

DOES GLOBALIZATION IMPACT NIGERIAN SOVEREIGNTY IN 21ST CENTURY DYNAMICS? A SURVEY PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The evolving nature of national sovereignty prompts governments to consider relinquishing some control to prevent isolation. This concept was highlighted by NATO's intervention in Kosovo, where sovereignty was compromised to stop ethnic cleansing, showcasing the need for strategic adjustments. This study delves into the impact of globalization on Nigeria's sovereignty and security, particularly examining the roles of national dynamics energizing the security violence movement in the 21st century in Nigeria. Through a quantitative approach, data from 68% of respondents was collected via a Google form and analysed using SPSS software. The study reveals significant implications of globalization on Nigeria's sovereignty, security, conflict resolution, governance, and global engagement. These findings emphasize the intricate interplay between globalization and security dynamics, urging policymakers to factor in these complexities when devising national strategies. By acknowledging the historical significance of the Biafran Armed Forces and the Boko Haram insurgency, the research underscores that globalization has shaped Nigeria's security landscape over the past century. The research suggests embracing sustainable strategies to address security concerns, which involves cultivating religious harmony across diverse regions, bolstering economic progress in the southern area, upholding fairness and integrity in governance, and fostering global cooperation to tackle terrorism by exchanging information and forming regional partnerships.

Keywords: Conflict Resolution, Globalization, Governance, Security, Sovereignty

Jel. Classification Code: F52, F15, D78, D74, K33

1. Introduction

In the increasingly interconnected world, even with robust international agreements among nations, attaining global peace remains a formidable task. The rise of globalization and swift advancements in communication technology have introduced security vulnerabilities that transcend national boundaries. The risks emanating from globalization encompass a spectrum of challenges distinct from traditional territorial or ideological conflicts among nations. These risks, as noted by Tar and Armed (2022), include but are not limited to, heightened technological threats and the pervasive influence of criminal networks. As Nigerians increasingly grasp the gravity of these looming dangers, a profound shift in the discourse surrounding Nigerian National Security has been ignited. Among the ramifications of globalization-induced risks are the exacerbation of insecurity and the proliferation of banditry within Nigerian borders. The ease of connectivity and the rapid dissemination of information facilitated by globalization inadvertently contribute to the empowerment of criminal elements, fostering an environment ripe for insecurity and lawlessness. Consequently, Nigerians contend with heightened levels of vulnerability, both in terms of personal safety and economic stability. The ripple effects extend to the economy, where the prevalence of insecurity deters investment, disrupts business operations, and undermines socio-economic development initiatives. In essence, the multifaceted risks geared by globalization pose profound challenges to Nigeria's security picture and its overarching economic prosperity. The cross-border menaces have contributed to security challenges the country is currently grappling with. As a result, the imperative for survival in Nigeria has intensified, acknowledging the constantly shifting and unpredictable challenges facing the nation.

Globalization introduces a dual challenge to sovereignty, precipitating its erosion while demanding strategic concessions for global integration. Nations face the imperative to relax regulations, cede autonomy over trade, and conform to international norms to remain relevant in the interconnected world. The pressure intensifies when governments grapple with addressing domestic needs, compelling them to contemplate relinquishing control to avoid isolation. As globalization blurs borders and intertwines economies, traditional notions of absolute sovereignty become untenable. Countries navigate a delicate balance between retaining essential authority and engaging with global dynamics, recognizing that unfettered sovereignty can lead to isolation and economic disadvantage. Thus, sovereignty transforms, necessitating adaptive strategies that embrace interconnectedness while preserving national interests in a globalized landscape. For example, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) intervention in Kosovo, aimed at stopping ethnic cleansing, challenged traditional notions of sovereignty (Ogbonna et al., 2023). Conversely, instances like Rwanda and Darfur demonstrate the perilous consequences of rigid sovereignty (Adejumo et al., 2022). Globalization, characterized by the spread of knowledge, technology, and people across borders, presents both risks and opportunities for security. The September 11th attacks exemplify how terrorists exploit the interconnectedness of globalization, while also showcasing how international responses harness technological advancements (Watts, 2023). However, the post-9/11 security measures, while necessary, may hinder

globalization by restricting financial transactions and mobility. Thus, finding a delicate balance between sovereignty and globalization is essential in navigating these complex dynamics.

