his administration and Nigerians in general.

Conceptual Clarification

Economic diplomacy has grown wide that his relevance/needs has been feet over time. As earlier stated "no country can deny the need for cooperation, considering the benefit it could get. Diplomacy is important in our day to day activities. It helps to regulate our dealing with people. It is the peaceful way of negotiating your way to success.

Thus, the concept of economic diplomacy is not a new phenomenon, it can be dated far back in the past. It growth can be trace back to 1580 when there was vogue in the policy of technical assistance, the objective of the adaptation then was to promote export markets. However, it is worthy to note that as important as the concept "Economic Diplomacy", it still does not have a universal definition, as scholars seems to have defined the concepts the way its most suitable and understanding to them. It is within the controversial definition of the concept that made Asisi Asobie (1991, 35-36) to argue that the concept may be understood as the

management of international relations in such a manner as to place accent on the economic dimension of a country's external relations. That it is the conduct of foreign policy in such a manner as to give top-most priority to the economic objectives of a nation. Going further it stated that, it has to do with the various diplomatic strategies which a country employs in its bid to maximize the mobilization of external material and mineral resources for economic development.

Economic diplomacy according to Ashiru (2011) is a method of deploying our foreign relations instruments to propel our economic and industrial programmes. What this implies is that, economic diplomacy is a weapon as well as instrument to trap or gain assess in the economy of other countries through the influence of foreign relation to enhance her home economy. It is a method whereby arrangement/agreement is being made to two or more countries to share trade ideas or to associate in a certain trade which is being known as multilateral or bilateral trade/agreement. In the world as a whole, many nations are engage in this type of trade. Although it is paramount to act smart when dealing with other countries in this type of agreement, because all what they see in foreign trade is how to gain from other country's weaknesses. Thus, Asobie (2005:57) asserts that the external relations of a state are usually aimed at garnering economic resources that are located outside its geographical boundary to serve its domestic project.

Looking at Asobie (2005) view on economic diplomacy, one can argue that countries associated with each other not because of mutual friendship or likeness but because of the things they aim at achieving. That is why it is being said in international relations, that there is no permanent friend no permanent enemy. You will be my friend if there is something to benefit from your home and you will be my enemy if you stand against my way of benefiting from your home. Economic benefit can come from associating with other countries in the world, that nations usually relates with each other for the benefit they can receive/get from them. Nations usually influence their external relations in

order to gather economic strength that could be used to meet up with their domestic programmes. Akpotor and Nwolise (2014:133) opined that “economic diplomacy connotes the means by which government influence and controls certain productive arms of the government in concert with the private sector interest in the economics of other countries to her domestic benefit”. Relating with other nations is always carryout for a reason, it is actually done for a purpose which is “what they can gain or achieve from the other parties”. Economic diplomacy is how a nation want to use the advantage/influence of other nations' economic to better her own economic. It is a trade done with foreign nations. In trading with foreigners, what usually comes to mind, is, the objective or aim of the union is how she can use the advantage of the relation to enhance her national economy and serve the welfare of the people. International relations have always been what they aim to achieve from the system (national interest), so that is why national governments always make sure not to be at the losing side but at the gaining side. As President Jonathan rightly said in the work of Nwankwo (2013), that special attention will be given to the improvement and strengthening of economic ties with the country's partners in the international community as a foundation for stability and growth. The point here is that, influencing the economies of other countries can enhance economic stability and growth to your country. It may not be an easy task but it can be done by influencing other countries to invest in your country which is commonly known or called Foreign Direct Investment.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is largely believed to be an important weapon used most time to generate economic growth and promote development. The usefulness of FDI cannot be denied as most countries need it to boast their economies, including Nigeria, and the impact on the global economy is tremendous. Foreign direct investment which investment made outside the home country of the investing company in which control over the resources transferred remains with the investors (O'Brien and Williams 2004:168-9). The idea here is that, production will be directed outside the home country of the

investors but will still remain and controlled by the investing company. A key feature of foreign direct investment is that production will be directed by (and presumably organized to benefit) a corporation from outside the territory in which the investment is made (Burnell and Randall, 2008:62-3). It is a joint venture that involves two or more countries.

