POWER POLITICS, UNDERDEVELOPMENT AND NIGERIA'S QUEST FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract
Right from the cradles, man has shown subsisting quest to conquer, dominate or master his physical and social environments. Historical accounts attest that irrespective of the clime or people, that man has generally strove to make progress or develop in response to his environment and its challenges. A critical factor in this has been technology. Then today, technology is increasingly playing a pivotal role, not only in development but also in power relations. The possession of technology, particularly in the right aggregate has often determined the social location or power position of the contenders of power. The purpose of this paper is to explore the place of technology in Nigeria's development, underdevelopment and interstate relations.

Keywords: Power, Politics, Underdevelopment, Technology, Development.

Introduction
Since gaining independence in 1960, Nigeria's governing political elites, whether civilian or military have often made gestures to development ideology. Interestingly, they often recognize technological advancement as one of the key components. For example, in a New

Year broadcast in 1979, Olusegun Obasanjo, then a military Head of State, harped on the desire "to liberate and strengthen our economy". As he rightly noted "the great industrial nations of the world did not become great by folding their arms and wishing to be great". Further still for him, greatness which may be approximated to development "cannot be achieved through the romanticization of potentials for greatness but by taking the crucial decision to make by oneself most of what one needs". Fine talk, but how does one justify the fact that the value of imported technology rose to ₦9,230.1Billion in 1975-78 from ₦1,989.6Billion in 1971-74, arise of 454-76% in a period of four years.

Between 1979-1999 even this token or verbal appreciation of the need for assertive and genuine technological development seems to have melted. In this regard, the regime of Ibrahim Babangida (1985-93), for instance, actually made some remarkable policy pronouncements. According to Akinsanya (in Olukotun, ed., 1993:62), the regime's Structural Adjustment Programme's focus was on "wider consideration…a response to changing attitude to issues of economic survival…international economic cooperation, international trade, and flow of foreign investment, transfer of technology, environment, rural development etc" on the surface, this would perhaps appear a lofty policy declaration. In the light of this and the fact that twenty years later, as a civilian president, Olusegun Obasanjo now sings a different vine, our considered premise is, simply stated, that there is now a clear preference for ontological orientation that translates essentially to the twin policy of foreign direct investment and technology transfer option.

The critical question for us is, how far can we say that with available facts that over the years, the quest for technological development that relies on the technology transfer option has yielded real and sustainable development? Put differently, has it entrenched rather than tackled the problems of Nigeria's underdevelopment? Using the basic standard of living index such as employment level, feeding, housing, etc, can we say that more Nigerians now find it easier to meet those needs today than forty-five years ago? In the face of ever pervading globalization indeed globalism, particularly in the post cold war era, can one say that Nigeria's technology is developing sustainably? If it is, how and if it is not, why?

In response to the questions raised above, the primary task of this paper is to explore the place of technology in sustainable development. In doing this, the paper will strive to ascertain and appraise the appropriateness of technology transfer options often embedded in foreign direct investment option to development. The focus of the study is post-colonial Nigeria, particularly in the post cold war era now largely associated with globalization.

To tackle the above issues and challenges, the paper is divided into six interrelated sections. Following this introduction is section two which analyzes relevant literature and conceptual issues. Section three investigates the complex interrelationship between technology and interstate power relations in the context of Nigeria's development and underdevelopment. The fourth section is an attempt to characterize the effects of technology transfer syndrome and foreign direct investment (FDI) matrix vis-à-vis Nigeria's quest for development through technological advancement. In the fifth, particularly in relation to appropriateness or otherwise of technological appropriation is considered. This is followed by a brief summary and conclusion in the last section.

Literature and Conceptual Issues

One fact that is broadly acknowledged by various shades of writers on technology is that it is a critical instrument or object of change whose possession determines the extent of the society's ability to confront its environment. For instance, while positing that the world we live in is technology driven, Nwachukwu (2003:3) rightly acknowledges that:

> *The notion that technology is a great engine of change is valid in any society developed or developing (underdeveloped). Indeed it cannot be denied that the world in which we live is driven by technology. We recognize that changes, be it in the economy, in the quality of life, or in socio-political organization…*

Similarly arguing for proper recognition of the supreme importance of technology, Ogbonnaya Onu (2018:vii) in his work "Nigeria's Greatness: Technology the Missing Link" affirms that…