Nigeria continues to record millions of deaths between 2009 and 2020, with Boko Haram being one of the main causes of violence (Ogbonna et al., 2023). Globalization has, however, made it easier for non-state actors like Boko Haram and the Biafran Armed Forces to expand their influence and reach across national boundaries in Nigeria by fostering the development of transnational networks in that country. These organizations are a threat to Nigeria's security forces because they have used their international ties to get money, weapons, and ideological support. Despite this, extremist ideologies have found a home thanks to globalization. This is because, although the Biafran Armed Forces include radical members that take advantage of grievances and spread extremist narratives, Boko Haram's twisted understanding of Islam has gained popularity through online channels and transnational linkages (Nte et al., 2021; Okon et al., 2021). This therefore encourages the increased connectivity of countries brought about by globalization, which has increased the transnational dimension of security risks. This is demonstrated by the Boko Haram and Biafran Armed Forces, which have taken their operations outside of Nigeria and are endangering the security of their surrounding nations. Therefore, for Nigeria and its neighbours to work together on comprehensive security policies, they must recognize the broader ramifications of their actions, including cross-border attacks, refugee crises, and the possibility of spillover conflicts.

The academic literature from around the world has frequently depicted globalization as a driver for general positives including democratization, wealth development, and reasonably priced goods (Adejumo et al., 2022). However, this viewpoint is called into question by the fact that foreign investments primarily move between wealthier countries, which disadvantages less developed ones (Ani & Uwizeyimana, 2021). Globalization fuelled by high-tech technology has caused a humanitarian crisis in north-eastern Nigeria, where the actions of Boko Haram and the Biafran Armed Forces have resulted in suffering and forced displacement (Ani & Ojatorotu, 2021). According to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the violence caused by Boko Haram resulted in over 2.4 million Nigerians being internally displaced in 2020, with over 7.1 million people in north-eastern Nigeria in need of humanitarian assistance (Tar & Armed, 2022). With over 37,500 deaths in Nigeria attributed to terrorism between 2002 and 2020, these armed forces and the effects of globalization have created a complex security landscape (Zubchuk et al., 2022). This emphasizes how urgent it is to comprehend the interactions between these security challenges and the forces of globalization. Although there has been little scholarly comparative research on this topic, especially in Nigeria (Ejeh et al., 2020), the interplay of national dynamics on globalization's effect on Nigeria's sovereignty and security is essential because it would offer a more thorough comprehension of how globalization affects Nigeria's security and sovereignty issues as reflected in today's reality. This study's primary goal is to:

- I. Explore how globalization is posing challenges to national sovereignty in Nigeria and its impact on the country's capacity to address security threats and conflicts.

The study will be structured into five sections for effective organization. Section one, "Introduction," offers an overview of the research objective and significance. Section two, "Literature Review," examines globalization in Nigerian sovereignty and security dynamics, while discussing its guided theoretical framework. Section three, "Research Methodology," explains the research design using Saunders' research onion model and addresses the data collection method. Section four, "Results and Analysis," presents findings from statistical analysis to comprehend the complexities of the armed entities. Finally, section five, "Conclusion and Recommendations," summarizes findings, identifies areas for further research, and offers conclusions and recommendations related to research hypotheses.

2. Review of Literature

This section will offer insights into the concept of the study's questions ranging from globalization to sovereignty and security as an economic challenge in Nigeria. Subsequently, the theory that guides the study was adequately explained, while literature relating to the study was reviewed based on their identified gaps.

