

GLOBALISATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

The paper examined Globalisation and National security in Nigeria: challenges and Prospect. The paper sought to investigate the challenges and prospects of Globalisation on Nigeria's national security with the aim of proffering solutions to them. Dependency theory was used as its framework of analysis. Desk analysis technique was adopted to collect secondary data / materials from books, documentaries and other relevant materials. The paper underscores that Globalisation has shaped Nigeria's security landscape since 1980s. It further revealed that the impact of Globalisation on national security in Nigeria is both positive and negative as information and communication technologies are the drivers of Globalisation and development and also the most potent threats to Nigeria's national security. The negative aspects of Globalisation has resulted in deep crises manifested in rapid and unprecedented disappearance of local industries, loss of local control over economic policies and national development, job losses, increased fiscal burdens, depletion of foreign exchange, depressed economic activities, among others. These

findings accent the complex interaction between Globalisation and security dynamics. It concluded that technology-inspired Globalisation is a double-edged sword which portends dangers and dividends for national security and Nigeria is said to be a loser in the international politics of Globalisation. The paper thus recommended poverty and unemployment reductions and massive investments in the manufacturing of home-grown technological tools by the Nigeria's security agencies among others.

Key Words: Globalisation; National Security; Challenges; Prospects; Al-Qaeda

INTRODUCTION

Across the world particularly in recent times, Organisational and strategic national security discourse has shifted from traditional to contemporary and complicated warfare; with the modern trend of terrorism being strategically organized and systematically financed through international network of terrorist groups with religious or ideological undertones. The attack on the New York Twin Towers on September 11, 2001, in the United States by Al-Qaeda has been recorded as the deadliest in the modern era of international terrorism, followed by the Hamas attack against Israel on October 7, 2023, resulting in the capture and killing of approximately one thousand four hundred (1,400) innocent civilians (Ojumu, 2023). These international terrorists attack has taken the Centre- stage in contemporary international space. Continents, regions, States among others are thus battling directly and indirectly to improve their domestic and international security status. It stands to be reasoned that security unavoidably would attract a major policy challenge to decision makers as well as communities and groups around the globe. The concept of security

remains a complex phenomenon that unarguably require not just counter-measures to deal with but concrete preventive and resilient decisions to manage in order to avoid loss of lives and properties (Uchendu, 2012, Akinyeni, 2013, Ogbonnaya, 2013).

Since the 1980s when the era of Globalisation started, growing interdependence subsisted due to the fact that uncertainties in national security management has given it a new meaning, scope, perspective and dimension. Consequently, policy makers in different countries around the globe have gradually come to recognize that the protection of states and their citizens require a fully integrated multi-dimensional and comprehensive approach to national security issues, which directly influences civil, social, cultural, political, economic and environmental sectors of the society. Such recognition has precipitated a number of measures to deal with national security and Nigeria is not an exception (Dharam 1994, Barikor, 1999, Ukase, 2018, Adebolu, 2018). These measures are encapsulated in the signing of regional and international security pacts by the African Union, the United states and the European Union to give support to Nigeria and other African Nations in the fight against terrorism. Nigeria as a major player in global affairs and a leading nation in Africa has its fair share of insecurity emanating from diverse sources such as: Boko Haram Terrorism, Banditry, Fulani Herdsmen-Farmers' clashes, poverty-induced militancy, economic-induced kidnappings for rival cult groups' killings, growing cases of sophisticated armed robberies, chieftain tussles, ritual-related murders and self-determination and others. (Doyle, 2001, Agbolor, 2015, Adeyemi & Bamigbose, 2018, Itodo, 2020).

STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Globalisation has continued to shrink the world into a mere village enhancing information flow, shaping public opinion, influencing political stability, and development on one hand and creating challenges in managing narratives that may affect national security on the other hand. Protection of lives and property is of utmost concern to any responsible and responsive government of the World. This resonates the views and persuasions of renowned political thinkers like Niccolo Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. Where the government has shown itself incapable of discharging this responsibility, its legitimacy and moral authority is often called to question. No nation can be developed effectively where peace, security and stability are not assured (Igbinovia, 2014). Insecurity is the most insidious social ill affecting the globe and Nigeria inclusive. The Nigerian statehood seems too fragile with unending violence and insecurity (Ekweremmadu, 2016, Osadolor, 2019). The emergence of terrors, insurgents, bandits, Kidnappers and Cyber-criminals holding sway in different parts of the country has resulted in the atrocious loss of lives, livelihoods and investment (Aghedo, 2020). This has been exacerbated by Globalisation as issues like terrorism and organized crime transcends borders to gain prominence raising concerns for resource driven conflicts and potential threats to national security.

