# THE EVOLVING DYNAMICS OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND POLITICS IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION IN NIGERIA

**Dr Toye Manuwa**
(+234 7083138777, princetoyemanuwa2011@gmail.com)
University of Medical Sciences, Ondo, Ondo State. Institute of Health Humanities

## Abstract

*This paper examines the changing nature of national sovereignty and politics in Nigeria in the context of globalization. It argues that globalization has both positive and negative impacts on the political and economic development of the country, as well as on its social and cultural identity. The paper analyzes the challenges and opportunities that globalization poses for Nigeria's sovereignty, democracy, security, and regional integration. It also explores the strategies and policies that the Nigerian government and civil society have adopted to cope with the effects of globalization and to enhance their participation in the global arena. The paper concludes that Nigeria needs to balance its national interests and values with its global obligations and responsibilities, and to foster a more inclusive and accountable governance system that can respond effectively to the demands and expectations of its citizens and the international community.*

**Keywords**: National sovereignty, Globalization, politics, Democracy, and Regional integration

## Background to the Study

Politics in the era of globalization is like a game of chess played on a global scale. Just as in chess, each move made by a player affects the entire board, in politics, every decision made by a country has far-reaching consequences that impact not only its own citizens but also the international community. Different countries represent chess players, each with their own unique strategies, strengths, and limitations. The globalized world serves as the chessboard, providing a complex and interconnected arena where these players compete for power, resources, and influence. Just as chess players must carefully consider their moves, politicians must navigate a delicate balance of domestic and international interests. Every policy decision, trade agreement, or alliance formed is like a calculated move on the chessboard. Some moves may lead to immediate gains, while others may require sacrifices in the short term for long-term strategic advantage.

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and integration of economies, societies, and cultures around the world. It is driven by advancements in technology, transportation, and communication, allowing for the exchange of goods, services, information, and ideas on a global scale.

Giddens defines globalization as the intensification of worldwide social relations that link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. He emphasizes the interconnectedness of economic, political, cultural, and technological processes on a global scale (Giddens, 2010)

Robertson sees globalization as the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole. He highlights the reduction of barriers, such as time and distance, through the advancement of technology, allowing for the proliferation of global cultural flows (Robertson, 2015). Appadurai views globalization as the "scapes" of global cultural flows that are constituted by the movement of people, images, ideologies, technology, and finance. He emphasizes the importance of understanding the various dimensions and flows within globalization, such as ethnoscapes (movement of people), mediascapes (movement of media), and ideoscapes (movement of ideas) (Appadurai, 1996). Castells defines globalization as the spatial reorganization of social and economic relations across the globe, powered by information technologies and the network society. He emphasizes the networked nature of globalization and the pivotal role of communication and information flows in shaping contemporary societies (Castells, 1998).

On the other hand, Held sees globalization as a complex process involving various dimensions, including economic, political, cultural, and social. He defines it as the widening, deepening, and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of life, driven by advancements in technology, economic liberalization, and increasing interdependence between nation-states (Held *et al*., 2009).

Globalization is a complex and controversial phenomenon that has been debated by scholars, policymakers, and activists for decades. Some of the arguments for globalization are that Globalization has lifted millions of people out of poverty by increasing trade, investment, and economic growth in developing countries. According to the World Bank, the share of people living in extreme poverty (less than $1.90 a day) declined from 36% in 1990 to 10% in 2015 (World Bank (2018), while some argue that Globalization has caused job losses and wage stagnation in developed countries, especially in the manufacturing sector. This is because globalization exposes workers to competition from cheaper labor in developing countries, which can lead to outsourcing, offshoring, and

automation. Globalization also creates winners and losers within countries, increasing inequality and social unrest (Autor *et* al., 2016).

