



THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the significant effects of globalization on national security in Nigeria, emphasizing the complex interplay between economic integration, transnational threats, and domestic stability. The primary focus is to analyze how globalization impacts security challenges such as terrorism, cybercrime, and resource management, which have become increasingly severe in recent years. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research combines a thorough review of existing literature and case studies with primary data collected through questionnaire administration to key stakeholders. Findings indicate that globalization amplifies vulnerabilities in national security due to heightened interdependence and the rise of non-state actors, complicating traditional security frameworks. Additionally, the analysis reveals that globalization transforms local conflicts into global security issues, necessitating a critical reassessment of national security strategies. To address these challenges, the study recommends establishing an integrated policy framework that aligns economic development, environmental sustainability, and security. Strengthening international cooperation through intelligence sharing, joint security operations, and regional collaborations is crucial for combating transnational threats. Moreover, enhancing cybersecurity infrastructure, fostering community resilience, reducing economic dependency on foreign nations, and strengthening border security are essential measures to mitigate security risks. Investment in sustainable resource management and youth engagement initiatives can further contribute to long-term national stability.

Keywords: Globalization, National Security, Cybersecurity, Transnational Threats, Economic Stability

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a multifaceted phenomenon that promotes the interconnectivity of economic systems, cultural practices, and social structures worldwide (Scholte, 2005). It has led to increased trade, foreign investment, and technological exchange, significantly contributing to economic growth and development in various regions (Stiglitz, 2002). However, this transformation presents challenges, especially for developing countries like Nigeria.

National security refers to the protection of a nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of its citizens from internal and external threats (Buzan, 1991). It encompasses various dimensions, including political, economic, environmental, and cyber security. Challenges to national security arise from factors such as weak governance, economic instability, political unrest, and external aggression, all of which can threaten the stability and well-being of a state.

Globalization has introduced severe national security challenges that have intensified over time. These challenges manifest in terrorism, organized crime, and cyber threats, all of which jeopardize national stability, sovereignty, and the general well-being of the population (Akinola, 2018). Understanding how globalization affects national security necessitates a comprehensive examination of key variables such as economic integration, transnational crime, and environmental concerns.

Economic integration fosters interdependence among nations, creating vulnerabilities that malicious actors can exploit (Keohane & Nye, 2000). For example, Nigeria's heavy reliance on oil exports makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices, exposing the nation to economic shocks that can exacerbate internal conflicts and social unrest (Iyoha & Oriakhi, 2008). Additionally, this dependence on oil has resulted in the neglect of other economic sectors, creating an economy that is not only vulnerable but also stifling in job creation and innovation (Okonjo-Iweala, 2018). This economic reliance extends beyond financial instability; it fosters social dissatisfaction and unrest, particularly among marginalized youth populations who feel excluded from the benefits of economic growth (Aminu & Raheem, 2019).

Transnational criminal organizations exploit Nigeria's porous borders and inadequate enforcement mechanisms, further complicating the security landscape (Onuoha, 2013). The country has become a hub for various forms of organized crime, including human trafficking, drug smuggling, and arms trafficking, often linked to broader global networks (Eze, 2020). These criminal activities undermine the rule of law and pose direct threats to the safety and security of citizens (Ogunlana, 2017).

Moreover, environmental issues exacerbated by globalization—such as climate change and resource depletion—further destabilize the country (Adger, 2003). The interconnectedness of global markets implies that environmental crises in one region can have far-reaching implications for national security elsewhere (Brauch, 2008). For instance, the Niger Delta region, rich in oil resources, has experienced significant environmental degradation due to oil spills and gas flaring, leading to conflicts between local communities and multinational corporations (Watts, 2004). These conflicts often escalate into violence, undermining national security (Ikelegbe, 2010).

