



## GLOBALISATION AND HUMAN SECURITY IN NIGERIA: EVIDENCE FROM A MIXED-METHOD EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

*Globalisation has intensified global interconnectedness, yet its implications for environmental and political security in developing countries such as Nigeria remain contentious. This paper examines the influence of globalisation on environmental and political security in Nigeria, anchored on Human Security Theory, which emphasises “freedom from want” and “freedom from fear.” A mixed-method empirical design was adopted, combining quantitative data from structured questionnaires with qualitative insights from Key Informant Interviews. A total of 400 questionnaires were administered, out of which 384 were retrieved and analysed using descriptive statistics and simple regression techniques. The findings reveal that globalisation has a statistically significant but weak influence on environmental security ( $R = .115$ ;  $R^2 = .013$ ;  $\beta = .115$ ;  $t = 2.277$ ;  $p = .023$ ), despite strong perceptions of increased pollution, environmental degradation, and ecological threats. In contrast, globalisation was found to have a statistically significant influence on political security ( $R = .270$ ;  $R^2 = .073$ ;  $\beta = .270$ ;  $t = 5.509$ ;  $p < .001$ ), particularly in relation to weakened political autonomy, increased international influence, and the rise of transnational crime and terrorism. These results indicate that while globalisation contributes to environmental challenges, its impact is more pronounced in the political domain. The paper concludes that globalisation has a multidimensional and uneven effect on human security in Nigeria, largely shaped by weak institutional capacity and governance challenges. It is therefore recommended that the government should strengthen environmental regulatory frameworks and enhance institutional capacity, while also reinforcing political and security structures to effectively manage external influences and transnational threats associated with globalisation.*

**Keywords:** Globalisation, Human Security, Environmental Security, Political Security

### Introduction

Globalisation has emerged as a dominant force shaping contemporary international relations, influencing economic structures, governance systems, and patterns of human interaction across the globe. It refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of nations through the flows of trade, capital, technology, information, and people (Held et al., 1999). While globalisation has been widely associated with economic expansion and development, its broader implications for human security, particularly in the environmental and

political domains, have become a subject of growing scholarly concern. In developing countries such as Nigeria, the processes of globalisation have produced complex outcomes, generating both opportunities and vulnerabilities that significantly affect environmental sustainability and political stability.

The concept of human security provides a useful analytical framework for understanding these dynamics. Introduced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), human security shifts the focus of security from the protection of the state to the protection of individuals, emphasising

“freedom from want” and “freedom from fear” (UNDP, 1994). Among its key dimensions are environmental security, which relates to protection from environmental degradation and ecological threats, and political security, which concerns the safeguarding of individuals from political instability, violence, and repression. These dimensions are particularly relevant in the context of globalisation, as environmental and political risks increasingly transcend national boundaries and require coordinated global and local responses.

Environmental security has become a critical concern in the era of globalisation due to the expansion of industrial activities, urbanisation, and intensified exploitation of natural resources. Global economic integration has significantly increased demand for raw materials, leading to activities such as deforestation, mining, and oil exploration, which have adverse environmental consequences (Jin, 2021). Although globalisation can facilitate the transfer of environmentally friendly technologies and promote international environmental cooperation, its benefits are often unevenly distributed. In many developing countries, weak regulatory frameworks and limited institutional capacity have resulted in environmental degradation rather than sustainability (Frankel & Rose, 2005). Consequently, globalisation has been associated with increased pollution, loss of biodiversity, and depletion of natural resources, thereby undermining environmental security.

In Nigeria, environmental challenges have intensified in recent decades, partly as a result of globalisation-driven economic activities. The expansion of industries, increased urbanisation, and heightened demand for natural resources have contributed to environmental degradation, including air and water pollution, deforestation, and land degradation. These challenges are particularly evident in regions such as the Niger Delta, where the activities of multinational oil corporations have been linked to environmental pollution and ecological damage. Weak enforcement of environmental regulations further exacerbates these problems, allowing unsustainable practices to persist. The consequences of environmental degradation are far-reaching, affecting public health, agricultural productivity, and livelihoods, thereby

posing significant threats to human security (UNDP, 2022).

