

Globalisation and Transnationalism: Impact and Implications for Nigeria

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Abstract

Globalization and transnationalism which encourage movement of people, technology, flows of currency, and political, economic, cultural, and ideological aspects of human society across the world have generated a variety of arguments by different scholars. This argument is for or against the intent and purpose of globalization and transnationalism. The thrust of this paper is on globalization and transnationalism: impact and implications for Nigeria. Using secondary data presented by the historical method of analysis, this paper adopts liberalism as a theoretical framework. The paper argues that globalization and transnationalism have caused Nigeria's dependence and interdependence, erosion of political sovereignty, and encouragement of interference in national policy and obstacles to the functioning roles of Nigeria as a sovereign state. This paper finds that globalization and transnationalism affect Nigeria positively or negatively in the discharge of her responsibilities. The paper, however, concludes that the forces of globalization and transnationalism diminish and limit the functioning of Nigeria as an independent sovereign state.

Key Words: Globalization, Transnationalism, Impact, Implications, and Nigeria

Introduction

The end of the Second World War in 1945 ushered in some remarkable features in the international political system. Since this period great changes have occurred which are revolutionary and unprecedented in human history. For it was argued that years after the Westphalia settlement, international politics was shown as politics among nations. During this era, nations were actors and the international system was relations between states. The success and failure of these actors depended on their ability to control and manipulate events on the world stage for their national interest. Economic mercantilism, nationalism, and protectionist policies prevailed among states. The European powers had colonized almost all the parts of the world and the colonial states were excluded as direct actors in the conduct of international affairs, even though, the policies and laws made by the colonizers had far-reaching effects on the colonized. With the waves of nationalism after the end of the Second World War, the colonial empires of Europe began to collapse, and anticolonialism increasingly refocused the attention of the people on the advent of a new national government full of expectations.¹

By the second half of the 20th century and the end of the Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union noticeable developments began to occur. The efforts to cope with the political, economic, social, and technological developments, amidst the world of physical interdependence interrupted by ideological aggression became necessary. New independent political states emerged coupled with the proliferation of transnational actors, competing and interacting in a global international system. Some of the normal diplomatic practices and responsibilities of the old order were taken by these new actors. New rules were made to assist in achieving solutions to international problems. Unlike the old order, the new states and transnational actors consulted with one another, promoting commerce, health, safety, and settlement of disputes between and among them. The new international system became world-centered, with much orientation to world peace and how to advance the socio-cultural, politico-economic, and technological interdependence.²

Under these circumstances, enable environment for globalization and transnationalism set in and Nigeria as a sovereign state cannot afford to live in isolation but to embrace the new order with its attendant consequences. It is therefore against this backdrop that this paper considers the ongoing introduction, conceptual analysis, theoretical framework, impact and implications of globalization and transnationalism in Nigeria, conclusion, and recommendation.

Conceptual Analysis

Globalization and transnationalism are perceived as phenomena that have had the most apparent impact on contemporary international relations. Globalization like any other concept in the social science or humanities has different definitions and meanings. Udeoji Ebele and Amanchukwu A. Ikenna refer to globalization as the acceleration and intensification of mechanisms, processes, and activities ...promoting global interdependence and

possibly global political and economic integration.³ Juliet Kaarbo and James Lee Ray posit that globalization reflects a widespread perception that the world is rapidly being molded into a shared social space by economic and technological forces and that developments in one region of the world can have profound consequences for individual and communities on the other side of the globe.⁴

Etymologically speaking, Theodore Levitt coined the term “globalization”. While Levitt plays an enormous and important role in imbuing ‘globalization’ with economic meanings configured around the neoliberal idea of ‘free market’, globalization since then had been in use in the English language in various senses at least as early as 1930.⁵ The idea of the word, globalization reveals that the term was improved by 1959, although, its popularity gained momentum only after 1985.⁶ The concept of globalization developed from the objective ‘global’ in the sense of ‘worldwide’. Puja Mondal argues that although the word global is over 400 years old, it has gained space since 1960 as globalization, globalize, and globalizing. Mondal further makes a point that the adjective ‘global’ acquired more prominence when referred to the world as ‘global village’ or ‘community’.⁷

