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EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NIGERIA: NIGER DELTA COMMUNITIES IN PERSPECTIVE

By

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Abstract
The onset of the industrial revolution marked a significant era of globalization, leading to a more interconnected international order. While globalization has advanced communication technology, it has also posed challenges that transcend national boundaries. Nigeria, despite ranking 109th globally and 11th in Africa for technology usage, faces vulnerabilities, as evidenced by its low rank of 123rd out of 169 countries in the 2021 Globalization Index. This indicates limited access to global opportunities and heightened susceptibility to external threats like terrorism. The research explores the feasibility of Nigeria achieving the 2030 UN's SDGs by examining the impact of globalization on its national development index. By using an exploratory design, the study conducted an online survey generated 460 responses from members of Niger Delta communities, analysed through ANOVA and Regression models. The findings reveal a significant correlation between globalization and national development in Nigeria. This conclude that globalization can enhance sustainable development by leveraging access to technology, finance, and markets, thereby driving economic growth. The study recommends that ministry of finance should develop policies leveraging globalization for technology transfer, finance access, and market expansion, while promoting sustainable practices. It also suggests government implementing targeted interventions to address challenges like poverty, inequality, and maternal mortality, focusing on areas with the greatest need. Finally, private and public sector companies should strengthening collaboration with international partners to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity building for achieving the SDGs, highlighting the need for continued efforts despite overall progress.

Keywords: *Globalization, Industrial Revolution, Niger Delta Community, Nigeria, Sustainable Development*

1.0 Introduction

Globalization, since the industrial revolution, has significantly influenced national paradigms, fostering a more interconnected international order (Rasouli & Shariati, 2020). This phenomenon has led to profound impacts on societies worldwide, promoting cultural exchange, economic interdependence, and technological advancement. It is facilitated by the movement of goods, capital, and ideas across borders, resulting in increased trade, investment, and economic growth. As access to information and communication technologies becomes more expanded, globalization transforms social interactions, education, and work dynamics. However, along with these advancements, globalization has presented economic, security, and cultural challenges that transcend traditional national boundaries (Kallah et al., 2022). Nigeria's vulnerability to these challenges is evident in its low rank (123rd out of 169) in the 2021 Globalization Index, despite ranking 109th globally and 11th in Africa in technology usage (Arise, 2024). This vulnerability extends beyond rankings, as globalization has increased Nigeria's economic interdependence, exposing it to risks such as market fluctuations, vulnerability to economic shocks, and difficulties in regulating transnational crime and terrorism (Jeko & Ndidi, 2022; Raimi & Lukman, 2023). Moreover, integration into global value

chains has exposed Nigeria to supply chain disruptions, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic, underscoring the need for robust domestic policies and strategies to mitigate these risks (Ferreira et al., 2021).

The academic literature showcases a mixed effect of globalization on sustainable development, especially in low-developed economies, implying a significant debate in the academic arena. While realist theorist scholars argue that globalization has led to increased access to affordable goods, the promotion of democratic ideals, and economic growth (Bakwai et al., 2013; Beribe, 2023; Shukla & Pandey, 2023; Mutalibovna, 2020), others contend that it has disproportionately benefited developed nations, leaving emerging countries at a disadvantage (Benjamin & Gbenenye, 2023; Islam et al., 2021; Le & Ozturk, 2020). This disparity is particularly evident in the realm of security, where globalization has fueled activities such as banditry, resulting in forced displacement and widespread suffering due to free border access and information asymmetry (Duke et al., 2020). For instance, in 2023, over 400 thousand Nigerians were internally displaced due to banditry, kidnapping, and social violence, with approximately 7.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in the north-eastern part of the country (Emina & Ikegbu, 2020; Siloko, 2024; Bamidele & Erameh, 2023). Additionally, Nigeria has faced environmental challenges, with oil spills contributing to over 4 million deaths since 2017, as noted by Aniche et al. (2017). These spills are mainly caused by corrosion, sabotage by restive youths, and operational mishaps during oil production activities. These unsustainable environmental practices have been linked to 85 out of 102 categories of injuries in the Niger Delta region, as documented by the World Health Organization (2018), highlighting the complex security challenges exacerbated by information asymmetry and the free flow of people and trade across borders.