> *The world has become well aware in recent time of the magnitude of the changes resulting from advances in and the intensive application of technology Nations both big and small, some of whom attained greatness, while others are in the process of doing so, through technology and technological acquisition and development .Science and technological knowledge have replaced capital as societies' most important resource. This is true whether in an industrial or post-industrial societies. It has become very necessary that we recognize the supreme importance of the pursuit of this type of knowledge.*

Harping on virtually the same issue over a quarter of a century ago, Toffler (1970:12) also emphasized the catalytic nature of technology in the West's development and pre-eminence. According to him, Western societies are being subjected to so much change in so short a time and that being an engine of change, technology "is indisputably a major factor behind the accelerative thrust" of change in Western society. Properly stated, every society has need for not only technology but also technological development. This is essentially because of technology's capacity to increase production quantum-the primary object of technology being to increase production or easing production process. On ground of its capacity to positively influence production, technological advancement is easily a highly sort after variable particularly in the Third World where the need for technological development is quite emphatic yet out of reach here. Having said this, what is the exact meaning of technology?

For many, such as Todaro (1977) Bronckhorst (1977) and Emeka (1991), the term technology easily connotes the harnessing or application of scientific knowledge. Along this line, Todaro (1977:108) sees technology, as "a systematic knowledge for the manipulation of products, for the application of process or for the rendering of services", one implication of this view of technology is that it aligns science inseparably with technology. We may then ask, are all technologies necessarily products of systemized or scientific knowledge? We think this is not entirely correct, because science is only one source of knowledge, therefore, can only be one of the factors of technology. As a matter of fact, technology pre-dates contemporary scientific thinking of knowledge, particularly in the war we now perceive science. As Nwachukwu

(2003:3) rightly points out "… the link between science and technology is of a comparatively recent origin". In other words, while science based technology is a relatively recent phenomenon. Pre-scientific processes or technology dates back to primordial times. There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of all material goods we use in daily life today have been developed within the present … lifetime (62 years)" (Toffler, 1970:22). This notwithstanding the fact still remains that despite obvious shortcomings; resultant pre-scientific or pre-modern technologies are no less technological. Having said this, it must however be acknowledged that the phenomenal rise in the rate of technological advancement since about the last quarter of the last millennium is primarily a consequence of the catalytic influence of scientific knowledge in the technological development process. Thus, being knowledge driven, the impact of science-based knowledge in the generation of technology has understandably been most profound.

What is the impact of the environment on technology? For Emeka (in Okafor ed, 1991:153), technology is a product of mans bid or quest to master his environment. The import of this is to acknowledge alongside Animalu (1990) that technology does not develop in a vacuum and that it is conditioned by the environment and influenced by time. That is to say that technology exists as an objective response to a concrete or specific environment. Being environment specific and responsive, it is not difficult to state that technology is a factor of the environment, such that it is the environment that determines what is needed technologically. It is perhaps in recognition of that, that Nwachukwu, (2003:3) sees technology as "a human activity directed towards meeting human needs".

Many share the view that technology involves the provision of solution through techniques and skills that are subjects to changes. They include Bronckhorst (1977) de Cartagena (1986) Muoghalu (1991) and Nwachukwu (2003). For instance, while Muoghaly (in Okafor ed, 1991:63) conceives technology as bodies of skill, knowledge and procedures for making, using and doing things, a collection of techniques for realizing recognized purposes". Bronckhorst (1977) sees it as "the sum of all solutions that have in the course of time been established and that have been integrated with the existence of man". What theses amount to is that technology deals with practical purposes and that being products of societal demands it solves societal problems.

Sound as these definitional views may appear, their limitation is that they fail to appreciate the transformative capacity of technology. In the light of this shortcoming, Eze's (1986) view of technology appears reasonably satisfactory. According to him, technology connotes "systematic application of knowledge for the production of goods and provision of services for the achievement of perceived socio-economic and political objects within the framework of a given socio-economic system". A major thrust of this is that it gives a clue as to what the impact of political object as well as socio-economic system has on the circumstances of technology. The view also foreshadows the impact of power relation on technological development. In all we reiterate that the issue is not only that technology is knowledge driven, a factor of the environment, self generating and subject to change, but that political object and socio-economic system play critical roles in the analysis of the place of technology in development and power relations. What then is the relationship between technology and national power?

