

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

In today's interconnected world, globalisation has had a significant impact on various aspects of societies worldwide, including the economy, politics, and culture¹. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) defines globalisation as the increasing economic interdependence among countries through the growth of cross-border trade in goods and services, international capital flows, and the rapid spread of technology. This has led to greater interconnectedness between political, social, and economic spheres, necessitating sustainable management strategies².

Since the end of World War II, the world has become smaller due to increased interactions between countries. This has resulted in a situation where a country's economy and development are not solely determined by its government but are also heavily influenced by international organisations and trade, governed by global rules and regulations. However, globalisation, particularly in its capitalist form, has been met with criticism and scepticism by economists and policymakers who had high hopes for its benefits in the developing world³.

The impact of globalisation on economic development varies among countries. Many highly globalised developing nations have not fully benefited from globalisation and continue to face longstanding challenges. Western organisations have increased their involvement in developing countries due to the profitability associated with these regions, largely driven by the abundance of natural resources. However, despite a high degree of

trade openness, Nigeria serves as an example where economic development has not met expectations⁴.

Nigeria has struggled with economic development for decades, raising concerns about poverty reduction. In the era of globalisation, many developed nations believe that market openness is the solution to underdevelopment. Globalisation aims to promote external economic integration, export-oriented strategies, and economic stability. Nigeria's experience with structural adjustment programs in collaboration with the IMF and World Bank has generated debates among scholars. Some argue that globalisation can be beneficial if domestic governments follow trade liberalisation guidelines without prioritising their personal interests. Developing world governments generally see globalisation, characterised by open economies and international market access, as desirable⁵.

Contemporary globalisation is driven by international institutions that play a crucial role in mediating between advanced capitalist states and Third World countries, including emerging economies. These international institutions have, to varying degrees, shifted economic sovereignty away from Third World countries through international laws. This shift has led to the emergence of a global state, supported by the military power of advanced capitalist states, which some view as a new form of imperialism in international relations⁶. Contrary to those who view globalisation as a process characterised by mutual cooperation and shared benefits, the concept of imperialism suggests a dynamic of domination and exploitation by powerful nation-states, multinational corporations, and the international organisations they influence⁷. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, both largely controlled by the United States government since 1980, have been used to

economically subordinate developing nations. These institutions have pressured Third World countries to open up their economies to Western influence and increase exports of primary goods to wealthier nations.

The IMF's original role, dating back to the 1970s, was to promote international monetary cooperation, balanced trade growth, and stable exchange rates. Initially, its policy recommendations focused on managing overall demand to maintain economic stability⁸. In recent years, the IMF's focus has expanded, with greater emphasis on the structural and social aspects of fiscal policy in both its supported programs and general policy guidance⁹. The current policy focus is on achieving "quality growth"⁸.

As the IMF has become more involved in shaping a country's policies, increased scrutiny has followed. IMF policy guidance encourages countries to maintain sound monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate policies to ensure overall economic stability. This macroeconomic stability was believed to benefit the poor even in the short term, with the understanding that long-term growth, necessary for poverty reduction, relies on a stable macroeconomic framework¹⁰.

Imperialism, derived from the Latin verb "impero," meaning "to rule" or "to command," refers to the policy of expanding a nation's power and influence globally through political or military means. It involves powerful nations extending their authority over weaker countries and can take various forms, including economic, political, socio-cultural, and colonial imperialism¹¹. Colonialism entails complete control and domination by the imperial power, economic imperialism involves economic dominance, political imperialism establishes puppet governments, and socio-cultural imperialism seeks to erase the customs, religion, and language of the weaker nations.

West Africa became part of European imperialism in the early 15th century when European merchants explored previously unknown lands along the West African coast. European exploration was driven not only by a quest for knowledge and contact with other civilisations but also by royal charters aimed at expanding European trade and imperialism worldwide. The European Crusades in the Middle East had ended by the late 13th century, leading to a focus on global exploration and colonisation, ultimately strengthening the West's dominance in the world capitalist system during the last 700 years of Western economic globalisation¹².

It is important to note that societies were not isolated from each other before the 16th century. They engaged in competition within regional systems, resulting in the formation of kingdoms and empires across diverse geographical regions. A scholar argued that previous forms of imperialism were distinct from modern capitalist imperialism in terms of accumulation. While political imperialist empires extended their territories politically and militarily until they could no longer sustain control, modern international capitalism employs global economic imperialism to gain and maintain dominance over nations¹³.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

One of the significant developmental challenges facing Third World countries within the international system is the issue of economic globalisation. Capitalist states have persistently used international institutions like the IMF and World Bank to create and perpetuate dependence among these nations. Some of the policies, such as liberalisation and privatisation, have proven to be major hindrances to sustainable human development and have inflicted severe damage on these countries' economies. This situation has led to a lack

of basic access to essentials like food, water, and healthcare, hindered domestic development, lowered living standards, increased indebtedness, and reduced access to other social services in Third World Countries.

Despite previous attempts to address underdevelopment, the Nigerian state, in particular, remains entangled in a developmental crisis and has seemingly ignored how Western nations have leveraged international institutions and globalisation as tools for advancing imperialism. While the West tends to view international institutions and globalisation in their current form as beneficial for economic development, it is essential to critically evaluate these perspectives regarding the advantages they bring to developing countries.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The overarching goal of this research, focusing on Nigeria, is to investigate the influence of international institutions and globalisation on the perpetuation of economic imperialism.

Specifically, the objectives were to:

- i. investigate how globalisation and international institutions contribute to the promotion of economic imperialism in Nigeria.
- ii. determine the factors that imbue globalisation and international institutions with their imperial characteristics and structures in the context of Nigeria.
- iii. assess the actions taken by the IMF to facilitate or enable economic imperialism.
- iv. analyse the multifaceted implications of globalisation on Nigeria's economy in relation to international institutions.

1.4 Research Questions

1. In what ways have globalisation and international institutions contributed to the emergence of economic imperialism in Nigeria?
2. What are the factors that imbue globalisation and international institutions with their imperial characteristics and structures in the context of Nigeria?
3. How have the actions taken by the IMF played a role in facilitating or enabling economic imperialism?
4. How has globalisation impacted Nigeria's economy in relation to international institutions and what potential remedies exist to mitigate the adverse effects of economic imperialism?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The overarching importance of this study is to shed light on the direct and indirect ways in which Western nations have utilised International Institutions as a primary legal framework to foster and perpetuate the negative impacts of globalisation and the dominance of economic imperialism in Third World countries, such as Nigeria. By identifying potential risks and challenges associated with the influence of globalisation and international institutions on these nations, it becomes possible to develop strategies that promote fairness, inclusivity, and sustainable development.

Furthermore, this study holds significant value in that it aims to uncover the underlying methods through which globalisation and international institutions have facilitated economic imperialism in Nigeria. This study is also important because it may add to the international conversation and debate on the topic of research, and can advance academic

research, which ultimately, can serve as a valuable point of reference for future researchers and enthusiasts interested in exploring this aspect of the study.