The advanced weapons and security-based technology made accessible by globalization have facilitated the spread of extremist ideologies and the emergence of terrorist groups like Boko Haram in Nigeria (Adangor, 2016). Consequently, Nigeria is among the countries most affected by terrorism, according to the Global Terrorism Index (Adejumo et al., 2022). This situation is further exacerbated by internal conflicts related to the resurgence of the Biafran Armed Forces, which pose sovereignty challenges and hinder progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 (Amah & Tende, 2020). Despite being the largest crude oil exporter by value and having substantial reserves, Nigeria faces sustainability challenges, including high inflation rates peaking at over 17% in urban areas (Sasu, 2023). The country also struggles with a high unemployment rate of 27%, with southeastern states experiencing rates over 40% in states like Imo, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, and Delta. However, Nigeria's living wage is approximately $113 per month, below the global average standard of over $12 per hour. Nigeria's heavy reliance on oil exports exposes it to global oil price volatility, leading to revenue shortfalls, budget deficits, and economic instability. Global economic trends and shocks, such as the 2008 financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, have further exacerbated Nigeria's economic challenges. Despite ongoing efforts, Nigeria ranks low on the SDG index, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices by 2030. Nigeria's technological advancements notwithstanding, these developmental threats underscore the need for effective adaptation and response to globalization challenges, particularly in sustainable development. Given this context, the research adopted survey design to analyze the:

I. Influence of globalization on sustainable development index in Nigeria,
II. Action plan recommendations that can foster better institutional performance, resulting in a positive effect of globalization on the national development index in Nigeria.

Several efficacy themes have been established on globalization's impact across Nigerian domains. For instance, globalization has gained attention for its effect on the social-political landscape (Abdulsalam et al., 2023), culture (Tar & Ahmed, 2022), security (Usman & Onapajo, 2023), and economy landscape (Watts, 2023). There remains scanty research in the area of sustainable development. This is owed to Nigeria's poor comparative performance metrics, as existing studies have a limited scope and rely on factor and qualitative analysis, leaving stakeholder perspectives on the matter unexplored (Yusuf & Mohd, 2022), raising concerns about objectivity in capturing Nigerians' viewpoints on whether achieving the 2030 SDGs index is realistic despite the current security threat. This gap

highlights the need for more survey-based research to explore the realist theory's presumption that globalization has no impact on sustainable development (Watts, 2023), outweighing its realist hope that it poses risks and exacerbates threats. The below H_0 is necessary:

H_{01} Globalization has no significant influence on the sustainable development index in Nigeria

2.0 Research Methodology

The research utilized an exploratory design, employing an online survey to investigate individuals' perceptions, motivations, and behaviors concerning the impact of globalization on national development. This approach was chosen for its ability to reveal complex relationships between sociological and psychological factors relevant to the study variable (Gayler et al., 2021). The exploratory nature of the research facilitated a deeper understanding of specific phenomena and enabled the application of advanced statistical techniques, such as Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), which played a significant role in the quantitative analysis. However, a self-administered online questionnaire was then designed to collect information from members of "Niger Delta communities," chosen for their firsthand experience with development dynamics in Nigeria, particularly in regions close to advanced technological facilities like refineries (Kininmonth et al., 2021). This choice aimed to gain valuable insights into their interactions with security incidents within Nigeria's local communities. Consequently, the survey responses were measured using a five-point Likert scale to quantitatively assess attitudes, facilitating efficient data compilation, analysis, and interpretation.

The study employed a simple random sampling technique to accurately reflect the specificity of the target population, enhancing the generalizability of the research findings (Stehman et al., 2022). The Taro Yamane sample model was adopted based on the 2023 Niger Delta population of 42,436,000, with a population density of 200 persons per square kilometer (as of 2018) across 185 local government areas, as noted by Uwadiae-Oyegun et al. (2023). This resulted in a sample size of 400, enabling the treatment of the sample as representative of the entire research population. This approach allows the researcher to make inferences about the larger population, simplifying the research process and reducing the time and effort required compared to examining every individual in the population.

$$n = N/\ 1+ N\ (e)^2$$

Where: ‘n’ = sample Size, ‘N’ = finite population of 40 million consumers, ‘e’ = significance level of 5% tolerable error

$$n = 43 \text{ million}/\ 1+ 43 \text{ million}\ (0.05)^2$$

$$n = 400 \text{ members including tolerable errors of } 30\%$$

The total sample size is 520 members of Niger Delta communities.