This article is organized into several sections: literature review, methodology, theoretical framework, findings, conclusions, and recommendations. Each section provides a detailed analysis of the complex interactions between globalization and national security in Nigeria, aiming to present a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities that arise within this dynamic context. By examining these interconnections, this study seeks to contribute to the broader discourse on globalization and its implications for national security, advocating for informed policymaking and strategic interventions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing literature highlights the dual nature of globalization, acting as both a catalyst for economic development and a source of security complications. Byman (2020) notes that the growing interdependence among nations has led to new security threats, particularly terrorism and cybercrime. Globalization enables terrorist organizations to utilize technological advancements and international networks for recruitment, funding, and resource acquisition (Diehl & Gleditsch, 2001). The rise of non-state actors, empowered by globalization, has reshaped the traditional security landscape, posing challenges that nation-states find increasingly difficult to manage.

Globalization and terrorism

Globalization and terrorism are deeply interconnected phenomena that have significantly shaped the global socio-political and economic landscape. Globalization, characterized by increased interconnectedness of nations through trade, technology, and communication, has provided both opportunities and challenges in countering terrorism. Terrorism is broadly defined as the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in pursuit of political, religious, or ideological objectives (Hoffman, 2006). Scholars such as Cronin (2002), Rapoport (2004), and Laqueur (1999) have examined these dynamics, focusing on how globalization influences the methods, motivations, and reach of terrorist groups, while also

analyzing how terrorism affects global security, governance, and cooperation. The emergence of terrorist groups in Nigeria, notably Boko Haram, is closely tied to globalization processes. Boko Haram's ideology has been influenced by global jihadist movements, gaining traction within the context of globalization. The group effectively employs social media and digital communication tools to spread its message, recruit followers, and coordinate attacks. This globalization of terrorism complicates national security responses, intertwining local conflicts with global networks. Boko Haram's operational capacity is bolstered by access to technology and resources that transcend national borders. Reports indicate that the group has received financial and logistical support from international jihadist organizations, enabling it to expand its reach and impact. A United Nations Security Council report (2018) highlights Boko Haram's connections with other extremist groups, complicating regional security dynamics.

Moreover, literature suggests that the globalization of terrorism extends beyond ideological influences. Economic factors also play a significant role. Crenshaw (2018) assert that socio-economic grievances—such as poverty, unemployment, and limited educational opportunities—create fertile ground for recruitment into extremist groups. In Nigeria, economic disparities exacerbated by oil wealth have led to significant social unrest, particularly in the northeast, where Boko Haram is most active.

Globalization as a Catalyst for Terrorism

Many scholars argue that globalization has inadvertently facilitated the rise and spread of terrorism (Barber, 1995; Kaldor, 2001; Tilly, 2004). Globalization has revolutionized communication, enabling terrorist organizations to disseminate propaganda, recruit members, and coordinate attacks across borders. Studies like Castells (2009) emphasize how the internet and social media platforms have become tools for radicalization and coordination among groups such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda.

Economic globalization has led to wealth disparities, particularly between developed and developing nations. Scholars such as Gurr (1970) and Collier (2007) argue that such inequalities can foster feelings of marginalization, particularly in regions where globalization's economic benefits are unevenly distributed. These grievances may provide fertile ground for terrorist recruitment.

Globalization facilitates transnational mobility, allowing the movement of people, money, and weapons. Piazza (2008) highlights how transnational networks have enabled terrorist organizations to operate beyond state borders, making counter-terrorism efforts more complex.

Terrorism as a Response to Globalization

Terrorism is also often framed as a reaction against cultural, political, and economic globalization. Globalization has been associated with the dominance of Western cultural norms, values, and ideologies. This has led to a backlash from individuals and groups who perceive globalization as a threat to their identity. Barber's (1995) concept of "Jihad vs. McWorld" illustrates how traditionalist or fundamentalist groups react violently against perceived cultural homogenization.

The erosion of state sovereignty due to globalization has created power vacuums in certain regions, allowing terrorist groups to thrive. This is especially true in conflict-prone areas, such as the Middle East, where global political interventions have exacerbated instability. Scholars like Kaldor (1999) discuss how globalization has shifted the nature of warfare to include non-state actors like terrorist organizations.

