

## **IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON HUMAN SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

**BY**

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### **Abstract**

This study critically examines the impact of globalization on human security in Nigeria from 2010 to 2023, with particular attention to the socio-economic and political implications of global interdependence. Globalization, driven by technological innovation and market liberalization, has transformed Nigeria's position in the international system enabling economic expansion, cross-border investment, cultural diffusion, and advancements in healthcare. Proponents argue that globalization has fostered economic growth, job creation, and global cooperation in health and education, aligning with capitalist and liberal economic frameworks. However, the Nigerian context reveals a complex interplay of benefits and vulnerabilities. Drawing on neo-Marxist critiques, the study identifies how globalization exacerbates inequality, undermines local industries, erodes cultural identity, and compromises the sovereignty of the Nigerian state. The dismantling of trade barriers and the embrace of global markets have exposed Nigeria to external shocks, capital flight, cyber insecurity, and dependency on foreign capital and technology. Through a qualitative and descriptive-analytical method, this study investigates the multidimensional effects of globalization on human security across sectors such as health, economy, culture, and governance. The findings reveal that while globalization has contributed to certain developmental gains, it has also heightened insecurity, weakened social cohesion, and challenged the state's capacity to protect its citizens from economic marginalization, health disparities, and cultural dislocation. The paper concludes by recommending policy reforms that prioritize inclusive governance, economic diversification, and protective mechanisms to mitigate globalization's adverse impacts on human security in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Human Security, Nigeria, Economic Integration, Neo-Marxism, Sovereignty, Cultural Identity, 2010–2023

### **Introduction**

Globalisation jeopardizes human security in Nigeria due to its global interdependence. This interconnection influences global economic, political, social, and cultural ties. The process has rapidly increased due to technology innovation, a key component of globalization. Globalisation has emerged as a prominent idea in socio-political and economic discussions among academia, governments, and individuals at both national and international levels. It has garnered significant attention and has been interpreted in many ways by experts. Some view globalisation as a catalyst for global integration, while others perceive it as a menace to socio-economic and politico-cultural coherence worldwide. Proponents of globalisation contend that it fosters economic progress, leading to enhanced living standards. They are predominantly located within proponents of capitalism and liberal ideologies. Conversely, detractors, particularly from the neo-Marxist school, assert that this emerging worldwide trend only serves as a rebranding of outdated capitalist economic frameworks such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) or the World Trade Organisation (WTO) (Nnamani 2003).

The modern international system has effectively merged into a "global village" due to globalisation. This approach signifies a purposeful enhancement and gradual dismantling of

trade barriers across nations, promoting the enduring integration of their national markets into a global political economy (Ali, 2006). Globalisation contradicts the prior notion of sovereign economic independence of nation-states characterised by protectionism. Due to the interdependence of nation-states in the current unipolar world order, the traditional rigid self-governing model among African states is rapidly yielding to collaborative transnational relationships and integrative processes of global political and economic governance for mutual advantage (Ali, 2006).

Globalisation has expanded markets, enabled foreign direct investment (FDI), and generated employment possibilities in industries such as telecommunications, services, and technology. This has facilitated economic expansion and enhanced living conditions for certain groups of the population. Globalisation has facilitated progress in healthcare technology, enhanced access to pharmaceuticals, and promoted information dissemination. Global collaboration has facilitated the fight against illnesses through efforts such as immunisation programs and disease monitoring. Globalisation has facilitated cultural interaction, exposure to many ideas, and chances for cultural enhancement. It has fostered tolerance and comprehension among diverse populations (Egbas, 2019).

### **Statement of the Problem**

Human insecurity constitutes a global issue, as evidenced by the increase in terrorism, international crime, the dissemination of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and the prevalence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Ebola, SARS, and avian flu, alongside environmental degradation and the escalation of conflicts throughout Nigeria, all underscoring the population's vulnerability. Human insecurity is particularly severe in Nigeria, where several life-threatening issues continue to exist, and states have made less headway in preventing or correcting them. Contrary to early expectations for enhanced human security and overall growth following the easing of tensions, Nigeria adopted an ambivalent stance in the global economy throughout the globalisation period. The continent was simultaneously marginalised in the global economy and increasingly integrated into it through economic aid, structural adjustment programs (SAPs), globalisation, and, more recently, the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD).

Globalisation has generated new employment prospects in areas like as telecommunications and services, while also leading to job losses in traditional industries like agriculture. The inflow of imported goods undermined indigenous industry, resulting in unemployment and economic instability. Globalisation has been associated with heightened conflicts and insecurity in Nigeria. Economic inequalities, rivalry for resources, and ethnic strife intensified by globalisation have incited conflicts, especially in areas such as the Niger Delta and the Middle Belt. This study examines the effects of globalisation on human security in Nigeria.