Technology and National Power

Power is often seen as denoting the ability of A to make B to something B would not choose to do. Accordingly, Gauba (2003:242) defines power as ability of a person to fulfill his desires or to achieve his objectives. In the same vein, while to Russell (1983), power is nothing but "the production of intended effects". Wasby (1972) on his part notes that power is generally thought to involve "bringing about of an action by someone against the will or desire of another". From these it is not surprising that power concept is amenable to several contexts.

In interstate relations, the essential element of power is that it allows one country or group to have its interest prevail over the interest of another country. Accordingly, Rourke (1997:271) sees national power as "the sum total of the attributes of a state that enables it to achieve its goals even when they clash with the goals of other international actors". Although power is often typically characterized as self-interest oriented, dynamic, and exhaustible and a zero sum game (Rourke, 1997, Robertson 1993), the major problem confronting the efficacy of power analysis is how to measure power itself. It may be easy to identify, for example sources of isolated national power-geography, government, people and infrastructure, it is however awfully difficult to aggregate them into a weighted whole, particularly for comparative assessment. Underlining the problem of converting political power into instrument of veritable measurement, (Allison in McLean and McMillan ed, 2003:433) points to the fact that "the concept of power seeks to make static statement about a dynamic reality" an obvious implication of this is that it places the predictive capacity of power on a slippery ground.

Despite the observed shortcoming above, power remains at the heart of both actual conflictual political relations and the length and breath of political science itself. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that the weight of a nations endowments and infrastructure constitute major variables in the assessment of its national power. It is perhaps already obvious that a major premise here is that technology is a key factor, indeed pillar on which national power rests. As Rourke (1997:283) rightly affirms, technology is not only a tangible element but also "an overarching factor". The implication is that technology occupies enviable position in the contemporary calculation of national power, and the way each nation uses what it has to get or enhance what it needs ostensibly at the expense of others.

Technology and Sustainable Development

Easily one of the most used terms in contemporary social lexicon, development must be clearly differentiated from growth. Following Dowd (in Bernstein ed, 1973:16) one of the bases of differentiation is "that growth is a quantitative process involving principally the extension of an already established structure of production, whereas as development suggests qualitative changes, the creation of new economic and non-economic structure". In other words, growth reproduces same structures while development creates new and better structures with the necessary capacity to tackle identified problems. Following similar tangent, we observe alongside Rodney (1972:21) that

> *A society develops economically as its members increase jointly their capacity for*
> *dealing with the environment. This capacity for dealing with the environment is*
> *dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature (science) on the*

> *extent to which they put that understanding into practice by developing tools (technology) and on the manner in which work is organized (power relations).*

Fallout of the forgoing is by and large all human societies or social formations have been developing indeed develop or at least have the capacity to develop. Furthermore it is critically important to point out that good understanding of the laws of nature must be matched by deep rooted understanding or knowledge of the nature of the prevailing power relations. Such knowledge is a sine qua non if only to guarantee effective or appropriate development of technological tools, techniques and devices. This logically leads us to the issue of and need for sustainable development.

Generally speaking the concept of sustainable development, which Brundtland Report (1987) defines as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" for us also represents an orientation in technology development. As Adrain (in Jain in Onu ed, 2003: 13-14) rightly observes, sustainable development (SD) is also seen as a process of change that harmonizes resource exploration, investment directions, institutional changes and technology orientation so as to "enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations". Thus the central rationale for SD, Jain (2003) argues is to increase people's standard of living particularly the least privileged in the societies. Interestingly, he also observes that "the goals of SD can only be achieved by making changes in the present political, economic and technological system at the global level and by making major changes in the management of the planet earth". The major shortcoming of this apparently well-intentioned notion of SD is its idealistic posturing. If technology is a key factor of national power and therefore critical in contemporary interstate power relation, will it not be fool hardly to expect 'the powerful' to surrender or negotiate away critical source of his strength just like that. In an international system that is subsystem dominated where might is not only right, but the powerful believes in classical realist doctrine that power begets power, the option of negotiated transfer, smacks if not replete with ignorance, insincerity or both. Our idea of sustainable development is based on the perspective that development in technology must hinge on appropriation with an end that is internally friendly, internally propelled and therefore internally consistent. Based on this its can simply be stated that in view of the critical value of technology to national power, sustainable technological development cannot take place so long as critical developmental processes and variables particularly technology depend on outside factors either as capital, expertise or even thought.