The deplorable condition of national security in Nigeria is graphically captured by Nigeria's ranking in the annual surveys on Global Peace Index (GPI) and Fragile State Index (FSI), using social, economic and political indicators to determine the level of stability of fragility in each country (Ikelegbe, 2021, Osadolor, 2019). Nigeria's best performance was in 2005 when it ranked

fifty –four (54) out of one hundred and seventy-seven (177) countries. Since then, particularly with the ascendancy of Boko Haram Terrorism and other related internal conflicts, Nigeria has been grouped with other conflicts-ridden countries that have high security alert category. These countries include Afghanistan, Iraq and Democratic Republic of Congo which have seen war in the recent past and still have a part of their territories swathed in acute conflicts (Ikelegbe, 2021, Osadolor, 2019). The Federal Government of Nigeria has made concerted efforts in the implementations of security sector strategies such as the National Defense Policy, the National Counter Terrorism Strategy (NACTEST) of 2016 developed by the Counter Terrorism Department in the office of the National Security Adviser, the National Policy on Public Safety and Security, an inter-ministerial and inter-disciplinary initiative under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Interior, and the National Cyber Security Strategy since 2015 yet Nigerians are still facing existential threats by way of kidnapping, and senseless killings. In view of these ugly narrative, peace and security of the country appears to be endangered. It is against this backdrop that this paper sought to investigate the challenges and prospects of Globalisation on Nigeria’s national security with the aim of proffering solutions to them.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are to:

- I. identify the causes of insecurity in Nigeria
- II. Examine the effects of insecurity on Nigeria development;
- III. examine the impact of Globalisation on Nigeria’s national security
- IV. Determine the challenges of insecurity on Nigeria development and;

- V. make solutions on how to surmount the challenges of heightened insecurity in the country.

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

Globalisation

Globalisation is a process for advancement and increase in interaction among world’s countries and people facilitated by progressive technological changes in growth, communication, political and military power, skill and knowledge, as well as culture and value system. It is an interaction intertwined in a socio-political, economic and cultural ecosystem facilitated by government policies, private corporations, international agencies, treaties, conventions and civil society Organisations. The emergence of Globalisation in the 1980s, starred up a pivotal point, spotlighting technological advancements, and facilitating rapid financial transactions across borders (Omagu, 2012). Throughout the 20th century, Globalisation surpassed the confines of individual nation-states, symbolizing a shrinkage of the world and an amplified acknowledgement of global inter-connectivity (Adesina, 2012; Okoli, 2012 in Abdulsalami, Okeke, &Tajudeen,2023). Globalisation encompasses political, cultural, and environmental dimensions, which makes it multifaceted. Oji & Ozioko (2011) portrayed Globalisation as paradoxical, fostering both integration and division, eroding the significance of conventional borders while scrutinizing the idealization of globalism (Oji & Ozioko, 2011).

Presently, there exists a disparity between the perception of Globalisation as flourishing and the reality that its sustainable management necessitates substantial power and expertise. The pervasive nature of Globalisation contrasts starkly with the imperative for robust control and informed

guidance, revealing how it can breed unrest and bias in its outcomes (Udalla, 2012). Furthermore, Dunning (1998) viewed Globalisation as the multiplicity of linkages and interconnections among States and societies which make up the present world system. It describes the process by which events, decisions and activities in one part of the world have significant consequences for individuals and communities in quite distant parts of the globe or which operate worldwide. On the other hand, it also implies an intensification or interdependence among States and societies, which constitute the world community. In consonance with Dunning, Ajie & Ogbaji (2009) saw Globalisation as a comprehensive term for the emergency of a global society, in which economic, political, environmental and cultural events in one part of the world quickly have significance for people in other parts of the world. Globalisation is the result of advances in communication, transportation and information technologies. It describes the growing economic, political technological and cultural linkages that connect individuals, communities, businesses and governments around the world. Beyond this, Globalisation is changing the way the world looks and the way people look at the world by adopting a global outlook and mindset; people become more aware of their connections to other people in other societies (Giddens, 2001).