Finally, the recommendations of the study can point to remedies that can be implemented in mitigating the adverse effects of economic imperialism.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study's scope encompasses an examination of the interplay between international institutions, globalisation, and imperialism. Its objective is to delve into how international institutions and globalisation contribute to the advancement of economic imperialism and the potential consequences of their actions in the context of Nigeria. Nigeria is selected as the focal point for this research due to its unique background, characterised by abundant natural resources, yet it still faces developmental challenges. Additionally, the vulnerability of Nigerian governments has allowed international institutions to exert significant influence over the country's domestic economic policies. Specifically, this research centres on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as the chosen international institution for analysis, given its substantial impact on Nigeria and its role in promoting imperialism. The period in terms of timeframe is 2015 – 2023, this is chosen in accordance with Muhammadu Buhari's administration.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The study was limited by some constraints which include the time spent on the research which was not adequate to go through all the data related to this study as there were

deadlines, designing the objectives was a bit challenging as the researcher had to be conscious of the scope of the study so as not to make the study too broad.

1.8 Definitions of Terms

International Institutions: These are formal structures created by multiple countries to promote cooperation, coordination, and governance on global issues. They serve as platforms where member states can negotiate, establish rules, and collaborate on matters of international importance. Examples include the United Nations, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and regional groups like the European Union.

Globalisation: Globalisation is a process marked by the growing interconnectedness, interdependence, and integration of economies, societies, cultures, and governance systems worldwide. It involves the movement of goods, services, capital, technology, information, and ideas across national borders. Globalisation has led to increased cross-border interactions, the expansion of global markets, the exchange of cultural values, and the emergence of global challenges that require collective solutions.

Imperialism: Imperialism refers to a policy or practice in which a nation or institution seeks to expand its influence, control, or dominance over other nations or territories. This often entails using economic, political, and military power to establish and maintain authority over weaker nations. Imperialist actions can include resource exploitation, cultural

assimilation, the establishment of colonies or spheres of influence, and control over trade routes or strategic locations.

Endnotes

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Chapter Two

Literature Review

This chapter discussed the conceptual, theoretical and empirical cases related to international institution, globalization and Imperialism. The review is presented in the following subheadings:

- 2.1 Conceptual Review
- 2.2 Theoretical Framework
- 2.3 Review of Empirical Studies
- 2.4 Conceptual Framework
- 2.5 Summary of Gap in Literature Reviewed

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 International institution

The establishment of public international institutions aimed at fostering bilateral and multilateral relations between states has a long history, primarily evolving in the late 19th century¹. Originally, states engaged in commerce and diplomacy to protect their interests. The Greeks and Romans are considered early practitioners of international relations, with further development occurring in the 15th century². The late 19th century is often seen as a period of preparation for international organization (1815-1914), while the 20th century marked the era of establishing international organizations, which have since played a significant role in shaping international relations and governing international law³. Today, the institutionalisation of state relations has led to international organizations exerting a greater influence on international relations and international law. Summit diplomacy among great powers has given way to multilateralism through organizations like the UN, providing negotiation platforms for all states⁴.

In this study, "institutions" encompass both international rules and international organisations, with a focus on governmental organisations⁵. Research in international relations has extensively explored these institutions' conceptualisation, crucial for understanding their creation and their potential impact in a world where nation-states hold varying power, interests, and complex domestic politics⁶. In recent decades, the term "international institutions" has broadened to include establishments dedicated to public, educational, or charitable causes⁷. Prominent international institutions consist of countries coming together to achieve specific goals⁸. These institutions involve explicit arrangements negotiated among international actors, governing behaviour, and often shared publicly among the parties involved⁹. From a realist perspective, international institutions are seen as tools primarily shaped by states' power. States construct and engage with institutions

because they can either advance or hinder their goals in areas like the global economy, the environment, and national security¹⁰.

In contrast, constructivists view international institutions as social constructs created by people to serve various purposes. Liberalism perceives international institutions as vehicles for improving the lives of states and their citizens, promising freedom, protection of human rights, friendly relations among states, and cooperation, as exemplified by the UN¹¹. International institutions also play a crucial role in shaping the culture of international law. They legitimise global norms, collaborate with elites from peripheral countries, absorb counter-hegemonic ideas, and frame issues for collective debate, often aligning with dominant states' interests. The production and dissemination of knowledge within these institutions are influenced by powerful coalitions, while alternative visions must challenge and deconstruct the dominant discourse. Ultimately, the influence of ideas about international law varies depending on the power, resources, and relationships of the countries promoting them within the international legal framework.

2.1.1.1 Purpose of International Institution

An international institution's goal may be to promote global collaboration in addressing issues that are of an economic, technical, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature, or some combination of more than one of these. The United Nations, whose major goal is to promote peace, security, social progress, better standards, and human rights, as well as the development of cordial ties between nations, serves as an example of how cooperation in governance and security may also occur.

For the purposes of these agreements, any international organisation that was not founded by an intergovernmental agreement will be regarded as a non-governmental organisation, even if it accepts members chosen by the government, so long as the membership does not restrict the organization's ability to freely express its opinions¹².

To encourage stability and expansion in the world economy, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded. In order to construct a stable worldwide monetary system following World War II's devastation, it was established in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference. It was created with the goal of preserving sustainable growth and prosperity for each of its 190 member nations. It accomplishes this through implementing economic measures that improve monetary cooperation and financial stability, which are crucial for boosting economic growth in terms of productivity, job creation, and well-being. In order to help its members who are experiencing economic instability or crisis, the IMF's main goal is to offer them financial support and counselling. In order to handle the balance of payments issues, stabilise currency values, and promote economic growth, it offers loans and other forms of financial assistance to those nations that need it¹².

The IMF's primary responsibilities and objectives include the following:

1. Economic Surveillance: The IMF regularly evaluates and tracks the state of the world economy and the economic policies of its member nations. An in-depth analysis is conducted, and recommendations are made to assist nations in managing risks and tackling economic difficulties.
2. Financial Support: To help nations that are having economic problems, the IMF offers financial aid. The Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and the Stand-By Arrangement (SBA) are two different facilities that member nations can use to get

this assistance. These loans are frequently contingent upon certain policy alterations and reforms that are intended to promote long-term economic growth and stability.

3. **Technical Support and Capacity Building:** The IMF offers technical assistance and training to its members in order to help them improve their institutional capacities and policy frameworks. Assistance in areas including monetary policy, fiscal policy, financial regulation, and statistics systems is part of this. The IMF wants to promote nations' long-term economic development and resilience through enhancing their capabilities¹².
4. **Global Policy Coordination and Collaboration:** The IMF promotes cooperation and coordination among its member nations on a global scale. It serves as a venue for member nations to talk about and coordinate their economic strategies, share knowledge, and tackle shared global concerns. The stability of the global financial system and the containment of the international spread of economic crises depend heavily on this cooperation.
5. **Debt Sustainability and Restructuring:** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) assists nations in controlling their debt loads and achieving debt sustainability. It offers direction and assistance during debt restructuring negotiations and urges nations to implement sensible debt management strategies to prevent having too much debt¹².
6. **International Monetary System Stability:** The main objective of the IMF is to support the stability of the global monetary system. This is accomplished by giving member nations a platform to collaborate on monetary stability and exchange rate

policy, thereby reducing the likelihood of both financial instability and currency crises.

