



ENDING AFRICA DEPENDENCY ON DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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Abstract :-

Throughout mankind, commerce has been the predominant factor influencing the rise and fall of nations, more than ever before a nation's economic health is dependent upon its ability to trade world wide. Likewise, every commercial and industrial enterprise's financial health is determined by its goods supply chain. Its financial performance are dependent upon an uninterrupted, continuous flow of funds and goods. Its modes and its associated capacity building knowledge, skills and information available for its activities. Africa nations including Nigeria and South Africa are facing mounting risks as they seek to extend two decades of rapid economic growth. The performance of any economy is influenced by the quality of its transportation system. This research project investigated four issues as tools for ending Africa dependency on developed country. The research question that the research tries to address are:- to what extent are the policies, determinations, products / services development and export / transportation trade for economic growth could aid ending Africa dependency on developed nations. The paper gives an insight into national and continental rules and regulations, policies, wiliness and determinations of government and the people to adapt a developing, sustainable products, services, skills, professional export / transportation management allied services, in

a total quality management (TQM) application in all issues that will aid ending African dependency on developed nations.

The findings do confirm that Africa's political instability, corruption, poor security, lack of infrastructure and a scarcity of skilled labor as the biggest deterrents to Africa economic independent growth. Although tremendous progress has been made over the past 15 years. Africa and its Leader are poised at an inflection point, detracting from that are:- an Ebola virus outbreak in west Africa, Islamist militant insurgencies in Nigeria and Kenya. Political upheavals in countries such as the central Africa republic and South-Sudan. It concludes that the continent should realized it full potentials and cultural dynamics of managerial Leadership in Africa's ability to adopt the traditional and modern practices that can improve the effectiveness of Leadership policy and management, export, transportation in economic growth in Nigeria and Africa.

Keynote :- Policies, Determinations, Products development and Export trade for economic growth.

INTRODUCTION

With Africa's largest economic potentials entrenched in its environment in all the countries, with all shake holders collaborating in a plan of action for people, prosperity to resolved to free the Africa human race from the tyranny of poverty, wants and to secure universal peace in larger freedom in all forms and dimensions of political policies on indispensable requirement for sustainable development to end Africa dependency on developed countries. Ending Africa dependency on developed nations required a lot of policies that will transform the continent into a freedom in economic , management, trade, massive production of all items and products with a bold determination to fake a transformative steps that are needed to shift Africa into a self-sustainable dependency and resilient path .

For a sustainable development goals that are required to build on a self-independent developed continent like Africa must be to realized the human rights of all and to

achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all men and women, which would integrated an indivisible, the dimensions are sustainably, Policy, determination for self-independent development and economic issues, social and environmental management, with ability to distribute, and re-distribute, goods, services, mobility to all areas for easy communication, economic activities, development and value added services and production of needed materials for growth, expansion, exchange, inter-trade and export practices and shipment to other points for health, education, regulations and social services etc.

The issue of its worst economic crisis in the last three decades as a result of low oil price, which caused a shortage of foreign exchange and reduced government earnings in the import / dependent African economy. Apart from its status as a major global oil exporter, most of Africa's value proposition to foreign investors about domestic and regional growth. Most of its short term economic drive will come from tooling up the continent's outdated or even non-existent infrastructure such as its faulty power grid as well as the urgent need for roads, bridges and other major transport modes projects that will enable a higher level of functionality.

One of Africa's most precious resources is its human capital. (Badejo Bamidele, 2014). Africa is a home to millions of entrepreneurs. The people of Africa, regardless of the below- standard state of its infrastructure, know-how to thrive in enterprise, this means that there are enormous opportunities set to work for investors. The economic importance of transportation development is related at improving the welfare of a society through appropriate social, political and economic conditions. The expected outcomes are quantitative and qualitative improvements in human capital (e.g. income, education, mobility and interrelations) as well as physical capital such as infrastructures (utilities,

transport, telecommunications and vehicles etc.). Irrespective of the relation importance of physical versus human capital, development and independent cannot occur without both as transport infrastructure , transport modes, Multimodal transport system and cannot remain effective without proper operations and maintenance which is human capital development for independent sustainable development. While economic independent activities cannot take place without mobility and its infrastructure base. (Owoputi, 2015).

The Africa independent as a continent would be predominantly influenced through it commerce and economic activities which strongly depend on the relationship between the quantity and quality of transport infrastructure and level of economic mobility, product and services exchange development within the Africa nations. This is even more so in a global economy where commerce and economic opportunities are increasingly related to the mobility of people, goods and information, (Adeniji 2000).. When transport systems are deficient in terms of capacity or reliability, they can have an economic cost such as reduced or missed opportunities and lower quality of life, (Fedral Government of Nigeria (2011). at the aggregate level, efficient transportation reduce cost in many economic sectors. Mobility is one of the most fundamental and important characteristics of economic activities and independent as it satisfies the basic need of moving from one location to another.(Okoko 2014)

At the microeconomic level, transportation is linked to producer, consumer, products – cost, governance, the importance of specific transport activities and infrastructure can thus be assessed for each sector of national economy.

THEORETICAL UNDERPIN

The theoretical underpin is the HECKSCHER Ohlin theory of international trade which is an improvement of David Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage because trade occurs as result of transportation cost which is also due to inter- country distant difference in relative factor endowment and link the modes of global freight to trade and to the economic structure of trading nations.

LOOKING BEYOND THE NATIONAL POLICIES

The determination goals and economic targets would stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity while the people of Africa are to determine to protect the continent from degradation including through sustainable consumption and production for both local and foreign trade, export – market with sustainable educational transport development management in all modes of mobility, in its natural resources and taking urgent action on comprehensive transportation, distribution, storage and terminals in road, rail, air and water transport to ensure security for economic growth that can support the needs of the present and future generations of the continent.