Case Study: Boko Haram's Impact

Globalization has fostered economic growth, cultural exchange, and technological development across the world. However, it has also created vulnerabilities and unintended consequences, particularly in regions where governance is weak, poverty is widespread, and security challenges persist (Kaldor, 2001). In Nigeria, the rise of Boko Haram, an Islamist militant group, is a case study of how globalization intersects with local grievances to fuel terrorism (Pham, 2012). This discussion examines how globalization has influenced the emergence and activities of Boko Haram and the group's impact at local, national, and global levels.

Boko Haram serves as a critical case study illustrating how globalization has influenced terrorism in Nigeria (Walker, 2012). Founded in the early 2000s, Boko Haram initially focused on opposing Western education and advocating for a strict interpretation of Islamic law (Agbibo, 2013). As the group gained notoriety, it began adopting more violent tactics, including bombings, kidnappings, and mass killings (Comolli, 2015). The abduction of 276 schoolgirls in Chibok in 2014 garnered international attention and showcased the group's operational capabilities, further enhanced by globalization and social media (Zenn, 2014).

The actions of Boko Haram have triggered widespread displacement and humanitarian crises, with over two million people displaced from their homes due to violence (UNHCR, 2020). The Nigerian government's response has included military operations aimed at dismantling the group, but these efforts have often met with limited success (Felbab-Brown, 2018). The persistence of Boko Haram underscores the need for comprehensive strategies that address not only military responses but also the socio-economic grievances fuelling extremism (Campbell, 2020). To address these issues effectively, a comprehensive approach is expedient, which includes strengthening governance, promoting equitable development, and fostering international cooperation to combat terrorism and build sustainable peace (Anyadike, 2013).

Cybercrime in the Globalized Context

Cybercrime is defined as criminal activities that involve the use of computers, networks, or digital devices to commit offenses such as fraud, identity theft, hacking, and cyberterrorism (Brenner, 2010). It encompasses a wide range of illicit activities that exploit technological advancements to target individuals, businesses, and governments, posing significant security and financial threats worldwide (Wall, 2007). As societies become increasingly interconnected through advancements in digital technology, opportunities for cybercriminals have expanded. Globalization has not only facilitated the movement of information, capital, and resources across borders, it has also created vulnerabilities that cybercriminals exploit. The proliferation of internet access and digital technologies in Nigeria has created new avenues for criminal activities, including fraud, identity theft, and cyberattacks targeting critical infrastructure. The interconnectivity of global networks allows cybercriminals to operate across borders, complicating national government responses. According to a report by the Nigerian Communications Commission (2020), cybercrime has cost the Nigerian economy billions of dollars annually, affecting businesses, government operations, and individual citizens. Literature suggests that enhancing cybersecurity measures is essential for safeguarding national security in an increasingly digital world (Nye, 2017; Singer & Friedman, 2014). As cyber threats continue to evolve, governments and organizations must implement robust security frameworks to protect critical infrastructure, sensitive data, and national interests from cyberattacks (Clarke & Knake, 2010).

Globalization has driven rapid advancements in technology, including the proliferation of the internet, mobile devices, and cloud computing. While these technologies foster connectivity, they also provide cybercriminals with tools to commit crimes across borders. Cybercrime is inherently transnational, as perpetrators often operate in one country while targeting victims in another. The globalized nature of the internet enables anonymity and makes

it difficult to trace and prosecute cybercriminals. The rise of e-commerce, online banking, and digital currencies has created new avenues for financial crimes such as phishing, ransomware, and cryptocurrency fraud. According to a 2022 report by Cybersecurity Ventures, global cybercrime costs are expected to exceed \$10.5 trillion annually by 2025.

Case Study: Cybercrime in Nigeria

Nigeria, Africa's largest economy and one of the most populous nations, has embraced digital transformation in various sectors, from banking to telecommunications (Adebayo, 2019). However, this rapid digitalization has also led to an increase in cybercrime. Nigeria has gained global attention for cyber-related offenses, ranging from financial fraud to sophisticated hacking operations (Olayemi, 2014). This discussion explores the causes, manifestations, impacts, and responses to cybercrime in Nigeria, as well as the broader societal and global implications.

