



## THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON NATIONAL POLICY IN AFRICA (NIGERIA AS A CASE STUDY).

BY

Oluwafemi David Olaribigbe , Dr. Nguyen Thi Hong Hanh

Department of International Business

International School Vietnam  
National University - Hanoi, Vietnam

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### Abstract

*The study is on the topic "Globalization and National Policy Making in Third World Countries" and considers Nigeria as a case study. It investigates the impact of globalization on politics and policy making in third world countries. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable to global events and actions and have become heavily dependent on the international community for financial and technical assistance. As a result, poor countries generally have weak and fragile political accountability regimes, and national policies are tied to global issues. With few autonomous institutions and little ability to*

*counter the power of the central government, external agencies wield great influence as potentially important political actors.*

*I therefore attempt to explore the impact of globalization on public policy in relation to Nigeria's economic development. My main proposition is that Nigeria cannot meet the challenges of contemporary globalization without sustained efforts to develop its economic base. For if the objective of globalization is to advance the national development agenda, then globalization is likely to be utilitarian. This essay was based on Marxist theory of the state. The significance of this approach to this essay is that it begins with a comprehensive examination of the country's historical experience and the impact it has had on today's political economy. The research design was historically descriptive and data was obtained from secondary sources. Content analysis was used to analyze the data obtained. The study concludes that many poor countries like Nigeria have liberalized their economies without adequate preparation or care. I recommended that Nigeria should formulate economic policies that take into account Nigeria's specific needs and circumstances to promote inclusive economic development.*

## **Introduction**

Globalization, as a complex and multifaceted concept, is the method of interaction and integration among individuals, companies, and governments worldwide. It is obvious within the way individuals in one portion of the world can immediately communicate with those in another through computerized stages, how items made in one nation can be expended in another, and how political choices in one country can have swell impacts on global stability. The significant effect of globalization is obvious within the way it impacts culture, exchange, innovation, legislative issues, and the environment. In substance, globalization is the characterizing background of the 21st century, molding the course of human civilization and showing both openings and challenges on a worldwide scale.

Globalization is succinctly characterized as the progressing prepare through which people, businesses, and countries around the world continuously interweave, coming about within the amalgamation of various aspects of presence, enveloping financial matters, culture, innovation, and legislative issues, over a worldwide range. This expanded interconnection is essentially made conceivable by headways in communication, transportation, and innovation. A vital measurement of globalization is its capacity to destroy long standing obstructions, counting those of topography, culture, and legislative issues, in this manner empowering an exceptional stream of merchandise, data, and concepts over universal borders.

Policy-making is a greatly explanatory and political handle which involves a complex set of powers. It starts with the thoughts individuals or intrigued groups have, the activities they need the government to require or those that are affected by the belief system of the administering political party. In other words, these are the requests or proposition made by intrigued bunches or by other performing artists upon the political framework for action or inaction on a few seen issues. Open arrangements are being conditioned all over by the outside environment.

Tilly, (1995:95) opined that it is outlandish to isolate the outside natural variables, as they constantly impact the political forms and arrangement results. The impact, being brought to bear on socio-economic issues of a nation by agencies like WHO, ILO, UNDP, etc, the World Bank, the Universal Money

related Finance, Globalization of National Policy-Making: A Worldwide Viewpoint Gathering, the for Economic Cooperation and Advancement (OECD) and the European Central Bank, etc., is of basic significance in forming its arrangements.

## **Literature Review**

### **The Concept of Globalization**

The goal of globalization is to be on the world stage, or on the global stage. It is about the ever-increasing reduction of trade barriers and the increasing integration of the world market. Globalization can be seen as a development that systematically restructures the stage of exchange between nations by reducing barriers in culture, trade, communication and many other areas of activity. This is evidenced by the promotion of free market economics, liberal democracy, good governance, gender equality, environmental sustainability and other overall values for the citizens of member states. Within the above parameters, globalization can be correctly defined from an institutional point of view as the spread of capitalism. (MacEwan, 1990:10). Globalization is an imperial policy, the "final conquest of the rest of the world by capital". This narrative is quite explicable in the context of the one-armed bandits and exploitative precursors of capitalism and capitalism, by its nature, cannot exist without parasites.