7. Capacity Development: The IMF helps members improve their ability to create and put into action sound economic and financial policies. institutions and enhance policymaking, this also includes technical help and training.
8. Research and Data Analysis: The IMF carries out research on world economic and financial issues, offering useful data and analysis to its member nations and the global population. Policymakers can make better decisions with the help of this study.
9. Promotion of International Commerce: The IMF indirectly supports international commerce, which is crucial for the expansion of the world economy, by encouraging exchange rate stability and offering financial assistance to member nations¹².
10. Crisis Prevention and Resolution: By detecting economic deficiencies in member nations' economies and advising required policy modifications, the IMF plays a critical role in crisis prevention. Additionally, by offering resources and direction on policy, it helps to resolve financial crises when they arise.
11. Global Public Good: By acting as an international financial system safety net, the IMF serves as a global public good. During periods of economic upheaval, its measures assist in preventing cascading impacts and preserving confidence in international markets¹².

In general, the IMF's main goals are to promote global financial stability, stimulate international economic cooperation, and support member nations in sustaining macroeconomic stability and sustainable economic growth. The IMF assists countries in

overcoming economic obstacles and supporting economic stability on a global scale, with the ultimate objective of promoting sustainable economic growth and eradicating poverty.

List of Some Prominent International Institutions:

- a) United Nations (UN)
- b) The World Bank
- c) The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- e) European Union (EU)

Classification of International Institutions

International institutions come in a variety of forms and are categorised.:

- 1) Organisations that are open-ended or universally recognised as public international organisations, whose membership is open to all members without restriction. They consist of the WHO, IMF, UN, World Bank, etc¹².
- 2) A closed organisation that excludes potential members. As its name suggests, it has a close-knit membership, and the institutions that make up this membership—OPEC, NATO, BRICKS NATION, G7, and G20—are all defined by the type of work they do.
- 3) Regional institutions, such as the EU, AU, ECOWAS, and NATO.
- 4) Organisations that are subsidiaries of large organisations with a focus on a certain purpose, such as UNICEF, UNESCO, and the UN SECURITY COUNCIL.
- 5) There are additional institutions that carry out judicial duties. The ICJ and ICC are examples of organisations in this category¹².

2.1.1.2 Roles and Functions of International Institution

International institutions are essential for furthering international cooperation, fostering peace and security, and tackling issues that cut beyond national boundaries. These organisations, which may be regional or international in scope, give nations a forum for discussion, cooperation, and decision-making. In addition to promoting collaboration on a variety of topics and facilitating the coordination of policies, they also assist in establishing the standards and norms that govern behaviour on a global scale¹³. The following is a discussion of some of the important functions of international institutions:

1. **Peace and Security:** The UN and other international organisations are crucial to the upkeep of global peace and security. To prevent and settle international disputes, they offer forums for discussion, compromise, and mediation. Threats to global peace and security can be addressed by institutions like the Security Council, which has the power to sanction and approve military operations¹³.
2. **Economic Cooperation:** Global financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank encourage economic stability, expansion, and the eradication of poverty by offering member nations financial aid, technical support, and policy recommendations. They also aid nations in coordinating their economic plans and addressing global economic imbalances.
3. **Trade and Commerce:** By encouraging free trade, removing trade obstacles, and settling trade disputes, organisations like the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and regional blocs like the European Union (EU) promote international trade. For the purpose of ensuring equality, transparency, and non-discrimination in global trade, they set standards and rules. Additionally, these organisations support collaboration

in fields like investment and intellectual property rights and offer a stage for trade agreement discussions¹³.

4. Human Rights and Development: International institutions are essential for promoting and defending human rights as well as furthering the aims of international development. Organisations like the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Human Rights Council promote human rights, assist in the execution of development initiatives, and coordinate efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To support nations in strengthening institutions, enhancing governance, and addressing social concerns including poverty, inequality, and inequality, they offer technical assistance, funds, and expertise¹³.
5. Global Environmental Challenges and Climate Change: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other international organisations like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) aim to address major environmental issues and battle climate change. They support nations in adopting environmental legislation, enable international collaboration, and facilitate talks on environmental agreements. They also advocate for sustainable development methods.
6. Global health governance and pandemic response are greatly aided by international organisations, such as the World Health Organisation (WHO). When a disease outbreak occurs, they coordinate efforts to prevent it from spreading, respond to it, and encourage access to healthcare and vaccinations. They also support research in these areas¹³.

7. International Law and Standards: A framework of international laws and standards is established and upheld by international institutions. For instance, treaties and agreements set norms for topics like human rights, trade, and environmental protection, while the International Court of Justice (ICJ) resolves disputes between governments.
8. Global Governance and Regulation: Organisations that oversee and regulate international commerce and finance include the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They help promote economic stability and cooperation by developing regulations, ensuring compliance, and mediating trade disputes¹³.
9. Humanitarian Aid and Development: Groups like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Food Programme (WFP) offer humanitarian aid and support development initiatives in areas affected by crises, extreme poverty, or natural catastrophes.
10. Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Organisations like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) place a strong emphasis on environmental challenges and sustainable development. In order to battle climate change, preserve biodiversity, and advance sustainable practises, they coordinate global efforts.
11. Health and Disease Control: Organisations that are dedicated to promoting global health, like the World Health Organisation (WHO), aim to stop the spread of diseases, offer medical expertise, and coordinate responses to public health catastrophes, as was the case with the COVID-19 pandemic¹³.

12. Promotion of Human Rights: International organisations like the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) keep tabs on and fight for human rights around the world. They look into violations of human rights and advance all-encompassing human rights norms.
13. Cultural Exchange and Education: Organisations like UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) support cultural exchange, education, and the protection of natural and cultural resources.
14. Financial Assistance and Economic Stability: To support economic stability and growth, the IMF and the World Bank provide financial assistance, policy recommendations, and development finance to their member nations.
15. Research and Data Collection: To help with the development of sound policy, numerous international organisations carry out research, collect data, and give information. The World Economic Forum, as an example, often releases studies on trends in the world economy.
16. Global Public Goods: These organisations frequently act as suppliers of global public goods, such as an international financial system that is stable, peace and security, and initiatives to fight pandemics and climate change.
17. Diplomatic Forums: International organisations serve as diplomatic forums where states can engage in dialogue, negotiations, and diplomacy on a variety of problems, assisting in conflict resolution through negotiation and dialogue¹³.