Theoretical Discourse

A theory is essentially "a prepositional statement or framework". It seeks to systematically understand and explain phenomena based mostly on verifiable inference drawn from facts (Biereenu-Nnabugwu, 2003:58). On this, Kerlinger (1973:9) observes that theory presents "a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena". To provide theoretical insight or bases into power politics, development and underdevelopment vis-à-vis Nigeria's quest for sustainable technological development we take recourse to the theory of power and power relations, as argued by Machiavelli (1469-1527), Hobbes (1651) Hume (1748) Russel (1938) Michels (1949) Laswell and Kaplan (1950) Morganthau (1958) Catlin (1965), Wiseman (1966) Wasby (1972)

Dahl (1991) Gauba (2003) and others, Power theory transcends "the realm of formal institutions to focus on the real motives and objectives of human beings which lie behind all political activity and institution-building" (Gauba, 2003:249). Tangentially seen as the ability to make people do what they would not other-wise done, the central focus of power theory or world-view is "how groups or persons dominate, get their own way or are best able to pursue their own interest in societies.' (Allison in McLean and McMillan, (2003:431). Along this line, March (1960) in his "The Power of Power" sees the concept of power as 'an act of real-politik invariably immuned from moral evaluation. Taking cognizance of these perspectives, the theory of power and power relations hinge on the framework put forward by Michel (1949:207) when he argued that "he who has acquired power will almost always endeavour to consolidate it and to extend it". As can easily be discerned the theoretical framework is a modern version of the Hobbesian dictate that mankind is inclined to "a perpetual and restless desire of power after power that ceases only in death". With this framework, it is only logical contend, alongside Robertson (1993:393-394) 'that power relations are endemic to all human interaction and largely determine the quality of human life" This makes the concept of power central in this paper. As is perhaps already obvious politics of technology transfer, for us is ultimately, an exercise of power.

Power Politics and Nigeria's Technological Development and Underdevelopment
An objective analysis of Nigeria's situation shows that she is maximally endowed with most of the potentials for greatness-natural resources, large population and geography. The Nigerian state is a colonial creation. The process of British power play and colonialism led to sustained disarticulation of pre-contact structures. Concomitantly, it also led to strengthening or the rise of new structures that sought to foreclose technological development within the colonial period. At independence after over five hundred years of disadvantageous contact with the West, a slight difference during the first contact in mid-fifteen centuries changed into a huge gap. This was perfected through various forms of unequal exchange, monopoly power or protected market etc resulting in what Markovitz (1977: 58-590) rightly calls "other directed, outer-directed alienated development".

The pivotal role of technology in development has already been widely acknowledged. Our task here is to relate Nigeria's current status with her concrete experience. In doing this, five broad historical periods of experience in technological underdevelopment and power relations between Nigerian social formations and metropolitan power centres are identified. The central idea is to locate the source of the continuing dilemma in technological development and underdevelopment within the historical-cum-social matrix of Nigeria's quest for development via direct or indirect technology transfer option. We shall concentrate only for purpose of this study only on direct transfer period and indirect transfer period.

Direct Transfer Period, 1960-1999
Having gained independence in 1960 ostensibly on a platter of gold, Nigeria's governing and non-governing elites became enmeshed in the ideology of development. In this however, their idea of technological advancement beside rhetoric involved, by and large, on the notion of technology transfer. In public and private fora, the political elite canvassed for various technology-transfer schemes. The First National Development Plan, 1962-1968 whose growth rate was set at 4.0 percent from the previous 3.9 percent, for instance, relied on experts who

naturally came from abroad (Onwuka: 8). Within the plan period also, the fact that Europe is not favorably disposed to Africa's demand for technological transfer or advancement relevant to developmental needs of Africa became more obvious. Just like European capitalists ignored or refused to build the Volta for Ghana they also refused to have anything to do with Nigeria's Ajaokuta Steel Complex until Russia, during the hey-days of cold the war, decided to step in. this notwithstanding, the 1976/77-year budget, for example, emphasized that "the modernization of our economy would involve a substantial transfer of technology .. through mutual partnership with foreign private and public enterprise." With this technology transfer posturing, it is little surprising that the machinery and transport equipment import figure of ₦0.6 billion of 1974 more than quadrupled to a staggering ₦2.5 billion in 1976, by 1978 it stood at ₦3.6 billion. In contrast only ₦0.6 billion was provided for science and technology in the ₦82 billion development plan for 1981-95 which was prepared in the late 1970 (CBN Review and Business Times, 1976:16). The fact that only ₦0.6 billion was scheduled for local research and development of technology within the five years period speaks volumes of the extent of dilemma technology transfer quagmire is subjecting Nigeria.