There are several factors that stimulate FDI, which is the location and environment which includes, political, economic, security among others. Foreign direct investors would prefer to invest in countries that are politically and economically stable well established infrastructure and developed financial system.

Antwi, et al., (2013) argued that foreign direct investment has taken a leading role in developing countries of Africa giving rise to a widespread belief among policy makers that foreign direct investment has enhanced growth and promotes development in developing and low income countries (LICs). The point argued by Antwi can be said to be truth. Due to the rising influence of foreign direct investment on economic growth, supporting the idea of Antwi may not be totally wrong. It is believed that the existence of foreign direct investment has brought more positive impact than negative impact. Although, everything that has positive side (merit) must surely have negative effect (demerit) as long as the world is “naturally rational”, putting one's interest above others. Lipsey (1999) has said that “beyond the initial macroeconomic stimulus from actual investment FDI influences economic growth through three channels the linkage between FDI and foreign trade flows, the spillover and other externalities in relation to the country's business sector, and the direct impact and structural factors in the host economy.

Evolution of Economic Diplomacy in Relation to Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria

On 25, October 1963 as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established, the Nigeria's Prime Minister Balewa noted that “African Unity could be achieved by taking practical steps in economic, educational, scientific and cultural

cooperation” (cited in Clark, 2016). This was a practical approach on economic integration and cooperation in order to strengthen growth and development among the various countries in Africa. Prime Minister Balewa objective was to use economic diplomacy to promote Nigeria's economic interests within Africa and elsewhere in the global society (Clark 2016:67; Ajaebili, 2011).

In 1981, President Shehu Shagari called the first economic summit in Africa, which was held in Lagos. The Economic Summit was attended by several African Heads of State and Government, where it deliberated on the declining economic situation in Africa. Infact, the outcome of the Summit was the document on the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA). The emphasis was to boost Africa's economic diplomacy in the world economic system.

Again, the Murtala Mohammed/Obasanjo regime in 1977 deployed offensive and aggressive economic diplomacy against the British conservative government under Mrs. Margaret Thatcher over her position on the issue of transition in Rhodesia from Mr. Ian Smith minority regime to majority rule. As such, the Nigerian government nationalized both BP and Barclay Bank. Thus, the Nigerian government uses both economic diplomacy and petroleum dollar diplomacy to effect the transition in Rhodesia to democratic legality (Clark 1991).

The chronic economic situation of the 1980s in Nigeria, led to a new Posture and fresh impetus on how to deploy economic diplomacy to tackle the problem. Under the military leadership of General Ibrahim Babangida the emphasizes was placed on how to use the implementation and articulation of Nigeria's foreign relations to promote pragmatic economic diplomacy in the comity of nations. Hence, the then federal Minister of External Affairs, Major General Ike S. Nwachukwu gave fresh impetus, shape and style to the promotion of the nation's economic diplomacy. He mandated all Nigeria's Embassies and High Commission to endeavor to use their good offices to attract business ventures, including FDI to Nigeria. The focus should cut across all ideological bridges (barriers) such as capitalism and socialism,

where the economic benefit of the country will be fully maximized (Okogwu and Akpuru, 2004; Clark 2007).

In economic diplomacy nations both developed and developing have used and still using unconventional diplomatic means to gather and steal information on vital economic and technological materials from each other. For instance, in the espionage world the CIA, KGB (now SSS) M6, MOSSAD, among others, are waging Covert War to collect secret data on military, political, technology and industries in order to strengthen, protect and undermine their national security interests respectively. Nigeria's SSS also is involved in this diplomatic espionage game in the international system. For example, in 1983, Umaru Dikko was kidnapped by the Nigerian secret service in London, during General Buhari regime. It led to a diplomatic row between London and Lagos (Clark 2008; Clark 991). Today, the United States of America and China are in a diplomatic row over 5G technology, which President Trump noted that 5G a new GSM technology, among others, is designed to steal American technologies in the competitive economic and technological diplomacy in the international system (Clark, 2020).