2.1 Conceptual Issues

2.1.1 Concept of Globalization in Nigeria Paradigm

In the 1980s, the emergence of globalization marked a pivotal moment, spotlighting technological advancements facilitating rapid financial transactions across borders (Omagu, 2012). Throughout the 20th century, globalization surpassed the confines of individual nation-states, symbolizing a shrinking of the world and an amplified acknowledgement of global interconnectivity (Adesina, 2012; Okoli, 2012). A multifaceted phenomenon, globalization encompasses political, cultural, and environmental dimensions. Popoola (2020) portrays globalization as paradoxical, fostering both integration and division, eroding the significance of conventional borders while scrutinizing the idealization of globalism (Oji & Ozioko, 2011). Presently, there exists a disparity between the perception of globalization as flourishing and the reality that its sustainable management necessitates substantial power and expertise (Jotia, 2011). The pervasive nature of globalization contrasts starkly with the imperative for robust control and informed guidance, revealing how it can breed unrest and bias in its outcomes (Udalla, 2012). The unequal distribution of power and expertise perpetuates imbalances, resulting in unsettling and discriminatory consequences, as those adept at managing and profiting from globalization often overshadow marginalized voices, thereby undermining their potential for collective prosperity.

Table 1: Globalization Dimension in 21st-Century Dynamics

Phases	Century	Dimension (s)	Feature (s)
First	1880-1890	Transportation by rail or ocean.	Production and trade that are automated across national borders.
Second	1900-1930	The invention of steel and electricity.	The rise of the extraction and manufacturing industries in America and Europe.
Third	1948-1970	The signing of the general agreement on tariffs and trade and the end of World War II.	Global trade dynamics have been significantly shaped by the emergence of American multinational firms, the expansion of triad nations, the spread of branded goods, and the ensuing moves to loosen trade restrictions.
Fourth	1980-2019	Invention of information and communication technology that supports consulting services, automation, and privatization	Trade changes facilitated by growing amounts of foreign direct investment, technological and transportation infrastructure advancements, and improved worldwide media and branding.
Fifth	2019-2020	Covid-19 Pandemic Disruption	There was a surge in trade volume owed to disruptions in the flow of goods and services. This led to a declined demand for medical supplies and essential goods and potential shifts in trade patterns and priorities.
Sixth	2020-Till Dates	Geopolitical War amidst Stringent Trade Policies owed to Sustainability Issues like carbon emissions.	Countries implemented eco-friendly initiatives and adopted sustainable business practices to reduce carbon footprints and meet consumer demand for environmentally responsible products. This is done through tariffs, sanctions, and trade barriers that impact international trade flows and investment decisions.

Source: Amah & Tende (2020) and Schirm, (2024)

Table 1.0 illustrates the transformative journey of globalization across different phases, commencing in the late 1800s. Initially, in the late 19th century, transportation advancements via rail and ocean paved the way for automated production and trade

across national boundaries. The early 20th century witnessed the rise of steel and electricity, driving the expansion of extraction and manufacturing industries primarily in America and Europe. The mid-20th century marked the establishment of global trade agreements post-World War II, catalyzing the dominance of American multinational corporations and the spread of branded goods. The late 20th century saw the emergence of information and communication technology, fostering significant changes in trade dynamics through foreign direct investment and technological advancements. The onset of the 21st century brought disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which reshaped trade patterns and priorities. Currently, the global landscape is characterized by geopolitical tensions and stringent trade policies driven by sustainability concerns like carbon emissions, prompting nations to implement eco-friendly initiatives and trade barriers that impact international trade flows and investment decisions, defining the sixth phase of globalization dynamics.