### **Objectives of the study**

- i. To examine the impact of globalizaton on human security in nigeria 2010-2023

## **Conceptual Review**

### **Concept of Globalization**

The notion of globalisation lacks a universally agreed definition, resulting in a multitude of meanings that correspond to the number of authors addressing the topic. Fawole (2003) defines globalisation as the process of transformation towards increased international economic integration via trade, financial flows, technology exchange, information dissemination, and the movement of individuals. This description encapsulates the fundamental essence of globalisation, which is its fluidity. Globalisation refers to the escalating movement of commodities, services, capital, technology, information, ideas, and labour on a worldwide scale, propelled by universal legislation and technical advancements (Ayuba and Okafor, 2014). This definition aligns with the examples of globalisation manifestations presented by Sosa (n.d.), such as the presence of McDonald's in China (flow of goods and services) and the rapid dissemination of news and reports of shocking incidents to even the most remote areas of the globe within minutes (flow of information), among others. The ambiguity and debate around the underlying essence of globalisation may have influenced James Rosenau's conclusion that it is more prudent to articulate what globalisation is not rather than what it is. Globalisation differs from globalism, the latter referring to the ambition for a universal condition in which values are shared by or relevant to the entire global population of five billion, encompassing their environment and their roles as citizens, consumers, or producers engaged in collective efforts to address common issues. Nor can Universalist principles include all of mankind, whether hypothetically or in actuality (Rosenau 1996).

The WHO (2013, p.) defines globalisation as "the heightened interconnectedness and interdependence of individuals and nations." It is often recognised to encompass two interconnected components: the liberalisation of international boundaries to expedite the movement of products, services, finance, individuals, and ideas; and the modifications in institutions and policies at both national and international levels that enable or encourage such movements.

### **Types of Globalization**

Due of trade advancements and financial transactions, globalisation is frequently perceived as an economic and financial phenomena. However, it encompasses a somewhat broader scope than only the exchange of products, services, or capital. Various forms of globalisation as delineated by Adejuwon and Kehinde (2012) include:

- i. Economic globalisation refers to the evolution of trade networks among transnational entities such as firms or NGOs;
- ii. Financial globalisation is associated with the emergence of a global financial system characterised by international financial and monetary transactions. Stock markets exemplify the interconnectedness of the global financial landscape, as a collapse in one market adversely impacts others and the economy overall.

- ii. Cultural globalisation: Denotes the intermingling of cultures, resulting in nations adopting the ideas, beliefs, and customs of others, hence diminishing their own cultural identities in favour of a singular, globalised supra-culture;
- iii. Political globalisation: The emergence and increasing impact of international organisations, such as the UN or WHO, signifies that governmental actions occur at a worldwide level. Global entities, such as NGOs like Doctors Without Borders and Oxfam, are active on an international scale;
- iv. Sociological globalisation: Information disseminates nearly instantaneously, accompanied by the interconnectedness and interdependence of events and its repercussions. Individuals often relocate, blending and assimilating many communities;
- v. Technological globalisation: The occurrence wherein millions of individuals are networked through the capabilities of the digital realm via platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Skype, or YouTube. Geographical globalisation refers to the evolving organisation and hierarchy of various global areas. Furthermore, with transportation and air travel rendered convenient and economical, aside from a few nations with stringent visa requirements, it is feasible to traverse the globe with minimal restrictions;
- vi. Ecological globalisation: Encompasses the notion of regarding Earth as a singular global entity, a collective asset that all societies ought to safeguard, as climatic conditions impact everyone and we are all shielded by the same atmosphere. In this context, it is sometimes asserted that the least polluting nations would endure the greatest consequences of climate change.

### **The Benefits of Globalization**

1. Financial Advantages: Concurrently, finance underwent globalisation. Since the 1980s, propelled by neo-liberal policies, the financial sector progressively liberalised. For instance, several governments, notably the United States under Ronald Reagan and the United Kingdom under Margaret Thatcher, implemented the renowned “3D Policy”: Disintermediation, Decommissioning, and Deregulation. The objective was to streamline financial rules, remove intermediaries, and dismantle the obstacles between global financial hubs (Akor, 2006).
2. Cultural Advantages: Alongside economic and financial globalisation, cultural globalisation has also been evident. The proliferation of commercial and financial transactions has been accompanied by a rise in human exchanges, including migration, expatriation, and travel. These human interactions have facilitated the advancement of cultural exchanges. This indicates that diverse customs and practices within local communities have been exchanged across groups that formerly had distinct processes and beliefs (Akor, 2006). Globalisation has contributed to poverty alleviation in emerging nations. Indeed, most affluent nations have witnessed a decline in the percentage of individuals living below the poverty line, even rapidly emerging countries such as China,

India, and Vietnam. Conversely, nations in Sub-Saharan Africa exhibited a contrary tendency (Akor, 2006).