The era of Globalisation is characterized by greater integration, of the world in the economic, social cultural and political spheres. It is a process which intensifies the integration of the world economy and the people through technological advancement in several areas, particularly in the area of information technology. Scholars were also quick to recognize that though the process intensifies the integration of people and nations, it has

impacted on different countries and people in an unbalanced manner-marginalizing some and rewarding some with unequal distribution of benefits and losses (Khor, 2001, UNDP, 2001). Hassan (2021) asserted that the economic Globalisation and the performance of Nigeria's economy in all sectors, has simply made the country a contented loser and not a benefiting player. Omojuwa (2015) sees Globalisation as the growing intensive and extensive interdependence of people around the world. This definition draws attention to the increasing use of Information Communications Technology (ICT) and the free flow of goods and services under the World Trade Organisation (GATT agreements).

Security

Security is a very important issue in the survival of any nation. Without adequate security of lives and property, the system will be rife with lawlessness, chaos and eventual disintegration. This is why security is considered as a dynamic condition which involves the relative ability of a state to counter threats to its core values and interests. Accordingly, the security of any State embodies a nation of order, or of the conditions necessary to maintaining the smooth functioning and reproduction of an existing society. McGrew (1988) asserted that the security of a nation is predicted on two central pillars. On one hand, it entails the maintenance and protection of the socio-economic order in the face of internal and external threats. On the other hand, it entails the promotion of a preferred international order which minimizes the threats to core values and strategic interests, as well as to the domestic order.

The Grand Strategy for National Security of Nigeria defines National Security as: "the aggregation of the security interests of all individuals, communities, ethnic

groups, political entities and institutions that inhabit the territory of Nigeria” The contemporary landscape of global peace faces unprecedented challenges stemming from the forces of Globalisation and technological advancements, which have transformed traditional security threats into globalized risks and interconnected criminal networks (Abdulsalami, et al., 2023). Consequently, the discourse surrounding Nigerian National Security has rapidly evolved, acknowledging the dynamic and unpredictable security environment the country navigates. This environment is fraught with various transnational threats that have the potential to escalate into more severe forms of instability. Consequently, this study underscored the profound impact of Globalisation on Nigeria's security.

The Nigeria security sector comprises the Armed Forces (The Army, the Navy and The Air Force), the intelligence agencies: State Security Service (SSS), The National Intelligence Agency (NIA) and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). The civilian security outfits-the Nigeria Police Force (NPF), the Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), the Nigeria Drug Law and Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC), and the Nigeria Correctional Service (NCS) formerly known as Nigeria Prisons Service and the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) among others.

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

Several factors such as the ones discussed below has been attributed to the high spate of insecurity in Nigeria.

Poverty

Poverty has become domesticated in Nigeria and it is pervasive in the northern states particularly in the North-East geopolitical zone (Taraba, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, and

Borno states). The North-East zone spends 64.2% of their income on food and 71.9% of them are extremely poor (National Bureau of Statistics, NBS, 2020). Nigeria prides herself as the Giant of Africa, being the largest black nation in the world with over two hundred (200) million people (Olufemi, 2020). The irony is that Nigeria is also the world's capital of poor people with over half of the population neck-deep in multi-dimensional poverty (Komolafe, 2020). The implication of this stark reality is that many Nigerians cannot afford a decent education for their children at any level (Mansur, 2020). It means they are so preoccupied with survival; they do not have any time left for innovative thinking and to deliberate on nation-building and community development efforts. Frustrations emanating from lack of access to the basic needs of life have made many Nigerians to take solace in nefarious activities like human trafficking, prostitution, cyber-crimes, armed robbery or even joining extremist groups (Osarerenren, This Day, 2011p.18, Egonmwan, 2019).