Review of Economic Diplomacy in relation to Foreign Direct Investment and Economy Growth

Improving the economic sector of a nation should be a great concern to governments and diplomatic missions. Every government seeks to promote its country's economic interests to be strong and fit to stand among others.

Economic diplomacy is determined by the nation's relations with other nations of the world. it refers to the means whereby government influences and take charge of certain production in the economic sector or company of other countries in her domestic benefit. Economic diplomacy is actually being carried out through FDI which is determined by several factors such as political, economic, cultural, and social among others. According to the World Bank (2002), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is seen as the investment

made so as to acquire a lasting management interest in an enterprise operating in another country other than that of the investor's country. Foreign direct investment provides developing nations including Nigeria with much needed capital investments with a view to achieving economic growth and development (Saqib, et al., 2013; Wai-mun et al., 2008; Osinubi and Amaghionyeodiwe, 2010). Foreign direct investments create/enhance job opportunity and contribute to economic growth and development. Lipsey (1999) observes that FDI within a long time in this countries brings out many externalities which include transfers of general knowledge, specific technologies in production, work force and introduction of modern management techniques. FDI also creates traditional primary exports to expand the volume of trade and to upgrade production through product process innovation. In as much as its usefulness, it still has its negative side. Morrissey (2008) claimed that FDI had significant negative effect on domestic investment, suggesting that it crowds out domestic investment. Hence, FDI appears to have been immiserizing. Although, its significant impact is on the high side, FDI has grown to be the number one source of external resource flows to developing countries (DC). Scholars like Blomstrom, 2007; Umar 2010; Feldstein 2009; Tang, 2008; Shiro 2008, emphases on the advantages of FDI to developing countries' development. For instance, Feldstein (2009) said that FDI leads to new technology research and innovations in products and techniques of production which are in short supply LDCs. He added that FDI leads to mass production in LDCs, which reduces average cost or cost per output. Umar (2010) claimed that FDI does not only provide finance but also managerial, administrative and technical personnel, which enhance the efficiency of these multinationals. Shiro (2008) also said that FDI makes local technology cheap and easy to use. This may, in turn, encourage local enterprises to invest more, itself in ancillary industries or in collaboration with foreign enterprises. Tang (2008) said, foreign enterprises encourage local enterprises by fostering them with

materials. FDI has been argued to have positive impact of commercial banks performance, though the level of the impact varies among nation. The role of FDI has been widely recognized as a growth enhancing factor in developing countries (Khan and Ahmad, 2008).

Foreign Direct Investment helps in bridging the capital shortage gap and complement domestic investment, especially when it flows to a high risk area of new firms where domestic resources are limited (Noorzoy, 2009). Thus, in a country where the domestic savings is low, foreign direct investment maybe very important for such a country to help in developing their capital. The importance of FDI was well established in Jonathan's administration as evidence showed its use on FDI to touch the domestic savings/priorities. His stronghold on using the influence of international environment in relation to economic diplomacy to better the domestic priorities was never really in doubt. During Jonathan administration, Nigeria recorded the highest flow of foreign direct investment which equally reflected on her economy as her economy also stand out to be the largest in Africa (Anaele, 2018).

Nigeria was among the top 3 countries for foreign direct investment (FDI) and also number one economy in Africa (Vanguard, Thursday, June 26, 2014:9). Nigeria remains one of the top three destinations for foreign direct investment in Africa, despite the challenges, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, (UNCTAD, 2014), has said. According to the UNCTAD report released June 25, 2014, FDI inflows into Africa rose by four percent to \$57 billion, with Nigeria's inflow standing at N5.6 billion in 2013. The report said only seven countries in Africa went above the \$3 billion FDI inflow point, these are Nigeria, South Africa, Mozambique, Egypt, Morocco, Ghana and Sudan.