3. The employment landscape offers benefits: Globalisation facilitates job options for individuals across many nations worldwide. It has established the notion of outsourcing. Developed nations favour outsourcing labour to underdeveloped countries where expenses are lower. Tasks such as customer assistance, software development, accounting, marketing, and insurance are outsourced to developing nations like Nigeria (Pillai, 2006).
4. Technological Advantages: This is a formidable impetus propelling the globe towards a unified commonality. It has democratised communication, transportation, and travel. Individuals from diverse locations desire all that they have heard, seen, or experienced through technology. Organisations can get information from several global sources through their management. (Kamoche, 2007).
5. Advantages of Foreign Investment: Foreign investment is a direct consequence of globalisation. Foreign investment is consistently encouraged as it supplies resources, capital, and technology to the host nation, hence fostering its economic progress. This enhances employment both directly and indirectly. Augments exports to a nation, so enhancing the current account and facilitating the repayment of foreign debt. This, however, faces criticism for resulting in excessive foreign control (Kaitilia and Kotilainen, 2002).

### **The Negative Effects of Globalization**

Goyal (2006) identifies the primary adverse impacts of globalisation as follows:

1. Cultural Loss: Despite the advantages of globalisation in facilitating cultural interactions, it has also led to the homogenisation of global cultures. Consequently, certain cultural traits from many nations are vanishing. From languages to customs or even certain sectors. Consequently, UNESCO asserts that balancing the advantages of globalisation with the preservation of local cultural distinctiveness necessitates a meticulous strategy.
2. Economic: Despite its advantages, the economic expansion spurred by globalisation has not been free from criticism. The ramifications of globalisation are not uniform: economic disparities, unequal wealth distribution, and trade dynamics that advantage diverse stakeholders. Ultimately, a complaint is that certain players (nations, corporations, people) derive more advantages from globalisation, while others are often regarded as the "losers" of this process (Kigundu, 2002).
3. Unemployment: Globalisation is often blamed for the global unemployment crisis, albeit creating certain work possibilities. Although it generated job possibilities globally, it remains a source of criticism over the current situation. "Global economic integration and heightened travel have indeed enhanced competitiveness at both national and enterprise levels, compelling producers to identify methods for reducing costs, enhancing efficiency, and boosting productivity" (Kigundu, 2002 p.18).

4. Trade: Average tariff rates remain elevated in several developing nations, including those that have recently enacted trade reforms. Trade policy remains a significant element of globalisation, particularly in many lower-income developing nations. The extensive utilisation of computers, faxes, and mobile phones, along with the advent of the internet and e-commerce, as well as more efficient and cost-effective transportation methods, provided opportunities for developing countries (Piasecki and Wolnicki, 2004).
5. Employment Insecurity: Individuals in industrialised nations experience employment insecurity. Individuals are experiencing job loss. Developed countries have offshored manufacturing and professional occupations. This results in a reduction in employment opportunities for their populace. This occurs because manufacturing operations are outsourced to nations where production costs and labour are lower than in their own country (Piasecki and Wolnicki, 2004).
6. Price volatility: Globalisation has resulted in price fluctuations. In response to heightened rivalry, developed nations are compelled to reduce their product prices, while countries such as China manufacture items at a lower cost, resulting in cheaper products compared to those produced in developed countries. Consequently, wealthy nations must lower the pricing of their products to retain their clientele. This poses a disadvantage as it diminishes their capacity to maintain social welfare in their nations (Okoosi, 2007)
7. Environment: Numerous opponents have highlighted that globalisation adversely impacts the environment. The extensive advancement of transport, which underpins globalisation, is also accountable for significant environmental issues, including greenhouse gas emissions, global warming, and air pollution (Okoosi, 2007).

### **Concept of Human Security**

The Nigerian National Human Development Report (NHDR, 2015) characterises human security as a developing concept that has transitioned over the last twenty years from a conventional understanding of national security, which emphasised substantial military investment and readiness, to a focus on the aspects that uphold the security of individuals by prioritising human and community development initiatives. The paper asserts that human security adopts a people-centered perspective, fundamentally guaranteeing national, regional, and global security.

The notion of human security emerged as a consequence of the post-Cold War period. Human Security is a paradigm change from state-centric security studies to a focus on the safety of persons and communities, transitioning from defence threats to the protection of people.

Oscar (2013) states that in 2012, the General Assembly (GA) established a unified definition of the idea. The Human Security concept expands the dimensions of security research and policy from territorial security to the protection of individuals. The 2012 General Assembly (GA) Resolution emphasises the responsibilities of member states in recognising and tackling pervasive and multifaceted problems to the life, livelihood, and dignity of their populations. In

other words, threats to individuals and the values at risk in their lives are fundamental to the concept of Human Security (Ben et al., 2019).