2.1.2 National Sovereignty

Sovereignty, a pivotal concept tied to the rise of nation-states, refers to the idea that a state holds ultimate and exclusive authority within its borders. Adesina (2012) breaks down sovereignty into two key dimensions: internal and external. Internally, it denotes a state's ability to govern its population, while externally, it asserts that states are not subordinate to higher powers. This understanding of sovereignty forms the basis for the principle of equal treatment among all members of the global community, stressing fair rights over differences in capabilities. In the discourse of globalization, the sovereignty of nation-states faces multifaceted challenges from various sources, as categorized by Ijeoma and Ike (2019). The global economy, dominated by Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and global capital markets, emerges as a primary force shaping the landscape. Alongside, transnational entities like the World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations (UN), and World Economic Forum (WEF) add layers of complexity. Despite their intended roles, these entities often draw criticism for exacerbating economic disparities, sovereignty issues, and environmental concerns (Hassan et al., 2020). Scholars like Ogbonnaya and Ehigiamusoe (2013) emphasize the combined impact of global capital markets, MNC activities, transnational organizations, and international laws on diminishing nation-state autonomy. This interplay alters traditional sovereignty paradigms, as exemplified by the European Union's adoption of a unified currency system and similar deliberations within the African Union and ECOWAS. Additionally, the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) structural adjustment policies wield significant economic influence in many developing nations, further challenging their sovereignty (Samimi & Jenatabadi, 2014). Technological advancements, as noted by Shittu et al., (2018), contribute significantly to the erosion of state authority. Nuclear weapons, with their unprecedented destructive potential, redefine security concerns, while the advent of advanced conventional weapons reduces the catastrophic risks associated with nuclear conflicts (Kallah, et al., 2022). This evolving technological landscape complicates traditional notions of state sovereignty, emphasizing the need for adaptation in a globalized world.

2.1.3 National Security

Onimisi (2014) elucidates that the notion of national security is intrinsically intertwined with the concept of the "national state," which represents a comprehensive organizational structure with formal institutions governing the most significant interactions among its citizens. The primary mandate of the state is to safeguard the well-being of its populace, with security emerging as its foundational imperative (Augustine & Solomon, 2017). This underscores the establishment of favourable conditions, both domestically and globally, aimed at shielding a sovereign nation and its inhabitants from existing and potential threats. Traditionally, national security has been associated with a country's pursuit of its objectives through the acquisition, deployment, and utilization of military capabilities (Ogbaji, 2018). Consequently, Nigeria presents a picture of a country rich in cultural diversity, yet the country has had several security issues that have impeded its growth and development. However, Ishaque et al., (2019) listed several issues as the prevalent security challenges in Nigeria, including terrorism and insurgency, kidnappings and banditry, disputes between herders and farmers, violence associated with politics and elections, maritime insecurity, cybersecurity, etc. Nigeria's security issues are a serious source of worry. This is because Statista (2022) indicates that roughly 19.5% of respondents agreed that Boko Haram-related terrorism and insurgency had resulted in grave security problems for the nation. This demonstrates how widely acknowledged the issue is. The rising incidence of various criminal activities provides more proof of Nigeria's intricate security environment. For example, a concerning 27% rise in kidnapping events in Nigeria in 2020 was reported by SB Morgen (SBM) Intelligence (Johnson, 2019). This increase highlights how susceptible civilians are to criminal elements. Furthermore, the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) projected that confrontations between farmers and herders will claim over 2,000 lives in 2020, illustrating the complexity of the nation's security issues. Furthermore, more than 11,000 cybercrime events were reported in Nigeria in a single year, highlighting the urgent need for improved cybersecurity measures to protect people and vital infrastructure (Ononogbu & Okoroiwu, 2019). To overcome these obstacles and provide a safer environment for its inhabitants and investors, Nigeria must adopt a multipronged strategy that includes investing in comprehensive security methods.

2.2 Theoretical Foundation

The dimension of globalization presents a fertile ground for theoretical exploration, with each viewpoint offering insights into distinct facets. For instance, the "dependency theory" highlights the uneven power dynamics between developed and developing nations, where the latter heavily rely on the former for trade, aid, and technology (Duke et al., 2020). In Nigeria, globalization has deepened its dependence on foreign entities, undermining national sovereignty and security (Chukwudi et al., 2022). Conversely, "Good governance theory" emphasizes the crucial role of transparent, effective institutions in fostering development and security (Odiri & Kanu, 2019). Nigeria's challenges in implementing good governance have exacerbated insecurity in areas like the Niger Delta and facilitated the rise of groups such as Boko Haram. As a result, this research embraces the "Realist theory" for its nuanced examination of Nigeria's security dilemmas based on three tenets: statism, self-help, and survival (Islam, 2020).