Given the changing facets and stages of globalization, its unchanging central and primary focus remains the exploitation of Africa's resources, dismantling its economies and incorporating them into the international capitalist economy.

### **Theoretical Framework**

Financial emergency is one of the tireless issues standing up to most third world nations. Definitely, the issue requires state mediation. Financial alteration and the component of Globalization have been techniques embraced by most third world nations in Africa as a nostrum to the persevering financial emergency. Hence, in analyzing the issue at stake, the author embraced the hypothesis of Post-Colonial State which was created by Hamzi Alavi (1972:67), and afterward was popularized by third world researchers like Claude Ake (1985:23), Ekeke (1985:65). The foremost recognizing highlight of the hypothesis is that "it is an presumption that the post-colonial state may be a creation of dominion, as such, it has taken after a formative procedure directed by the interface of government and its nearby partners, not by those of the larger part of innate populace.

The post-colonial state has made a profound emergency from which it can barely remove itself without on a very basic level changing its display nature". The hypothesis holds that one of the cardinal objectives of the post-colonial state is to make conditions beneath which aggregation of capital by the remote bourgeoisie in conspiracy with the administering first class will flourish. To this impact, Ekeke (1985:56) watched that the post-colonial state rests on the establishment of the colonial state, which in turn, had consolidated a few critical simple state structures. As a result, the most objective of the colonial state was to form conditions beneath which collection of capital by the remote bourgeoisie would take put through the misuse of neighborhood human and other common assets. The post-colonial state, it is contended, developed on this basis Impact of Worldwide Occasions on National Arrangement Plan Creating nations are especially vulnerable to worldwide events and activities and

have to depend intensely on the universal community for monetary and specialized help. Subsequently, national approaches are interlocked with worldwide issues.

As Landell Plants and Serageldin (1991:87) state, "because poor nations by and large have delicate legislative issues and frail frameworks of responsibility, with few independent institutions and little power to balanced that worked out by the central government, outside organizations are possibly key political players, competent of applying significant impact. The boundaries of political systems are no longer impervious to external pressures and influences. Public policy today is conducted in both the world system and national political systems. The international environment plays an additional role in influencing national policies. Mass media and international conferences facilitate the policy diffusion process. Harrop, :34 (1992) states: "The international environment forms to a large extent the context for national policy-making."

National policymakers are united in a political context shaped by international economic cycles of prosperity, recession, depression and recovery. International organizations such as the EU also form an increasingly important part of the national policy-making context. Political challenges are also internationalizing: as multinational corporations and international organizations become more and more influential, national policymakers are less able to formulate their own policies. National issues such as social welfare, the environment, drugs and human trafficking are on national political agendas and have become global problems. This goes hand in hand with increased cross-border cooperation. National political agendas of developing countries are now accessible to developed countries. Globalization provides more room for interaction between nation-states and other countries. Nation-states today have less control over the political agenda than they did in the second half of the 20th century. This means that from a national perspective, political agendas are global, but policy formulation and implementation are domestic. This means that new types of interactions exist between multinational corporations and national and global economies. Global issues interact with national issues, which in turn interact with the local level.

Globalization presupposes that these layers will become more interactive and permeable and that a new politics will emerge In the European context, a new political level is developing in the sense of the Europeanization of national policy-making The common European currency (Euro notes and coins issued by the European Central Bank since 1 January 2002) is expected to pave the way for closer political union between Europe. Developing countries like Nigeria are facing ever-increasing problems of population growth and poverty. Despite the decline in poverty rates, the number of poor people is increasing, mainly due to population growth, uneven development, and increasing concentration of wealth in developing countries. Nearly half of the world's population (about 2.5 billion people) live on less than \$2 a day, and one-fifth of the world's population (about 1.4 billion people) live on less than \$1.25 a day. Such appalling levels of poverty persist despite unprecedented wealth over the past century. In the early 21st century, population growth and rising per capita consumption have increased the magnitude of poverty. Poverty and population growth are now global issues. For example, the World Bank's (WB) new strategy proposes an approach to poverty reduction.