An extensive data cleaning process was undertaken to rectify missing values and outliers, ensuring data precision. This preparation organized the data into pertinent sections for analysis and interpretation. The data was then processed, coded, and categorized to enhance analysis effectiveness, following guidelines by Langenberg et al. (2023). The study aimed to establish the relationship between construct variables, applying Linear Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Regression Coefficient (R) models to rigorously test the study's hypothesis. This facilitated the refutation or acceptance of the null hypothesis (H0) to elucidate the relationships between variables. The below model equation is designed:

$$Y = f(x) \quad \text{……Equation (1)}$$

By application, the model turns out to the following based on the research variable:

$$ND(Y) = f(GL) \quad \text{……. (I)}$$

$$ND(Y) = \alpha + \beta_1 GL + \beta_2 GL + e \quad \text{…….. (II)}$$

Where: X = Dependent Variable, Y = Independent Variable, ND (Y) = National Development, GL (X) = Globalization, α = Regression Constant, e = Error term $\beta_1 – \beta_3$ = Regression Coefficients

3.0 Literature Review

3.1 Conceptual Clarification

The concept of globalization has undergone changes over time, spurred by technological advancements enabling rapid financial transactions across borders (Ishaque et al., 2019). Globalization is seen as a multifaceted phenomenon with political, cultural, and environmental implications. Okeke (2022) views globalization as paradoxical, bringing people together while also pushing them apart, making traditional country borders less relevant. Islam (2020) argues that it encompasses paradigms in the economic, cultural, political, and social spheres, transforming the world's economic system from being centered on individual nation-states to a unified international marketplace. This process involves integrating and reshaping distinct national economies through international procedures and transactions, driven by factors that accommodate the increasing cross-border flow of goods and services, which has led to a surge in international initiatives (Johnson, 2019).

Sustainable development extends beyond mere economic growth, encompassing the welfare and well-being of a nation's citizens. This aligns with Ogbonnaya and Ehigiamusoe's (2013) perspective that development enhances the quality of human lives by improving living standards, self-esteem, and freedom. Researchers argue that sustainable development is a gradual transformation of an economy from stagnation to growth, and from low-income to high-income status, overcoming issues like absolute poverty (Ogbaji, 2018). In practical terms, it encompasses poverty eradication, sustainable education and healthcare, law and order, and the promotion of civil liberties and civic participation. This is heavily influenced by the political economy of a state, as political decisions can impact economic activities. However, global records show that incompetent leaders characterized by poor political decisions often result in a lack of development, as seen in the underdevelopment of rural communities in many developing countries, including Nigeria.

Nigeria has experienced globalization for over three decades, which was expected to drive national development. However, despite the country's abundant human and natural resources, a large portion of its population remains in poverty. According to the World Bank (2019), 46.5% of Nigerians, totaling 91,885,874 people, are below the poverty line. Additionally, Nigeria was ranked 157th in the Human Development Index by the United Nations Development Programme in 2018, with a score of 0.532. The National Bureau of Statistics (2018) highlighted concerns about Nigerian unemployment rates, with figures showing 23.1% for unemployment, 20.21% for underemployment, and 55.4% for youth unemployment. These challenges are attributed to weak and ineffective public institutions and a lack of political will to capitalize on the benefits of globalization. Therefore, globalization’s impact on sustainable development can be viewed from:

A) Economy Perspective

Globalization, often seen as a driving force behind economic growth, has been scrutinized by Odel (2016) for its impacts on various economic aspects. Firstly, it is noted that globalization has eroded sovereignty in economic and financial matters for African countries, with international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and World Trade Organization (WTO) imposing development models (Nwangwu et al., 2019). Secondly, despite technological advancements, globalization has not substantially improved the economic conditions necessary for genuine democracy and good governance in Nigeria, contributing to ongoing terrorism challenges through economic marginalization (Kallah et al., 2022). Thirdly, globalization has exacerbated economic marginalization, leading African nations like Nigeria to rely heavily on a few primary commodities, the demand and pricing of which are dictated externally, resulting in increased poverty and economic disparities (Nosiri & Ohazurike, 2016). Fourthly, globalization has resulted in cultural dominance by external forces, diminishing the cultural identity of African nations like Nigeria and hindering their ability to engage with other cultures on equal terms (Okere & Chike, 2020). Fifth, it has spurred scientific and technological advancements that have disrupted established production dynamics and technology growth in African countries, reducing governments' control over domestic affairs (Olanrewaju et al., 2017). Sixth, globalization has driven economic specialization in response