These responsibilities show how important international organisations are to addressing global issues and promoting international collaboration. These institutions aid in the creation of common objectives, the resolution of conflicts, and the promotion of peace,

stability, and development throughout the world by offering venues, resources, and expertise. In essence, international institutions serve vital roles in fostering collaboration, settling conflicts, supporting global stability, and tackling urgent global concerns in order to ultimately work towards a more integrated and peaceful world.

2.1.1.3 Overview of International Institution

International institutions, since their inception, have played a significant role in fostering peaceful development and cooperative stability in international relations. However, this impact is a subject of debate, as some of these institutions have been criticised for displaying imperial tendencies, primarily serving the interests of Western nations and perpetuating the subjugation of third-world states in areas related to the economy, culture, and politics on the global stage¹⁴.

Globalisation has expanded the influence of international institutions by promoting interdependence among nations, a practical reality that comes with its own set of consequences. As international institutions gain prominence, countries are required to accept certain obligations and constraints on their sovereignty¹⁵.

International institutions encompass a wide range of organisations or structures established by multiple countries to address global challenges and promote cooperation. These institutions can be either regional or global in scope and cover various areas, including peace and security, economic cooperation, trade, human rights, development, environmental protection, and health crisis management. International institutions play a crucial role in promoting global cooperation by providing platforms for dialogue, negotiation, and decision-making among nations. They facilitate coordination among countries and

contribute to the formation of international norms, standards, and regulations that guide international behaviour. Notable international institutions include the United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, World Trade Organisation (WTO), European Union (EU), and World Health Organisation (WHO).

For instance, the UN serves as a global forum where member states discuss and coordinate actions on a wide range of global issues, including peacekeeping, human rights, and sustainable development. The IMF and World Bank offer financial support, technical assistance, and policy guidance to member nations to promote economic stability, growth, and poverty reduction. The WTO promotes free trade and resolves trade disputes among its member states to ensure fairness and openness in global commerce. International institutions also play a vital role in advancing human rights and development. Organisations like the United Nations Human Rights Council and the United Nations Development Programme advocate for human rights, support the implementation of development programs, and work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. These institutions provide funding, technical expertise, and support to member countries to address poverty, inequality, and social issues.

In the field of environmental protection and climate action, international institutions like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) focus on addressing global environmental challenges and combating climate change. They facilitate international cooperation, negotiate environmental agreements, assist countries in implementing environmental policies, and promote sustainable development practices. Moreover, international institutions such as the WHO play a pivotal role in global health governance and pandemic response. They provide

guidance, support research efforts, coordinate actions to prevent and respond to disease outbreaks and promote equitable access to healthcare and vaccines. International institutions are essential for addressing global challenges that transcend national borders. They serve as crucial mechanisms for promoting global cooperation, addressing global issues, and advancing peace, stability, and development on a global scale.

2.1.2 Globalisation

Globalisation is a widely used term that has found its way into various contexts¹⁶. Some define it as the growing integration of markets for goods, services, and capital¹⁷. Consequently, discussions about globalisation often involve passionate ideological arguments, both in favour of and against it¹⁸. However, many of these arguments lack empirical evidence, and existing research findings are sometimes contradictory. Some view it as a debate about the merits of free markets and the principles of supply and demand, while others see it as a matter of economic fairness, cultural and political institutions, and environmental concerns¹⁹. Unfortunately, there has been limited academic attention on the broader impacts of globalisation²⁰.

The concept of globalisation is vast, diverse, ambiguous, and ever-evolving. The term has been used in various contexts and with multiple interpretations. It can refer to the expansion of scope or application, including the borders between countries. Globalisation can also be seen as cross-border interactions, open border relations, and trans-border connections. It often signifies the increased mobility of goods, people, investments, money, information, and ideas between nations. Globalisation is closely linked to the removal of government

restrictions on international trade, travel, financial transactions, and communication, which is synonymous with liberalisation and the vision of a borderless world²¹.

Globalisation involves processes that make social relations less dependent on physical location, reducing the obstacles of time and distance in building human relationships across new spaces. People, communities, and organisations become more aware of the changes in their social circumstances and place these changes in a global context. Globalising processes, whether economic, ecological, military, or cultural, often transcend traditional territorial boundaries, posing challenges to democratic self-governance in several ways. These challenges include the mismatch between economic and cultural boundaries with political boundaries, the growing importance of technical knowledge, and the increasing influence of private sources of authority. Globalisation has profound and far-reaching effects across various disciplines, including education²².

2.1.2.1 Impact of Globalisation

Globalisation has brought significant advantages to numerous economies globally, but it poses a significant challenge for companies in developing countries regarding their competitiveness²³. The impact of globalisation appears to hinge on the ability of firms to acquire knowledge, innovate, and the institutional framework within these nations²⁴. For instance, globalisation offers benefits such as access to new markets and reduced raw material costs, which can enhance competitiveness. Conversely, it also brings challenges like increased competition from products originating in developed countries, leading to customer losses and heightened competition for companies in less developed nations²⁵. This dual nature of globalisation, offering both opportunities and threats, is a recurring theme in

the literature. It entices entrepreneurs with the potential for lower tariffs but also necessitates an entrepreneurial mindset to enhance products and services²⁵. This challenge is particularly pronounced in Zimbabwe and many other developing economies worldwide²⁶.

2.1.2.3 Sustainable Development

The United Nations has embraced the concept of sustainable development as a guiding principle for economic, environmental, and social progress. This approach aims to satisfy the current generation's needs while ensuring that future generations can meet their own needs without compromise. Within this framework, sustainable development entails safeguarding the environment and natural resources while also promoting social and economic well-being for both the present and future generations²⁷.

Sustainability is widely recognised as a fundamental normative principle for modern society, encompassing a long-term ethical commitment between the current generation and those yet to come. Consequently, it represents a concept that harmonises the environmental, social, and economic dimensions, which are considered the three foundational aspects of sustainability²⁸. Nevertheless, there have been criticisms of the strategies employed to strike a balance among these three dimensions in recent years.

2.1.2.4 Economic Impact of Globalisation

There are various types of globalisations such as economic, political, cultural, technological, intellectual, social, financial, environmental, among others, but economic globalisation is the focus here in this research.

Economic globalisation, as defined here, refers to the practice of economic entities such as businesses, banks, and financial companies operating across different countries and catering

to the global market without a predominant national base²⁹. These entities relocate their operations between national boundaries based on opportunities for growth and profit, and they expand not primarily due to support or protection from nation-states but through their own initiatives³⁰. Globalisation has given rise to two significant developments. The first pertains to the resurgence of the importance of regions and proximity as fundamental units of economic activity, leading to increased exploration of clusters and innovation. Furthermore, the innovativeness of companies is increasingly linked to technologically advanced regional clusters. The consequence of this connection between innovation and regional proximity is a strong correlation between firms' competitiveness and regions. This connection has prompted policymakers to adopt a more strategic approach to managing regions as a response to the risks associated with changes in production locations. Central to this strategic management of location is the development and enhancement of factors of production that cannot be easily transferred across geographical distances at a low cost, primarily knowledge and ideas.