The WB's three-pronged approach focuses on giving people more opportunities, promoting their empowerment, and improving their security. Politicians and environmentalists now widely agree that efforts to reduce poverty and population growth and achieve better standards of living are closely linked

and can be mutually reinforcing. The political agenda at the global level is now directed towards curbing population growth and fighting poverty. (Peter and Brown, 2001:56) Most countries, especially developing countries, have developed national health policies that have a global context. The disease knows no barriers, so it requires international cooperation and national policy action to translate policy statements into concrete policies and actions around the world. Family planning is seen as a strategy to curb population growth. The 1994 Plan of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) states that "the aim of family planning programs is to enable couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly regarding the number and spacing of their children" in order to reduce population size.

## **NIGERIA IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

Nigeria, a country with a population of over 200 million (Oni damilola et al 2023) Nigeria has not been immune to the phenomenon of globalization. Although the negative effects have been less pronounced, the fact remains that Nigeria has been relatively well integrated into the world economic system. The political transition from trade and exchange controls to economic liberalization that began in 1986 accelerated this pace. Nigeria is highly dependent on foreign trade, but rapid capital inflows are constrained, mainly due to the relatively underdeveloped state of its financial markets. To judge the degree of openness of the Nigerian economy, trade flows between Nigeria and the rest of the world can be analyzed

## **CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION AND RELEVANCE**

It is widely accepted that modern globalization began in the last quarter of the 19th century and proceeded through three stages (World Bank 2002). The first wave of modern globalization spanned the period from 1870 to 1913. This period saw large-scale flows of goods, capital, and people across borders. By the end of the 19th century, the world was already highly globalized, with a large amount of trade accompanied by unprecedented flows of capital (Aninta, 2002). Early attempts at modern globalization came to an abrupt end with the outbreak of World War I. As a result, the period spanning World War I, the Great Depression of the 1930s, and World War II marked a major setback in the process of globalization. The second wave of globalization began after the Second World War and ended in 1980. This period was focused on the integration of wealthy countries (World Bank, 2002) and was characterized by lowering trade barriers, technological developments, and cost reductions. The third wave of globalization began around 1980 and continues to this day. It was given new impetus by the unprecedented ease of information exchange and advances in computer and telecommunication technologies. The current process of globalization is closely linked to the neoliberal economic policies that have been vigorously promoted over the past three decades by the Bretton Woods institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO). It brings about, among other things, the liberation of market forces, the deregulation of economic activity, the liberalization of trade and financial markets, the privatization of state-owned enterprises, and the minimization of the role of the state (Ibadan, 2003a). Suffice it to say that one of the fundamental features of contemporary globalization is the "globalization" of national policies and political decision-making mechanisms.

National policies, previously the responsibility of states and their peoples, have increasingly come under the influence of international organizations and processes, or large private companies and financial institutions. This has led to the erosion of national sovereignty and limited the ability of governments and peoples to choose among economic, social, political and cultural policy options (Khor, 2004). Most developing countries find their independent role in policy-making undermined and are forced to adopt the policies of other institutions that may not be in the interest of the country concerned.

Developed countries, where the major economic actors are located and who also control the processes and policies of international economic organizations, are able to maintain control over their own policies and determine the policies and practices of international organizations and systems. The sovereignty of state systems is under threat from globalization. Although states still exist and exercise some power and authority, their core sovereignty has been greatly eroded in a globalized world.

### **GLOBALISATION AND PUBLIC POLICY IN NIGERIA: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

Contemporary globalization has a major impact on Nigerian public policy. Since Nigeria became an appendage of the international division of labor with the adoption of neoliberal ideology, the country's political agenda has been one of globalization. The key components of economic globalization are trade, finance, production, and labor. In the words of Ravenhill (2005), "Economic globalization is the convergence of long-term trends and patterns in world trade, capital flows, cross-border production, and labor flows, providing validation for the theory of globalization." With regard to trade, the World Trade Organization (WTO) applies the same rules and regulations to all countries. Due to the regulatory influence of the WTO, regional economic associations such as the European Union (EU), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) can no longer join the WTO, which regulates world trade. According to the current universally applicable rules, regionalism must be compatible with the multilateral trade order. A clear trend today is that world trade is moving away from its traditional reliance on the export of raw materials and is increasingly specializing in less labor-intensive and technologically demanding products. Another element of economic globalization is finance. Following the regulators of globalization, the WTO, the IMF, the World Bank, etc., more and more countries have been forced to liberalize their domestic financial markets. This has expanded the geographic scope of global capital flows. Given that international finance crosses borders, the activities of individual sovereign states cannot regulate it. The world financial market is self-regulated and the only role of states is to facilitate cooperation and coordination within the international financial market (Balaam and Veseth, 1996).