At first, the principle of statism posits that states are the primary actors in international relations, characterized by their sovereignty. Realists argue that the international system's lack of a central governing authority, coupled with the presence of multiple sovereign states, creates a state of anarchy. Within this theoretical framework, states perceive threats to their survival, leading to a competitive pursuit of power and security. Realists emphasize that accumulating power is essential for maintaining a state's survival and influence in the international arena (Dakwat & Osiogun, 2020). Secondly, the survival principle underscores states' paramount concern for survival. Realists assert that a state's primary objective is ensuring its existence, which forms the basis for all other pursuits (Idoko, 2023). States navigate two fundamental options to achieve survival: maximizing power or maximizing security. Defensive realism, advocated by Nosiri and Ohazurike (2016), prioritizes security over excessive power accumulation. Conversely, offensive realism, as posited by Duke et al. (2020), contends that states aspire for hegemony, even at the expense of security, perpetually seeking to augment their power and alter the global balance. Finally, the "self-help" principle notion that, as highlighted by Jerzak, and Śmiglak-Krajewska, (2020), the absence of a higher power fosters a competitive and anarchic environment, where states cannot trust others for their security, leading to the "security dilemma". This dilemma emerges when a state's military actions breed uncertainty about its defensive or offensive nature, perpetuating a cycle of insecurity. Consequently, states arm themselves, fuelling perceptions of threat and instability. Such dynamics underscore the intricate challenges inherent in international security.

2.3 Empirical Review

Numerous scholarly works, from a global to Nigeria's context, address this subject extensively. For instance, Mikail, and Abdullah, (2017) adopted the content factor methodology to analyse globalization's impact on African culture and politics, finding detrimental effects on political systems, economies, education, religion, and cultural norms. Baskaran and Sivakumar (2014) adopted a systematic literature review methodology to examine globalization's influence on national sovereignty, noting its transformation and restriction due to international agreements, multinational corporations, and technological advancements. Governments increasingly yield sovereignty for economic, cooperative, and tradition-related reasons. Nwagwu, and Ikechukwu, (2014) utilized content factor methodology to assess challenges and opportunities for new states, highlighting globalization's resemblance to colonialism and its role in perpetuating underdevelopment. They advocate for international aid to alleviate poverty and foster development in emerging nations. However, a gap lies in the lack of exploration of citizen perspective into the nuanced interplay between globalization, cultural preservation, and sovereignty, especially concerning the agency of African nations and the dynamics of power in the global political landscape.

Globalization's impact on African states has been examined by Omagu (2012) by adopting content factor methodology. Through this, he highlighted the entrapment experienced by Africa due to the interplay between politics, the state, and globalization. This entrapment leads to dependence and a weakening of state authority, posing legitimacy dilemmas for African administrations. Onimisi (2014) adopted a survey

approach to underscore the urgent need to address national security in Nigeria amidst escalating violence from Boko Haram. The study emphasizes the importance of reinforcing national orientation and international collaboration. Charles and Mark (2013) utilized a survey approach and explored globalization's impact on Nigeria's economic sovereignty, revealing challenges to independent economic policies and advocating for increased participation in global systems. However, a notable gap across these studies is the limited exploration of grassroots perspectives and the voices of affected communities amidst globalization's effects on African states.

The academic discourse on globalization's impact on Nigeria, particularly regarding the Biafran Armed Forces and Boko Haram, lacks comparative research and relies heavily on content analysis, potentially lacking objectivity in representing citizens' viewpoints (Ojochenemi, 2019; Benjamin & Gbenenye, 2023). Despite globalization's relevance to national security and cultural identity protection in African countries like Nigeria, there is a dearth of comprehensive analysis. The existing studies often fail to delve deeply into these issues, highlighting a critical gap in understanding the intricate linkages between globalization and cultural identity protection in Nigeria. As a result, the below hypothesis is formulated:

- I. Globalization's impact on escalating conflicts and security dilemmas in Nigeria does not significantly impede the nation's ability to confront security issues in the Northern areas.