One notable case of cybercrime in Nigeria is the "Yahoo Yahoo" phenomenon, where young Nigerians engage in internet fraud, often targeting foreign individuals and businesses (Tade, 2013). This practice has gained notoriety and is linked to organized crime syndicates. The Nigerian government has launched various initiatives to combat cybercrime, but challenges persist due to the complexities of the internet and the rapid evolution of cybercriminal tactics (Akor, 2020).

Cybercrime in Nigeria takes various forms, including online financial fraud, such as the 419 scams named after Section 419 of the Nigerian Criminal Code, where victims are tricked into transferring money under false pretences, including lottery scams and inheritance claims (Olowu, 2009). The infamous "Nigerian Prince Scam" and phishing attacks, where cybercriminals create fake emails and websites to steal banking credentials and personal information, have also become prevalent (Longe & Chiemeké, 2008). Business Email Compromise (BEC) schemes have made Nigeria a global hotspot, with attackers infiltrating or spoofing corporate email accounts to divert payments to fraudulent accounts, leading to billions of dollars in losses (Trend Micro, 2020). Identity theft is another growing cyber threat, as criminals steal personal data through phishing or hacking to impersonate individuals for financial gain or fraudulent transactions (Ogwezzy, 2012). While less common than financial fraud, ransomware attacks are emerging in Nigeria, targeting businesses and public institutions by encrypting data and demanding payments for decryption keys (Olufemi, 2021). Social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp are widely used to defraud individuals through fake investment opportunities, romance scams, or fake job offers (Udensi & Osuagwu, 2020). Additionally, cyber-enabled human trafficking is on the rise, with criminals leveraging the internet to recruit victims under the guise of overseas employment (Ojedokun, 2022). To address these challenges, the Nigerian government must invest in modern cybersecurity infrastructure and develop a comprehensive national cybersecurity strategy that includes public-private partnerships to combat cyber threats effectively (Eze, 2018). Furthermore, improving digital literacy among citizens is crucial in empowering them to recognize and respond to potential cyber threats (Abdulhamid et al., 2019).

Environmental Consequences of Globalization

Globalization, defined by the increased interconnectedness of nations through trade, investment, technology, and cultural exchange, has reshaped the global economy and society. While it has facilitated economic growth, technological advancements, and cultural integration, it has also brought significant environmental consequences. These consequences manifest through changes in resource use, industrial practices, urbanization, and global consumption patterns.

The environmental consequences of globalization are significant and warrant attention. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014) notes that climate change, driven by

globalization, poses direct threats to national security through resource scarcity and increased migration. In Nigeria, dependence on oil resources has not only rendered the economy vulnerable to external shocks but has also led to environmental degradation and associated conflicts (Ikelegbe, 2010). The Niger Delta region exemplifies this phenomenon, where oil extraction has caused severe environmental damage, inciting tensions between local communities and multinational corporations.

Research shows that environmental degradation due to oil extraction has increased violence and insecurity in the Niger Delta, as local communities protest against ecological damage to their land and livelihoods. Naanen (2018) highlights the socio-political implications of environmental degradation, illustrating how it acts as a catalyst for conflict and instability. Furthermore, climate change exacerbates these tensions by altering weather patterns, leading to resource scarcity, particularly in agriculture and water availability. Competition for dwindling resources can spark conflicts among communities, complicating the national security landscape.

Case Study: Niger Delta Conflicts

The Niger Delta crisis highlights the environmental challenges of globalization in resource-rich but economically marginalized regions. Extensive oil exploration by multinational corporations has led to severe environmental degradation, including oil spills and gas flaring, devastating local livelihoods and fuelling tensions (Watts, 2008; Obi, 2010).