Production is another fundamental aspect of economic globalization. Today, the production of goods and services is globalized. The most important factors currently affecting global production are the structural changes in the world economy and the policies of national governments (Bernard, 1994). In line with the above, Nigeria's economic policies are driven by globalization with emphasis on the Bretton Wood Institute's reform proposals. As a solution to Nigeria's myriad economic problems, globalization actors advised the Nigerian government to "downsize" state institutions and implement liberalization, privatization and deregulation measures. This the Nigerian state has been keen to do. However, contrary to expectations, the application of the Bretton Wood solution in Nigeria has tended to exacerbate the

dependence of the Nigerian economy on large cities, thereby exacerbating Nigeria's economic problems. Ekpe (2007) noted that widespread poverty, high unemployment, inflation, debt and food crises, and balance of payments deficit indicate that the Nigerian economy is still far from self-reliant. Economic globalization advocates for free trade and economic liberalization.

Nigeria's political and economic elites have devised strategies and partnered with multinational corporations and foreign governments to help them mortgage the country's resources at exorbitant prices. This strategy is usually aimed at fulfilling the conditions imposed by the agents of globalization that expose the country to exploitation and extortion. Anugwom (2006) observed that globalization in its current structure is too impersonal and market-oriented to solve Nigeria's social woes. Although Nigeria has been focusing on a market economy since the 1990s, the growing poverty and social inequality has not been remedied. Owugah (2003) argued that in Nigeria, decades of leadership irresponsibility have led to the national wealth being concentrated in the hands of a few individuals. They mainly include retired military personnel, corrupt politicians, and business and financial profiteers.

According to Ouga, this class of citizens is bloated with stolen national wealth while the rest of the population survives in the most adverse economic environment. This negative development has created feelings of deprivation and discontent among some citizens and led to the proliferation of ethnic and regional armed groups that challenge the legitimacy of the Nigerian state. Anugwom (2006) adds that economic globalization built on mere economic constraints without building the necessary economic infrastructure only creates poverty and inequality. In Nigeria, for example, government economic policies have significantly impoverished the underprivileged population while limiting opportunities for outside participation and visible involvement by the local economic and business elite. This participation is based on an economic logic that is beyond the understanding of ordinary Nigerians. Ekpe (2007) noted that one of the characteristics of economies that have recovered from decline is the ability of such economies to adapt foreign technology to their particular circumstances, or to develop it further and apply it to the technology required for the achievement of independence. However, where a key requirement is lacking, as in Nigeria's case, it means that the economy will be heavily dependent on the big cities, negating all the benefits of self-reliance.

## **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1. Does globalization have a significant impact on national policy?
2. Does globalization have a negative impact on national policy?
3. How does globalization affects trade and industry in Nigeria?
4. What is the impact of globalization on national policy in Nigeria?

## **RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

H1: Globalization has a significant impact on national policy in Africa

H2: Globalization has a negative impact on national policy in Africa.

H3: Globalization has a positive impact on national policy in Nigeria.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter is presented under the following sub-headings: research design, population, sample and sampling technique, research instrument, validity of research instrument, reliability of research instrument, administration of instrument and procedure for data analysis.

### **Research Design**

The research design that was employed for this study is the descriptive survey research design. The researcher selects this method because it conveys a broad understanding of the respondents' views on the phenomenon under study (Burns and Grove, 2019). Data would be collected through the use of survey questionnaires, collated, analyzed and interpreted for the purpose of giving a description of findings, drawing inferences and conclusions.