to external demands, making African economies like Nigeria interconnected globally but lacking strong internal connections, which hinders democratic development (Omotuyi, 2022). Finally, globalization has inadvertently fostered illicit activities like drug trafficking, commercial sex work, and illegal immigration, facilitated by unscrupulous entrepreneurs and causing environmental harm (Ononogbu & Okoroiwu, 2019).

B) Legal Perspective

Treaties play a crucial role in establishing legal norms in international relations, with traditional understanding dictating that only signatory parties have rights and liabilities under them. However, contemporary international law acknowledges situations where states can incur rights and liabilities from treaties they have not directly signed, marking a departure from tradition. Consequently, membership in international organizations has significantly impacted state sovereignty (Ononogbu & Okoroiwu, 2019). Firstly, international organizations can exercise quasi-legislative powers, administrative functions, supervisory roles, and even jurisdictional authority, thereby restricting member states' freedom to act independently. Secondly, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) also wield substantial influence over state actions. While transnational movements advocating for various causes gained prominence during the 19th century, the concept of internationalism began to take shape, laying the groundwork for future global cooperation and diplomacy. This includes the abolition of slavery, women's rights, and improved working conditions, the number of transnational organizations has surged dramatically over the years. A UN report in 2024 estimated their number to have grown from about 200 in 1999 to over 13,200 currently representing 5% fallout in crime rate (Onyishi & Okou, 2016; Moloney, & Legrand, 2024). Technological advancements in communication have played a significant role in the organization of these groups, enabling them to more effectively impact public policy and international law. The rise of transnational organizations has raised concerns about state sovereignty, as they appear to challenge the autonomy of domestic decision-making processes (Popoola, 2020). This has led decision-makers to be influenced by the actions and demands of activists within their own country who align with these transnational groups.

C) Citizenship Perspective

The technological revolution has significantly increased the movement of people, goods, capital, and ideas across borders, impacting the sovereignty of states, though not as profoundly as inventions like the printing press and the internet (Purdă, 2012). Technological advancements have had far-reaching effects that many states struggled to control, leading to the downfall of some rulers and their kingdoms. While globalization has undoubtedly affected state sovereignty, it is altering the extent of state control over their own affairs (Shittu & Adimula, 2018), especially in areas of monetary policy. With the exception of Great Britain and European states like Norway and Switzerland, most major European states have established a common or single monetary authority (Ukponu et al., 2022). Consequently, national currencies have been eroded, leading to a decline in the significance of national citizenship, making the traditional notion that individuals should only be citizens of one state a thing of the past (Benjamin & Gbenenye, 2023). In the era of globalization, the clear division between citizens and non-citizens has become less pronounced in numerous countries. This shift is due to various factors including the presence of permanent residents, guest workers, refugees, and undocumented immigrants, who are now granted certain rights even though they may not have voting privileges (Duke et al., 2020). This showcases the ease of travel and the shared interest of many nations in attracting capital or skilled labor, which has led to increased motivations for adopting a more adaptable approach to citizenship.

D) Sovereignty Perspective

Sovereignty has long been intertwined with the concept of nation-states, denoting that a state possesses exclusive and supreme authority over its territory. Samitani and Onuche (2022) assert that sovereignty underpins the principle of equal treatment among all members of the international community, emphasizing equal rights over capabilities. However, transnational entities such as the World Bank and G8 face criticism for influencing policies that can exacerbate inequality, sovereignty concerns, and environmental issues in the era of globalization (Adejumo et al., 2022). Consequently,