3. Research Methodology

The study utilized an electronic survey to solicit perspectives from respondents, focusing on globalization and sovereignty-security threats within Nigeria. These surveys offer a structured format with predetermined response choices, enabling the collection of numerical data crucial for empirical analysis. Surveys are chosen for their ability to reach a large and diverse sample size, surpassing other data collection methods (Snyder, 2019). They also allow researchers to explore sensitive topics while ensuring the reliability and impartiality of responses (Bloomfield & Fisher, 2019). Additionally, structured questionnaires with assessment scales will be utilized to gather data efficiently. This method is favoured for its capacity to accommodate a sizable participant pool, facilitating the collection of quantifiable information. Leveraging these techniques, the study aims to gather invaluable insights into the perceptions of Nigerians regarding globalization and sovereignty-security threats.

The study targets Northern and Eastern Nigerians due to their unique perspectives shaped by experiences with globalization and internal conflicts like Boko Haram and the Biafran Ahmed Forces. Their insights are crucial amid ongoing robbery and banditry (Han et al., 2022). As a result, the study adopted a purposive non-probability sampling technique employed owing to security concerns and time limitations, ensuring participants offer specialized insights into extremist groups in Nigeria. The Bill Golden Technique was considered but discarded due to insecurity and a lack of statistical data on Northern Nigerians in the Southern region. Geographical and time constraints limit

the study to 100 participants, focusing solely on Northern Nigerians to deepen understanding of the prevailing issues. This number was obtained by selecting ten (10) Gen Z participants born between 1990 and 2010 and representing each state among the top ten (10) states that recently experienced security issues in Nigeria: Abuja, Yobe, Kaduna, Borno, Zamfara, Benue, Niger, Plateau, Kogi and River State (Nextier-SDP, 2023). They are ideal owing to their in-depth experience of the subject matter, especially in the aspect of security dynamics in Nigeria.

After completing data collection, the initial focus lies in meticulous data cleansing to address missing values and outliers, fostering a well-organized structure for meaningful intergroup comparisons. Subsequently, the researcher utilizes the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), recognized for its comprehensive statistical analysis and data manipulation capabilities across diverse research domains (Wang et al., 2020). SPSS is preferred due to its rich feature set facilitating data management and analysis, although variations exist in user interface and functionality, tailored for distinct research needs (Bloomfield & Fisher, 2019). Consequently, the researcher conducts both descriptive and inferential statistical analyses to gain insights into data distribution and identify significant trends. Inferential statistics, including techniques like linear analysis of variance (ANOVA) models, are employed to test hypotheses, thereby delving deeper into data relationships and hypothesis validity. Finally, this study prioritized obtaining informed consent from participants by inputting a survey introduction that pass information about the study's potential risks and benefits. However, data privacy and confidentiality were upheld through secure storage measures, utilizing Google Drive. This fostered trust and credibility by openly communicating research processes and methodologies that encourage transparency and bolstering the research environment.

4. Result Presentation

An electronic survey was conducted in March 2023, of which 100 questionnaires were distributed electronically, with 68 responses received, indicating a response rate of 68% as reflected in Table 2. These responses were instrumental in guiding the subsequent data analysis. However, the researcher recognized the importance of gathering demographic information from the respondents, as it can provide valuable insights into the rationale behind their answers. For instance, gender analysis revealed that 36.76% of respondents identified as men, 60.54% as women, and 2.70% as non-binary. Despite the larger percentage of female respondents, there was a relatively even distribution across genders. This is true as the study is not biased by covering all gender within Nigeria's scope. Furthermore, the study found that 32.43% of participants were affiliated with social sciences, 28.38% with arts and humanities, 16.22% with engineering, and 17.57% with business and management disciplines. Additionally, 5.41% of respondents were excluded from the analysis due to their varied departmental affiliations. Notably, a significant proportion of respondents had educational backgrounds in the field of social sciences, indicating a prevalent trend within the sample population.