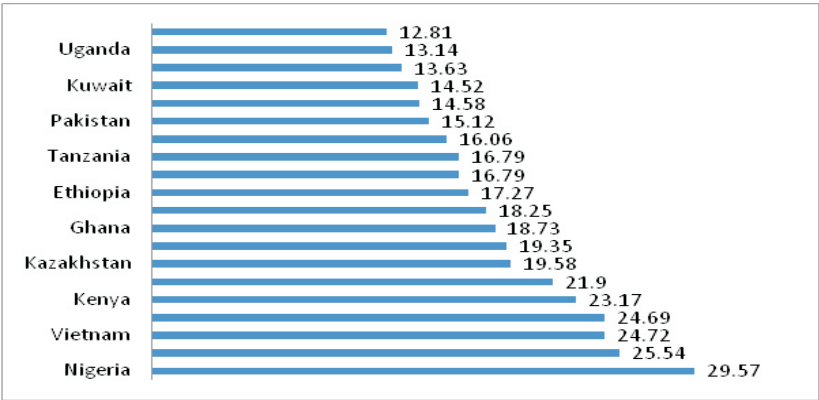
After being recognized as the country with the largest economy in Africa, Nigeria was ranked as the top economy that American and European multinational companies are most interested in. This ranking was derived from "The Frontier Markets Sentiment Index",

created exclusively for the Wall Street Journal by Washington DC-based advisory firm Frontier Strategy Group. The index tracks the level of interests shown by major European and American Multinational Companies in countries across the Frontier Markets world.

The report was based on information collected from FSG's over 200 multinational clients, which include companies like General Electric, Coca-Cola, and Novartis. Below is a chart that shows the rankings:

Frontier Market Sentiment Index: Top 20

Corporate Sentiment Rate, June 2014 (%)



Source: WSJ.Com, (cited in Vanguard, June 26, 2014:22).

This shows that Nigeria ranked the highest as indicated in the chart. If we should look at previous ranking of Top Recipients of Foreign Direct Investment in the Developing World from 2000-2004, we will find out that Nigeria was nowhere to be found in the ranking. In 2011 to 2015 precisely, when counted top recipients of Foreign Direct Investment, Nigeria comes among the Top 4. Evidence of the ranking as at 2000 and 2004:

Table 1: Top Ten Recipients of Foreign Direct Investment in the Developing World, 2000 and 2004.

Country	2000		Country	2004	
	US\$ billion % of developing World total			US\$ billion % of developing world total	
Hong Kong, China	64.5	27	China	60.6	26
China	40.8	17	Hong Kong, China	34	15
Brazil	33.5	14	Brazil	18.2	8
Mexico	13.2	6	Mexico	16.6	7
Argentina	11.2	5	Singapore	16.1	7
South Korea	10.2	4	South Korea	7.7	3
Bermuda	6.6	3	Chile	7.6	3
Singapore	6.4	3	India	5.3	2
Malaysia	5.5	2	Malaysia	4.6	2
Taiwan	4.9	2	Argentina	4.3	2

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) 2001: Table B1, 291-5, and (2005b): Table B1, 303-7. Cited in Burnell and Randall (2008:64)

It was gather that under Jonathan's administration, Nigeria became Africa's number one destination of foreign direct investment. In the first Six (6) months of 2014 FDI stood at US\$ 9.70 billion or N1.51 trillion. Over 27 billion foreign direct investment (FDI) flowed into Nigeria under five years of Jonathan's rule. The economy became the largest in Africa with a GDP value at USD 510bn and it grew at an average of 7% overtaking South Africa and Egypt in the process. Major works were carried out in critical sectors like Educational sector, Agriculture sector, Electricity, Transportation which include aviation and road construction and railway constructions, telecommunication, hospital, water and job creation among others. For instance, the Jonathan administration increased generation from the 2800 MWs it met on ground to the present 4500 MWs Nigeria generates today a 35% improvement (Omokri Reno, Vanguard, May 13, 2013:48). Looking at the road sector, some major road projects that were rehabilitated and completed include among others:

- i) Rehabilitation of Mokwa-Bida Road in Niger State
- ii) Rehabilitation of Von-Manchok Highway in Planteau State
- iii) Rehabilitation of Vandekiya Obudu Cattle Ranch, section 1
- iv) Dualisation of Abuja-Abaji Lokoja Highway in FCT and Kogi State
- v) Reconstruction of Gombe Bypass Highway in Gombe State
- vi) Rehabilitation of Uba-mbalala Highway in Borno state
- vii) Rehabilitation of Katsina-Daura Highway in state (one of the 3no Dangerous single-lane Bridges in Nigeria).