Some positive impacts of globalisation on human development have been outlined and discussed. It is argued that better education can harness the benefits of globalisation, making education and training a top priority. There is also an improvement in GDP due to the redistribution of resources, leading to increased overall economic output. Additionally, trade liberalisation directly affects employment conditions and wage levels in a country^{31,32}.

However, it is also suggested that globalisation can inhibit human development in certain aspects. For instance, developing countries experience significant reductions in government revenue from tariffs compared to developed nations³².

2.1.2.5 Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalisation

Advantages:

1. Increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Globalisation is believed to have doubled the GDP of developing countries compared to previous levels.
2. Increase in Per Capita Income: This increase in wealth has had a positive impact on individuals, with average income rising threefold.
3. Reduction of Unemployment: Globalisation proponents argue that it has led to a decrease in unemployment rates, particularly noticeable in countries like India and China³².
4. Education Enhancement: Globalisation has driven the demand for jobs requiring higher skill levels, leading to increased educational opportunities.
5. Competition on a Level Playing Field: Companies worldwide now compete on a single global platform, providing consumers with more options. However, it's important to note that the cheapest prices are not a permanent outcome of globalisation, as it reflects the existing unevenness in the global economy.
6. The World at One's Fingertips: Advances in telecommunications have eliminated geographical barriers, enabling nearly instantaneous communication worldwide³².

Disadvantages:

1. Uneven Wealth Distribution: Wealth remains concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, and the average person in a developing country has yet to experience significant benefits from globalisation.

2. **Income Gap Between Developed and Developing Countries:** Developed nations continue to see their wealth grow at a rate twice that of the developing world³².
3. **Wage Disparities in Developing Countries:** Workers in technology-related fields may receive more compensation in developed countries than their counterparts in developing nations.
4. **Potential for Globalisation Reversal:** In the future, factors such as conflicts or wars could lead to a reversal of globalisation, as has been seen during previous world wars. It may become increasingly challenging to undo the current process of globalisation³².

2.1.2.6 Impact of Globalisation

Globalisation has had a significant impact on global health, amplifying health risks. For instance, in the early 1990s, the Ebola virus outbreak in Zaire caused widespread devastation. In 2006, the world witnessed the threat of the highly contagious H5N1 influenza, known as "Bird Flu," originating in East Asia and posing a global threat. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated that if this virus were to start spreading from person to person, it could result in as many as 7.4 million deaths worldwide. HIV/AIDS is another example of a global epidemic, affecting over 70 million people and becoming one of the most serious health and development crises. Globalisation is also marked by the exchange of ideas facilitated by the Internet, raising concerns about cultural clashes and the spread of materialistic values. Technology has made global culture a possibility and, in some cases, a reality. Satellite TV, cable, fax machines, and the Internet have erased geographical boundaries, impacting local cultures. For instance, the dominance of the

English language has eroded local dialects, while consumer values have challenged community and social solidarity²⁹.

2.1.2.7 The Social Dimension of Globalisation

Globalisation is understood as the gradual integration of economies and societies driven by new technologies, economic relationships, and policies of various actors, including governments, international organisations, businesses, labour, and civil society. Some suggest distinguishing between specific aspects of globalisation, like international trade, and parallel developments like technological advances. Others argue against separating interconnected processes³¹.

From a conceptual perspective, it's useful to divide globalisation into two parts. The first involves factors such as trade, investment, technology, communication, and information flow, which have brought some economies and societies closer while marginalising others. Concerns arise about the digital divide, which may further marginalise people in a knowledge-driven world economy. The second aspect of globalisation relates to the increasing homogenisation of policies and institutions globally, including trade liberalisation, welfare state dismantling, intellectual property rights agreements, and standardisation of policies. While the first aspect is irreversible, the second depends on policy choices and international agreements, offering an opportunity to influence the social impact of globalisation through policy changes³³.

The social dimension of globalisation focuses on how globalisation affects people's lives, work, families, and societies. Concerns often revolve around employment, working conditions, income, and social protection in the context of globalisation.

2.1.2.8 Economic Globalisation and Its Impact and Prospects in Nigeria

Economic globalisation in developing countries like Nigeria is evident through economic reforms such as the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and the embrace of market-oriented economic policies.

Key Aspects of Economic Globalisation:

Economic globalisation encompasses several key facets:

- Finance and Production
- Trade
- Investment
- Labour Migration

These facets involve the breaking down of national economic barriers, the global expansion of trade, financial and production activities, and the increasing influence of transnational corporations (TNCs) and international financial institutions. These are considered fundamental components of economic globalization and can be termed economic structures that drive globalisation³³.

2.1.2.9 Structures of Economic Globalisation

1. Transnational Corporations (TNCs)/Multinational Corporations: TNCs play a significant role in international production and are major sources of foreign direct investments. They organise integrated economic and financial activities across national borders, source materials globally, and market products worldwide in

pursuit of competitive advantages. The concentration of economic resources and power in the hands of fewer TNCs is a notable feature of economic globalisation, known as "trans-nationalisation"³⁴.

2. Bretton Wood Institutions: These include the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which are instrumental in shaping economic globalisation through their policies and interventions.
3. World Trade Organisation (WTO): The WTO plays a crucial role in regulating and promoting international trade, making it a significant player in the globalization process.

2.1.2.10 Globalisation and the Third World

Globalisation, particularly in the economic context, has a substantial impact on developing countries like Nigeria. The interconnectedness and international relations among states in the global system mean that events in one part of the world can affect economies on the other side. The question is not whether globalisation affects states but how and to what extent it does. Whether Nigeria can thrive and derive significant benefits from economic globalisation for socioeconomic development depends on how globalisation impacts the country³⁴.

2.1.3 IMF and Economic Development

This section focuses on the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the economic development of Nigeria. Understanding the background of the IMF is crucial for evaluating

its subsequent roles and criticisms. Economic development is often analysed in terms of the economic growth of nations.

2.1.3.1 Political Impact of Globalisation

Globalisation has had a significant impact on the political landscape, leading to market-driven politics worldwide. Governments now need to adapt their national politics to align with the pressures exerted by transnational commercial forces to remain in power³⁵. Globalisation has diminished the capacity of national governments to control their economies, particularly in terms of macroeconomic management, and shape their political systems.

This political globalisation has resulted from the institutionalisation of international political systems, characterised as "global governance". The United Nations replaced the League of Nations as one of the most influential global organisations. Regional organisations like the African Union (AU), European Union (EU), Organisation of American States (OAS), and the Arab League have also played a significant role in this process. These organisations engage in institution-building, which allows them to influence governance in member states³⁶. Non-member states are seen as deviants as they are not part of this collaboration. Human rights have been influenced by globalisation, as states are expected to adhere to international norms outlined in human rights treaties, many of which are considered customary law. The concentration of sovereignty in international organisations has led to political sovereignty being subject to the mandates of these institutions. This phenomenon has contributed to the emergence of weak states, which in turn undermines democracy and civil society.