Reflecting on the adjective ‘global’ to which the word globalization emerged from, one scholar argues that the word ‘global’ may take different meanings in different languages. The term ‘global’ means “undertaken entirely” which is attributed to it by Western languages. Besides, the term means “homogeneity” in French, connoting both “entirety”.⁸ Globalization is the trend toward greater economic, cultural, political, and technological interdependence among national institutions and economies. It is characterized by denationalization (national boundaries becoming less relevant) and is different from internationalization (entities cooperating across national boundaries). The greater interdependence that globalization is causing means an increasingly freer flow of goods, services, money, people, and ideas across national borders.⁹ By the term globalization we mean opening up of the economy for world market by attaining international competitiveness. The globalization of the economy simply indicates interaction of the country relating to production, trading and financial transactions with the developed industrialized countries of the world.

Considering the mixed reactions towards globalization, Vincent Nyewusira and Kenneth Nweke emphasize that:

*The process of globalization is many things of course. It is about structured differentiation and functional specialization in the world economy. It is about incremental inter-dependence, the growing spread and intensity of interactions among nations and about the nation-states coming under pressure from transnational phenomena, and so on. The process is complex, ambiguous and contradictory.*¹⁰

Based from the above, globalization portends closer integration of the countries and people of the world and the removal of artificial barriers to the flow of goods, services, capital, knowledge and people beyond national borders. It is a product of systematic integration of autonomous economies into a global system of production and distribution.

Transnationalism, on its part, focuses to networks, individuals, groups, goods, commodities and cultural circuits that transcend national borders. It unleashes and accounts for continuous and intense interactions between communal and social, global and local, national and transnational levels. A massive and diversified system of migration, transnational networks developed by national border crossers, and simultaneous social, economic, political and cultural participation in interconnected societies that mark a new era in which territorial spaces are reordered while ascriptions, belongings, and identities are redefined. It entails de-territorialization and porous borders geographically detach communities and social sectors while simultaneously connecting them with other entities. On the other hand, transnational networks, spaces and social circles are created and bolstered.¹¹ John T. Rourke and Mark A. Boyer indicate that:

*The concept of transnationalism includes a range of political identities, activities, and other phenomena that connect humans across nations and national boundaries. Transnationalism is therefore inherently counter-nationalist in that it undermines nationalism ... by promoting cross national political activities ...that does not focus on the nation-state.*¹²

Rourke and Boyer further argue that some streams of transnational thought are referred to as globalism, cosmopolitanism, or other such encompassing words, hence, globalist perspective is closely associated with liberalism.¹³

Transnationalism as concept in social sciences practically refers to increasing functional integration of processes that cross-borders or other trans-bordered relations of individuals, groups, firms, and to mobilizations beyond state boundaries. Individuals, groups, institutions and states interact with each other in a new global space where

cultural and political characteristic of national societies are combined with emerging multilevel and multinational activities. It is a part of the process of capitalist globalization. The concept of transnationalism, more so, refers to multiple links and interactions linking people and institutions across the borders of nation-states.¹⁴ These links, according to Rourke and Boyer, became possible by range of factors which include economic, communication, transportation and organization.¹⁵

Transnationalism as an economic process involves the global reorganization of the production process, in which various stages of the production of any product can occur in various countries ... Economic transnationalism, commonly known as “globalization”, was spurred by the development of the internet and wireless communication, as well as the global transportation ... Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) specifically could be seen as a form of transnationalism, thus, they operate in the most efficient means across political boundaries.¹⁶

Globalization with its intensification of economic, political, social and cultural relations across international boundaries is conceptualized as transcendental homogenization and universalization of free market economics, liberal democracy, good governance, gender equality, and environmental sustainability among other holistic values for the people.¹⁷ Juliet Kaarbo and James Lee Ray assert that:

*... globalization reflects a widespread perception that the world is rapidly being molded into a shared social space by economic and technological forces and that developments in one region of the world can have profound consequences for individuals or communities on the other side of the globe.*¹⁸

It seeks to remove all the national barriers to free movement facilitated by the supersonic transformation on information technology. Globalization is conceptualized to mean integrated ideas, cultures, values and life style and several other fields of endeavours systematically. Globalization is further conceptualized as phenomenon of capital mobility categorically made possible by liberalization and interdependence.