Table 2: Descriptive Analysis of the Respondents' Traits

Factor	Dimension	Frequency	Percentage
Responses	Generated Sampled	68	68%
	Sampled Left	32	32%
	Total	100	100%
Gender	Men	25	36.76%
	Women	41	60.29%
	Non-Binary	2	2.94%
	Total	68	100.0%
Field of Discipline	Social Sciences	22	32.35%
	Arts and Humanities	19	27.94%
	Engineering	11	16.17%
	Business and Management	12	17.66%
	Others	4	5.88%
	Total	68	100.0%

Source: Field Survey (2024)

4.1 Hypothesis Development

H₀₁: Globalization's impact on escalating conflicts and security dilemmas in Nigeria does not significantly impede the nation's ability to confront security issues in the Northern areas.

Table 3: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.550 ^a	.303	.293		1.244

Sovereignty Challenges: Extremist, Terrorism, Banditry (SPSS, 2024)

According to Table 4.3, approximately 30.3% of the shifts observed in challenging national sovereignty stem from changes in globalization, leaving 69% influenced by unspecified factors. A moderate association, indicated by a correlation coefficient of 0.550, exists between these variables. Moreover, around 30.3% of fluctuations in the

dependent variable can be attributed to the independent variable. The model's accuracy is supported by an adjusted R-squared value of 0.293, which considers potential model complexity. This adjusted figure suggests that roughly 29.3% of the variations can be reliably accounted for by the model, with a standard error of 1.244 providing insights into prediction accuracy.

Table 4 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	48.377	1	48.377	31.250	.000 ^b
	Residual	111.461	72	1.548		
	Total	159.838	73			

a. Dependent Variable: Security Challenges

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sovereignty Challenges (SPSS, 2024)

The model discussed in Table 4 demonstrates strong explanatory power concerning security threats, with an R-squared value of 0.303, indicating that approximately 30.3% of the variability in security threats can be explained by the model's variables. The F-test value of 31.250, along with a p-value of less than 0.001, confirms the statistical significance of the regression model. This underscores the importance of the predictor variable "Challenge to national sovereignty" in elucidating fluctuations in security threats. With a probability value below the predetermined Alpha level of 0.05, the results are statistically significant, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis in favour of the alternative hypothesis. Hence, it can be inferred that globalization significantly impacts a country's ability to address security threats and conflicts in areas affected by the Biafran Armed Forces and Boko Haram.

Table 5 Coefficients' Variance^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.115	.302		3.695	.000
	National sovereignty and security	.284	.051	.550	5.590	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Security threats (SPSS, 2024)

Table 5 underscores the intricate relationship between globalization, sovereignty, and security. The constant factor of 1.115 signifies a baseline influence on security threats, by contextualising this within the framework of globalization. Globalization, with its interconnectedness and porous borders, reshapes traditional notions of sovereignty and

security. The coefficient of 0.284 attributed to the variable "Challenge to national sovereignty" suggests that as globalization progresses, challenges to state sovereignty become more pronounced, amplifying security threats. This coefficient is statistically significant ($t = 5.590$, $p < .001$), indicating a robust association. However, with the transitioning geopolitical landscape, the erosion of traditional boundaries underlines the vulnerability of states to various threats, from cyberattacks to transnational terrorism. Heightened levels of global interconnectedness often coincide with increased susceptibility to security challenges, as evidenced by the substantial standardized coefficient of 0.550. Thus, while globalization fosters economic integration and cultural exchange, it simultaneously introduces complexities that challenge the conventional understanding of sovereignty and security. Consequently, understanding and addressing these dynamics is paramount for policymakers navigating an increasingly interdependent world, where traditional security paradigms must adapt to effectively mitigate emerging threats.

4.2 Discussion of Findings and Implication of Results

The contemporary landscape of global peace faces unprecedented challenges stemming from the forces of globalization and technological advancements, which have transformed traditional security threats into globalized risks and interconnected criminal networks. In Nigeria, a nation grappling with persistent conflicts resistant to resolution, there is a growing realization among its populace of the inherent risks to their survival within this complex security milieu. Consequently, the discourse surrounding Nigerian National Security has rapidly evolved, acknowledging the dynamic and unpredictable security environment the country navigates. This environment is fraught with various transnational threats that have the potential to escalate into more severe forms of instability.