Unemployment

Unemployment is another major cause of violence and insecurity in Nigeria. Majority of university graduates are not gainfully employed (Liou, BBC, Broadcast, P. 2011). The challenge of high level of unemployment (particularly among the youth) and persistent inequitable distribution of wealth compromises the country's welfare and adversely render youth vulnerable to organized crime, violent extremism and terrorist recruitment. “Unless Nigeria tackles the issue of unemployment, the unharnessed potentials of the youths might be negatively employed and throw the nation into avoidable crisis. In a population where over seventy (70) percent are below thirty (30) years implies that the youths have to be critically engaged in productive ventures to

tap from their positive side, which if not properly harnessed, could be channeled towards destructive purpose. To stem this negative tide, providing jobs for the youths could definitely push down crime wave in the country (Ahamefula, The Nation, 2011, p.8).

Religious and Ethnic Crises

Religious and ethnic crises are drivers of heightened insecurity in the country. Tribalism and religious fanaticism hinder national integration and have been elevated to stumbling blocks to an atmosphere of peace and harmony, security of lives and property. Simmering discontents across ethnic groups and religious factions continue to grow and high levels of resentment and grievances have caused a lack of cordiality, suspicion, fear and violent confrontations (Hassan, and Kukah, 2011).

Poor Border Control is another cause of insecurity in Nigeria. Nigeria has very porous frontiers where movement of individuals are largely not tracked resulting in a continuing threat of small arms proliferation and advanced weaponry as well as drug and human trafficking that promote violence. Smuggled weapons become available to militant and criminal groups and the porosity of Nigerian borders allows an influx of immigrants from neighboring countries like the Republic of Niger, Chad and Benin who are indoctrinated into terrorism and extremist ideologies (Jaja, 2011).

The Use of Thugs and Violence by the Political Elite is a leading cause of insecurity in the country. Since 1999, consequent upon full restoration of electoral democracy in Nigeria, there have been several reports and cases of politicians providing arms for thugs and unemployed youths for election purposes. In a desperate bid to gain or stay in power, some governorship and presidential

candidates have been known to recruit armies of political thugs and engage in clandestine and illegal efforts during election periods to perpetuate election violence and shape election outcomes. The sad pattern is that after elections, these thugs take to criminality all across the country because they are now largely outside the control of the maverick politicians who created them and have become a menace to the society (Jega, 2015).

Politicization of employment of personnel and the decline in the quality of functions performed by most of the security agencies.

This is another salient cause of insecurity in Nigeria. Associated Press (in Punch, September 2, 2011:2) revealed how incompetence, corruption and nepotism in the security agencies have helped to boost the activities of the fundamentalist Islamic Sects. According to the report, most of the units created by the government under a United States-assisted Anti-Terrorism programme Focal Point in 2007 to monitor terror suspects have been abandoned because most of the recruited personnel were friends of Government officials who saw the units as opportunity for their boys to go on oversea trips and make money (the Punch, September 2, 2011). The issue of corruption and nepotism were aptly captured by Agekameh (The Nation, 2011: 19) when he enthused that: "Standards are fallen due to partisan politics and people occupying sensitive positions in the security agencies tilt towards nepotistic tendencies". He further argued that the twin evils of godfatherism and favoritism have eaten deep into the entire gamut of the security agencies. Sycophancy rather than professionalism has been criterion for career advancement.

High incidence of drug abuse is among the triggers of insecurity in the country. Drug abuse subsists due to its cheap availability

and affordability. It causes cognitive derailment and distortion of reality among its addicts (National Security Summit Report, 2021). Psychiatrists have noted that drug abuse in terms of usage, abuse and trafficking has also been related to the four areas of international concern which are terrorism, illicit financial flows, organized crimes and corruption.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This paper adopted the dependency theory for its framework of analysis. The main thesis of the dependency theory is the impoverished nature of underdeveloped countries as a factor on the ongoing legacy of colonialism, slavery and resource extraction rather than the geographical location of the poor countries outside Western Europe, North America and Japan is the consequence of the emerging relations between political and economic formations that were an offshoot of capitalism's expansion. The relationship between rich and poor countries is asymmetrical. There are unequal power relations and controls in favour of rich countries, especially as the political and economic happenings in the developed world impact heavily on poor countries, while the reverse is the case when it comes to the impact and influence of the poor countries on rich countries. For instance, the low demand for foreign crude oil by the United States of America has crushed the economy of Nigeria.