Globalization has enhanced the efficiency and productivity of economies by allowing countries to specialize in what they do best and benefit from comparative advantage. This means that countries can produce more goods and services at lower costs and higher quality, leading to higher living standards for consumers (OECD, 2018). On the other hand, some researchers believed Globalization has eroded national sovereignty and democracy by limiting the ability of governments to regulate their own economies and societies. Globalization also empowers transnational corporations and institutions that are not accountable to the people. Globalization can also undermine local cultures, traditions, and identities, creating a homogenized global culture (Rodrik, 2011).

Brookings Institution. (2018) submitted in its report that Globalization has fostered international cooperation and democracy by creating interdependence and common interests among countries. Globalization also exposes people to different cultures, values, and ideas, which can promote tolerance, diversity, and human rights. However, Globalization has increased environmental degradation and climate change by accelerating the consumption of natural resources and the emission of greenhouse gases. Globalization also makes it harder to address global environmental problems, as different countries have different interests and incentives to cooperate (International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), 2002 and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), 2017).

Globalization is a phenomenon that has transformed the world in many ways, affecting the economic, social, cultural, and political spheres of human activity. It entails the increasing volume, velocity, and importance of flows within and across borders of people, ideas, goods, money, and much more, thus challenging one of the basic principles of sovereignty: the ability to control what crosses borders in either direction (Marsonet, 2017).

Sovereignty is a complex legal notion that refers to the supreme authority of a state over its own territory and population, as well as its independence and equality in relation to other states. Sovereignty is traditionally associated with the Westphalian system of international relations, which emerged in the 17th century after the Peace of Westphalia that ended the Thirty

Years' War. According to this system, states are the primary actors in world politics, and they have the right to pursue their own interests without external interference (Nour, 2020).

However, in the era of globalization, sovereignty has been challenged by various factors that undermine the capacity and legitimacy of states to govern their own affairs. Some of these factors include:

i. The rise of transnational actors, such as multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations, terrorist groups, and international institutions, that operate across borders and influence global issues without being accountable to any state or nation (Nour, 2020).
ii. The emergence of global problems, such as climate change, pandemics, nuclear proliferation, human rights violations, and cyberattacks, that require collective action and cooperation among states and other stakeholders to address them effectively (Fukuyama, 2004).
iii. The development of regional integration processes, such as the European Union (EU), that create supranational structures in which states jointly exercise certain responsibilities and carry out projects based on international cooperation. These processes may entail the transfer or pooling of some aspects of sovereignty from the national to the regional level (Nour, 2020).

These factors pose significant challenges to the traditional notion of sovereignty and its implications for national politics. On the one hand, some scholars argue that globalization has eroded national sovereignty or rendered it obsolete. They claim that states have no alternative but to adopt neoliberal economic policies of privatization, deregulation, and reductions in public expenditure in order to compete in the global market and attract foreign investment. They also contend that states have lost their autonomy and influence in world affairs due to the dominance of powerful actors and institutions that shape the global agenda and impose their norms and values on others (Marsonet, 2017).

On the other hand, some scholars maintain that sovereignty is still relevant and resilient in the era of globalization. They assert that states have adapted to the changing global environment by adopting various strategies to enhance their sovereignty and protect their national interests. These strategies include:

i. Reasserting their sovereignty by strengthening their borders, military capabilities, national identity, and

cultural values. For example, some states have pursued nationalist or populist policies that emphasize their sovereignty and independence from external influences or pressures (Fukuyama, 2004).

ii. Reforming their sovereignty by engaging in multilateral diplomacy, regional integration, and global governance. For example, some states have participated in international organizations and regimes that provide platforms for dialogue, cooperation,

The concept of national sovereignty, which refers to the exclusive authority of a state over its territory and population, has been challenged by the phenomenon of globalization, which involves the increasing interdependence and integration of the world in various aspects such as economic, political, cultural, and environmental. Globalization has created new opportunities and challenges for states, as they have to cope with the pressures and demands of global actors and institutions, while also maintaining their legitimacy and autonomy. The aim of this research is to examine how national sovereignty and politics have evolved in the era of globalization, and what are the implications for the role and function of the state in the international system.