By its very characteristic, globalization is conceptualized to mean opening up of the economy for world market by attaining international competitiveness. Hence, the globalization of the economy simply indicates interaction of the country relating to production, trading and financial transactions with the developed industrialized countries of the world. The thrust of globalization has four parameters: (a) permitting free flow of goods by removing or reducing trade barriers between the countries (b) creating environment for free flow of capital between the countries, (c) allowing free flow in technology transfer and (d) creating environment for free movement of labour between the countries of the world.¹⁹ Under the foregoing circumstances from above, Nigeria cannot but only to identify, cooperate and allied with the wave of globalization in order to be in tune with international affairs.

Considering globalization side by side with transnationalism displays much similarities in mean. This is because if transnationalism depicts economic, political, and cultural processes that extend beyond the boundaries of nation-states, and also increasing functional integration of processes that cross-borders or other trans-bordered relations of individuals, groups, firms, and mobilizations beyond state boundaries. It means that individuals, groups, institutions and states interact with each other in a new global space where cultural and political characteristic of national societies are combined with emerging multilevel and multinational activities. Globalization also demonstrates increase interconnectedness and interdependence of people and countries generally understood to include two interrelated elements - the opening of borders to increasingly fast flows of goods, services, finance, people and ideas across international borders; and the changes in institutional and policy regimes at the international and national levels that facilitate or promote such flows significantly buttresses the same.

It is therefore appropriate to conceptually collapse either of the concept (globalization or transnationalism) to each other or better still, use any of them interchangeably. Supporting this argument, Rourke and Boyer posit that some streams of transnational thought are referred to as globalism, cosmopolitanism ... transnationalism springs from the fact that global interaction is one, ... the degree to which economic interdependence, mass communications, rapid travel and other factors are intertwining the lives of people around the world ...²⁰ In this paper, conceptualization of globalization is however undertaken because the two concepts by the virtue of their activities cut across national boundaries. Globalization is all about interdependence between states and non-state actors promoted by the phenomenal improvements in transportation, satellite and internet, media networks, telecommunication and computer technology with increasing waves of transnationalism.

Theoretical Framework

Liberalism is one of the theoretical school of thought for understanding global politics which comes from the Latin word *liber* meaning 'free' originally referred to the philosophy of freedom. Its root is traceable to the liberal thought fostered by enlightenment. Liberals believe that international institutions play a key role in cooperation

among states through interdependence.²¹ Interdependence means the condition in which states and their fortunes are connected to each other. Liberalism advocates for complex interdependence. Complex interdependence shows the dominant feature of global politics and indicates three specific units: multiple channels, multiple issues and decline in use of and effectiveness of military force.

Liberalism encourages transnational actors which operate across state borders and include Multinational Corporations (MNCs) that are large companies doing business in one state, pay taxes in more than one state or have investment in more than one state, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which are private international organizations that act across borders and have members in different states such as Catholic Church. Liberalism also recognizes Sub-state actors that make up the multiple channels in a complex interdependent world. Sub-state actors can be business engagements that are not multinational in nature, operating within a single border and purchase imported commodities from abroad to make up their products. These Sub-state actors could be state governments or individuals that establish trade mission in other countries other than their own, e.g. California, Texas, New York and individuals who travel abroad or establish friendships with people in other countries of the world.²²

Tracing the theoretical assumptions of liberalism to the political philosophers like Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-1778, Rourke and Boyer state that Liberals are prone to believe that humans and their countries are capable of achieving more cooperative and less conflictive relations, ... they are confident that now and in future people can join together to build a cooperative and peaceful global society.²³ Liberals believe on the foreign policy formulated according to cooperative and ethical standard. They believe that the growth of international economic interdependence or spread of global culture will create a much greater spirit of cooperation among countries of the world. Liberals believe that countries ability to surrender some of their sovereignty to international organizations will promote greater cooperation between and among states.