Ken Saro-Wiwa, a leader of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), exposed these injustices, drawing global attention before his execution by the Nigerian government in 1995, which sparked international condemnation (Saro-Wiwa, 1992; Boele, Fabig, & Wheeler, 2001). In response, militant groups like the Niger Delta Avengers and MEND launched attacks on oil infrastructure, exacerbating economic and security crises (Asuni, 2009; Ebegbulem, Ekpe, & Adejumo, 2013).

Although initiatives like the 2009 Amnesty Program aimed to restore stability, deep-seated grievances persist. A sustainable resolution requires stronger environmental policies, economic diversification, and inclusive governance (Ibaba, 2017).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This article is anchored on interdependence theory, which contends that globalization reshapes state sovereignty and influences national security dynamics. This framework is particularly relevant in understanding how non-state actors, including terrorist organizations and cybercriminals, navigate global systems to exploit vulnerabilities.

Interdependence Theory (Kelley & Thibaut, 1959)

Interdependence Theory was propounded by Harold Kelley and John Thibaut in 1959. It was introduced in their work *The Social Psychology of Groups*. The theory examines how individuals in relationships depend on and influence each other, focusing on rewards, costs, and mutual dependence in social interactions. Interdependence theory posits that as states become more interconnected, their security is increasingly influenced by external factors and actors, making traditional notions of state sovereignty and national security less relevant. This framework highlights the interconnectedness of global systems and how the rise of non-state actors complicates security governance. In Nigeria, this theoretical perspective aids in understanding how globalization have altered traditional security paradigms and introduced new challenges requiring innovative responses.

The growing connections between states foster both cooperation and competition. While globalization facilitates collaboration among countries in addressing shared security challenges, it can also intensify conflicts and vulnerabilities. This duality is particularly evident in Nigeria,

where economic ties have created opportunities for growth and development while simultaneously exposing the nation to external pressures.

Human Security

Additionally, the concept of human security is pertinent to this study, broadening the understanding of security beyond military concerns. Human security underscores the importance of protecting individual well-being and recognizing the interconnectedness of economic, social, and environmental factors in maintaining national stability.

In Nigeria, addressing issues such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation is essential for enhancing national security within a globalized context. The interplay between interdependence theory and human security provides a comprehensive lens through which to analyze the multifaceted impacts of globalization on national security in Nigeria, demonstrating how resource exploitation linked to globalization can lead to conflict and instability.

By analyzing these real-world cases, this study aims to provide a more nuanced understanding of the interplay between globalization and national security. The research process involved thematic analysis, wherein key themes related to vulnerabilities, threats, and the implications of globalization on Nigeria's security landscape were identified and explored. This approach allows for the synthesis of findings across different sources, contributing to a more holistic understanding of the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative research methodology, involving a thorough examination of existing literature, policy documents, and specific case studies pertinent to Nigeria. The qualitative approach is particularly valuable in this context as it facilitates a deep exploration of complex social phenomena, allowing for an understanding of the lived experiences of individuals and communities affected by globalization and national security challenges.

Data were gathered from a variety of sources, including academic articles, government publications, and relevant international studies, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between globalization and national security. The literature review consists of a systematic analysis of scholarly journals, books, and credible online resources to extract insights into the complex nature of globalization and its impact on national security.

The literature selection criteria focused on relevance to Nigeria, empirical evidence, and theoretical contributions to security studies. Additionally, primary data were collected through questionnaire administration with key stakeholders, including government officials, security experts, and community leaders, to gain first-hand insights into the challenges and responses related to globalization and national security.

This study employed a purposive sampling technique, selecting 15 respondents based on their availability, expertise, and relevance to the research topic. Purposive sampling is commonly used in qualitative and cross-sectional studies where participants are chosen to provide in-depth insights rather than for statistical representativeness (Patton, 2002). This approach ensures that the selected individuals possess the necessary knowledge and experience to contribute meaningfully to the study (Etikan, Musa, & Alkassim, 2016).