The specific objectives of the study seek to:

i. examine how the concept and practice of national sovereignty have changed in the context of increasing global interdependence and integration;
ii. analyze how different political actors and institutions have responded to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization;
iii. explore the implications of globalization for democracy, human rights, security, and development at the national and global levels and
iv. proffer solutions in form of recommendations to the impact of globalization for democracy, human rights, security, and development at the national and global levels.

**Literature Review-Concept of Globalization**

Globalization is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that has been widely studied and debated in various disciplines. According to Held *et al*. (2009), globalization can be defined as "a process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions – assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and

impact – generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction, and the exercise of power". Globalization involves economic, political, cultural, social, and environmental aspects, and it can have both positive and negative effects on different regions, groups, and individuals. Some of the main drivers of globalization are technological innovations, trade liberalization, financial integration, migration, and cultural diffusion (Scholte, 2005). Globalization has also been associated with challenges such as inequality, poverty, environmental degradation, cultural homogenization, and loss of sovereignty (Stiglitz, 2012).

According to Held et al. (1999), globalization can be defined as "a process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions – assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact – generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction, and the exercise of power" (p. 16). However, this definition is not universally accepted, and different scholars have proposed alternative ways of conceptualizing globalization, such as world-systems theory (Wallerstein, 1974), world culture theory (Meyer *et al*., 2017), world society theory (Boli and Thomas, 2019), and glocalization (Robertson, 2015).

One of the main debates in the literature on globalization is whether it is a new or an old phenomenon. Some authors argue that globalization is a historical process that dates back to the emergence of trade networks, colonialism, and imperialism (Hirst and Thompson, 2016; Osterhammel and Petersson, 2005). Others contend that globalization is a novel and unprecedented phenomenon that has accelerated and intensified since the late 20th century due to the development of new technologies, communication systems, and markets (Giddens, 2010; Harvey, 2009; Scholte, 2015). A related issue is whether globalization is a linear or a cyclical process, that is, whether it follows a continuous and irreversible trend or whether it experiences periods of expansion and contraction (Bordo *et al.,* 2012; Modelski and Thompson, 2016).

Another key debate in the literature on globalization is whether it is a positive or a negative force for social change. Some authors emphasize the benefits of globalization, such as economic growth, cultural diversity, human rights, and democracy (Friedman, 2005; Stiglitz, 2012). Others highlight the costs of globalization, such as inequality, poverty,

environmental degradation, cultural homogenization, and loss of sovereignty (Bauman, 1998; Beck, 2010; Rodrik, 2011). A third perspective is that globalization has both positive and negative effects, depending on the context, actors, and policies involved (Held *et al*., 2009; Sassen, 2007; Wade, 2014).

In conclusion, globalization is a multifaceted and multidimensional concept that has generated a rich and diverse body of literature. However, there is no consensus on its definition, causes, consequences, or implications. Therefore, it is important to adopt a critical and reflexive approach when studying globalization and to acknowledge the complexity and diversity of its manifestations.

**The Dynamism of the Concept and Practice of National Sovereignty in Increasing Global Interdependence and Integration in Nigeria**

National sovereignty is the right and power of a nation to govern itself without external interference. It is a fundamental principle of international law and a core value of many states. However, in an increasingly interdependent and integrated world, national sovereignty faces new challenges and trade-offs. How has the concept and practice of national sovereignty changed in the context of Nigeria's participation in the global community? This research will explore this question by examining Nigeria's foreign policy objectives, achievements and constraints.

Nigeria's foreign policy objectives are guided by its national interests, values and aspirations. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria's foreign policy seeks to promote "the enhancement of Nigeria's security, defence and territorial integrity; the promotion of democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law; the pursuit of sub-regional, regional and continental integration; the promotion of international cooperation for the consolidation of global peace, security, mutual respect, friendship and development; the protection of the interests of Nigerians in the Diaspora; and the promotion of African Renaissance" (MFA, 2021).