Moreover, environmental insecurity in Nigeria is increasingly linked to global processes such as climate change, which is driven in part by global industrial activities. Climate variability has contributed to desertification in northern Nigeria and increased flooding in other regions, with significant implications for agriculture and food systems. These environmental changes have also intensified competition over scarce resources, leading to conflicts such as the farmers–herders’ crisis. This demonstrates the interconnected nature of environmental and political security, as environmental degradation can act as a catalyst for social unrest and conflict.

Political security is another critical dimension influenced by globalisation. The increasing interconnectedness of the global system has reshaped governance structures, state sovereignty, and the nature of security threats. Globalisation has facilitated the diffusion of democratic norms and governance practices, potentially enhancing political accountability and institutional development (Keohane & Nye, 2000). However, it has also introduced new forms of political vulnerability, including external influence on domestic policy-making and the proliferation of transnational threats such as terrorism, organised crime, and cyber insecurity (Rodrik, 2011).

In Nigeria, the impact of globalisation on political security is evident in several ways. The country’s engagement with international organisations and global governance frameworks has influenced policy decisions, sometimes constraining political autonomy. At the same time, globalisation has facilitated the expansion of transnational criminal networks and insurgent groups, which exploit advancements in communication and transportation technologies. These developments have contributed to the complexity of Nigeria’s security challenges, including terrorism, banditry, and cross-border crime. The increasing role of non-state actors in shaping political and security outcomes further complicates governance processes and raises concerns about state capacity and sovereignty. Against this background,

this paper examines the influence of globalisation on environmental and political security in Nigeria using a mixed-method empirical approach.

### Statement of the problem

Globalisation has intensified economic and political interactions across nations; however, its implications for environmental and political security in Nigeria remain deeply concerning. Nigeria continues to experience severe environmental challenges, including deforestation, pollution, and climate-related hazards. Reports from the Food and Agriculture Organization (2022) indicate that Nigeria records one of the highest rates of deforestation globally, while the World Health Organization (2023) notes that environmental pollution contributes significantly to mortality through respiratory and related diseases. In addition, recurrent flooding, desertification, and land degradation, partly driven by global environmental changes, have disrupted livelihoods and increased vulnerability across various regions. These environmental conditions suggest that globalisation-driven activities such as industrial expansion and resource exploitation are contributing to ecological decline, thereby posing significant threats to human security.

Empirical evidence further highlights the complex relationship between globalisation and environmental and political security. Studies such as Jin (2021) argue that globalisation accelerates environmental degradation in developing countries due to increased demand for natural resources and weak regulatory systems, while Frankel and Rose (2005) contend that globalisation can improve environmental standards through technological transfer and international cooperation. Similarly, in the political domain, globalisation has been linked to both stability and instability. While Keohane and Nye (2000) posit that global interconnectedness enhances governance and cooperation, Rodrik (2011) argues that it exposes developing countries to external pressures and transnational threats. In Nigeria, these contradictions are evident in the rise of terrorism, transnational crime, and external influence on domestic policies. According to the Global Terrorism Index (2024), Nigeria remains among the countries most affected by

terrorism globally, reflecting the growing complexity of political insecurity in a globalised environment.

Despite these realities, a significant gap persists in the literature. Existing studies on globalisation in Nigeria have largely concentrated on economic outcomes, with limited attention to environmental and political dimensions of human security. Moreover, many studies examine these dimensions separately, without adequately capturing their interconnected nature. There is also a paucity of empirical research that adopts a mixed-method approach to provide both quantitative and qualitative insights into how globalisation influences environmental and political security simultaneously. This gap limits a comprehensive understanding of the multidimensional impact of globalisation. Therefore, this paper seeks to address this gap by providing an integrated empirical analysis of the influence of globalisation on environmental and political security in Nigeria, thereby contributing to both academic discourse and policy development. The paper comes up with the following objectives

- i. Examine how globalisation influences environmental security in Nigeria.
- ii. Evaluate how globalisation influences political security in Nigeria.