This is due to over-dependence on oil for the survival of Nigeria as a nation. Consequently, the political relations and economic ties are to the advantage of the core countries as they witness continuous growth of political and economic power while the interactions are detrimental to poor countries and thus widen the gap between rich and poor countries. Poor countries are intentionally being underdeveloped by the nations of the West/Northern Semi-spheres. Capitalist

enterprise is a binary of opposites (the simultaneous generation of underdevelopment on one hand and economic development on the other) which manifest in good health policy, military power/resources, well-fed citizens, quality education and a high literacy rate with diversified and industrialized economics in rich countries. On the contrary, the poor countries are at the bottom of the ladder by any conventional socioeconomic measure, less educated, with a high poverty rate, fatal mortality rate and depending on non-productive economy and subsistent agriculture. The exploitation of poor countries is a joint venture between the countries of the West and the ruling elites in poor countries, because both groups are driven by selfish gains. Poor countries are thus exploited at national, regional and local levels, leaving the greater majority of the population in a vicious cycle of repeated exploitation and misery.

Global poverty is a factor of the inequality and absolute poverty experience at local level. For Amin (1976) uneven development necessarily results from the capitalist accumulation process and Globalisation had done nothing to redress uneven development and furthermore, the supposed unstoppable force of Globalisation is merely the current incarnation of imperialism. Poor countries are destinations for obsolete technology and this can adversely affect the quality of technological gadgets for maintaining national security. All the Security Service Chiefs and other senior officers are trained by the developed countries and as such they cannot be more competent than their trainers. Sophisticated weapons and machinery are produced by the developed countries and Nigeria is heavily dependent on the technical military assistance from these developed countries in order to combat the various security

challenges confronting it as the acclaimed Giant of Africa.

Information technology provides its products for application in theatres of modern warfare and as such, battles are becoming more fluid, complex, ambiguous and uncertain. Despite the utilization of technological tools in combating the heightened security challenges, insecurity remains the major concern and at the same time the biggest threat to the development of the Nigerian economy.

It is also the singular element which jeopardizes steady and remarkable economic, social and political development. It is on the basis of adopting a neo-liberal economic policy, with its potential tendency to widen the gap between the haves and the haves-not that national power elites are classified as agents of imperialism and the international system.

METHODOLOGY

The study is qualitative research and it relied on desk analysis. Data were collected from secondary source such as textbooks, newspapers, articles, journals and international treaties on human security and armed violence by United Nations and African Charter as well as International Law's Principles of Complementary and Zero Impunity and conclusion was arrived at deductively.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON NIGERIA NATIONAL SECURITY

Alexis (1999) opined that Globalisation is often portrayed as a universal blessing that will ensure material welfare and progress for all mankind. Evidences had however shown that Globalisation is a two-edged sword, with winners and losers, and the capacity to produce gains for some countries at the expense of others. Kissinger (1999) had

contended that the essence of Globalisation is to create level playing field and bring benefits to all relevant players and subsequently ensure international stability. The negative aspects of Globalisation as it affects developing countries such as Nigeria has resulted in rapid and unprecedented adverse economic changes, the disappearance of local industries as well as the loss of local control over economic policies and national development. For more than two decades now, many developing economies have been in deep crises. Some of the manifestations of these crises as have been observed in Nigeria, include unprecedented distress in the banking sector, corporate bankruptcies, job losses, increased fiscal burdens, depletion of foreign exchange, depressed economic activities, heavy domestic and foreign debt burdens, social and political turbulence and so on.

This development has led to controversies as to the desirability or otherwise of Globalisation. The major argument is that Globalisation appears to be inconsistent with sustainable development (Pearce, 1996, Khor, 1997). Nwolise (2006) explained that security is an all-encompassing concept. This implied that the territory must be secured by a network of armed forces of the sovereignty which in turn must be protected by the military, police and citizens themselves. The people must not only be secured from external attacks but also from divesting consequences of internal upheavals, unemployment, hunger, starvation, diseases, ignorance, homelessness, environmental degradation, pollution and socio-economic injustices. In his analysis of national security in Nigeria, Dike, (2010), affirmed that Nigeria's security is based on a holistic view which sees the citizens as the primary beneficiary of every security and developmental deliverable that the State can offer. The national security in Nigeria is an encapsulation of two (2) broad

elements that is State security and human security.