To achieve these objectives, Nigeria has engaged in various forms of cooperation and integration with other countries and regional and international organizations. For example, Nigeria is a founding member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which aims to foster economic integration and political stability in West Africa. Nigeria has also played a leading role in peacekeeping and conflict resolution efforts in the region, such as in Liberia, Sierra Leone,

Guinea-Bissau and Mali. Nigeria is also a key member of the African Union (AU), which strives to promote unity, solidarity and development among African countries. Nigeria has contributed to the AU's initiatives on democracy, human rights, security and development, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Furthermore, Nigeria has participated in various multilateral forums and agreements at the global level, such as the United Nations (UN), the Commonwealth, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Paris Agreement on climate change (InterAction Council, 2010 and Bagwell & Staiger, 2014).

However, Nigeria's involvement in global interdependence and integration has also posed some challenges and dilemmas for its national sovereignty. On one hand, Nigeria has benefited from increased opportunities for trade, investment, development assistance, cultural exchange and diplomatic influence. On the other hand, Nigeria has faced increased pressures and constraints from external actors and institutions that may affect its domestic policies and preferences. For instance, Nigeria has had to balance its commitment to regional integration with its protection of its national interests and security, especially in relation to border issues, migration flows, transnational crime and terrorism. Nigeria has also had to deal with conflicting expectations and demands from different partners and stakeholders on issues such as human rights, democracy, governance, corruption and development. Moreover, Nigeria has had to cope with the challenges of globalization, such as economic competition, environmental degradation, social inequality and health pandemics (Stoplearn Report, 2021).

Therefore, it can be argued that the concept and practice of national sovereignty have changed in the context of increasing global interdependence and integration in Nigeria. National sovereignty is no longer absolute or exclusive, but rather relative or shared. National sovereignty is not only a right or power, but also a responsibility or obligation. National sovereignty is not only a matter of self-determination or autonomy, but also a matter of interdependence or cooperation. National sovereignty is not only a source of pride or identity, but also a source of challenge or opportunity.

**Political actors and Institutional Response to the Challenges and Opportunities Posed by Globalization in Nigeria**

Globalization is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that affects various aspects of human life, such as economy, culture, politics, and environment. Different political actors and institutions have responded to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization in different ways, depending on their interests, values, and goals. One of the most influential political actors in the global arena is the United States, which has been a leader and a promoter of globalization since the end of the Cold War. The US has pursued a strategy of liberalization and integration of markets, trade, and investment, as well as a projection of its military and diplomatic power around the world. The US has also supported the creation and expansion of multilateral institutions, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank, which aim to facilitate and regulate global economic cooperation and development (Ikenberry, 2011). However, the US has also faced some challenges and criticisms from other countries and actors who perceive its hegemonic role as a threat to their sovereignty, interests, and values. For example, some developing countries have accused the US of imposing neoliberal policies that favor its corporations and undermine their social and environmental standards (Stiglitz, 2002). Some emerging powers, such as China and Russia, have challenged the US dominance in some regions and issues, such as human rights, security, and climate change (Nye, 2015). Some non-state actors, such as terrorist groups and civil society organizations, have also opposed the US policies and actions that they consider unjust, oppressive, or illegitimate (Chomsky, 2003). Therefore, the US response to globalization has been both cooperative and competitive, depending on the context and the issue at stake.

Another important political actor in the global context is the European Union (EU), which is a unique example of regional integration and cooperation among 27 member states. The EU has been a strong advocate of globalization and multilateralism, as it has benefited from the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital within its borders and beyond. The EU has also contributed to the promotion of democracy, human rights, rule of law, and sustainable development around the world, through its external policies and partnerships with other regions and countries (Smith & Laatikainen, 2017). However, the EU has also faced some difficulties and dilemmas in coping with globalization and its consequences. For instance, the EU has struggled to deal with the economic and social impacts of the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, which exposed its

weaknesses and divisions among its members (Dinan *et al.,* 2017). The EU has also faced some challenges in managing the influx of refugees and migrants from war-torn or impoverished countries in Africa and Asia, which sparked some tensions and conflicts among its members and with its neighbors. The EU has also experienced some pressures from populist and nationalist movements that question its legitimacy, identity, and values. Therefore, the EU response to globalization has been both supportive and cautious, depending on the level and scope of integration and cooperation required.