Are vehicle assembly plants channels of technology transfer or technology disarticulation? This obviously requires further investigation. It is important to point out that arising from the believe in technology transfer option to development, a number of vehicle assembly plants were in fact established within the period in focus. They were located in Lagos, Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan and Bauchi; for the "Local" production of Volkswagen, Peugeot, Mercedes-Benz, Leyland and Steyr vehicle respectively. Although assessment figures are not immediately available, the fact that their products are generally out of reach of ordinary Nigerians and that in fact none of these local plants provided the means of transport in all the mega events that took place in Abuja in 2003/4 is an eye opener. Can we rightly say that they are meeting the technology transfer goal for which they were set up in the first place? I have serious doubts, and I am pretty sure most Nigerians also have.

Indirect Transfer Period, 1999 to Date
Barely eighty days in power, the administration of President Olusegun Obasanjo inaugurated the National Council on Privatization during which he outlined the policy thrust of his administration. Some of the key elements he identified are to:

- Move the substantial ownership, control and operation of key economic enterprise from the public to private sector.
- Attract private investment necessary as a catalyst for economic growth.
- Create more jobs, acquire new knowledge and technology, and expose the country to international competition.

Properly interpreted, the administration believes that technological advancement will come Nigeria's way if the country is further exposed to international private capital through religious implementation of Multilateral Agreements on Investment (MAI) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policies. In other words Nigeria is already dancing along with the solemn dictates of international capital and the globalism ideology, that is, within the framework of globalization process. This requires further elaboration and understanding.

In his very insightful book, *Globalization and the South; Some Critical Issues, Khor (2003)* argues that the pattern that is emerging has been the process of globalization. Although not a new process, Khor believes that in die past, two or so decades, that "economic globalization has accelerated as a result various factors such as technological development but especially the politics liberalization that have swept across the world" Simply stated, globalization weather economic or political is anchored on the empirical application of power politics to technological development at the world scale. Accordingly, economic globalizations most important aspects are alongside Khor (2003) "the breaking down of national economic barriers; international spread of trades, financial and production corporations and international financial institutions in these processes".

Globalization is also marked by increasing concentration and monopolization of economic resources and power by both transnational corporations and by global financial inns and funds. By far however, the most important and unique feature of the current globalization process "the globalization of national policies and policy-making mechanism" (Khor:4). The implication is that policies particularly by the less powerful countries (LPC) on a variety of issues including economic social, technological hitherto exclusively under the jurisdiction of states have increasingly come under the powerful control of international agencies and processes, These organizations do not only reside in the few contemporary world industrial centres, it is their policies, in archetypical play of power politics that also determine the policies and processes that are by and large implemented in the policy recipient countries such as Nigeria.

A consequence of this power relation is what Khor (2003 24) refers to as "erosion of national sovereignty and narrowed ability of governments and people to make choices from options in economics social and cultural polices". It is thus not a surprise that national governments such as Nigeria are implementing policies that are in line with the decisions and rules of these international economic and financial engines often spuriously tagged reforms. Through the mechanism of loans disbursement, conditional on specific policies, the creditor nations become the main instrument that drives policy moves "particularly in the debtor nations towards liberalizations, Privatization, deregulation and withdrawal of state from economic and social activities" (Khor, 2003). Worse still, Khor (2005) notes that in its original model that the Multilateral Agreements on Investment (MAI) provides that "there would also be no control over the inflow and outflow of hands, and requirement for technology transfer or other social goals would be prohibited", What all these mean is that policies, or arrangements such as (MAI) amounts to major instrument for getting LPC to open up their economies for exploitation in the name of investment. As argued earlier, international private capital is not and cannot be interested in the sustainable development of Nigeria's technology.

Technology and Factors of Power Politics
Our investigations show that Nigerians continued quest for sustainable development through technology transfer option has some far reaching implications and effects. We have identified sixbelow.