The primary objective of Nigeria national security is to strengthen all-round security in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to advance her interests and to contain instability, control crime, eliminate corruption, enhance genuine development, progress and growth and improve the welfare and well-being and quality of life of every citizen. The second aspect of the nation's national security entails the preservation of the safety of Nigerians at home and abroad and the protection of the sovereignty of the country's integrity and its interests. The task of guaranteeing human security is enshrined in the Constitutions of nations around the world. In Nigeria, sections 214 and 215 of the constitution captured the role of Nigeria Police Force in national security while sections 217 and 218 of same Constitution as amended clearly spelt out the functions of the Armed Forces of the Federation as;

Defending Nigeria from external aggression, maintaining its territorial integrity and securing its borders from violation on land, sea and air, suppressing insurrection and acting in aid of civil authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the President, but subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly, and performing such other functions as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly (FGN Constitution, 1999).

One dominant interpretation of the upsurge of Islamic fundamentalism is that it is a response to the failure of western civilization which Globalisation has attempted to impose on the Arabs and the rest of the world. In other words, global insecurity is linked with insurgency that can be traced back to the ills of Globalisation propagated by Western Europe (Akinyemi 2013, Ogbonnaya, 2013, Uchendu, 2012). Hence, the failure of

Globalisation leads to a rejection of Western civilization and recourse to purist Islam that can guarantee justice and eliminate oppression and inequalities (Richard, 2014). Boko Haram in Nigeria is translated to mean "Western Education is Evil," which suggests that the terrorist movement is directed more at the West than a single political order. Although the Boko Haram Terrorism is originally assumed to be a creation of the political elite, it is the extreme poverty in the North-East geopolitical zone of Nigeria that transformed it into a mass movement (Uchendu, 2012).

Some scholars have interpreted the terrorist attacks of Al-Qaeda, ISIS and Boko Haram as a counter-force to the hegemony of Western Civilization promoted by Globalisation. Today Jihad is the world's foremost sources of terrorism inspiring a worldwide campaign of violence by self-proclaimed Jihadist groups such as Al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, Armed Islamic Group, Al-Gama'a, Al-Islamiya, Hamas etc (Ojumu, 2023).

CHALLENGES OF GLOBALISATION ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA

Many aspects of Globalisation now combine to increase the dangers of a variety of transnational threats from weapons proliferation, to cyber attacks, ethnic violence, environmental degradation, maintenance of public order and safety of lives and property and the spread of infectious diseases. This situation necessitated the continued adoption of various strategies, initiatives and counter-measures, all aimed at effectively controlling crime in the society, with a view to overcoming these challenges. Despite some of the conventional crime control strategies that are still being used today (conducting raids, stop-and-search process, nipping and

raiding of and flash-points, crime intelligence gathering, use of crime statistics, crime mapping and graph, police supervision of convicted criminals, road blocks and vulnerable points, cordon-and-search-operations, surveillance and intelligence gathering among others) the perception of the Nigerian people is that crime is still on the increase (Okeke, 2022). The key driver of Globalisation is information, and communication technology (ICT).

Technology is a double-edged sword. The current prevalence of criminal activities in Nigeria could be traced to access of one form of technology or another, which is necessary for the application of counter-measures to effectively respond to the threats and for informed policy formulation and guided legislation on policing and security by the executive and the legislative arms of government. Emplacement of sustainable institutional and legal frameworks to support the efforts of the security community lies with government. Government policies, legislation and regulations control who owns what kind of technology and its approved usage. Thus, every responsive government appreciates the fact that a useful piece of technology on one hand could be a harmful tool on another. The bottom-line is that criminals embrace and cherish innovations in science and technology in the same manner the security agencies need such technologies for crime control operations. The much-celebrated social media platforms are good examples of how the same technology could mean different things to different people. While the social media platforms such as: Facebook, Whats-app, Twitter, Instagram and so on, have profoundly improved the economic and social lives of the citizens, certain aggrieved individual (whether rightly or wrongly) are increasingly using the innovations as tools to perpetrate violence and other unlawful acts.