THE DETERMINATION

The total determination to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, determination to end hunger, and achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, determination to ensure healthy lives and promote well - being for all at all ages. Determination to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life - long transport learning opportunities for all in all modes, equal transport infrastructure development in all areas of the continent to be able to transport farm products to other

areas. Determination to foster peaceful, just, transport safety which are free from fear and violence without which there can be no sustainable independent development. There must be interlink ages and integrated nature of transport independence for the sustainable continent development goals within Africa countries to ensure purpose of ending dependency on developed countries. In realizing the ambitions of independency across Africa countries to full extent, the lives of all will be transformed for better. The determination should state that :- Africa nations have decided to be independent and self-sustained goals on behalf of the people, have adopted an historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people -cent red set of Universal and transformative goals and economic targets.:-

- (i) That the Africa nation's commit themselves to working tirelessly for full implementation of this Agenda,
- (ii) That Africa nation's embark on this great collective journey and pledge that no nation within Africa will be left behind.
- (iii) That this policy is accepted by all countries in Africa taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, it is also to respect national policies and priorities. It should be a Universal goals and targets which involve their Africa countries.

METHODOLOGY

The objective of this study is to examine the ways in ending Africa's dependency on developed countries. This is an impact study, the method adopted is a multiple regression analysis, economic technique and data from the CBN statistical Bulletin. In view of the issues like Policies, determination, a time series was adopted, Secondary data with clearly study adopted Augmented Dicky Fuller [ADF] test for our determination in order to attain independency for the continent . group seminars and interview were also adopted. The study conduct a test to trace the impact of transport on economic sustainable independent in all area of life. The test trace the potential of multimodal transportation of mankind, commerce and its influence on the rise and fall of nations economic health which is dependent upon in ability to trade worldwide through its goods supply chain performance and services upon an uninterrupted continuous flow of funds and goods, information available for its activities. Descriptive statistics, figures to show the impact of transportation, distribution, infrastructure, corruption and good leadership with cultural dynamics of managerial ability, export and product development for international markets /foreign trades.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND RECONMENDATIONS.

Transportation and economic opportunities:- Transportation developments that have taken place since the beginning of the industrial revolution have been linked to growing of the industrial revolution have been linked to growing transport economic opportunities. At each stage of human societal development, a particular transport

technology has been developed or adapted with an array of impact. Transport technology development create new economic, market and social opportunities.

The Seaports :- Linked with the stages of European expansion; The rivers and canals as the first stage of the industrial revolution development in Western Europe and North America, mainly to transport heavy goods.

The rail transport known as the second stage of industrial revolution development which enable more flexible and high capacity inland transportation system

Roads which saw the rapid development of comprehensive road transportation systems, such as national high ways, automobile manufacturing as a major economic sectors. Road Infrastructure, Road Expansion, Road Furniture.

Airways and information technology impact on development of global air and telecommunication networks in conjunction with economic globalization. Although maritime transportation is the physical lynchpin of globalization, air transportation and I T support the accelerated mobility of passengers, specialized cargoes and their associated information flows. Transport played a catalytic role in these migrations, transforming the economic independent of any nation or continent and its social geography environment. Transportation has been a tool of territorial control and exploitation, particularly for freedom and independency, where resource based transport systems supported the extraction of commodities for development for usage, export market, industrialization, employment consumption, freight forwarding net works, for integration to the global economy as the case of china. There is a direct relation between foreign exchange, trade, revenue generation, economic independent,

and transportation efficient as a tool to opportunities for self-independent and ending dependent on developed countries.

PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS

The new policies is guided by the purpose and principles of the charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. e.g Universal Declaration of Human Right and that instruments such as Declaration of the Right to development.

- * Reaffirm to summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and independency.

- * Sustainable development that eradicate poverty in all it forms and dimensions combatting inequality within and among countries and a sustainable economic growth and fostering social mobility that are interdependent.

- * Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable transportation development, land locked development countries, small island linkage with other inter lands through mode of transportation coastal area development deserve special attention in mobility and communication, exchange and interrelationship which is only by transport build on strong economic foundation for all countries

Since there is no alternative to transport, No development can take place without a positive multi-dimensional reality of sustainable transport development in all its ramifications.

Ending Africa's Dependency on Developed Countries Goals:-

1. End poverty in all its forms through easy access to low cost of transportation from everywhere to every other destination through different modes.
2. Provide good modes and vehicle for easy mobility
3. Provide rules and regulation transport and transportation with all allied activities
4. Provide a well maintained road rail pipe, water and air transportation to ensure access to affordable reliable, sustainable and modern multimodal transportation system.
5. Make cities and human settlement accessible, safe, mobile
6. Make goods and services (information, communication e.t.c. Available through transportation.
7. Protect motor industries and manufacturing of vehicles, and ensure its affordable, reliable, sustainable with modern energy for industrialization and foster innovation

Conclusion and Recommendation.

The study examines the need to develop a transporting policies and the determination to develop our' transport system which is the vehicle for ending Africa's dependency on developed countries. It investigated the causal and dynamic nature of transportation and economic development growth the role of modern transport and its vehicle in distribution, movement, trade, exchange of goods, services, communication and sustainable growth. Africa need to increase and improve all modes of transportation to be able to meet the requirement and demand of both. Domestic and

international needs for all purpose at a very cheap costs and accessible, efficient distribution of goods, people and improve economic development that will aid sustainable growth and independent.

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