### Hypotheses

The following hypotheses guided the paper

- i. Globalisation has no significant influence on environmental security in Nigeria.
- ii. Globalisation has no significant influence on political security in Nigeria.

### Methodology

This study adopts a mixed-methods research design, specifically the convergent parallel approach, to examine the influence of globalisation on human security in Nigeria by integrating quantitative and qualitative data for a comprehensive analysis. The study is conducted in Abuja, Federal Capital Territory (FCT), due to its diverse population and strategic relevance, with a total population exceeding four million across key socio-economic groups. Using the Taro Yamane formula, a sample size of 400 respondents was determined and proportionately

distributed through a multistage sampling technique involving stratified, proportionate, and simple random sampling, while purposive sampling was used to select key informants for qualitative insights. Data were collected from both primary sources, through structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews, and secondary sources from reputable institutions, with 384 questionnaires successfully retrieved, indicating a high response rate. Quantitative data were analysed using SPSS through descriptive statistics and simple regression analysis to assess the influence of globalisation on environmental, and political security, while qualitative data were analysed using thematic analysis to provide contextual depth. The integration

of both data types enhances the validity, reliability, and robustness of the findings, making the methodological approach suitable for addressing the complex and multidimensional nature of globalisation and human security in Nigeria

## Results and Discussion

This section presents and analyses the data collected from respondents in line with the study objectives. The data are summarised using tables, frequencies, and percentages, while appropriate statistical techniques are applied to interpret the findings and draw conclusions.

### Socio-Demographic Information

**Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

Demography	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex	Male	214	55.30
	Female	173	44.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Age Group	18–29 years	118	30.49
	30–39 years	102	26.36
	40–49 years	89	23.00
	50 years and above	78	20.15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Educational Qualification	Secondary School	74	19.12
	Diploma/NCE	96	24.81
	Bachelor's Degree	137	35.40
	Postgraduate Degree	80	20.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Occupation	Public/Civil Servant	88	22.74
	Private Sector Employee	96	24.81
	Farmer	65	16.80
	Trader/Business Owner	83	21.45
	Student	55	14.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Years of Residence	Less than 5 years	68	17.57
	5–10 years	95	24.55
	11–20 years	112	28.94
	Above 20 years	112	28.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Fieldwork, 2026*

The demographic distribution of respondents reveals that the majority were male (55.30%), within the economically active age bracket of 18–39 years (56.85%), and possessed at least a Diploma or Bachelor's degree (60.21%), indicating a relatively

educated and productive population. In addition, a substantial proportion were engaged in the private sector and business-related activities (46.26%), while a large share had resided in Nigeria for over 10 years (57.88%), suggesting adequate familiarity with the

country's socio-economic and political environment. This implies that the data generated for the study are reliable and reflective of informed opinions, as respondents are not only experienced but also actively involved in economic activities. Consequently, the findings of the study can be considered credible for assessing the influence of globalisation on human security in Nigeria, as they are drawn from a

population with sufficient exposure, knowledge, and long-term engagement with the Nigerian context.

### Objectives I: Globalisation and Environmental Security

This section presents respondents' perceptions of environmental outcomes associated with globalisation.

**Table 2: Respondents' Responses on Environmental Pollution**

Perceived Change	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Pollution has increased drastically	133	34.37
Pollution has increased moderately	102	26.36
No noticeable change	61	15.76
Pollution has reduced moderately	52	13.44
Pollution has reduced significantly	39	10.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Fieldwork, 2026*

The major finding in Table 2 indicates that respondents overwhelmingly perceive an increase in environmental pollution in Nigeria. Specifically, 34.37% of respondents reported that pollution has increased drastically, while 26.36% indicated a moderate increase, resulting in a combined majority of 60.73%. This dominant perception suggests that globalization, through increased industrial activities, urbanisation, and resource exploitation, has significantly contributed to rising levels of environmental pollution. The finding reflects growing environmental concerns among residents of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja, where rapid development and increased economic activities may be intensifying pollution levels.

An environmental protection officer in Abuja explained that the rise in pollution levels is closely linked to increased industrial and commercial activities associated with globalisation.