A third political actor that deserves attention is China, which has emerged as a global power in recent decades due to its rapid economic growth and development. China has embraced globalization as an opportunity to modernize its economy, society, explore the implications of globalization for democracy, human rights, security, and development at the national and global levels.

However, in Nigeria, globalization has brought both challenges and opportunities for political actors and institutions, such as the government, civil society, political parties, and the media. In this research, I will analyze how these actors and institutions have responded to globalization and what implications their responses have for Nigeria's development and democracy. The government of Nigeria has adopted a mixed approach to globalization, embracing some aspects of it while resisting others. On the one hand, the government has pursued economic liberalization and integration into the global market, seeking foreign investment, trade, and aid. The government has also participated in regional and international organizations, such as the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, and the United Nations, to promote cooperation and security (Adejumobi 2014; Akinboye 2012). On the other hand, the government has been reluctant to accept some of the political and social consequences of globalization, such as human rights, democracy, and accountability. The government has often cracked down on dissent, restricted civil liberties, and manipulated elections, leading to political instability and violence (Ibrahim 2013; Lewis 2017).

Civil society in Nigeria has been a major force for democratization and social change in the face of globalization. Civil society groups, such as labor unions, women's organizations, religious groups, and human rights activists, have mobilized popular protests, campaigns, and advocacy to demand political reforms, social justice, and accountability from the

government. Civil society has also engaged with global actors and networks, such as transnational NGOs, donors, and media outlets, to raise awareness and support for their causes (Obadare 2014; Oyebade 2010). Civil society has faced many challenges in its struggle for democracy and development, such as repression, co-optation, fragmentation, and resource constraints (Ihonvbere 2011; Okafor 2016).

Political parties in Nigeria have been largely ineffective and unresponsive to the challenges and opportunities of globalization. Political parties have been dominated by elite interests, ethnic loyalties, and patronage networks, rather than by ideological platforms or policy agendas. Political parties have failed to represent the diverse needs and aspirations of the Nigerian people, especially the poor, the marginalized, and the youth. Political parties have also been unable to offer credible alternatives or solutions to the problems of corruption, insecurity, poverty, and inequality that plague Nigeria (Falola 2004; Omotola 2010).

The media in Nigeria has played a dual role in relation to globalization. On the one hand, the media has been a source of information, education, and entertainment for the Nigerian public, exposing them to diverse perspectives and cultures from around the world. The media has also been a platform for public debate and criticism of the government and other powerful actors. On the other hand, the media has been subject to censorship, intimidation, and violence from the state and other vested interests. The media has also been influenced by commercialization, sensationalism, and propaganda, undermining its credibility and professionalism (Olorunnisola 2016; Oso 2012). Globalization has had a significant impact on Nigeria's political landscape, creating both challenges and opportunities for different actors and institutions. The responses of these actors and institutions have varied widely in terms of their effectiveness, legitimacy, and sustainability. The future of Nigeria's development and democracy will depend largely on how these actors and institutions can adapt to the changing global environment and address the needs and expectations of the Nigerian people.

**The Implications of Globalization for Democracy, Human Rights, Security, and Development at the National and Global Levels in Nigeria**

Globalization is the process of increasing interdependence and integration among countries, regions, and people across the world. It involves the flow of goods, services, capital,

information, culture, and ideas across borders and boundaries. Globalization has been driven by technological innovations, economic liberalization, political reforms, and social changes. Globalization has both positive and negative implications for democracy, human rights, security, and development at the national and global levels in Nigeria. On the one hand, globalization can promote democracy by enhancing access to information, communication, education, and participation (Adejumobi, 2017). It can also foster human rights by exposing violations, mobilizing advocacy, and facilitating accountability. Moreover, globalization can improve security by reducing conflicts, promoting cooperation, and addressing common threats. Furthermore, globalization can boost development by expanding markets, increasing trade, attracting investments, and transferring technology.