2.1.3.2 The IMF and Its Role in the Developing World

In December 1980, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) introduced the 'Lagos Plan of Action' in Nigeria, aiming for socioeconomic development in Africa based on autonomy and independence from the West. However, the World Bank and IMF viewed this as a wrong direction and attributed the situation to African countries rather than Western intervention. The IMF proposed strict guidelines for African nations to follow, subject to certain conditions.

In 1983, Nigeria's government, under the Shagari administration, approached the IMF but did not fully implement the IMF's conditions, facing opposition from the Nigerian people. Only minor adjustments were made due to this opposition, leading to deviations from the agreed agenda and punitive measures imposed by external creditors. It was not until the Babangida regime in 1986 that Nigeria fully embraced the IMF conditions. Despite past efforts to address underdevelopment, Nigeria continues to face development crises. Statistics from the Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics, and the Debt Management Office show deep economic challenges, including rising public debt, unemployment, and poverty rates. The role of the IMF in perpetuating these challenges is a topic of concern. For instance, according to data provided by the debt management office, Nigeria's total public debt increased from 39.56 trillion naira in 2021 to 46.25 trillion naira (\$103.1 billion) in 2022 as a result of increased borrowing by the government to cover its budget deficit³⁷. In a similar line, data obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics reveals that the rates of unemployment and poverty have increased by amounts that cannot be considered to be sustainable during the course of the research. The only region in the world where the percentage of the poor has been increasing over time and where the poor

are relatively worse off than their counterparts in other regions of the world is Sub-Saharan Africa, of which Nigeria is a member. In a similar vein, Nigeria's developmental issues are frequently described in terms of poverty and inequality, with little discussion of how the IMF has continued to support these challenges.

2.1.4 Imperialism

Imperialism is a concept that has been encountered by various states throughout history. It involves the expansion of control or authority into foreign territories with the aim of establishing or maintaining an empire³⁸. This term is commonly used to describe the political dominance of one nation over others, whether achieved through direct territorial conquest or indirect methods of political and economic influence. Imperialism represents a form of global hierarchy where one political entity exercises control or rulership over another political society. It encompasses historical relationships among people in regions like ancient Mesopotamia, China, and Rome, extending to contemporary Europe. It encompasses both domestic and foreign hegemony over relatively small geographical areas.

Historically, imperialism has roots in ancient times, with empires such as the Roman, Persian, and Mongol empires expanding their territories through conquest. However, the modern era of imperialism began in the 15th century with European exploration and the discovery of new trade routes. It is important to note that political or traditional imperialism differs from cultural imperialism, though the boundaries between them are often blurred³⁹. Imperialism involves the policy, practice, or advocacy of spreading authority and dominion, often through the acquisition of territories or control over neighbouring regions' politics and

economies. Because it often entails the use of force, whether military, economic or in subtler ways, imperialism has historically been morally criticised. The term is frequently used in international propaganda to condemn an adversary's foreign policy.

Every society has its own rules, principles, and norms that govern the behaviour of its members, rooted in customs and values that distinguish them from others. However, the impact of Westernisation has led to changes. Imperialism is the act of extending a specific country's influence and power to others, which can be achieved through diplomacy or military force. It involves a strong nation dominating the cultural, political, and economic aspects of a weaker one. The age of imperialism is exemplified by the colonisation of the Americas from the 15th to the 19th centuries and the expansion of the United States, Japan, and European powers during the 19th and 20th centuries. Technological advancements in transportation and communication facilitated imperialism, as did the Industrial Revolution, which created a demand for raw materials and new markets³⁹.

Imperialism had profound and lasting effects on both the colonisers and the colonised. Colonising powers benefited from access to new resources, cheap labour, and expanded markets. However, indigenous populations in colonised territories often suffered economic exploitation, loss of land and cultural heritage, and social and political oppression. The term "Imperialism" is frequently used in international propaganda to denounce expansionist and aggressive foreign policies. The era of imperialism persisted until the early 20th century when anti-colonial and nationalist movements challenged European dominance, leading to the gradual dismantling of colonial empires and the independence of many former colonies.

Nevertheless, the legacy of imperialism continues to influence economic disparities, cultural influences, and geopolitical tensions today³⁹.

2.1.4.1 Causes of Imperialism

As many European nations tried to increase their influence and authority over far-off territories, the late 19th century saw a flurry of imperialistic operations across the continent. This wave of imperialism was fuelled by a number of factors and goals.

1. **Economic Factor:** The pursuit of organic gains was one of the main driving forces behind European imperialism; as a result of industrialisation, there was a rise in the need for raw resources like rubber, wood, minerals, and agricultural goods. In order to power their industries and uphold their economic dominance, European powers wanted to acquire sources of these resources. Colonies also provided profitable marketplaces for European manufactured goods, resulting in an economic cycle of dependency³⁹.
2. **Strategic Interest:** European powers used imperialism as a means of gaining a strategic edge. Military, political, and economic advantages came from controlling important ports, trading routes, and territories.
3. **Nationalism and Prestige:** The urge for a global empire was frequently fuelled by a sense of nationalistic pride. European nations competed with one another to gain colonies as a symbol of their strength and standing in the globe. A country's strength was judged by how many colonies it had, and adding new territory was a way for nations to express their identity and superiority.

4. Ideological justifications: The idea that western culture is superior and that it is necessary to civilise "primitive" societies was frequently used to defend European imperialism. The "white man's burden" or "civilising mission" philosophy propagated the belief that European nations had a duty to educate and improve the lot of the native peoples³⁹.
5. Geopolitical competition: European powers arose during imperialism as a way to outcompete competitor countries. Countries competed to expand their lands in order to keep a balance of power, and the race for colonies came to represent power and influence. In the late 19th century, as the number of unclaimed regions decreased and the race for Africa intensified, this competition increased, encouraging a swift expansion of colonisation efforts.

Although the reasons mentioned above were not the only ones driving imperialism during this time, it is crucial to highlight that they had a considerable impact on how European nations conducted their imperialist activities. In the end, these motives resulted in the colonisation of substantial portions of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, having profound political, economic, and social repercussions.

2.1.4.2 Motivations for Imperialism

1. Economic: European countries aimed to use Africa's abundant natural resources, such as rubber, minerals, and agricultural items, to support their industrialisation.
2. Strategic: The possession of African countries allowed for the establishment of important naval bases and commanding vantage points for both military and commercial dominance of the world.

3. Political and prestige: European powers competed to seize colonies and showcase their national might, which served as the impetus for imperialism in Africa.
4. Humanitarian and civilising mission: Some colonialists argued that it was their moral obligation to introduce European culture, Christianity, and "civilisation" to the ostensibly "backward" African people³⁹.

2.1.4.3 Forms of Imperialism

The modern or new imperialism and the more traditional kind of imperialism are the two types.