- viii) Rehabilitation of Mianch-Anka-Dakai Takwas Highway Zamfara State
- ix) Rehabilitation of Zaria-Gusau-Sokoto-Birnin Kebbi Highway
- x) Construction of 2 No Bridges along Auchi Polytechnic-Ekperi-Agenebode Road in Edo State
- xi) Completion of the dualization of Access road to Onne port in Rivers State
- xii) Rehabilitation of Sokoto-Tambuwal-Jega road in Sokoto state
- xiii) Dualised Onitsha-Owerri highway in Anambra/Imo states
- xiv) Rehabilitation and Expansion of Onitsha head bridge into 10 lanes in Anambra state
- xv) Rehabilitation of Enugu- Abakaliki Highway in Enugu/Ebonyi states
- xvi) Njaba bridge on Owerri-Orlu highway in Imo state
- xvii) Rehabilitation of Onitsha-Enugu expressway
- xviii) Rehabilitation of Apapa-Oshodi expressway (section 1) in Lagos state
- xix) Dualization of Ibadan-Ilorin expressway (section 1) in Oyo/Kwara States
- xx) Rehabilitation of Akure-Ilesha Highway in Ondo/Osun States
- xxi) Reconstruction and Expansion Lagos-Ibadan Highway (section 1&2)
- xxii) Rehabilitation of Benin-Ore-Shagamu (section 1:Benin-ofosu) in Edo state
- xxiii) Rehabilitation of Abakaliki-Mbok Highway (Ogoja junction) in Ebonyi/Cross River States
- xxiv) The commission of Utor Bridge in Delta State

Source: Vanguard, Tuesday, March10, 2015:33

The construction of roads has reduced travel times for instance:			
		Before	Now
Abuja-Abaji Lokoja Expressway_	4hours	2hours	
Onitsha-Owerri Expressway_ _	3hours	1hour	
Benin-Ore-Shagamu-Lagos Expressway_	9hours	4hours	
Gombe-Numan-Yola Expressway_ _	_6hours	3hours	
Enugu-Abakaliki-Ogoja-Mfum Highway_	_8hours	3hours	
Lagos-Ibadan-Ilorin Highway_ _	_6hour	3.5hours	
Otukpa-Ayangba-Ajaokuta-Lokoja Highway_	4hours	1.5hours	
Jebba-Lafiaji-Mokwa Highway__	_2hours	45min	

Source: Vanguard, Tuesday, March 10, 2015:33

This has shown that with the excellent roads, there will be a free and smooth movement of both human and goods. On the Airports sector, he remodernized and beautified the airports across the country. Nigeria airport now wear a new look. A lot of successes were recorded on this area. For the first time in Nigeria history, five brand new international airport terminals were built. One located in Abuja, Lagos, Kano, Port Harcourt and Enugu.(Vanguard, August 29, 2014:43).The Akanu Ibiam Airport in Enugu was upgraded into an international airport which has equally directly connecting the South-East region of the country to the outside world for the first time since post-independence. In addition to that, Nigeria aircraft can now fly directly to the United States of America instead of going through many stopovers in Amsterdam and some other European cities along in the route. On the area of the railway, for the first time in over 25years, we have trains moving people and goods in and around places. Omokri, (Vanguard, May 13, 2013:48) rightly said, before the Jonathan administration, if you wanted to travel form Lagos to Kano you had two choices, you either

go by road or by air. But today, under President Jonathan's direction, Nigeria's railways have been revived and a traveler planning the same journey has a third alternative either to go by rail as well.