Liberals' assumption is associated with the word such as globalism, new world order, liberal institutionalism and internationalism and the believe that the best path to cooperation is through building effective international organizations where humans and countries can cooperate in order to achieve mutual benefit. Individual freedom, political participation, private property and equality of opportunity are said to capture the belief of liberal advocates.²⁴ Liberalism therefore is a theoretical approach which emphasizes interdependence between states and sub-states actors as the key characteristics of the international system. The proponents of liberalism are John Stuart Mill, Immanuel Kant, John Locke, John Trenchard, Charles de Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and others. Extrapolating from the above, globalist school of thought is closely associated with liberalism.²⁵ Globalization as a process of freeing economies so that trade between countries can flow, providing opportunities for variety of businesses to make profit and reducing state's role as a producer or deliverer of service as well as the acceleration and intensification of mechanism, policies and activities ..., promoting global interdependence and possibly global political and economic integration undoubtedly impinged on the assumptions of liberalism. Globalization which focuses on a widespread believe that the world is rapidly being molded into a shared social space by economic and technological forces, and that developments in one region of the world can have profound consequences for individual and communities on the other side of the globe captures the ideas of liberal school of thought for integration through international organization and complex interdependence. Based on this, Nigeria in the global world of interdependence is implicated within the dictates of globalization and liberalisms.

Nigeria in the course of globalization and liberalism is expected to pursue market promotion and efficiency through competition and division of labour specialization which allow people and economies to focus on what they do best. Opportunities for Nigeria to tap the benefits that come from other countries and have access to capital flow, import and export as well as technological development imbedded on globalization proved attainable. Nigeria in the globalized world therefore becomes a country in which its political, economic, social and cultural activities are influenced more extensively by other societies.

The activities of the various transnational actors in their constant interconnectivity and collectedness aptly recognized the liberal perspective of complex interdependence which by all intents and purposes reinforce or shrink the world into a global village. Nigeria's membership to international institutions also explains liberal's belief that international organizations are the key to achieve peace and security in international relations. Since Nigeria experiences transnational activities in its territory and belongs to international institutions, there is a need for interdependence, hence, the effects of globalization are inevitable in Nigeria. The agent of globalization is transnationalism recognized on the forces or activities of the multinational companies with their clear pursuit of corporate interest in Nigeria and the world at large.

Impact and Implications of Globalization and Transnationalism in Nigeria

Globalization and transnationalism indubitably have had unimaginable impact and implications on the concept of territoriality and sovereignty in Nigeria. Territoriality simply means monopolistic maintenance and control of a territory. Sovereignty connotes the legal notion that the state is the ultimate authority over its territory and no other actor or actors in the international system has the right to interfere in the state's internal affairs. It also entails the equality of states in the international system. Nigeria is a sovereign state and controls a geographical territory, however, globalization and transnationalism suggest a weakening of the control Nigeria has over its borders, inhabitants, and territory.²⁶ As globalization is mutually reinforced by the activities of transnational actors as regards the dominant role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and the global capital markets, transnational bodies such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Trade Organizations (WTO), the United Nation (UN), the World Economic Forum (WEF), G8, etc. play in the international system. It has been argued that these forces undermine the territory and sovereignty of states.

Globalization and transnationalism which promote production, increased flow of direct investment, and the reorganization of production, as well as marketing on an international scale, have orchestrated expanding economic interaction of interdependence and dependence in Nigeria and among the states of the world. The economic interaction of interdependence which essentially means that actors or events in one part of a system can influence actors and events of other members of the system has widened the North-South dichotomy. The terms "North" and "South" are used to designate the two major economic spheres in the world economy: a wealthy North made up of economically developed countries (EDCs) such as North America, Europe, etc., and a less wealthy South composed of less developed countries (LDCs) Asia, Central and South America, Africa including, Nigeria.²⁷

Supporting the above point made by Richard Huff, S. O. Ajayi argues that unlike the Western system which is relatively similar and equal state actors, the North-South sub-system is one of disparity and inequality between the North and South in terms of gross national product per capital (GNP). ... while interdependence as in the Western sub-system involves a high level of mutual economic interaction and mutual sensitivity, dependence in the North-South sub-system denotes a highly unequal economic interaction as well as a highly unequal sensitivity. Therefore, critical to Nigeria's national economy, dependence exists when a Southern or an economically less developed country like Nigeria interact with a Northern or economically developed country like North America and as such, Nigeria has been influenced by actors and events from the Northern countries. The North does not have a highly level or qualitatively important economic interaction with the South which Nigeria belonged. Interdependence as mover of globalization and transnationalism is accused to produce a relatively symmetrical relationship against Nigeria while, dependence is more of an asymmetrical relationship for Nigeria having belonged to southern sub-system.²⁸

Nigeria as a dependent country is highly sensitive to factors in the north which include market and political factors that shape northern demand and thus influence their trade relations. The dependence of Nigeria speaks largely in areas of investment, monetary, and foreign aid engineered by globalization and transnationalism.