The 1994 study by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) highlighted the notion of human security. This paper, authored by Mahbub ul Haq, established the foundational framework for subsequent conceptions of human security. He promoted a universal, preventative, and people-centered strategy that associated security with individuals rather than areas, and with development rather than armaments (UNDP, 1994). This security technique encompassed both national and international insecurity concerns.

### **Features of Human Security**

Human security brings together the 'human elements' of security, rights and development. As such, it is an inter-disciplinary concept that displays the following characteristics:

1. People-centered
2. Multi-sectoral
3. Comprehensive
4. Context-specific
5. Prevention-oriented

Human security, as a people-centered concept, prioritises the individual as the focal point of study. Thus, it examines a wide array of circumstances that jeopardise existence, livelihood, and dignity, and determines the threshold at which human life is unacceptably endangered. Human security is predicated on a multi-sectoral comprehension of vulnerabilities. Consequently, human security encompasses an expanded comprehension of risks, incorporating factors of insecurity associated with economic, food, health, environmental, personal, communal, and political security.

Moreover, as a context-dependent notion, human security recognises that insecurity change significantly across various environments, hence promoting tailored solutions that effectively respond to the unique circumstances they aim to tackle. Ultimately, in tackling dangers and underlying causes of insecurity, human security is prevention-focused and has a dual emphasis on protection and empowerment. Oluwawunsi (2016) closely associates the concepts of security and human security, emphasising the individual as the primary referent object of security. He defines security as "the absence of anxiety upon which a fulfilling life relies, or the freedom from the threat of sudden or violent assault on one's person or property, as well as the protection society provides to each citizen for the preservation of their person, property, and rights."

### **Types of Human Security**

1. **Community Security:** Community security is a method that employs the UNDP (2021) people-centered approach by including various governmental and civil society actors to identify the underlying causes of conflict and violence and to formulate coordinated solutions. A primary emphasis in community security is enhancing service delivery and empowering beneficiaries to define their needs and security solutions. Community security is essential for facilitating transformative change and for confronting injustice,

instability, and inequality. Several programming frameworks exist to execute the community security strategy. The frameworks utilised by UNDP's Rule of Law, Security, and Human Rights team in various contexts are Community Security and Social Cohesion, as well as Citizen Security.

2. **Economic Stability:** From 2000 to 2014, Nigeria's economy had extensive and sustained expansion, averaging over 7% yearly, driven by advantageous global conditions and macroeconomic as well as first structural changes. Between 2015 and 2022, growth rates declined and GDP per capita stagnated, influenced by distortions in monetary and exchange rate policies, escalating fiscal deficits resulting from reduced oil production and an expensive fuel subsidy program, heightened trade protectionism, and external shocks including the COVID-19 pandemic. Degraded economic fundamentals resulted in the nation's inflation soaring to a 24-year peak of 31.7% in February 2024, which, along with stagnant growth, has driven millions of Nigerians into poverty.
3. **Environmental Security:** Environmental security necessitates residing in a healthy physical environment devoid of the adverse effects of desertification, deforestation, pollution, and other risks that jeopardise human health and existence. Human people rely predominantly on a healthy physical environment for their survival; but, despite nature's ability to regenerate, extensive industrialisation and fast expansion, together with their associated repercussions, render such natural replenishment hopelessly insufficient. Desertification and deforestation induced by human activities are leading to the loss of agricultural land, posing a severe danger to national security.
4. **Nutritional Security:** Coker et al. (2015) contend that a significant issue facing many developing nations is food security. Mwaniki (2006) and Coker et al. (2002), as cited by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), concur that food security is defined as a condition where all individuals, at all times, possess physical and economic access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food to satisfy their dietary requirements and preferences for a healthy and active lifestyle. Food security encompasses three dimensions: food availability, food access, and food adequacy.
5. **Health Security:** Global public health security encompasses the necessary proactive and reactive measures to mitigate the risks and effects of acute public health incidents that threaten human health across geographical and international borders. Population expansion, fast urbanisation, environmental deterioration, and the improper use of antimicrobials are disturbing the balance of the microbial ecosystem. Novel illnesses, such as COVID-19, are appearing at unprecedented rates, affecting public health and creating social and economic repercussions. Each year, billions of people utilise aeroplanes, hence enhancing the potential for the swift global dissemination of infectious pathogens and their vectors (WHO, 2020).
6. **Personal Security:** The protection of individuals inside a nation is the foremost priority and fundamental essence of every government. Personal security pertains to the protection of citizens against physical violence, whether perpetrated by the state or other

entities and organisations inside the state. Contemporary challenges to personal security manifest in several forms, including:

- i. State-sponsored threat (physical violence)
  - ii. Inter-state Threat (War)
  - iii. Threats posed by groups of individuals (insurgents/militants)
  - iv. Threats from other persons or groups (ethnic or religious disputes)
  - v. Self-harm threats (substance abuse/suicidal ideation)
7. **Political Security:** Political security pertains to the state in which individuals are assured of their fundamental human and political rights and freedoms. The matter of political security concerning people's access to political resources and power has been essential to Nigeria's corporate life. Political repression, exclusion, and marginalisation resulting from fraudulent elections have led to many political crises that risk national security.