President Jonathan on working on the transportation sectors showed a clear understanding of the positive correlation between good road network and economic growth. Saliu (2010:173), a foreign policy with a poor infrastructural base cannot but project a negative image for a country. It is therefore, incumbent on nations of the world to attach great importance to infrastructure in view of its importance as a critical enabler that propels foreign policy to a higher level of delivery. The construction of roads has also contributed to smooth movement of foreign direct investment.

i) Agricultural Sector
Before 2010, agriculture in Nigeria was largely treated as a social service to be dispensed by government mostly through a corrupt fertilizer subsidy regime that only helped to enrich the middle men at the expense of farmers.

The government seeking to change the approach which had failed the country woefully, appointed a technocrat Dr. Akinwumi Adesina as the Agriculture Minister. The Minister has instituted new policies which revolutionized the sector. The ministry redesigned the supply mechanisms of agriculture inputs like fertilizers and seeds through an e-wallet system that ensures about 70 percent of farmers have access to subsidized inputs, against 11 percent under the old system. There was also a new value chain approach to food production, starting with Rice and Cassava. Rice production by dry season paddy in 2013 increased by 1.22 million MT, adding to the 1.74 million MT wet season paddy (Vanguard, December 5, 2014:13).

There was also an expanded production of high quality cassava to substitute imported wheat flour (up to 20 percent substitution) in the bakery industry, helping to attract a lot to private investment in high-value cassava processing from Cargill (for starch) and Unilever (for Sorbitol). (Source: Vanguard, 2014:13)

The government's effort at reforming agriculture comes after many Nigerian farmers abandoned their fields and moved to cities in search of alternative work after commodity prices collapsed in the mid 1980s and the country's booming oil industry siphoned investment away from the sector. Today, agriculture is the largest contributor to the non-oil sector and the key component of this is cocoa.

The 2013 rebased GDP showed the Agriculture sector contributing 21.97 percent of N17.625 trillion (\$112.26 billion) of the total N80.22 trillion (85.10 billion) in economic output. This compares with N14.71 trillion (\$93.7 billion) in the old non-rebased estimates for 2013 (Vanguard, December, 2014:13).

The agriculture sector recorded successes with about a good number of farmers in their data base, the policy enforced by the federal government led to the establishment of about 19 new rice mills by private investors in Nigeria. Nigeria became one of the largest exporters of dried cassava chips exporting about 30 million metric tonnes.

The efforts by the government to boost food supply has seen the country's food import bill drop by more than half to \$5 billion from \$11 billion two years ago. Nigeria import bill was reduced from N1.1 trillion in 2011 to N648 billion in 2012 which simply means Nigeria was on the path to food self-sufficiency or food self-dependency (Vanguard, December, 2014:13).

ii) **Educational Sector:**

The Jonathan's administration has also improved the educational sector through the provision of grant to different institutions. He accelerated the development of education at all levels. He has not only repositioned the public school system but had also provided the enabling environment for greater participation of private individuals and agencies in the delivery of education services under government regulation. He refurbished and equipped 51 federal and state polytechnics with modern laboratories to encourage participation in technical and vocational education and training. Over 352 science and technical laboratories in the 104 federal unity colleges had been refurbished, in addition to providing 62 ICT centers and 40 sets of mathematical kits (Vanguard, Thursday, February 5, 2015). He as well made provision for a three-pronged programme of the Almajiri education system, the girl child education and back-to-school initiative which have drastically reduced the out of school children profile in the country, particularly in the North. He also established 14 new universities, 9 in the Northern states of Kogi, Taraba, Jigawa, Gombe, Nasarawa, Katsina, Yobe, Kebbi and Zamfara state, three in the Southern states of Ebonyi, Bayelsa and Ekiti, including two specialized police and maritime universities. With such development, all state in the federation has at least a federal university. Having seen the progress on the economic sector in general (both infrastructural, agriculture and educational sector), one can justifiable say that Nigeria has consistently benefited or favoured from the FDI inflow in Nigeria. This showed that there is a significant direct link between Foreign Direct Investment and economic growth. That Nigeria under

Jonathan administration runs the fastest growing economy in the whole of Africa. So for that, Jonathan deserves a credit mark for touching all aspects of the country.