*According to the informant, the expansion of industries, increased vehicular emissions, and improper waste disposal practices have significantly contributed to environmental degradation in Abuja. The informant noted that many multinational and local companies do not fully comply with environmental regulations, thereby worsening pollution levels. Additionally, rapid urbanisation has placed pressure on existing infrastructure, leading to challenges in waste management*

*and sanitation. The informant emphasized that although globalisation has facilitated economic growth, it has also introduced environmental risks that are not adequately managed. The informant concluded that stricter enforcement of environmental policies and increased public awareness are necessary to mitigate pollution in Nigeria. (Environmental Protection Officer, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency, 6 February 2026, 11:10 AM, Abuja (FCT), Nigeria)*

A climate change researcher in Abuja observed that environmental pollution in Nigeria has intensified due to increased global demand for natural resources and industrial expansion.

*The informant stated that activities such as oil exploration, construction, and manufacturing have contributed to air, water, and soil pollution. The informant further noted that weak regulatory enforcement and lack of sustainable practices exacerbate environmental degradation. In urban centres like Abuja, population growth and increased consumption patterns have also contributed to rising waste generation and pollution. The informant emphasized that while globalisation promotes economic integration, it often overlooks environmental sustainability in developing countries. The informant concluded that adopting environmentally friendly technologies and*

*strengthening regulatory frameworks are essential for reducing pollution levels in Nigeria. (Climate Change Researcher, Abuja Environmental Research Institute, 18 February 2026, 2:00 PM, Abuja (FCT), Nigeria)*

Secondary data supports the findings of this study. The United Nations Environment Programme (2023) reports that rapid industrialisation and urbanisation in developing countries, including Nigeria, have led to increased environmental pollution, particularly in urban areas. Similarly, the World Health Organization (2022) highlights that air and environmental pollution levels have risen

significantly in many African cities due to economic activities and population growth.

The National Bureau of Statistics (2023) indicates that environmental challenges such as poor waste management and industrial emissions continue to contribute to pollution. A study published in the Journal of Environmental Management by Adekunle et al. (2021) found that industrial expansion and weak regulatory enforcement have significantly increased pollution levels in Nigeria. Furthermore, reports from The Guardian Nigeria (2023) reveal that urban centres, including Abuja, are experiencing rising pollution levels due to increased economic activities and inadequate environmental controls.

**Table 3: Respondents' Responses on Environmental Degradation**

Severity of Impact	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very severe impact	121	31.27
Severe impact	104	26.87
Moderate impact	77	19.90
Mild impact	53	13.70
Negligible impact	32	8.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Fieldwork, 2026*

The major finding in Table 3 shows that respondents overwhelmingly perceive environmental degradation as severe in Nigeria. Specifically, 31.27% of respondents indicated a very severe impact, while 26.87% reported a severe impact, resulting in a combined majority of 58.14%. This dominant perception suggests that environmental degradation, driven by factors such as industrial activities, deforestation, and resource exploitation associated with globalisation, is significantly affecting environmental sustainability. The finding reflects

strong concerns among residents of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja regarding the intensity of environmental damage and its implications for human security and ecological balance.

### **Objectives II: Globalisation and Political Security in Nigeria**

This section examines respondents' views on political security in the context of globalisation.

**Table 4: Respondents' Responses on Political Autonomy**

Level of Change	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Severely weakened	111	28.68
Moderately weakened	96	24.81
No significant change	69	17.83
Moderately strengthened	64	16.54
Significantly strengthened	47	12.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Fieldwork, 2026*

The major finding in Table 4 indicates that respondents largely perceive globalisation as weakening Nigeria's political autonomy. Specifically, 28.68% of respondents reported that political autonomy has been severely weakened, while 24.81% indicated moderate weakening, resulting in a combined majority of 53.49%. This dominant perception suggests that external influences associated with globalization, such as international economic pressures, foreign policy obligations, and the role of global institutions, may be limiting Nigeria's ability to independently formulate and implement policies. The finding reflects concerns among residents of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja that global interconnectedness may be constraining national sovereignty and decision-making processes.