### **Globalisation as a Direct and Consequences of Human Insecurity**

Globalisation, as a term, is contentious and lacks a unified conceptual meaning. Consequently, it has been characterised in several ways according to its observable traits and effects. Hettne et al. (1999: p.7) describe globalisation as “the vision of a borderless world in which territory has lost all significance and functionalism prevails.” McGrew (1992) defines globalisation in two ways: firstly, as “the multitude of linkages and interconnections that surpass nation-states and societies, which constitute the contemporary world system,” and secondly, as “a process whereby events, decisions, and activities in one region can significantly impact individuals and communities in distant areas of the globe.” Giddens (1999) articulates this concept clearly as “the intensification of global social relations that connect distant localities, whereby local occurrences are influenced by events occurring far away and vice versa.” Some perceive globalisation as the reconfiguration of social interactions on a global scale.

### **Globalization, Conflict and Security: A Synergy**

1. **Transportation Infrastructure:** This includes several types of aeroplanes, automobiles, motorbikes, tricycles, and others. Many of these transportation infrastructures were utilised for the smuggling of narcotics, criminals, weapons, cash, and other illicit enterprises that are advantageous to criminals and rebels over the border. Transportation facilitates a profitable criminal enterprise that unites individuals across borders, enabling gang collaboration in the commission of various offences, thereby exacerbating violent conflicts in Africa. Globalisation dismantles obstacles and borders between nations, facilitating the unrestricted movement and dissemination of insurgents, small guns, and light weapons, which pose a significant danger to peace and security in Africa (Philip & Moses, 2013:87).
2. **Information and Communication Facilities:** These encompass social networks such as Yahoo, GSM, Google, Facebook, Badoo, WhatsApp, Myspace, Flickr, Photobucket, Picasa, Friendster, among others. It is an academic fact that media may impact and promote violent conduct among those engaged in crime; after viewing films depicting

criminals performing violent crimes, they may feel they can replicate or surpass the actions of the actors in a practical sense. In this context, adolescents may engage in criminal behaviour by assimilating acts of violence and associated offences seen in violent films. The effect of ICT has enabled several international terrorist organisations, such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda, to recruit members, illustrating the significance of ICT in fostering crime and violent conflicts globally, particularly in Africa.

3. Contemporary Arms and Warfare: Globalisation has induced a paradigm change in weaponry and combat. Technological innovation has led to the replacement of traditional weapons, such as machetes, bows and arrows, and spears, with contemporary armaments, including improvised devices like grenades and bombs, as well as machine guns, RPGs, and AK-47s. This also altered the techniques and modalities of warfare, wherein contemporary warfare may annihilate, injure, and devastate thousands or even hundreds of thousands of people and properties within minutes, producing catastrophic long-term impacts that conventional warfare cannot achieve.
4. Structural Adjustment Programme: Introduced in numerous African nations during the 1980s and 1990s, this initiative precipitated a series of riots and conflicts, exacerbated by issues such as poverty, hunger, and unemployment. These events illustrate the correlation between integration into the global economy and socio-economic crises and conflicts. The Structural Adjustment Programmes encompass the collection of foreign debt, privatisation of public enterprises, trade liberalisation, deregulation of currency transactions, reduction of the public sector, defunding of social services, and control of the commanding heights of the economy through integration into the global economy.

### **Food Insecurity**

Food insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa, evidenced by increasing hunger, famine, and malnutrition, along with its developmental ramifications, is a well-known narrative. A 2005 ministerial conference of the African Union (AU) reported that more than 11 million individuals in the Horn of Africa and 3.5 million in Kenya were affected by a food crisis; 71 percent of the population in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) experienced undernourishment, and the lives of 48 percent of children in Northern Uganda were jeopardised by chronic food insecurity (AU 2005). A UNICEF survey indicates that 28 percent of the children in Sub-Saharan Africa are underweight (UNICEF 2006). A 2006 Oxfam briefing paper titled "Causing Hunger: An Overview of the Food Crises in Africa" delineates the extent of food insecurity in the continent with vivid detail. The document indicates that the average rate of undernourishment in the developing world is 17%, whereas in Sub-Saharan Africa it is 33%. The regions of Southern Africa and the Horn are especially susceptible to drought, heightening apprehensions over food security. Oxfam expresses general pessimism on the food situation in Sub-Saharan Africa and the region's ability to achieve its Millennium Development Goals of reducing hunger by 2015.