On the other hand, globalization can undermine democracy by creating inequalities, marginalizing groups, weakening institutions, and eroding sovereignty. It can also threaten human rights by enabling exploitation, oppression, discrimination, and violence (Akinola, 2014). Additionally, globalization can endanger security by generating instability, fostering terrorism, spreading diseases, and degrading the environment. Lastly, globalization can hamper development by creating dependency, widening gaps, displacing workers, and harming local cultures (Ezeoha, 2011). Therefore, Nigeria faces both opportunities and challenges from globalization. It needs to adopt policies and strategies that can maximize the benefits and minimize the costs of globalization. It also needs to engage with other actors at the regional and global levels to shape the rules and norms of globalization (Oche, 2018). By doing so, Nigeria can enhance its democracy, human rights, security, and development in the era of globalization.

**Solutions in Form of Recommendations to the Impact of Globalization for Democracy, Human rights, Security, and Development at the National and Global Levels in Nigeria.**

Globalization has brought many opportunities and challenges for Nigeria, a country with a rich and diverse cultural heritage, abundant natural resources, and a large population. However, globalization has also exposed Nigeria to various threats and risks, such as terrorism, corruption, human rights violations, environmental degradation, and poverty. How can Nigeria cope with these challenges and benefit from the opportunities of globalization? Here are some possible solutions in form of

recommendations for democracy, human rights, security, and development at the national and global levels.

1. **Democracy**: Nigeria needs to strengthen its democratic institutions and processes, such as the electoral system, the judiciary, the legislature, and the civil society. These institutions can ensure accountability, transparency, participation, and representation of the people in governance. Nigeria also needs to promote a culture of democracy and civic education among its citizens, especially the youth, who are the future leaders of the country. Furthermore, Nigeria needs to cooperate with other democratic countries and regional organizations, such as the African Union and ECOWAS, to foster democratic values and norms in Africa and beyond.
2. **Human rights**: Nigeria needs to respect and protect the human rights of all its citizens, regardless of their ethnicity, religion, gender, or social status. Nigeria needs to ratify and implement the international human rights treaties and conventions that it has signed, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Nigeria also needs to address the root causes of human rights violations, such as poverty, inequality, injustice, and impunity. Moreover, Nigeria needs to support the work of human rights defenders and activists, both at home and abroad.
3. **Security**: Nigeria needs to enhance its national security and defense capabilities, especially in the face of the insurgency by Boko Haram and other militant groups. Nigeria needs to equip and train its security forces with modern technology and skills, as well as respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. Nigeria also needs to engage in dialogue and negotiation with the aggrieved parties, such as the Niger Delta militants and the IPOB separatists, to address their legitimate grievances and demands. Additionally, Nigeria needs to collaborate with its neighbors and allies in combating transnational crimes and terrorism, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, cybercrime, and piracy.
4. **Development:** Nigeria needs to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on oil revenues. Nigeria needs to invest in other sectors, such as agriculture,

manufacturing, tourism, and renewable energy. These sectors can create jobs, income, and wealth for the people. Nigeria also needs to improve its infrastructure and social services, such as roads, electricity, water, health care, education, and sanitation. These services can enhance the quality of life and well-being of the people. Furthermore, Nigeria needs to implement policies and programs that can reduce poverty, inequality, and corruption in the country. These policies and programs can include social protection, gender equality, anti-corruption, and good governance.

**Summary**

This paper examines how globalization has affected the political and economic sovereignty of Nigeria, as well as its implications for democracy, human rights, development and security. The article argues that globalization has both positive and negative impacts on Nigeria, depending on the extent to which the country can harness its opportunities and mitigate its challenges. The paper also discusses the role of regional and international organizations, such as the African Union and the United Nations, in promoting cooperation and integration among African states, while respecting their sovereignty and diversity. The article concludes that Nigeria needs to adopt a proactive and strategic approach to globalization, by strengthening its institutions, diversifying its economy, enhancing its human capital, and fostering a culture of peace and dialogue.