These platforms are also deployed to create and disseminate fake news to confuse the public, hence, it is difficult to determine the preponderance of right information from the social media platforms. The credibility of political parties and their candidates, and even the electoral systems are being compromised on the basis of manipulated information that is sourced from these social media platforms. The vulnerable segments of the population are also turning to them for information, rather than the traditional sources of news/information, this is fast becoming a global phenomenon. Nations have been forced to divert huge resources to counter threats which originate from social media networking, and which also have aspects on policing (Onuoha & Ogbonnaya, 2019). It is pertinent to take the Global System for Mobile (GSM) technology and kidnapping in Nigeria as clear example. The Global System for Mobile (GSM) communication, debuted in Nigeria in August, 2001. It has all the attractions and conveniences or interpersonal communication for doing business. Within ten years of its introduction, Nigeria became one of the fastest growing telecommunication markets in Africa due to its demographic dividends but sadly it is also not currently occupying enviable position in the global digital rankings because of limited cyber infrastructure.

“It is not in contention that the novel but revolutionary communication tool has improved lives, impacted on the economy in diverse ways and greatly enhanced interpersonal and group communications both within and outside the country”. This sounds fantastic as far as the socioeconomic development of the nation is concerned, and even more strides have been made to date. However, the mobile phone has also become a tool of horror in the country due to the activities of kidnapers. Kidnapping is one

crime that feeds on this technology. But the fact remains that G.S.M is just a tool for facilitating the crime, the motivating factors exists. The old fixed-line telephone system did not have the fluidity of the GSM, because proper catalogues and directories of subscribers were not kept by Nigeria Tele-Communication Limited (NITEL) with the telephone numbers, names and full addresses of subscribers. Whereas now, the telephone numbers, names and full addresses of subscribers are being updated and monitored by the regulatory authority-Nigeria Communications Commission (NCC).

But with the Global System for Mobile (GSM) technology, the network providers are too busy selling the Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) to whoever comes to them as a customer with strict adherence to biometric details which can be accessed by both Security and Anti-corruption Agencies in the event of any criminal investigations. Currently, the menace of kidnapping in Nigeria is so deep and vast that no one feels safe any longer and this has affected our ways of life. On daily basis, there are serious concerns among knowledgeable netizens from different socio-cultural and professional backgrounds that 21st Century lifestyles are covertly foregrounded by the pervasive influences of Globalisation and these bear high risks on personal and economic security via privacy violations, personal data theft, industrial espionage, cyber-hacking, online child abuse and exploitation (Bala & Quedraogo, 2018).

PROSPECTS OF GLOBALISATION ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA

Globalisation through the instrumentality of information and communication technology can improve the operations of Nigeria's security agencies in the following ways;-

a) Home Alarm System

This will greatly contribute to reduction in the prevalence of break-and-enter crime in the country.

b) Improve Street Lighting

This can contribute to community safety and control of crime in the area of improved visibility and by increasing the risk of detecting and recognizing criminals. This technology would help to reduce crime its fear in the community.

c) Close-Circuit Television (CCTV)

This technology is mainly used for surveillance. It is a system in which video cameras are connected in a close-circuit loop, with the images produced being sent to a central monitor. Video surveillance technology recognizes license plates on moving vehicles and also monitors traffic flows and apprehends people violating traffic laws. CCTV aims at increasing the perceived risk of being apprehended which is a factor for the people to behave in a rational manner.

d) Setting up Websites for Security Agencies

The significance of establishing websites for the security agencies in the country cannot be overemphasized. Inherent in modern security practices is the need to reach out to the communities served in order to control criminal activities in them. Today's most effective communication tools are the internet and the use of social media. Crime prevention campaigns, mailing out crime newsletters on crime control can be done easily by law enforcement agencies.

e) Surveillance and Detection Technology

It is one of the latest technologies to detect crime and all criminal activities in the country. Portable alarm systems are

now available for crime detection and reporting.

f) Location and Tracking Technologies

A variety of technologies for location and tracking have already emerged in most developed countries. It is generally called LOJACK system and involves a concealed transmitter in the chassis of an automobile, which facilitates the stolen vehicle's recovery.