The variables contributing to Africa's food insecurity are intricate, although may often be associated with a blend of internal, external, and unexpected environmental influences. Poverty

is frequently recognised as a determinant of food insecurity. This argument arises from the reality that, in many instances, food may be accessible yet still prohibitively expensive. Poverty is a consequence of several things; hence, the argument appears credible in an area where the proportion of individuals subsisting on less than \$1.00 per day has risen since 1981. In 2005, northeast Kenya had a food crisis that significantly impacted pastoralists, despite the country witnessing a 15 percent increase in yield and a 5 percent gain in GDP. By that year, the percentage of Kenyans subsisting on less than \$1.00 per day had increased to 66 percent from 40 percent in 1990 (Mason 2006). The affluent are often the least impacted by food shortages, as they can afford sustenance even amid escalating costs. Poverty is a significant contributor to food insecurity. Nevertheless, as previously said, poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa is frequently intensified by globalisation and other foreign influences. Food insecurity frequently arises from insufficient investments in the agriculture sector.

Oxfam (2006) reports that, despite an increase in food aid to Sub-Saharan Africa, there has been a 43 percent decline in aid for agricultural productivity between 1990-92 and 2000-02. Oxfam believes that Africa necessitates \$18 billion annually in investments for rural infrastructure, including agriculture, to fulfil the region's Millennium Development Goal on hunger reduction. The deficiency of investment in the food sector has been exacerbated by the region's significant reliance on natural rainfall, which has become unpredictable in recent decades owing to climate alterations. Erratic precipitation patterns and extreme weather conditions have rendered Africa susceptible to hunger, drought, and flooding. In contrast to Europe and North America, Africa possesses a restricted ability to regulate its environment. As one observer cautiously remarks, "when the rains are insufficient, [Africans] experience hunger." "When the rains are excessively heavy, they lose their homes" (Guest 2004). Irrigation in Sub-Saharan Africa is limited in size and mostly focused on extensive commercial estate farms. Merely 7 percent of Africa's fertile land is irrigated, in contrast to 38 percent in Asia. Sub-Saharan Africa is hence exceedingly susceptible to reductions in food production during drought circumstances. Equal emphasis from foreign donors to investments in irrigation, alongside food aid, will benefit SSA agriculture and food security. The well-known Eastern proverb stating that training a youngster to fish sustains him for a lifetime, rather than just providing fish, should inform agricultural aid efforts in Africa.

Africa's persistent and complex wars have exacerbated its food shortages. Agricultural endeavours, need a tranquil atmosphere, are compromised by circumstances of violence, instability, and unpredictability. The enduring struggle between the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the Khartoum government has rendered the agricultural fields of southern Sudan barren, forcing the local population to rely on food assistance. Uncertainty over the future also deters farmers from investing in food production, even following the cessation of warfare. At other instances, disputes redirect public resources from initiatives that prevent food shortages and improve poverty reduction. A 1997 report from the Technical Cooperation Department of the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) indicated that the seven Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) countries

Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda prone to drought and food scarcity, allocated \$2 billion to military spending due to conflict and instability in the Horn. The study expressed concern that this may dissuade donors whose assistance targets poverty alleviation.

### **Terrorism and insecurity**

Terrorism engenders human insecurity due to its capacity to instill dread, uncertainty, devastation, and mortality. Consequently, it has garnered international attention since September 11, 2001. International conferences have been convened to investigate its underlying causes and to identify strategies for prevention. One of the disputed topics, however, pertains to its definition. Although there is a consensus that hijacking and crashing civilian aircraft into soft targets, or self-detonating to kill civilians in crowded marketplaces constitutes terrorism, there is no consensus on whether this term applies to the tactics employed by oppressed populations legitimately resisting foreign occupation. According to Clapham (2003: 15), terrorists are necessitated to function within areas predominantly governed by their adversaries. The well-known adage that “one man’s terrorist is another’s liberation fighter” illustrates the considerable distance remaining towards achieving an intellectual consensus on the meaning of the idea. Since 9/11, there has been a propensity to label any violent or unconventional expression of grievance as "terror." Regardless of the ongoing debate on the definition of a “terrorist,” it is evident that any act of violence that incites fear among individuals poses a significant threat to human safety and security. Certain African nations have fallen prey to terrorism. Countries with extreme Islamists, such as Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco, have consistently confronted terrorist activities perpetrated by groups antagonistic to the state or its policies. While such violent actions are prevalent and even regular throughout North Africa, they are not primarily limited to that region of the continent. Several nations south of the Sahara, such as Somalia, Ethiopia, and Nigeria, have seen diverse manifestations of terrorism in recent decades. The most widely reported terrorist incidents in Africa were on 7 August 1998, including almost simultaneous assaults on the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, resulting in 213 and 10 fatalities, respectively. The fatalities in the Nairobi incident were primarily Kenyans, comprising 34 individuals employed at the embassy and 167 individuals who were either passing by or working in proximity to the embassy during the explosion. Additionally, 5,000 individuals got medical care, and significant damage to buildings and infrastructure was documented. In the Dares Salaam incident, 70 more individuals sustained injuries. It is essential to differentiate between internal and foreign terrorism. The first is confined and focusses on the state and its institutions inside defined state limits, whilst the latter pertains to the execution of terror outside their national borders. International terrorism directed at Africans or African targets within Africa is seldom. The Nairobi and Dares Salaam bombings clearly targeted US interests rather than Kenyans or Tanzanians, but sadly, a greater number of Africans than Americans lost their lives. Historically, terrorism has not been seen as a significant security issue in Africa. Africa was seen to rank fifth in overall worldwide terrorist assaults by region,