**Conclusion**

This paper has examined the evolving dynamics of national sovereignty and politics in the era of globalization in Nigeria. It has argued that globalization poses both opportunities and challenges for Nigeria's political development and national integration. The paper has also highlighted some of the factors that influence Nigeria's response to globalization, such as its colonial legacy, ethnic diversity, economic dependency, and democratic transition. The paper has suggested some policy recommendations for enhancing Nigeria's participation in the global system, such as strengthening its democratic institutions, promoting good governance and accountability, diversifying its economy, and fostering regional cooperation. The paper has concluded that Nigeria can benefit from globalization if it adopts a proactive and strategic approach that balances its national interests with its global obligations.

**References**


Adejumobi S (2007) Governance Contexts and Democratic Consolidation In Africa: A Comparative Analysis Of Ghana And Nigeria. Journal of African Elections 6(2): 1-24.

Adejumobi S (2017) Globalization and Democratic Governance in Africa: The Challenges for Nigeria. African Journal of Political Science and International Relations 1(2): 28-37.

Akinboye S (2012) Nigeria And The Global Powers: Continuity And Change In Policy And Perceptions. South African Journal Of International Affairs 19(1): 27-45.

Akinola S.R. (2014). Globalization: Implications for Human Rights Protection in Nigeria. Journal of Law Policy and Globalization 29: 1-10.

American Journal of Sociology 103(1):144-181.

and the possibilities of governance. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Autor, D.H., Dorn, D., & Hanson, G.H. (2016). The China Shock: Learning from Labor Market Adjustment to Large Changes in Trade. Annual Review of Economics, 8(1), 205-240.

Bagwell K. & Staiger R.W. (2014). National Sovereignty in an Interdependent World. NBER Working Paper No. 10249. Retrieved from https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w10249/w10249.pdf

Bauman, Z. (1998). Globalization: The human consequences. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Beck, U. (2010). What is globalization? Cambridge: Polity Press.

Boli, J., & Thomas G.M. (Eds.). (2019). Constructing world culture: International nongovernmental organizations since 1875. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Bordo M., Eichengreen B., & Irwin D.A. (2012). Is globalization today really different than globalization a hundred years ago? In M.D. Bordo et al. (Eds.), Globalization in historical perspective (pp. 3-41). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Brookings Institution. (2018). Global Extreme Poverty Dips Below 10%: World Bank. Retrieved from https://www.brookings.edu/blog/planetpolicy/2018/09/19/global-extreme-poverty- dips-below-10-world-bank/

Doces, J.A. (2010). The Dynamics of Democracy, Development and Cultural Values. Palgrave Macmillan.

economics and culture. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Economics.

Ezeoha AE (2011) Globalisation-Development Nexus: A Critical Review of the Nigerian Experience.

African Journal of Economic Policy 18(1): 1-26.

Falola T (2004) Nationalism And African Intellectuals. University Rochester Press.

Featherstone et al. (Eds.), Global modernities (pp. 25-44). London: Sage.

Friedman T.L. (2005). The world is flat: A brief history of the twenty-first century. New York: Farrar Straus Giroux.

Giddens A. (2010). The consequences of modernity. (4th Ed.)Cambridge: Polity Press.

Harvey D. (2009). The condition of postmodernity: An enquiry into the origins of cultural change. (3rd Ed.) Oxford: Blackwell.

Held D., McGrew A., Goldblatt D., & Perraton J. (2009). Global transformations: Politics,

Held, D., McGrew, A., Goldblatt, D., & Perraton, J. (2009). Global transformations: Politics, economics and culture. Stanford University Press.