This technology has been extended to cellular smart phones it enables one to identify their precise location in the event of theft. It also enables the law-enforcement personnel to determine location from which an emergency call is made and also to locate suspects. Personal Location System Technology is also used in monitoring the movement of convicted criminals or persons on court bail or probation, or individual who may be subject to court restraining orders.

g) Vapour Detector Technology is also used for bomb detection at airports or motor parks and worship places. New technology that detects concealed weapons known as Low-Level scattered x-ray and computer image processing, millimeter wave and long-wave infrared receivers are now being used to control crime in public places.

h) Drug Detection Technology

It has become a fertile area for technological development. The use of infrared spectroscopy is an addition to sniffer dogs. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a non-invasive means of identifying contraband and other concealed prohibited items.

i) DNA Profiling and Testing Technology

One of the most significant developments in Forensic Science since the advent of

Biometric system is DNA profiling and testing. Not only this technology been used to conclusively establish the guilt of a suspect, it has also served to exonerate subjects of investigation and even persons who have been convicted in the court of law of crimes which they did not commit.

j) Ballisto-Cardiogram Technology

This technology has given rise to what is known as "Heartbreak Detectors" which can find and locate persons hiding in vehicles. It is also useful in the prevention of escapees from lawful custody.

k) Geographic Information System (GIS) Technology

One of the most influential tools facilitating exploration of the spatial distribution of crime is GIS technology. The fundamental strength of GIS technology over traditional crime analytical tools and methods is the ability to visualize, analyze and explain the criminal activity in a spatial context. GIS technology will always provide geographical advantage for law enforcement enterprise information system by turning data into actionable knowledge. A GIS technology combines layers of data about a location to give you a better understanding of that location and what is occurring around it. It is used also to analyze crime to detect emerging patterns, examines the best location of conduct crime surveillance for a recent crime series or establish a perimeter for a crime scene or natural disaster. GIS is also used to provide police management team with a comprehensive view for long term decision-making.

l) Biometric Intelligence-led Policing Technology

This includes finger print identification, palm-print identification, facial

recognition and multi module called Bio-fuse Cataloguing. It involves putting two or more bio-metrics together so that when there is a hit on either biometric, the results for both are displayed.

CONCLUSION

This paper stressed that Globalisation has brought the compression of space and time so that people from various areas are able to interact with others without barriers. This makes the world closely knitted and interactions among diverse people in it look like those within a village square. It is the contention of this paper that technology-inspired Globalisation in National security not only promotes development but also heightened the level of insecurity in Nigeria as has been made visible in the sophistication of criminal activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the discussion of this paper, the following recommendations are made:

- Reducing poverty and unemployment to redress socioeconomic development through a focus on infrastructure and jobs creation drive and initiative by the Federal, State and Local governments.
- Equitable distribution of resources: This is because exclusion creates fertile ground for mobilizing group grievances to violence especially in areas with weak state capacity or legitimacy or in the context of human rights abuses.
- Strengthening and instructing widespread use of the centralized national criminal database by the Nigeria Police Force and mandate access for other security agencies including resources to ensure this can be done. This should modernize the national finger prints database.
- Deploy Early Warning Systems nationwide including installation of Close-Circuit Television (CCTV) and

other surveillance, Satellite and electronic equipment along major highways, public places, major cities and borders.

- Nigeria must take major steps to control the flow of illegal arms into the country and strengthen the control of our borders to detect and seize any illegal shipment of arms into the country, and arrest and prosecute any person associate with the illegal flow of arms into the country.
- Strengthen the Intelligence Unit with the Nigeria Immigration Service to generate useful analytics from immigration data (cross-border movements) and feed into the central intelligence pool to be used by the State Security Service (SSS) and National Intelligence Agency in their operations and Cryptographic warfare including crypto-analysis aimed at intercepting enemies' communications while defeating any attempts to intercepts the nation's own.
- Government authorities should establish the use of online reporting platform for crime reporting. All security officers should be trained in the use of modern technology as part of new way of working.

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