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

This study employed questionnaire administration instead of interviews due to their efficiency in collecting data from multiple respondents simultaneously (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). They ensure standardization, reduce biases, and enhance reliability (Bryman, 2012). Questionnaires also promote anonymity, encouraging honest responses on sensitive topics (Saunders, Lewis, &

Thornhill, 2019). Additionally, they are cost-effective, especially in digital formats, and align with the study’s quantitative approach by facilitating statistical analysis (Gillham, 2008; Kothari, 2004).

Out of the 15 copies of questionnaire distributed, 14 responses were received, while one participant provided incomplete or unclear responses. Given the constraints of time and accessibility, the sample size was deemed adequate for generating valuable insights within the study’s scope (Creswell & Poth, 2018).

The demographic profile of the respondents, as presented in Table 1, indicates that the majority were male (64%), while females accounted for 36%. In terms of age distribution, 21% of the respondents were between 30–39 years, 43% were within the 40–49 age group, and 36% were 50 years and above. Regarding the region of residence, 43% of respondents were from the North East, 21% from the North Central, and 36% from the South-South region.

Table 1: Demographic Profile

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
GENDER		
Male	9	64
Female	5	36
TOTAL	14	100
AGE		
30 – 39	3	21
40 – 49	6	43
50 and above	5	36
TOTAL	14	100
REGION OF RESIDENCE		
North East	6	43
North Central	3	21
South-South	5	36
TOTAL	14	100

The responses were analyzed based on three major categories: positive perception (9 respondents), negative perception (4 respondents), and indifferent response (1 respondent). Below is an analysis of the key findings based on the responses.

The analysis of respondents' perceptions of globalization and its impact on national security reveals that the majority (64.3%) view globalization as beneficial, believing it fosters economic growth, strengthens diplomatic ties, and enhances security collaboration through intelligence sharing and cybersecurity measures. Some within this group also argue that foreign investments and advanced technology contribute to addressing security challenges. Conversely, 28.6% perceive globalization as a threat, associating it with increased terrorism, cybercrime, and arms proliferation. They argue that globalization weakens national sovereignty and fosters dependency on foreign influences, thereby undermining national security. Meanwhile, 7.1% of respondents remained indifferent, possibly due to a lack of a clear perspective on the link between globalization and national security or uncertainty about its overall effects.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Economic Impact of Globalization on National Security

The economic implications of globalization on Nigeria’s national security are profound, particularly given the country's reliance on oil exports. As literature suggests, economies

heavily dependent on a single resource are susceptible to external market shocks (Obi, 2010). Empirical findings support this assertion, revealing that fluctuations in global oil prices lead to budget deficits, reduced public service funding, and increased socio-economic instability. Respondents in this study highlighted that economic vulnerabilities exacerbate grievances, particularly in marginalized regions like the Niger Delta, where oil wealth has not translated into tangible development. This aligns with the works of Watts (2008) and Asuni (2009), who emphasize that economic deprivation and environmental degradation fuel militant activities such as those carried out by the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND).

To mitigate these risks, economic diversification has been identified as essential. Nigeria's Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) was designed to expand non-oil sectors, such as agriculture, technology, and manufacturing. However, empirical and literature reviews indicate that challenges persist, including corruption and policy inconsistencies (Ebegbulem, Ekpe, & Adejumo, 2013). The findings further demonstrate that respondents who viewed globalization positively (64.3%) acknowledged its role in fostering economic growth and attracting foreign investments, which could aid economic stability and job creation. Conversely, 28.6% of respondents argued that economic globalization fosters dependency, weakening national sovereignty and exposing Nigeria to economic manipulation by foreign entities.

Security Threats: Terrorism and Cybercrime

Globalization has facilitated the spread of transnational terrorism and cybercrime, posing significant threats to Nigeria's national security. Empirical data show that extremist groups like Boko Haram exploit digital platforms for recruitment and propaganda, aligning with studies by Onuoha (2014) and Forest (2012), who discuss the role of digital technology in modern terrorism. The 2014 Chibok girls' abduction is an example of how globalization amplifies security challenges, as it attracted global attention and showcased the operational capabilities of terrorist groups leveraging international networks for funding and radicalization.