Hirst P., & Thompson G. (2016). Globalization in question: The international economy

Ibrahim J (2013) Democratic Transition In Anglophone West Africa: A Review Of Recent Trends And Prospects. Journal Of Contemporary African Studies 21(3): 363-384.

Ihonvbere J (2011) How To Make An Undemocratic Constitution: The Nigerian Example. Third World Quarterly 22(2): 237-260.

InterAction Council (2010). Global Interdependence and National Sovereignty. Retrieved from https://www.interactioncouncil.org/publications/global-interdependence-and-national- sovereignty

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2014). Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Retrieved from https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). (2002). Review of Globalization and the Environment. Retrieved from https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/pdf/globalization_env.pdf

International Monetary Fund (IMF). (2018). Globalization: A Brief Overview. Retrieved from https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ib/2008/053008.htm

Lewis P (2017) Growing Apart: Oil Politics And Economic Change In Indonesia And Nigeria. University Of Michigan Press.

Meyer J.W., Boli J., Thomas G.M., & Ramirez F.O. (2017). World society and the nation-state.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), (2021). Foreign Policy Objectives. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Retrieved from https://foreignaffairs.gov.ng/foreign-policy-objectives/

Modelski G., & Thompson W.R. (2016). Leading sectors and world powers: The coevolution

Obadare E (2014) A Crisis Of Trust: History Culture And The Politics Of Identity In Nigeria. Review Of African Political Economy 31(99): 69-83.

Oche O (2018) Globalisation and Security in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria. African Journal on Conflict Resolution 8(3): 9-30.

of global economics and politics. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press.

Okafor F (2016) Development Crisis Of Power Supply And Implications For Industrial Sector In Nigeria. Stud Tribes Tribals 4(2): 121-130.

Olorunnisola A (2016) Media Accountability And Democracy In Nigeria 1999-2003. African Studies Review 49(3): 17-36.

Omotola J (2010) Elections And Democratic Transition In Nigeria Under The Fourth Republic. African Affairs 109(437): 535-553.

Oso L (2012) Media Globalization And The Challenges Of Development In Nigeria. Journal Of Communication And Media Research 4(1): 1-14.

Osterhammel J., & Petersson N.P. (2005). Globalization: A short history. Princeton: Princeton

Oyebade A (2010) Culture And Customs Of Nigeria. Greenwood Press.

Robertson R. (2015). Glocalization: Time-space and homogeneity-heterogeneity. In M.

Rodrik, D. (2011). The Globalization Paradox: Democracy and the Future of the World Economy. W.W. Norton & Company.

Sassen S. (2007). A sociology of globalization. New York: W.W. Norton.

Scholte J.A. (2015). Globalization: A critical introduction. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Scholte, J. A. (2015). Globalization: A critical introduction. Palgrave Macmillan.

Stiglitz J.E. (2012). Globalization and its discontents. New York: W.W. Norton.

Stiglitz, J. E. (2012). Globalization and its discontents. W.W. Norton & Company.

Stoplearn Report (2021). Nigeria And The World: Interdependence Of Nations And Nigeria's Foreign Policy. Retrieved from https://stoplearn.com/nigeria-and-the-world- interdependence-of-nations-and-nigerias-foreign-policy/

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2018). Comparative Advantage: The Benefits of Trade. Retrieved from https://www.oecd.org/trade/understandingtheglobaltrading system/48387229.pdf

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). (2017). Trade and Development Report 2017. Retrieved from https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/tdr2017_en.pdf
University Press.

Wade R.H. (2014). Is globalization reducing poverty and inequality? World Development. 32(4):567-589.

World Bank. (2020). Global Value Chains Continue Recovery as Trade Falls. Retrieved from https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/09/23/global-value-chains- continue-recovery-as-trade-falls

World Bank (2018). Poverty Overview. Retrieved from https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overviewa

WTO (World Trade Organization). "What is Globalization?" The World Trade Organization explains the different

dimensions of globalization such as economic, cultural, and political, and emphasizes how it has transformed the global economy.