Consequently, this study underscores the profound impact of globalization on Nigeria's security and sovereignty. Contrary to the null hypothesis, the research findings reject the notion that globalization has no significant influence on the unfolding of regional and global interactions. The respondents overwhelmingly support the idea that globalization positively affects engagement, a relationship validated by statistical analysis ($p < 0.001$), indicating that as globalization intensifies, so does regional and global engagement. These findings resonate with Young et al. (2006), who assert that the surge in social and economic globalization has facilitated the movement of commodities, individuals, and ideas across local and global spheres. Moreover, the study aligns with the observations of Shavshukov & Zhuravleva (2020) concerning emerging risks and leadership challenges in the global economy, highlighting how evolving dynamics exacerbate security concerns. The regression analysis further substantiates the strong correlation between globalization and governance ($p < 0.001$), indicating that increased globalization positively impacts governance systems. This finding supports the conclusions of Hassan et al. (2020), who posit that globalization significantly influences governance, thereby suggesting that heightened globalization can enhance governance structures, potentially contributing to poverty reduction.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The interplay between Nigeria's internal and external threats persists despite its notable human and technological advancements. The impact of globalization on security management varies across nations, necessitating a balanced approach that combines traditional and liberal security measures. Nigeria's geopolitical interests intersect with major global powers amidst challenges posed by groups like Boko Haram and the historical legacy of the Biafran Armed Forces. The evolution of Boko Haram from a regional Islamic movement to a global terrorist organization highlights the changing nature of security threats in an interconnected world. Similarly, the Nigerian Civil War underscores the profound consequences of internal conflicts on national security policies, emphasizing the need to address underlying political and ethnic disparities. While globalization enables greater engagement, it also exposes Nigeria to diverse security challenges, necessitating vigilance in managing transnational risks. However, the benefits of globalization for governance and conflict resolution indicate that stable domestic policies can be improved by active participation in the international community. Moreover, the association between globalization and conflict resolution, however, indicates that while globalization can offer opportunities for conflict resolution, it can also make matters worse. This intricate dynamic highlights how diverse the effects of globalization on security are. Essentially, Boko Haram's influence and the Biafran Armed Forces' historical relevance highlight how Nigeria's security issues are intertwined with the larger world. A comprehensive and flexible approach to security and governance is necessary due to the dynamic nature of conflicts, the interconnection of states, and the developing nature of threats. To stop conflicts from getting worse, policymakers must strike a careful balance between defending national interests and interacting with the international community. They also need to address internal inequalities. In light of the growing interconnectedness of the world, this study's lessons learned highlight the necessity of comprehensive approaches that place a high priority on peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and equitable governance to protect national stability. Consequently, the study suggests the below action plans:

- I. The government should propose a renewed focus on national values and ideologies that foster peaceful coexistence among diverse religious beliefs within the country.
- II. Regional leaders should advocate for concentrated efforts to enhance economic prosperity, particularly in the southern region, by fortifying institutions dedicated to alleviating poverty.
- III. Community members should stress the importance of fairness, equity, and justice as fundamental principles in societal interactions and governance to mitigate the risk of chaos and violence, thus safeguarding national security.
- IV. Government should encourage collaboration among national organizations and friendly nations to combat terrorism, including the exchange of ideas

and information to bolster security effectiveness, and the establishment of regional alliances for intelligence sharing.

- V. State governors should set committees that highlight the necessity for a comprehensive counterterrorism strategy that transcends purely military approaches, addressing root causes of extremism such as socio-economic disparities and educational deficiencies to pre-empt radicalization.
- VI. The government need to prioritize the significance of adaptable and versatile governance frameworks in navigating the ever-changing security environment. It should promote policies that enhance transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement to strengthen Nigeria's resilience against the impacts of globalization.
- VII. Finally, although the study offers valuable insights into Nigeria's security landscape, it also points to various areas that demand further investigation. For instance, analysing Nigeria's security challenges in comparison with similar global threats can offer a deeper understanding of security dynamics. Also, examining the roles of specific-gender impact or foreign organizations in mitigating Nigeria's security threats can provide insights into the sense of collaboration in Nigeria's security effectiveness.

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