Similarly, cyber threats have surged due to increased internet penetration. Respondents emphasized concerns about cyber fraud, identity theft, and digital espionage, which align with the findings of Kshetri (2013), who argues that developing economies are particularly vulnerable to cybercrime due to weak cybersecurity infrastructure. The literature suggests that enhancing intelligence-sharing mechanisms and investing in cybersecurity frameworks are critical for addressing these threats (Adeniran, 2018). Empirical findings corroborate this, with respondents emphasizing the need for international cooperation in intelligence gathering and counter-terrorism measures.

Environmental Challenges and National Security

Environmental degradation, exacerbated by globalization, has had severe implications for Nigeria's security landscape. Literature highlights how multinational oil companies contribute to ecological damage through oil spills, gas flaring, and deforestation, disproportionately affecting local communities (Boele, Fabig, & Wheeler, 2001). The empirical findings mirror this, with respondents citing the Niger Delta crisis as a direct consequence of globalization-driven environmental exploitation.

Historical accounts, including the activism of Ken Saro-Wiwa and the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), illustrate how environmental degradation fuels socio-political tensions (Saro-Wiwa, 1992). Empirical evidence supports this, as respondents linked environmental harm to increased militancy, protests, and economic losses. Climate change further compounds these issues by threatening food security and water availability, intensifying conflicts among resource-dependent communities (Ibaba, 2017). Addressing these

challenges requires robust environmental policies, investment in renewable energy, and international partnerships to promote sustainability.

Socio-Political Dimensions of Globalization

The influx of global ideologies and increased migration due to globalization have reshaped Nigeria's socio-political landscape. Literature suggests that the spread of extremist ideologies through globalization can lead to heightened radicalization (Akanji, 2019). Empirical findings reinforce this, with respondents highlighting concerns over ideological infiltration and cultural shifts that may undermine national identity and governance structures.

Internal displacement, driven by both conflict and environmental degradation, poses another challenge. Studies indicate that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) often lack access to essential services, making them susceptible to recruitment by extremist groups (Campbell, 2018). Empirical data align with these findings, as respondents pointed to the deteriorating conditions in IDP camps, which exacerbate security risks. Effective governance and integration policies are necessary to prevent radicalization and foster national stability.

CONCLUSION

The integration of literature and empirical findings demonstrates that globalization's impact on Nigeria's national security is multifaceted. While a majority (64.3%) of respondents perceive globalization as beneficial for economic growth, security collaboration, and technological advancement, a significant proportion (28.6%) highlight its role in exacerbating security threats, economic dependency, and environmental degradation. A small percentage (7.1%) remains uncertain, reflecting the complexity of globalization's influence.

To maximize the benefits of globalization while mitigating its risks, Nigeria must adopt strategic policies focusing on economic diversification, enhanced cybersecurity, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion. Strengthening institutions, fostering global partnerships, and implementing effective governance measures will be crucial in ensuring that globalization contributes positively to national security rather than undermining it.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed to mitigate the challenges posed by globalization on national security in Nigeria and to maximize its benefits:

To address globalization's challenges, Nigeria should establish an integrated policy framework that aligns economic development, environmental sustainability, and national security. Strengthening international cooperation through intelligence sharing and joint operations is essential for combating transnational threats. Investment in sustainable resource management should be prioritized to balance economic growth with environmental protection, while enhanced cybersecurity measures will safeguard national assets. Community resilience programs should promote social cohesion and counter extremism, alongside targeted efforts to reduce socioeconomic disparities through poverty alleviation, education, and skills training. Engaging and empowering youth through vocational training and entrepreneurship can mitigate the risk of radicalization. Strengthening border security will curb illegal immigration and arms smuggling, while reducing economic dependency on foreign nations by supporting local industries will enhance self-sufficiency. Finally, enhanced diplomatic engagement will foster global collaboration on security and economic development, ensuring Nigeria remains proactive in international affairs.

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