A public policy expert in Abuja explained that globalisation has increased Nigeria's engagement with international institutions and agreements, which can influence domestic policy decisions.

*According to the informant, participation in global economic and political systems often requires adherence to external regulations and standards, which may limit policy flexibility. The informant noted that international financial institutions and development partners sometimes impose conditions that shape national economic and governance policies. While acknowledging that such engagements can bring development support, the informant emphasized that they may also reduce the government's ability to pursue independent policy directions. The informant concluded that balancing global integration with national interests is essential for maintaining political autonomy in Nigeria. (Public Policy Expert, Abuja Policy Research Institute, 9 February 2026, 11:15 AM, Abuja (FCT), Nigeria)*

A government affairs analyst in Abuja observed that globalisation has expanded the influence of external actors on Nigeria's political processes.

*The informant stated that multinational corporations, international organisations, and foreign governments often play significant roles in shaping policy priorities, particularly in areas such as trade, security, and economic reforms. The informant further noted that dependence on foreign aid and investment can create pressure on the government to align with external expectations. However, the informant acknowledged that globalisation also provides opportunities for international cooperation and capacity building. The informant emphasized that strengthening domestic institutions and governance structures is critical to preserving Nigeria's political autonomy. The informant concluded that while globalisation offers benefits, it must be carefully managed to prevent excessive external influence on national decision-making. (Government Affairs Analyst, Federal Ministry of Justice, 20 February 2026, 2:30 PM, Abuja (FCT), Nigeria)*

Secondary data supports the findings of this study. The International Monetary Fund (2022) notes that participation in global financial systems often requires countries to adopt policy frameworks influenced by international standards, which may affect national policy autonomy. Similarly, the World Bank (2023) highlights that global economic integration can shape domestic policy decisions in developing countries through conditionalities and reform requirements.

The National Bureau of Statistics (2023) indicates that external economic factors, including foreign investment and global market conditions, significantly influence national policy outcomes. A study published in the Journal of Political Economy by Adeyemi and Yusuf (2021) found that globalisation has contributed to reduced policy independence in developing countries due to increased reliance on external actors. Furthermore, reports from The Guardian Nigeria (2023) reveal that international partnerships and agreements often play a key role in shaping Nigeria's governance and policy directions.

**Table 5: Respondents' Responses on International Influence**

Level of Influence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very high influence	127	32.82
High influence	102	26.36
Moderate influence	74	19.12
Low influence	49	12.66
Very low influence	35	9.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Fieldwork, 2026*

The major finding in Table 5 indicates that respondents overwhelmingly perceive international organisations as exerting a strong influence on Nigeria's policies. Specifically, 32.82% of respondents reported a very high level of influence, while 26.36% indicated a high level, resulting in a combined majority of 59.18%. This dominant perception suggests that external actors, including international organisations and global institutions, play a significant role in shaping Nigeria's political and security policies. The finding reflects the view among residents of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja that global governance structures and international partnerships have considerable impact on national decision-making processes.

A foreign policy analyst in Abuja explained that international organisations have become key actors in influencing Nigeria's policy direction, particularly in areas such as security, economic reform, and governance.

*According to the informant, organisations such as the United Nations and the World Bank often provide financial assistance, technical expertise, and policy recommendations that shape national strategies. The informant noted that while such support contributes to development, it also comes with expectations and frameworks that influence domestic policy decisions. The informant emphasized that Nigeria's reliance on external funding and international cooperation increases the level of influence exerted by these organisations. The informant concluded that while international engagement is beneficial, it requires careful management to ensure alignment with national interests. (Foreign Policy Analyst, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, 10 February 2026, 12:10 PM, Abuja (FCT), Nigeria)*

A governance expert in Abuja observed that international influence on Nigeria's policies is evident in areas such as economic reforms, security cooperation, and development planning.