### **Population**

The population of this study consists of 50 individuals from each of the four regions in Nigeria. 50 persons each from North, South, East, West to make a total of 200 people all over the country.

### **Sample and Sampling Technique**

The simple random sampling technique was used for this study. The sample size was computed using the Yamane formula,  $n = N / (1 + N (e)^2)$

Where  $n$  = sample size

$N$  = population

$e$  (margin error) = 0.05

Based on this formula, the sample size,  $n$ , is calculated thus:

$$200 / (1 + 200(0.05)^2)$$

$$200 / 201 * 0.1$$

$$10$$

Hence, the minimum sample size for this study is 10

### **Research Instrument**

The data collection instrument was a self-structured and validated semi-structured questionnaire. Data collection instruments refers to devices used to collect data such as questionnaire, tests, interview and appraisal instruments (Seaman, 2018). Harrison (2021) defined a questionnaire as a method of gathering



information from respondents about attitudes, knowledge, beliefs and feelings. The questionnaire will be designed to gather information about the variables of the study. The questionnaire shall consist of structured and unstructured items. The structured sections will be modified to Likert attitudinal scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), and Disagree (D), while respondents would answer the unstructured sections using their own expressions.

### **Reliability of Research Instruments**

The test-retest reliability technique was employed by conducting a pilot test using selected population sample outside the main target group, this will be used to establish the overall reliability of the questionnaire, which has been validated. This will help to review any deficiencies in the instrument and allow for modification of the research instrument. The reliability of the instrument will be determined by the administration of the test instrument to a sample of ten (20) individuals from each of the regions twice within a one-week period, the data obtained would be analyzed using Cronbach-Alpha to test for the internal consistency.

### **Data Collection Method**

I visited different regions in the country (Kaduna, Lagos, Owerri, Edo) towards participation in this study. I then administer the questionnaire to them, and retrieve them after being filled.

### **Procedure for Data Analysis**

Responses from the questionnaire would be analyzed using the descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages; while the hypotheses would be tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation at 0.05 level of significance.

## **DATA ANALYSIS, CONCLUSIONS AND RESULTS**

### **Introduction**

This study investigated the impact of Globalization on National Policy in Africa, Nigeria as a case study. A questionnaire was distributed to some parts in the North, South, East and West of the Country . Data was collected and analyzed using the descriptive statistics of percentages and frequency counts, while regression analysis was used to analyze data at 0.05 level of significance. This chapter was presented under the following sub-headings:

Data Presentation and Analysis

Summary of findings

Discussion of Findings

### **Data Presentation and Analysis**

#### **Analysis of Demographic Information of Respondents**

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Participants by Age**

	35 & below.	36& below.	46-55.	56 & above	Total
Frequency	0	13	29	18	60
Percent	0	21.7	48.3	30	100
Cumulative Percent.	0	21.7	70	100	

Table 4.1 shows that 13 (21.7%) of the respondents were between 36 and 45 years old, 29 (48.3%) were between the ages of 46 and 55, while 18 (30%) were from the ages of 56 upwards.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Participants by Gender**

	Male	Female	Total
Frequency	21	39	60
Percent	35	65	100
Cumulative Percent	57.9	100	

Table 4.2 shows that, 21 (35%) of the respondents were male, while 39 (65%) were female. This indicates that more of the respondents were female.

## SUMMARY AND DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

### Major Policy Areas Influenced by Globalization:

1. **Labor and immigration policies:** In the context of globalization, labor mobility and migration play a central role and have significant implications for national policies. Cross-border labor movements highlight the interconnectedness of global labor markets. As a result, countries are forced to develop and adapt policies that take into account various aspects of labor and migration, including work visas, labor rights, and management of social safety nets. For example, countries such as the United States have adopted a system of multi-tiered visa categories to facilitate the entry of foreign laborers and attract skilled labor, seasonal laborers, and other categories of workers. The H-1B visa program, which allows employers to hire foreign skilled workers, is a good example of how labor mobility is being managed. Furthermore, migration trends are affecting labor rights and social safety nets, forcing

governments to strike a balance between protecting the rights of home- and foreign-born workers and maintaining economic competitiveness.