the erosion of nation-state sovereignty is a multifaceted process influenced by the dimensions of globalization, as noted by Osaro (2022). Globalization has facilitated the development of the global capital market and the activities of multinational corporations (MNCs), which in turn impact transnational organizations and international laws that collectively reduce the autonomy of nation-states. For example, the European Union (EU) has successfully introduced a unified currency system, supplanting the individual currencies of its member nations. This action represents a significant step toward greater integration, potentially leading to diminished sovereignty for individual states. Similarly, the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) are considering emulating the EU by establishing similar currency systems (Oluka, 2022). Meanwhile, in numerous developing countries, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has implemented structural adjustment policies that wield significant economic influence, affecting the autonomy of these nations. Despite the presence of these international organizations and laws, they pose formidable challenges to the sovereignty of nation-states (Olssen, 2020). However, a significant factor contributing to this shift is the rapid advancement of modern technology, which, as noted by Okon (2022), results in the "retreat of the state." Ogbonna et al. (2023) highlight specific technological developments that challenge nation-state sovereignty, such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This development has eroded the traditional rationale for statehood, as maintaining a monopoly on force and ensuring security become increasingly challenging in a globalized world. The destructive power of nuclear weapons, causing mass casualties and long-term environmental harm, introduces unprecedented risks (Goh, 2022). This causes the potential for accidental use, miscalculation, or terrorist acquisition, heightening global instability. In contrast, advanced conventional weapons lack this scale of devastation, reducing the catastrophic risks associated with nuclear conflicts (Ani et al., 2023). This underscores the inverse relationship between state control and globalization.

E) Security Perspective

Ani et al. (2023) explain that the state's basic duty revolves around "securing the national state," representing a comprehensive organization with formal institutions that regulate the most significant relationships among its inhabitants. This makes security the fundamental function of every national endowment, creating favorable conditions, both domestically and globally, to protect its populace from existing and potential threats. Traditionally, security has been associated with a country's pursuit of its objectives through the acquisition, deployment, and utilization of power (Austin-Egole et al., 2022). The military is often seen as responsible for security, employing coercive measures to protect all aspects of a nation. Globalization fosters national security by protecting a country's fundamental principles against external threats and is often linked to its military strength and actions brought by modern technology usage, which deter both internal and external hostilities. A nation is considered secure when it has achieved high levels of modernization and is not threatened by military aggression or political manipulation, considering other factors constant (Goh, 2022). Historically, modern dynamics have made national security centric by focusing on a state's survival against external threats. However, the security threats faced by nations vary significantly in relation to their globalized power. For example, powerful countries like the USA, China, and its allies are primarily concerned with combating international terrorism and advancing their economic interests and democratic principles (Balayan, 2021). Nigeria's security challenges are deeply entrenched in its socio-economic and political landscape, presenting a complex web of issues that require nuanced approaches. Factors such as poverty, corruption, and ethnic tensions create fertile ground for security threats, ranging from terrorism to cybercrime (Ben-Edet, 2022). These challenges are not just domestic; they are exacerbated by globalization, which, while offering economic benefits, also brings new security threats. Nigeria's position in globalization indices underscores its vulnerability to these global trends, emphasizing the urgent need for innovative strategies to address them. The country must critically evaluate its control over these security threats and consider how best to harness globalization's benefits while mitigating its negative impacts on security.

3.2 Theoretical Framework

The research is guided by the presumption of "Realism theory" proposed by Hans Morgenthau, which emerged as theoretical paradigms ranging from 1919 to 1939, serving as a basis for understanding international relations, contrasting with Idealism as its ideological counterpart (Asaju, 2022). Realism

theory explains politics as it truly exists, focusing on insights from historical experiences and questioning the feasibility of transcending the competitive nature inherent in political life. This perspective encompasses various notional ideologies revolving around the presumption of realism theory as self-help, survival, and statism (Banko, 2021). According to the self-help tenet, globalization creates an international system devoid of a central authority, leading to the core responsibility of states for their security. This means that states cannot depend on others for their security and survival, leading to growing insecurity and perceptions of threats among other states. This dynamic is often referred to as the "security dilemma," where one state's military buildup raises uncertainty about whether such actions are defensive or offensive in nature (Barkin, 2023). Consequently, the pursuit of security by one state can lead to insecurity for others, with the military buildup of one state prompting neighboring states to respond in kind. This interconnected cycle of actions and reactions highlights the complexities and challenges of security in the international arena.