- **Imperialism's Earlier Form:** Between the 15th through the 19th centuries, this primarily refers to the direct colonisation of other nations by European powers. It was entirely based on coercion and hard power, necessitating a significant number of militaristic measures. Its basic ideology and guiding concept were that conflicts should be fought for territorial expansion, and it set out to subjugate and annex new populations in order to take advantage of their resources. It exalted the state's role as a hegemonic military force.
- **The Modern Version of Imperialism:** This is a deft variation on the earlier kind, entails gaining control over other countries by the manipulation of their markets and resources. To keep the hegemon, such as the Western states, in a favourable light inside the international system required cultural and economic hegemony⁴⁰.

Imperialism manifests in four primary forms: colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence, and economic imperialism. A colony is a territory ruled by a foreign power, such as Lagos under British rule starting in 1861. A protectorate, larger than a colony, includes territories

with some self-governing elements but under foreign dominance, as seen in the British control of the Niger Delta. A sphere of influence designates a region reserved exclusively for investment and trade by an external power, like Eastern Europe under Soviet influence during the Cold War. Economic imperialism entails foreign business classes or conglomerates, often with government support, controlling underdeveloped independent states⁴⁰.

Imperialists employ both direct and indirect methods to manage these territories. Indirect control relies on native officials with limited autonomy in governance, aiming to groom future leaders. This approach structures local government systems based on the imperialist model, as seen in British rule in Nigeria, Ghana, and Uganda. Direct control, on the other hand, involves foreign officials and denies self-rule to indigenous populations, with the goal of assimilation. French rule in Somaliland and German rule in East Africa exemplify this system, which establishes governmental institutions based on European ideals.

Regardless of the control method used, there are common features, including the exploitation of land, people, and resources for the benefit of the imperialists; the unequal and often harsh enforcement of economic relations that favour the imperial powers; the reshaping of African markets to favour European goods; the imposition of European laws on the local population; restrictions on basic rights such as freedom of movement, association, and work; and a disregard for the local culture and religion of the indigenous people⁴¹.

2.1.4.4 Benefits of Imperialism

1. Economic Advancement/Resource Access: Imperial powers frequently secured access to valuable resources like minerals, agricultural goods, and raw materials from their colonies. This could spur economic progress in the imperial nation.
2. Infrastructure Improvement: In some situations, colonial powers invested in infrastructure initiatives, such as railways, ports, and roads, which could benefit the colonial territories and contribute to long-term economic growth⁴¹.
3. Cultural Interaction: Imperialism at times fostered cultural exchanges, enabling the dissemination of ideas, technology, and art between the imperial powers and their colonies.
4. Political Order: In certain cases, imperialism helped establish more stable governance systems in regions with prior political turmoil, though this stability often served the interests of the imperial power⁴¹.

2.1.4.5 Disadvantages of Imperialism

- 1) Exploitation and Economic Drain:
 - Resource Exploitation: Colonies were frequently subjected to resource exploitation, resulting in economic inequalities and poverty in the colonised regions.
 - Coerced Labour: Imperial powers commonly forced local populations into labour, leading to harsh working conditions and violations of human rights.
- 2) Cultural and Social Upheaval:

- Cultural Erosion: Imperialism often disturbed local cultures, languages, and traditions, causing a loss of cultural identity for many indigenous communities.
 - Social Inequity: Discriminatory practices and racial hierarchies were frequently established, resulting in social injustices and divisions within colonial societies⁴¹.
- 3) Conflict and Resistance:
- Violent Rebellions: Many colonies witnessed violent uprisings against imperial rule, resulting in conflicts, loss of lives, and destruction.
 - Ethnic Strife: Arbitrary border delineations and the amalgamation of diverse ethnic groups within single colonies gave rise to ethnic tensions and enduring conflicts.
- 4) Political Unsteadiness:
- Legacy of Fragile Institutions: After gaining independence, many nations inherited fragile political institutions and governance systems imposed by colonial powers, contributing to political instability.
- 5) Loss of Autonomy:
- Denied Self-Determination: Colonized populations often had their right to self-determination and political sovereignty denied by imperial powers, resulting in a loss of self-governance.
- 6) Geopolitical Struggles:
- Geopolitical Tensions: Imperial rivalries fuelled global conflicts and tensions, including World War I, as European powers competed for control of overseas colonies⁴¹.

While imperialism may have brought about some economic development and cultural exchange, its drawbacks often encompassed economic exploitation, disruption of cultures,

social injustices, and international conflicts. The repercussions of imperialism continue to influence contemporary global geopolitics, economic disparities, and cultural dynamics, making it a multifaceted and contentious historical phenomenon.

2.1.4.6 Reasons for Imperialism

- Powerful nations pursue imperialism primarily for economic gain. Currently, economic interests remain the driving force behind imperialism, with countries like the United States, China, and India engaging in imperialistic endeavours for economic prosperity.
- Racial supremacy has historically played a role in imperialism, exemplified by Germany's pursuit of imperialism during World War II.
- Imperialism can be justified under the guise of advancing civilization, as seen in the belief that Britain practiced imperialism in the subcontinent for the betterment of civilisation⁴¹.
- Some nations use imperialism as a pretext for global security, akin to what the United States has undertaken in Afghanistan and Iraq.
- Imperialism is often motivated by expansion, including the acquisition of territory for relocating surplus populations.
- Religion can be a driving force behind imperialism, as exemplified by the religious imperialism in Europe that shaped present-day North and South America, Australia, and various African nations.

- Political dominance has been another goal of imperialism, with Ukraine being impacted by political imperialism from both America and Russia.
- Cultural imperialism, as observed in the examples of France and Britain, is used to promote the language and culture of the imperial power.
- Imperialism is frequently employed to increase influence and control over other states⁴¹.

2.1.4.7 Economic Exploitation under Imperialism

Imperialism was characterised by a significant focus on economic exploitation as a core component of imperialist strategies and actions. Imperial nations aimed to exploit the resources, labour, and markets within the territories they controlled or colonised.

One prominent avenue of economic exploitation involved the extraction of natural resources. Imperial powers frequently established dominion over resource-rich regions to harness their natural riches for the advantage of the colonizing nation. For instance, European powers harvested valuable resources like rubber, timber, minerals, and agricultural products from African colonies to support industrialisation and economic prosperity at home³⁹.

Exploiting labour was another essential aspect of economic exploitation. Imperial powers frequently compelled or coerced indigenous populations to provide inexpensive or unpaid labour to benefit the colonial economy. This labour was utilised in various sectors, including agriculture, mining, and manufacturing. The forced labour of African slaves in the Americas during the colonial era serves as a striking example of this form of economic exploitation.

Imperial powers also aimed to exploit their colonial territories as captive markets for their own manufactured goods. They implemented trade policies and systems that favoured the colonising nation, making it challenging for indigenous populations to establish their industries or engage in trade with other nations. This ensured a consistent market for the manufactured products of the imperial power, while obstructing local economic progress³⁹.

Economic exploitation was a central incentive and outcome of imperialism. It enabled imperial powers to accumulate wealth and resources, often leaving the colonised regions in poverty and reliant on the colonisers economically. This economic exploitation generated considerable resentment and resistance among indigenous populations and played a pivotal role in the eventual process of decolonisation.