Mgbonyebi Voke Charles and Polo Ore Mark write that national policies and policy making mechanisms including economic, social, cultural, and technological which were under the jurisdiction of states and people within a country have recently increasingly come under the influence of international agencies or big private cooperation and economic financial players. This has led to the erosion of national sovereignty and narrowed the ability of government and people to make choice from options in economic, social, and cultural policies. Most developing countries have seen their independent policy-making capacity eroded and have to adopt policies made by other entities. In addition, large corporations (MNCs) have taken over a large part of decision-making at the expense of the power of the state or political and social leaders. They, however, noted that part of the erosion of national sovereignty is due to the liberalization policies of the developed capitalist countries, and unchecked power of big players and speculators which made it difficult for countries like Nigeria to control the level of their currency and the flows of money in and out of the country.²⁹

Charles and Mark further stress that transnational companies and financial institutions were observed to control enormous resources more than what many or most governments like Nigeria can manage. This made the transnational actors able to have great policy influence in many countries. Furthermore, certain technological developments also undermine the economic sovereignty of most developing states. For example, the establishment of satellite TV the availability of small receivers, and the spread of the use of electronic mail and the internet make it difficult for governments to determine their cultural or communication policy or to control the spread of information and cultural products. The most obvious aspect of it is the recent process by which global institutions (MNCs, IMF, World Bank, etc.) have become major makers of an increasingly wide range of policies that were traditionally under the jurisdiction of national governments. Governments now have to implement policies that

are in line with the decisions and rules of these international institutions. The key institutions concerned are the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization (WTO) controlled by the international hegemonic powers of the West.³⁰ Nigeria undoubtedly is highly entangled in this romance.

However, some scholars have argued that the role of the state has changed radically and its capacities to control its people and domestic social and economic processes have declined amidst globalization and transnationalism. According to Odigwe A. Nwaokocha,

there is problem of poor and weak states categorized as “underdeveloped”. Such underdeveloped countries as Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Laos, Malawi and Nigeria have concomitantly produced weak state incapable of playing sovereign roles in the international relations. While some are poor and weak, some others have blatantly repudiated to develop their governmental apparatus of state power to a level where governance within the state undertakes the position of serious business ..., some governments have at different period ceased to have power over certain portions of their territory and its inhabitants in sub-Sahara Africa. This has occurred in countries like Nigeria, Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan Liberia, Serra Leone, Cambodia, Chad, El Salvador, Uganda, Ethiopia who have experienced de facto government at one time or the other (ceased to be single state).³¹

He further contends that these states are unpopular for their inability to provide essential services required of states. They are incapable of preventing intense levels of avoidable killings usually caused by primordial considerations. For some of these states corruption, leadership ineptitude, lack of accountability and transparency, personal rule, and weak governmental machinery have continued to make nonsense of the very essence and existence of the state. Most of these countries cannot even protect their territory against internal and external challenges.³² The failure of the state on the above facts no doubt attracted the transnational actors to assume the supposed responsibilities of the state, thus undermining the concept of territoriality and sovereignty of Nigeria.

Globalization and transnationalism can be seen as a phenomenon that is systematically restructuring interactive phases among nations by breaking down barriers in the areas of culture, commerce, communication and several other fields of endeavor. The evidence from globalization and transnationalism’s push for free-market economics, liberal democracy, good governance, gender equality, and environmental sustainability among other holistic values in Nigeria and the world at large posed a plethora of challenges. Vincent and Kenneth assert that the ability of Nigeria to build the necessary economic infrastructure for sustainable democracy depends on how much is gained from trade and foreign investment contributions by transnational corporations. Transnational corporations provided an avenue through which the continued exploitation of the human and material resources of Nigeria is perpetrated. Globalization through transnational corporations has facilitated the appropriation of Nigeria’s resources for the advantage of the highly industrialized countries. These corporations are only interested in the repatriation of enormous profits they make in Nigeria back to Europe and the United States of America, without re-investing such profit for the development of social and physical infrastructure.³³