behind Latin America, Asia, Western Europe, and the Middle East, from 1997 to 2002. The deaths in Africa during that era were very minor, failing to position terrorism as a substantial security danger (Maloka 2005). Despite Africa exhibiting severe poverty, significant state failure, and colonial dominance conditions often conducive to terrorism the issue has not been rooted in its political traditions (Clapham 2003: 25). Consequently, the US-declared global war on terror, aimed at pursuing al Qaeda and its affiliates, should ostensibly hold no allure for Africa. Instead of terrorism, there are more pressing issues of human vulnerability that require attention. Robinson (2004: 13) contends that for individuals experiencing absolute poverty, “insecurity is not associated with potential terrorist attacks, but rather with the uncertainty of where the next meal will originate, or how to secure employment that yields sufficient income for family shelter or the acquisition of life-saving medications for a critically ill child.” Despite this axiom, African nations have participated in the post-9/11 global campaign against terrorism.

### **Theoretical Framework**

This research employed World-System Theory as its theoretical framework for analysis. The world-system concept originated during the 1968 global revolution when social scientists examined the implications of Latin American dependence theory for Africa. Immanuel Wallerstein, Terence Hopkins, Samir Amin, Andre Gunder Frank, and Giovanni Arrighi together formulated several iterations of the world-system perspective. The global systems theory was formulated by American sociologist and historian Immanuel Wallerstein in 1970, tracing its origins to the 15th century (Anwar, 2002).

A fundamental component of assessment is comprehending globalisation and analysing global systems. This is categorised according to several theories, including world systems theory, dependence theory, and modernisation theory. This review primarily focusses on an investigation of global systems theory. Modernisation or alteration of the methods by which persons and entities conduct their operations is significantly impacted by societal change. This indicates that increasing pressure in sociology has facilitated the reevaluation of the notion that nations may be comprehended without acknowledging factors beyond their borders. A nation comprises many actions that must be comprehended within a broader global social structure. This environment includes elements like as culture, technology, commodities, race, capital, and population, which facilitate the analysis of societal changes at a national level (Wallerstein, 2003).

When applying World System Theory to Nigeria's experience with globalisation and human security, Nigeria occupies a peripheral position within the global economic system. This indicates a significant reliance on core nations for investment, technology, and market access, potentially resulting in vulnerabilities and economic inequities. Globalisation exacerbates this reliance by incorporating periphery economies into supply chains controlled by core states. Globalisation intensifies economic vulnerabilities in Nigeria. The idea posits that peripheral countries frequently participate in unequal exchange with core nations, exporting raw resources at diminished costs while importing completed items at elevated rates. This dynamic obstructed

local industrialisation initiatives, perpetuated poverty, and exacerbated economic inequality, ultimately affecting human security through diminished access to resources and livelihood prospects.

World-System Theory emphasises the significance of peripheral nations in global production networks, frequently encompassing natural resource exploitation and export-driven agriculture. In Nigeria, oil extraction activities in the Niger Delta lead to environmental degradation, compromising human security by adversely affecting health, livelihoods, and ecosystems. The thesis emphasises how global resource demand propels these activities, disproportionately impacting local communities. Globalisation may induce social and political instability in Nigeria. Economic inequalities and the marginalisation of specific groups can intensify complaints and social unrest. Moreover, political instability may be exacerbated by global forces, such international rivalry for resources or geopolitical interests, therefore affecting human security through violence, displacement, and insecurity.

### **Methodology**

This study employed descriptive qualitative survey design in which a descriptive qualitative approach was used to address the research problem. This design is deemed appropriate for the study as the research seeks to explain globalization and its effect on human security in Nigeria. A secondary data source is utilised here. The data gathering strategy employed in this study was qualitative, which, as noted by Obasi (1999), does not entail measurement or statistical analysis. It is mostly utilised to obtain a comprehensive grasp of human conduct and its underlying motivations. The study gathers pertinent material from library resources and online research, focussing on subjects such as globalisation and its impact on human security in Nigeria. This strategy allowed the researcher to gather pertinent information utilised to address the study questions.