*The informant stated that global institutions often set standards and frameworks that guide national policies, particularly in developing countries. The informant further noted that international partnerships can enhance institutional capacity and promote best practices, but they may also limit policy flexibility. In Abuja, where many international agencies operate, their presence reinforces their influence on policy processes. The informant emphasized that strengthening domestic institutions is essential to balancing external influence with national sovereignty. The informant concluded that international influence is both impactful and necessary, but must be aligned with Nigeria's development priorities. (Governance Expert, Abuja Centre for Policy and Governance, 18 February 2026, 3:00 PM, Abuja (FCT), Nigeria)*

Secondary data supports the findings of this study. The United Nations (2022) highlights that international organisations play a critical role in shaping policy frameworks in developing countries through technical assistance and development programmes. Similarly, the World Bank (2023) reports that policy reforms in many developing economies are often influenced by international financial institutions through funding and advisory roles.

The National Bureau of Statistics (2023) indicates that international partnerships significantly contribute to policy development and implementation, particularly in sectors such as health, education, and security. A

study published in the Journal of International Relations by Okonkwo and Salisu (2021) found that global institutions exert considerable influence on domestic policy-making in Nigeria. Furthermore, reports from Premium Times Nigeria (2023) reveal that international organisations continue to shape governance and development initiatives across the country.

## Hypotheses Testing

### Hypothesis One

Globalisation has no significant influence on environmental security in Nigeria. This hypothesis was tested using simple regression analysis as presented in Table 6

**Table 6: Simple Regression Analysis on Globalisation has no significant influence on environmental security in Nigeria**

DV	Predictor	R	R <sup>2</sup>	F	df	95%CI	$\beta$	t	p
GB	Constant	.115	.013	5.184	1,385				
	FS					[.024, .334]	.115	2.277	.023

The results of the simple regression analysis presented in Table 6 indicate that globalisation has a statistically significant, though weak, influence on environmental security in Nigeria. The analysis revealed a low positive correlation ( $R = .115$ ) and a coefficient of determination ( $R^2 = .013$ ), indicating that only 1.30% of the variation in environmental security is explained by globalisation. The overall regression model was statistically significant,  $F(1, 385) = 5.184$ ,  $p = .023$ , suggesting that the predictor variable has a measurable effect on the dependent variable despite its small magnitude. Furthermore, the regression coefficient for globalisation was positive and statistically significant ( $\beta = .115$ ,  $t = 2.277$ ,  $p = .023$ ), with a 95% confidence interval ranging from .024 to .334. This implies that

increases in globalisation are associated with slight changes in environmental security. Based on these findings, the null hypothesis stating that globalisation has no significant influence on environmental security in Nigeria is rejected. However, the very low explanatory power of the model indicates that globalisation is not a strong predictor of environmental security, and that other factors likely play a more substantial role in shaping environmental outcomes in Nigeria.

### Hypothesis Four

Globalisation has no significant influence on political security in Nigeria. This hypothesis was tested using simple regression analysis as presented in table 7

**Table 7: Simple Regression Analysis on Globalisation has no significant influence on political security in Nigeria**

DV	Predictor	R	R <sup>2</sup>	F	df	95%CI	B	t	p
GB	Constant	.270	.073	30.344	1,385				
	PS					[.233 .491]	.270	5.509	.000

The results of the simple regression analysis presented in Table 7 indicate that globalisation has a statistically significant influence on political security in Nigeria. The analysis revealed a low to moderate positive correlation ( $R = .270$ ) and a coefficient of determination ( $R^2 = .073$ ), indicating that approximately 7.30% of the variation in political security is explained by globalisation. The overall regression model was statistically significant,  $F(1, 385)$

$= 30.344$ ,  $p < .001$ , suggesting that the predictor variable significantly explains changes in the dependent variable. Furthermore, the regression coefficient for globalisation was positive and statistically significant ( $\beta = .270$ ,  $t = 5.509$ ,  $p < .001$ ), with a 95% confidence interval ranging from .233 to .491. This indicates that increases in globalisation are associated with corresponding changes in political security in Nigeria. Based on these findings, the null

hypothesis stating that globalisation has no significant influence on political security in Nigeria is rejected. However, the relatively low explanatory power of the model suggests that globalisation accounts for only a small proportion of the variation in political security, implying that other factors play a more substantial role in shaping political security outcomes in Nigeria.