Transnational activities, according to Vincent and Kenneth have resulted in ‘corporate greed and crime because of their unrestraint piracy in the maximization of profit’, and this has described transnational corporations as ‘profit and hegemony-seeking corporations’. The backwardness, underdevelopment, and economic dilemma generated by the appropriation of Nigeria’s resources by transactional corporations have precipitated conditions that deepen the vulnerability of the country to unproductiveness, infamous, and alienation from the masses. The Nigerian state is increasingly under pressure and attack, considering her economic and political stagnancy, exhaustion, and prediction.³⁴

Nigeria has been actively involved in the process of globalization and transnationalism their effects cut across borders, endorsed the elimination of political, economic and social barriers, and encouraged the influx of migratory free flow of human capital for labour and services with the unavoidable brain drain situation. Brain drain is a situation where skilled workers and educated populace migrate from their country of origin to a better country as a result of various push and pull factors. However, several reasons could be associated with this kind of migration depending on the country. It could be a result of political instability, low wages, economic recession, poor system of government, unemployment, or a high crime rate.³⁵

Globalization and transnationalism have had debilitating implications and impacts on human capital flight in Nigeria by leaving donor countries with a limited number of expert personnel and enriching receiving countries with more experts they have invested little or nothing into. The case in point is how developed countries promote and support the immigration of people with sound educational backgrounds and relevant educational degrees into

specific sectors of their economy thereby continuously aiding the uninterrupted flow of migrants from underdeveloped countries to developed countries. Onoitem Udowa Nsehe observes that:

*core countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States filter out the best brains from underdeveloped or developing countries without investment. The emigration of skilled workers and educated people strains the national development as the absence of experts in different sectors of the economy ultimately means that the economy would be controlled by the inexperienced or uneducated persons ..., the medical sector suffered a 90 percent loss of Nigerian trained doctors to the United States and the United Kingdom ... more than 5000 Nigerian nurses and midwives emigrating abroad. British, American and Saudi Arabian embassies received more than 1000 verification requests applications from Nigerian nurses who wanted to travel abroad. The exodus of these medical experts has negatively impacted the health sector, and the support provided by the Nigerian government to medical experts is barely enough for them to fully develop their potential coupled with the lack of medical equipment, supplies, low wages, insecurity, low investment and no reforms in the health sector.*³⁶

The Federal Ministry of Health confirmed that the Nigerian government allocated less than 5% of the national budget to the health sector. This development is expected to improve health care facilities and workers' standard of living especially those who work in rural areas. However, Nigerian nurses and doctors are paid low wages in contrast to the work they do. In addition to this, 45% of health workers had to supplement their income with private jobs to ensure they make ends meet. Most Nigerians do not believe in their healthcare system because the government has left the sector largely underfinanced.³⁷ Though globalization and transnationalism have expanded migratory access to employment outside Nigeria and considerably reduced the disparity associated with economic, political, and socio-cultural engagements across the globe.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The preponderance of globalization and transnationalism in Nigeria and the world at large cannot be overemphasized. Taking into consideration that international relations involve primarily the interaction of states, globalization has come to stay even though it reflects the instrument of the Western foreign policy on underdeveloping or developing countries. It must be noted that since the post-World War II era, there has been a proliferation of transnational actors in the form of international governmental organizations, non-governmental international organizations, and various others. Globalization and transnationalism over the years, acquired influence and power that have become permanent features of the international system, displaying varying degrees of dependence and interdependence, erosion of sovereignty, and interference in national policies of Nigeria. It is exactly because of globalization and transnationalism influence and domination on the economic lives of most under-developing or developing countries, including Nigeria in recent times, that brought about the persistent limitation of the power of the state, thus calling for some form of supplementation. Consequently, globalization and transnationalism with their attendant positive or negative implications pose huge challenges to Nigeria. However, Nigeria must devise ways and means of removing the negative influence posed by globalization and transnationalism. The starting point is good leadership and governance, the pooling of resources and economic control, the establishment of indigenous companies and vibrant corporations, energies, and commitment across the world to resolve the endemic economic crisis in the country and the provision of avenues for Nigerians to push vigorously for the democratization of the global financial institutions whose activities directly affect the welfare of Nigeria.

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