The Nexus between Economic Diplomacy, Foreign Direct Investment and Economy Growth

As early stated, economic diplomacy is the method deployed by national governments in which production will be directed to another country but the control/management of the company still remains with them. It is the method of influencing other country's economy for the betterment/benefit of their economies and domestic system at large. There is offensive Economic Diplomacy and Defensive economic Diplomacy. By offensive Economic Diplomacy, a country in pursuit of its international relations, with its buoyant economy is not only ready to change the course of events and situations, but also has the capability to strike first at any instance its national economic interest is at stake (Igweonwo, 1985:109, Akpotor & Nwolise, 2014). This may entail the extension or denial of financial benefits, petroleum productions, food supplies, the granting, denial or withdrawal of trade concessions, the establishment or disinvestment of foreign investment, etc. Here economic diplomacy is tied up with international political interest, e.g. Nigeria nationalized British Petroleum assets in Shell Development Company on August 2, 1979 over Zimbabwean Independence (Akpotor & Nwolise, 2014). In defensive Economic Diplomacy, a country that is exploited and objectified, reacts violently to its opponent and tries to fence her out rather than succumb to servitude. In this instance, it is as if you want to be a master of yourself and the means of your production without dictation from outside. This indeed was the struggle in countries like Japan, China, Cuba, Nicaragua and others put up to sustain their sovereignty, and they have made it (Akpotor & Nwolise, 2014).

Economic diplomacy can either be multilateral (which involves more countries) or bilateral (which involves few countries) it

involves a pattern of economic relationship among economic partners. Economic diplomacy is being conducted more on bilateral rather than multilateral. If economic diplomacy is being properly managed it can result to a high flow of foreign direct investment which can also bring a positive result to the economy. This paper identifies the relationship between economic diplomacy, FDI and economic growth. The relationship between Economic Diplomacy, Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth is like the relationship with the government and its citizen. One cannot do without the other. Economic diplomacy is the backbone of FDI as a good inflow of foreign direct investment will result to growth in a country's economy. As early said, it was based on the good diplomatic relation Nigeria had with the comity of nations that made her emerged as the number one country in African that Foreign Direct Investors were willing to invest in. She used her economic diplomacy to attract so many investments into Nigeria. At that time, Nigeria recorded the highest flow of FDI with over 27 billion FDI flowed into the country.

The success of the FDI flow in the country was reflected in her economy as her economy also stand out with a GDP value at USD 510bn and it overtaking both South Africa and Egypt in the process. Major works were also done in critical sectors in the country. With this, one can say that a good economic diplomacy can influence a high flow of foreign direct investment which can result to a buoyant economy.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

The usage of economic diplomacy has grown tremendously over the years due to its usefulness. Its positive impact as a major source of capital flows to achieve economic growth and development has been seen continuously. Its effectiveness has been spread worldwide that one cannot deny its needfulness. In Nigeria, during the Jonathan's administration, he used economic diplomacy to influence FDI which also impacted on the economy significantly. Evidence showed that

during the Jonathan's administration, FDI in Nigeria recorded 27 billion which became the highest in Africa and her economy also became the largest in Africa with a GDP value at 510bn which grew at an average of 7%. Being successful in the economic sector, he was able to do some major work in some critical sectors like agriculture, educational, electricity, hospital, transportation which include aviation, road construction and railway constructions, telecommunication, water, job creation and many others. With this, one can rightly say that foreign direct investment is as a result of economic diplomacy as it seen that good economic diplomacy has a stronghold on FDI and economic growth.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations were put forward.

- Economic diplomacy should be used as an instrument to attract more FDI. Its usefulness should not be over looked. Indeed, Nigeria under Jonathan has proven this point on his administration as he used economic diplomacy as a key to attract FDI which also hit the economic sector positively.
- Governments should ensure to provide the necessary environment to encourage the flow of FDI. Nigeria government should try to provide security to encourage FDI because the fear of insecurity can hinder the flow of FDI.
- Efforts should be made to involve in Joint Ventures that can be beneficial to the economy. The Nigeria government should adopt a more flexible policy and business environment, which can be a weapon in attracting more FDI.
- A conducive environment should be provided at all times to encourage foreign investors

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