Statism posits that states are central actors in international relations, characterized by their sovereignty. Realists argue that the absence of a higher authority over states results in an anarchic international system (Baylis, 2020). This condition, coupled with the presence of multiple sovereign states, leads to perceived threats and insecurities for each state's survival. States, motivated by the pursuit of security and influence, engage in a competitive struggle for power on the global stage. The accumulation of power is viewed as essential for ensuring a state's survival (Fagbemi, 2021). This is against the perspective of the survival tenet, which prioritizes states' survival as their paramount concern. Once a state secures its survival, it can pursue other objectives (Folorunso, 2021). To ensure survival, states typically adopt one of two approaches: maximizing power or maximizing security. This division gives rise to two key realist perspectives: defensive realism and offensive realism. Defensive realism asserts that states primarily seek security, acquiring only the necessary power for survival and avoiding excessive power that could endanger their security (Fagbemi, 2021). Offensive realists argue that states aspire to achieve hegemony, constantly seeking to enhance their power and sometimes risking their security to alter the global balance of power (Ogunbanjo, 2020). Regarding alliances, defensive realists maintain that states form alliances to balance power against aggressive or powerful states, thus enhancing their security (Sahni et al., 2022). In contrast, offensive realists believe that competition is pervasive in the international system, as states are willing to risk their security to improve their global status (Şengoz, 2022).

Realist theory is argued for its efficacy as an appropriate theoretical framework. For instance, while emphasizing state-centric behavior, power struggles, and security concerns (Sahni et al., 2022), realism points out that globalization has created new channels for transnational threats. This has fostered unethical practices that criticize national existence as a man-made construct. Thus, internal and external terrorism impact the development landscape of the Nigerian state, despite the state being the primary actor in international relations, focusing on power and security (Uwadiae-Oyegun et al., 2023). As a result, a realist thinker recognizes that the Nigerian government must prioritize survival and self-interest, leading to concerns of losing sovereignty to external forces (Ștefanachi, 2021). This demands policymakers and academics to consider stakeholder perceptions of whether globalization depicts the potential benefits or drawbacks for achieving SDGs in 2030, as globalization dominates Nigeria's sovereignty, given its economic interconnectedness and technological progress in the last decade.

4.0 Result Presentation and Findings' Discussion

The research distributed a total of 520 questionnaires evenly to participants through an electronic self-designed survey, of which 460 responses were completed and collected, resulting in a response rate of 88.5%. This indicates a strong level of engagement from the participants and exceeds the 60% threshold recommended by Wu et al. (2022) for presenting statistical outcomes, indicating a robust dataset for analysis. The study's adherence to these standards ensures that the subsequent data analyses are conducted on a solid foundation, enhancing the credibility and validity of the study's findings.

Table 2: Decision Rule

Statistical Test	Rule	Decision
ANOVA (F-test)	If P_{-value} ($F_{-calculated}$) < $F_{-critical}$ (α)	Reject H_0
Regression ®	If R_{-value} ($R_{-calculated}$) < $R_{-critical}$ (α)	Reject H_0

Source: Vairagade et al. (2021)

According to Table 2, for ANOVA, the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected if the calculated F-value (F-calculated) is less than the critical F-value (F-critical) at a specific significance level (α). However, for the Regression Coefficient, H0 is rejected if the R-value (R-calculated) is less than the critical R-value (R-critical) at a specific significance level (α). This suggests a statistically significant linear relationship between two variables or otherwise (Vairagade et al., 2021).

H_1 Globalization has no significant influence on the national development index in Nigeria

Table 3: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Result

Model		Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	505.878	1	505.878	173.284	.000[b]
	Residual	1337.070	458	2.919		
	Total	1842.948	459			

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainable Development
b. Predictors (Constant): Social Security, Good Health and Wellbeing, Quality Education, Clean Water and Sanitation

Source: SPSS Output (2024)

Table 3 shows a highly significant correlation between globalization and sustainable development in Nigeria, with a significance level (Sig.) of .000 and an F-value of 173.284. The substantial F-value suggests a significant impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The regression sum of squares (505.878) is notably less than the residual sum of squares (1337.070), indicating the model's strong explanatory capability. The probability value of 0.000 underscores the regression relationship's high significance in predicting the impact of globalization on the national development of the Niger Delta community. The significance of the F-statistic, with a probability value (0.000) below the alpha level of 0.05, leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative hypothesis. This implies that globalization significantly influences national development, contrary to past literature findings on globalization's negative impact on the economic landscape in the Niger Delta (Abdulsalam et al., 2023; Ani et al., 2023).