### **Discussions and Result**

The effects of globalisation on human security in Nigeria Beerkens (2006) shown that globalisation has exerted both beneficial and detrimental effects on human security in Nigeria, affecting all dimensions of economic, social, and political existence. The ongoing conflict and human rights violations worldwide, particularly in Africa, coupled with the observation that two-thirds of the global population has reaped minimal benefits from globalization's economic advancements, prompted critical enquiries into the methodologies of development. Consequently, human development arose in the 1990s to contest the prevailing liberal economic paradigm within the development community. It is frequently contended, and rightly so, that economic growth, as measured by indicators such as Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and Gross National Income (GNI), is inadequate for enhancing individuals' choices or capabilities in domains such as health, education, and technology; thus, economic development, including aspects like environmental sustainability and employment, must not be overlooked.

Anyaoku (2017) asserted that the notion of 'human security' expands the framework for analysing the causes and effects of underdevelopment by attempting to connect development

with security. Stewart (2004) contended that, akin to the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) in its 2001 Report "The Responsibility to Protect," which thoroughly delineates the execution of the "right of humanitarian intervention," the human security approach underscores several significant principles. When the security of people is jeopardised by the state domestically or by other states outside, state authority may be superseded. Addressing the fundamental causes of humanitarian crises, such as economic, political, or social instability, is a more effective approach to resolving issues and safeguarding the long-term security of individuals.

Prevention constitutes the optimal solution. A shared comprehension of profound societal challenges, along with a commitment to collaboration, is essential to avert humanitarian disasters and mitigate the pervasive lack of human security among a community, perhaps necessitating more investment in development initiatives. The primary goal of the human security paradigm, as elaborated in the subsequent section, is to invest in development initiatives while alleviating environmental catastrophes.

This study demonstrated that globalisation has exerted both beneficial and detrimental effects on human security in Nigeria, affecting several dimensions of economic, social, and political life. The ongoing conflict and human rights violations worldwide, particularly in Africa, coupled with the observation that two-thirds of the global population has benefited minimally from the economic advantages of globalisation, prompted critical enquiries into the methodologies of development. This study demonstrated that economic growth, represented by various indices such as Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and Gross National Income (GNI), is inadequate for enhancing individuals' choices or capabilities in domains such as health, education, and technology. Furthermore, it emphasised that economic development, along with its facets like environmental sustainability and employment, must not be overlooked.

This study determined that globalisation has introduced investment possibilities and foreign direct investment (FDI) into Nigeria, hence facilitating economic growth, job creation, and technical progress. It has also resulted in economic inequities and disadvantages. Globalisation has enabled cultural interaction, exposure to many ideas, and enhanced access to information and education via technology. This has improved cultural comprehension and social unity to a certain degree. Nonetheless, it has also introduced obstacles, including cultural degradation, since traditional values and practices can clash with globalised standards. Globalisation has impacted democratisation in Nigeria by fostering openness, accountability, and the dissemination of democratic principles. Nonetheless, globalisation has also enabled the proliferation of international crimes, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and terrorism. Globalisation has intensified environmental deterioration in Nigeria, especially via industrialisation and resource exploitation. This presents hazards to human health and livelihoods, particularly in rural regions reliant on agriculture and natural resources. Globalisation has provided economic benefits and technical progress to Nigeria, although it has also presented considerable problems to human security.

## Conclusion

This study determined that globalisation has profoundly affected human security in Nigeria, impacting economic, social, political, and environmental stability. Globalisation has facilitated foreign direct investment (FDI), knowledge transfer, and market openings, hence enhancing economic growth and employment creation. Economic globalisation has intensified inequities, as advantages are not equitably allocated. It has resulted in employment displacement in conventional industries, the informalization of labour, and heightened susceptibility to global economic shocks. The study determined that globalisation has introduced Nigerians to a variety of cultures, beliefs, and lifestyles via media, the internet, and migration. This cultural interaction may enhance society but also presents obstacles in maintaining local customs and values. Globalisation has impacted governance frameworks and political dynamics in Nigeria. Although technology has facilitated democratisation and openness in many instances, it has also exacerbated political instability, corruption, and disputes over resources and authority. The report determined that transnational crimes, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, and terrorism, had expanded, taking advantage of permeable borders and ineffective government structures.

## Recommendations

- i. The Nigerian government should enhance social welfare programs, encompassing healthcare, educational subsidies, and social support for at-risk people. This fosters social inclusion and mitigates gaps intensified by globalisation.
- ii. The Government of Nigeria should mitigate excessive reliance on exports by diversifying into areas such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services.
- iii. The government should improve the quality of education and vocational training to prepare the workforce with skills pertinent to a globalised economy. This will equip individuals to compete effectively in the global market.

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