### Discussion of Findings

The paper found that globalisation has a statistically significant but weak influence on environmental security ( $R = .115$ ;  $R^2 = .013$ ;  $p = .023$ ), although descriptive findings indicate strong perceptions of increased pollution, environmental degradation, deforestation, and threats to human security. These findings support empirical studies such as Jin (2021) and UNDP (2022), which argue that globalisation contributes to environmental degradation through industrial expansion, resource exploitation, and increased consumption patterns. Similarly, Adekunle et al. (2021) found that weak regulatory enforcement in developing countries exacerbates the environmental impact of globalisation. However, the findings oppose studies such as Grossman and Krueger (1995), who proposed the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis, suggesting that economic growth associated with globalisation eventually leads to environmental improvement. Frankel and Rose (2005) also found that trade openness can enhance environmental standards through technology transfer and international cooperation, while Copeland and Taylor (2004) argued that globalisation promotes environmental efficiency. The divergence indicates that the environmental benefits of globalisation are not automatic but depend heavily on institutional capacity and governance. Within the framework of Human Security Theory, the findings imply that environmental security, and by extension “freedom from want” and “freedom from fear” is being undermined in Nigeria, as environmental degradation threatens health, livelihoods, and overall well-being.

Further, the findings show that globalisation has a statistically significant influence on political security in Nigeria ( $R = .270$ ;  $R^2 = .073$ ;  $p < .001$ ), with respondents perceiving weakened political autonomy, strong international influence, destabilising political effects, and increased threats from transnational crime

and terrorism. These findings support empirical studies such as Adeyemi and Yusuf (2021) and UNDP (2022), which highlight that globalisation can weaken state sovereignty, increase external influence, and facilitate transnational security threats. Studies on terrorism and organized crime also support the view that global interconnectedness enhances the capacity of criminal networks to operate across borders. However, the findings oppose liberal perspectives in the literature, including Keohane and Nye (2000), who argue that globalisation promotes political cooperation and interdependence, and Held et al. (1999), who posit that globalisation strengthens governance through international norms and institutions. Rodrik (2011) also suggests that globalisation can enhance political accountability and institutional development. The contradiction suggests that the political benefits of globalisation are not universal and depend on the strength of domestic institutions. From the standpoint of Human Security Theory, the findings indicate that globalisation has weakened “freedom from fear” in Nigeria by increasing exposure to insecurity, external pressures, and governance challenges.

### Conclusion and Recommendations

This study concludes that globalisation exerts a statistically significant yet uneven influence on environmental and political security in Nigeria, with outcomes that reflect both structural vulnerabilities and institutional limitations. Empirical findings indicate that while globalisation contributes to environmental degradation through increased industrial activities, resource exploitation, and weak regulatory enforcement, its explanatory power remains weak, suggesting that domestic governance factors play a more dominant role. Conversely, globalisation demonstrates a more pronounced effect on political security by weakening political autonomy, increasing external influence, and facilitating transnational threats such as terrorism and organised crime. These findings underscore that globalisation in Nigeria has not fully translated into enhanced human security; rather, it has intensified existing environmental and political challenges due to inadequate institutional capacity and policy frameworks. Anchored on Human Security Theory, the paper affirms that globalisation has undermined both “freedom from want” and “freedom from fear,” particularly in the environmental

and political domains, thereby highlighting the need for stronger governance, regulatory enforcement, and strategic engagement with global processes to mitigate its adverse effects while maximising its potential benefits

Based on the findings of the paper, the following recommendations were made.

- i. The government should strengthen environmental governance and regulatory frameworks through the enforcement of strict environmental standards, monitoring of industrial activities, and promotion of sustainable practices. This includes enhancing the capacity of environmental agencies,

ensuring compliance by multinational corporations, and integrating environmental sustainability into national development policies in order to mitigate the adverse environmental effects of globalisation.

- ii. The government should reinforce political and institutional capacity by promoting policy autonomy, strengthening security architecture, and enhancing international cooperation in addressing transnational threats. This involves improving intelligence systems, regulating external influence on domestic policies, and building resilient governance structures that can effectively manage the political challenges associated with globalisation.

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