Table 4: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R^2	Adjusted R^2	Std. Error of the Estimate	Coefficient	T-statistics
1	.524[a]	.274	.273	1.70862	.524	13.164
a. Globalization (Predictors): Sustainable Development						

Source: SPSS Output, (2024)

Table 4 shows that the coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.524, with an adjusted R^2 of 0.273, and a significance level (P-value) below 0.05. This suggests that approximately 52.4% of the variability in national development in Niger Delta communities can be explained by globalization, while the rest is due to random factors. The high R^2 value indicates a strong fit of the model, indicating that globalization significantly influences national development. Additionally, the regression analysis reveals a coefficient of 0.524 for the independent variable (globalization), with a t-statistic of 13.164 and a P-value of 0.000. With the P-value being significant below 0.05, it can be inferred that increased globalization has a statistically significant and positive impact on sustainable development in the Niger Delta community. This highlights the importance of using modern technology to improve education quality, healthcare, climate conditions, and overall well-being, through strategies that enhance sustainability and perceived value to attract and retain potential for future generations. These

findings align with previous research indicating that the positive effects of globalization on culture and socioeconomic landscapes outweigh its negative repercussions (Goh, 2022; Ben-Edet, 2022).

Discussion of Findings and Result Implication

While globalization has brought economic opportunities, it has also led to social disruptions and cultural erosion, primarily due to the region's oil-rich resources attracting global interests. This has resulted in conflicts over resource control and environmental degradation. As a result, sustainable development efforts are hindered by inadequate governance to accommodate the effects of globalization, making local communities often bear the brunt of negative impacts, including insecurity leading to loss of livelihoods and social tensions. Despite this, the research showcases a positive impact of globalization on sustainable development in the Niger Delta community. The R^2 of 0.524 suggests that 52.4% of the variability in sustainable development can be attributed to globalization, highlighting its substantial influence. This contradicts past literature suggesting that globalization leads to increased inequality, environmental degradation, and cultural erosion, which can hinder progress towards the SDGs goals (Kamer, 2021; Amah & Tende, 2020). Thus, globalization is seen as crucial for Nigeria's sustainable development, necessitating a focus on self-help, survival, and statism.

The research findings note several implications. Theoretically, while past literature emphasized potential negative effects including increased inequality and environmental degradation, the research highlights the positive role of globalization in driving economic growth and development. This challenges traditional views and calls for a more nuanced understanding of globalization's impacts from a realist perspective, suggesting that it can be a catalyst for sustainable development when leveraged effectively. Managerially, the research underscores the importance of adopting strategies that harness the benefits of globalization while mitigating its potential drawbacks. This may involve policies that promote technology transfer, enhance access to finance and markets, and encourage sustainable practices. Additionally, the research findings note a need for targeted interventions to address persistent challenges such as poverty, inequality, and maternal mortality, despite overall progress. By aligning managerial practices with the positive aspects of globalization, Nigeria can better position itself to achieve the SDGs and promote inclusive and sustainable development.

6.0 Conclusion

Even though achieving the 2030 United Nations SDGs in Nigeria presents a formidable challenge (Augustine & Solomon, 2017), the survey findings suggest that it is indeed realistic with the right strategies. The study revealed a significant positive correlation between globalization and national development in Nigeria, highlighting the potential of globalization to drive economic growth. Despite challenges such as poverty, inequality, and maternal mortality, Nigeria has made progress in areas like poverty reduction and education. By leveraging globalization effectively through policies that promote technology transfer, access to finance and markets, and sustainable practices, Nigeria can overcome these challenges and achieve the SDGs.

6.1 Recommendation

The below action plans are recommended:

I. The ministry of finance and economic planning should develop policies that leverage globalization to enhance technology transfer, access to finance, and markets, while promoting sustainable practices.
II. Civil society organizations should implement targeted interventions to address persistent challenges such as poverty, inequality, and maternal mortality, focusing on areas with the greatest need.
III. Private sector companies should strengthen collaboration with international partners to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity building in areas critical to achieving the SDGs.
IV. Government should invest in education and healthcare to improve human capital development, which is essential for everlasting national development.

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