Recapitalization

Arising from the fact that Nigeria is pursuing technology transfer option she spends enormous resources acquiring technological objects and processes consigned to her. Most times than not these consignments cost fortunes. This was witnessed in Nigeria in the 19705 and l98Os without much to show for it today Thus a setback that is generally associated with this is the generation of balance of payment problems.

Lack of Affinity

A technology transfer option involves the consignment of technological techniques and devices from consignor environment: to consignee locations; in most instances these objects remain strangers in our environment there is hardly any organic link or relationship between the technological objects and techniques with its host environment. Lack of organic affinity with the object generates cultural alienation and perpetual dependence on the consignee.

Inappropriateness

When the technologies evolve within the environment in which it is put to use there is the tendency for the object or skill to align appropriately. On the other hand transferred technologies are often imposed on the consignees as conditions for loans and foreign aids. Inappropriateness is also associated with size, types and the burden of maintenance

Sense of Fulfillment

Unless Nigeria is engaged in self propelled technological research and development national pride often necessary for political development may continue to elude her people. Beside incalculable self prestige Nigeria would garner from technological feats they are also able to chart their growth and development process with greater self-fulfillment. Countries that harbor technology transfer syndrome lose confidence in their ability and capacity in inter stats relations. Imagine how happier Nigerians would have been: for instance, If" Nigeria-Sat I was launched say in Lokoja, Awka, Osogbo, Calabar, Gombe or Sokoto. More importantly consider me impact it would have had if the project had been an initiative or collaboration between say Universities of Nigeria. Lagos. Maiduguri or Jos with perhaps PRGDA Enugu, FIIRO Oshodi or FMST Headquarters Abuja, There is really no substitute for indigenous effort.

Source of Power

Technology is undisputedly a major or critical source of personal and national power, Individuals or nations that have high level of technological devices or infrastructure are often regarded as powerful Not only would Nigeria be able to dictate the pace of her Own development with self-driven technology the nation will also be in a position to determine the direction she would drive both her polity and economy as well as those she would care to associate.

Long-term Economic Difficulty

Reliance on foreign technology and the concomitant adherence to technology transfer receipts causes severe long-tear; economic difficulties that are inimical to the country's development prospects The continuing economic problems of Nigeria are traceable, at least in part, to the nation's technological deficiency and dependence on foreign technology.

Agenda for Sustainable Development

There should be on illusions. The task confronting LPCS their quest for socioeconomic and political development that is sustainable is "enormous it must necessarily involve profound analysis of the concrete relationship between power politics and technological development While acknowledging that there are no easy ways out of the doldrums, the identified issues below are in our view critical in any genuine agenda for sustainable development.

- The most important instrument for addressing technological powerlessness is comprehensive understanding of the precepts and realities of technological development. This is particularly true in view of the fact that power relations dominate contemporary interstate system.
- Development is about people. A good guide to the determination of the genuineness of any developmental system or process is to establish people's interest. Is it, for example in the best interest of the non-elite.
- lf our fore fathers were already smelting iron in the autochthonous period there is no reason why present day Nigeria cannot find a landing ground for a self propelled technological development, Technological advancement Must however be need driven with proper orientation to the environment.
- Effectiveness must be the operative word. Size and aesthetics are matters of fancy. The need to empower every State indeed local government and corporate bodies in Nigeria to own and operate appropriate scale petroleum refineries based strictly on indigenous efforts in concepts, design, fabrication installation and maintenance is very emphatic. As the Biafran experience has shown a refinery   take e place in Space as small
- Another industry that must be invigorated in the renewed quest for enhanced technological development is iron and steel. Again the approach advocated for petroleum also stands.

The two industries alone if properly harnessed can be a critical launch pad for Nigeria's greatness. The opening, self actualization and better standard of limits; based on the inherent multiplier effects are scene of immediate benefits accruable to Nigeria

Conclusion

In this paper we have argued that:

- Power is a key conceptual framework in understanding and explaining the place of interstate power politics and technology in Nigeria development and underdevelopment.
- With reference to Nigeria's over five hundred years contact. With Europe there is no reason for anyone to consider the option of technology transfer from Europe to Nigeria a feasible option.
- The option left for Nigeria is to articulate a thoughtful and comprehensively informed appropriate technology appropriation programme that enables Nigerians achieve sustainable development.

As is perhaps already obvious, the main purpose of this paper has been to agitate our minds on a key factor of development. We hope we did exactly that.

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