**2. Culture and Media Policy:** The culture and media policy landscape is changing in response to the increasing cultural mixing enabled by global media and entertainment. The cross-border distribution of cultural products such as film, music, and digital content is forcing countries to rethink and adapt their policies in several key areas. One of these areas concerns intellectual property rights, as protecting artistic and creative works becomes increasingly complex in the digital age. As the boundaries between traditional and digital media blur, countries must develop frameworks to protect creators' rights while striking a delicate balance between promoting innovation and protecting cultural heritage. Moreover, content regulation represents another important aspect of cultural and media policy that is affected by globalization.

**3. Financial Regulation:** Globalization also has a significant impact on financial regulation. These regulations cover a wide range of measures, including trade agreements that facilitate cross-border financial transactions, tariffs and other protective measures for domestic financial institutions, and exchange rate policies that affect international financial conditions. The dynamic interplay of these factors illustrates how globalization affects the complex web of global financial relationships.

**4. Health and pandemic preparedness:** The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for internationally coordinated health efforts. As the virus rapidly crosses borders, it has become clear that no country can effectively handle a global health crisis alone. The pandemic has revealed the interdependence of health systems and the need for cross-border information sharing, resource allocation, and research collaboration. As a result, national health systems and pandemic preparedness strategies have been significantly shaped by the forces of globalization.

**5. Human Rights and International Law:** Human rights and international law increasingly influence state policies and actions in today's interconnected world. As the number of international human rights treaties and agreements grows, there is increasing pressure on states to align their legal systems with these global standards and norms. This impacts areas as diverse as criminal law, civil rights, and refugee policy.

**6. Environmental and Climate Policy:** Effective environmental and climate policies are crucial to mitigating the adverse effects of global warming and ensuring the future well-being of the planet. These measures not only enable countries to meet their obligations under international agreements such as the Paris Agreement, but also stimulate innovation, promote responsible resource management, and ensure a more resilient and environmentally responsible international community.

**7. Trade and Economic Policies:** The world of trade and economy is greatly affected by globalization. These measures span a wide range of measures, from trade agreements that facilitate international trade to protective tariffs for domestic industries and exchange rate policies that affect global competitiveness. The complex interplay of these elements shows how globalization creates a complex

network of international economic relations. Globalization has led to trade liberalization, with countries reducing trade barriers through agreements such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), regional trade agreements, and bilateral agreements.

- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Countries adapt their policies to attract FDI, offering incentives such as tax cuts, simplified regulations, and infrastructure development to multinational companies.

- **Monetary Policy:** Countries often adjust their monetary policies to stabilize their currencies and manage exchange rates influenced by global economic conditions.

- **Privatization and Deregulation:** To integrate into the global economy, many countries have privatized state-owned enterprises and deregulated their own industries to promote competition and efficiency.

## 8. Policies:

- **Sovereignty and Interdependence:** Globalization challenges traditional notions of sovereignty as countries become increasingly interdependent for economic growth and security.

- **Policy Harmonization:** Countries harmonize policies in areas such as environmental protection, labor standards, and intellectual property to align them with international norms and agreements.

- **Global Governance:** International organizations such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank influence national policies through loans, aid, and policy recommendations.

## 9. Cultural Policy:

- **Cultural Exchange:** Globalization encourages countries to develop policies that promote the exchange of ideas, values, and cultural practices, and preserve cultural identity while promoting diversity.

- **Media and Communications:** Governments regulate the media and communications industries to balance the influx of foreign content with local cultural values and norms.

- **Education and Language:** Countries can promote bilingualism or multilingualism to facilitate global communication while preserving indigenous languages and cultures.

## 10. Social Policy:

- **Labor Standards:** Globalization has sparked debates about labor standards, with some countries taking steps to protect labor rights and improve working conditions to remain competitive in the world market.

- **Social Welfare:** Economic integration can put strain on social welfare systems, requiring governments to reform health, education, and social security policies to ensure sustainability.

- **Immigration Policy:** Globalization encourages immigration and prompts countries to develop immigration policies that balance economic needs, security concerns, and humanitarian imperatives.

## 11. Environmental Policy:

- **Climate change:** Countries are adjusting policies to address global challenges such as climate change by adopting agreements such as the Paris Agreement and implementing regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Resource management:** Globalization increases competition for natural resources, necessitating political measures to control resource extraction, conservation and environmental protection.

It intertwines economics, politics, culture and society, forcing countries to adapt their policies to meet the opportunities and challenges of an interconnected world.

## Conclusion

Globalization is a multi-layered and complex phenomenon that is bringing about profound changes around the world. It intertwines economics, politics, culture and society, forcing countries to adapt their policies to meet the opportunities and challenges of an interconnected world. It has fundamentally changed the dynamics of cooperation between nations, leading to a global interconnection of peoples, cultures, economies and politics.

This interconnectedness is driven by a variety of influencing factors, including technological advances, trade openness, financial integration, cultural exchanges, migration and ecological interdependence. These factors have driven the transformation of national policies in key areas such as trade and economic, financial surveillance, labor and migration, culture and media, environmental and climate issues, health and pandemic preparedness, human rights and international law. The challenges and opportunities of globalization require national policies to be realigned to the needs of an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world. As globalization continues to evolve, it is essential for countries to adapt and cooperate globally to address the complex challenges and prospects it brings.

Considering the advantages and disadvantages of globalization for Africa and in light of the analysis conducted in this paper, we conclude that while globalization may be inevitable, the impacts it will have on Africa will be devastating. We therefore believe that Africa needs to provide an appropriate response in order to understand the dynamics that will mitigate the devastating effects of globalization. We therefore ask the following question: What should be done? Do Africans need a response that reflects their own historical development? In our opinion, to escape this trap, Africa needs to abandon its dependency on the West and re-establish a system of independent states.

Given the previous, what are the choices cleared out for the states in Africa in see of the rampaging danger of globalization and the appearing defenselessness (due to obligation burden) of the states and the citizenry? In other words, what are the ways out? Indeed, in spite of the fact that these questions on the surface show up unanswerable, it is basic for Africa's exceptionally survival to be liberated from the current state of defenselessness. It is to a great extent felt that in creating law-based nations approach motivation is driven by worldwide strengths. Issues emerge in a setting in which financial and social conditions play a major part in forming suppositions and political techniques. For illustration, the financial matters that stuck with the arranging demonstrate experienced moderate development, stagnation, or more regrettable; the collapse of the communist economies was but "the last nail within the arranging coffin". By the 1990s, nations around the world were effectively locked in in privatizing open enterprises. But the control of choice or arrangement and the capacity to execute it remains

generally within the country states. There's, in this manner, a pressure between the spillover, which may be said to be taking put at the worldwide level and the reality of the support of sway. Against the weight of worldwide motivation, the truth remains that at times of emergency "governments are inclined to withdraw from between time participation and supranational policy-making instead of move emphatically into closer collaboration". A common issue and issues inside a worldwide setting may be progressively recognized in worldwide terms, but decision-making and usage still stay generally inside country states.

The worldwide socio-economic system interatomic with the political forms and approaches sought after by governments of country states. The victory of country states in approach execution will diverge notwithstanding the meeting of the worldwide approach concern.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Nigeria cannot turn its back completely on globalization because self-sufficiency is not a viable option in today's highly interconnected world. We therefore recommend that:

1. Nigeria should formulate economic policies that take into account Nigeria's specific needs and circumstances to foster inclusive economic development that benefits all sectors of society.
2. The Nigerian economy needs a strong commitment to policies and institutions that promote the export of manufactured products in areas of comparative advantage.
3. A strong state is needed to mitigate the effects of markets and globalization. It also helps to create a positive environment for the development and renewal of entrepreneurship and promote labor-intensive manufacturing.

According to Ake (1996:122), "Africans must empower themselves to take charge of their own development". This can be done by, among other mechanisms, rebuilding the national image, fighting corruption, asserting their own cultural preferences and terms as members of the global village. This will only be possible through a sincere and committed sociological, cultural, economic and political restructuring that is truly African in nature and intent. Without these conditions, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for Africa and Africans to talk about political and economic integration, improvement and above all emancipatory development in the 21st century.

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