2.1.4.8 Cultural and Social Consequences of Imperialism

Imperialism left a profound and extensive impact on the territories and peoples subjected to colonial rule. This impact encompassed the imposition of the colonisers' cultural values, the disruption of traditional social structures, and the introduction of new economic systems and technologies.

One significant cultural consequence of imperialism involved the enforced adoption of the colonizers' culture and values by indigenous populations. Colonisers often aimed to assimilate native peoples into their own culture, language, and religious beliefs, which frequently resulted in the erosion or loss of indigenous languages, traditions, and cultural practices. Education systems were often utilised to promote this assimilation, emphasising the colonisers' language and history while diminishing or belittling indigenous culture⁴¹.

Additionally, imperialism propagated European cultural norms and values, including the belief in the superiority of Western civilisation. This often led to the devaluation of indigenous cultures by the colonisers and the imposition of European standards of beauty, education, and social hierarchy.

Social consequences of imperialism included the disturbance and dismantling of traditional social structures. The introduction of colonial rule frequently displaced local leaders and introduced new governance systems. Traditional authority structures, customary laws, and social hierarchies were frequently undermined or replaced with European models.

The introduction of new economic systems and technologies also had social repercussions. Colonial economies often prioritised resource extraction and labour exploitation, which disrupted traditional subsistence methods and local economies. This frequently resulted in economic dependency on the colonizers and the displacement of local industries and agricultural practices⁴¹.

Imperialism had far-reaching cultural and social effects, contributing to the erosion of indigenous cultures, the imposition of European cultural norms, the disruption of social structures, and the transformation of economic systems. These effects continue to influence the social, cultural, and economic realities of many post-colonial societies today.

2.1.4.9 Legacy of Imperialism

The legacy of imperialism is profound and enduring, shaping both former imperial powers and the regions that were once colonised in various ways. This legacy continues to influence the contemporary world. Here are some key aspects of the legacy of imperialism:

1. Economic Disparities: Many former colonies continue to grapple with economic inequalities stemming from the exploitation and resource extraction during the colonial era. Unequal distribution of wealth and resources persists in some post-colonial societies.
2. Border Issues: The arbitrary drawing of borders by colonial powers often led to ethnic, religious, and tribal divisions that continue to contribute to conflicts and tensions in many regions. Border disputes and identity-based conflicts are common legacies⁴¹.
3. Cultural Impact: Imperialism facilitated cultural exchanges, leading to the adoption of Western cultural elements, languages, and institutions in colonised regions. This has had both positive and negative effects on local cultures and identities.
4. Language and Education: The imposition of colonial languages, such as English, French, or Spanish, has left a lasting impact on education, communication, and governance in many former colonies. These languages are often used for instruction and official communication.
5. Political Systems: The administrative structures and political systems established by colonial powers still influence governance in some post-colonial countries. Some nations inherited parliamentary systems or centralised bureaucracies from their colonial past⁴¹.

6. Resource Dependency: Some former colonies remain heavily dependent on a few key export commodities, a legacy of their colonial economies. This dependence can make these nations vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices.
7. Identity and Nationalism: The experience of colonialism played a crucial role in shaping national identities and anti-colonial movements. Nationalist sentiments and struggles for self-determination emerged as powerful legacies of imperialism.
8. Global Power Shifts: The decline of traditional colonial empires led to shifts in global power dynamics. Former colonies, upon gaining independence, often sought to assert themselves on the world stage, leading to the emergence of new global players.
9. Geopolitical Instability: Many regions affected by imperialism continue to experience geopolitical instability and conflicts rooted in colonial legacies, including territorial disputes and ethnic tensions⁴¹.
10. Post-Independence Challenges: Post-colonial governments have grappled with nation-building challenges, often dealing with issues like corruption, weak institutions, and the need to reconcile diverse ethnic and religious groups.
11. International Relations: The legacy of imperialism has shaped international relations, with former colonial powers often maintaining unique diplomatic ties, trade relationships, and responsibilities toward their former colonies.
12. Development and Modernisation: Some post-colonial nations have successfully modernised and developed their economies, while others continue to struggle with poverty and underdevelopment due to historical disadvantages⁴¹.

The legacy of imperialism is multifaceted and intricate, with both positive and negative consequences. It continues to influence the social, political, economic, and cultural landscapes of former colonies and shapes their interactions with the wider world. Acknowledging and addressing this legacy is essential for understanding contemporary global challenges and fostering international cooperation.

Imperialism and Globalisation: The 21st Century Perspective

Imperialism and globalisation have undergone significant transformations in the 21st century, contributing to the intricate global environment of today. Here's an overview of how these two concepts intersect and mutually impact the contemporary world:

- Economic Globalisation and Neocolonialism:
 - Economic Expansion: The process of economic globalization has enabled the expansion of multinational corporations (MNCs) from developed nations into developing ones. Critics argue that these MNCs often engage in practices reminiscent of neocolonialism by exploiting resources and labour in less developed regions⁴⁰.
 - Resource Extraction: MNCs, frequently originating from Western countries, continue to extract resources from developing nations. This can result in economic disparities, environmental harm, and social inequality, paralleling historical imperialistic practices.
- Information and Communication Technologies:
 - Digital Imperialism: The dominance of Western tech giants in the global digital landscape has been likened to a form of digital imperialism. These companies wield

substantial influence over information dissemination, data privacy, and digital economies worldwide.

- Cultural Influence: Western media, entertainment, and social platforms hold a global reach, impacting cultural norms and values across borders. Some view this cultural influence as a contemporary manifestation of cultural imperialism⁴⁰.
- Global Power Shifts:
 - Emerging Powers: The 21st century has witnessed the ascent of new global powers, such as China and India. These nations have expanded their economic and political clout, challenging the historical supremacy of Western powers.
 - South-South Cooperation: Developing countries are increasingly engaging in South-South cooperation, sidestepping traditional Western-led institutions and forming alliances to tackle common challenges. This disrupts the conventional power structures associated with imperialism⁴².
- International Organisations:
 - Reforming Global Governance: Calls for reform within international organisations, like the United Nations, reflect a desire for a more equitable global order. Developing nations seek enhanced representation and influence to address historical disparities.
- Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy:
 - Cultural Exchange: Countries now employ cultural diplomacy as a tool for exerting influence, projecting their soft power through media, education, and cultural

initiatives. This type of influence can be viewed as a response to traditional imperialistic methods⁴².

- Challenges to Sovereignty:
 - Transnational Challenges: Globalisation has brought transnational issues to the forefront, including matters like climate change, pandemics, and cybersecurity threats. These challenges necessitate international cooperation and may challenge the concept of absolute national sovereignty.
 - Supranational Organisations: The growth of supranational entities, such as the European Union and the African Union, represents endeavours to collectively address global challenges. Nonetheless, these organisations also raise questions about sovereignty and decision-making authority⁴².

In the 21st century, imperialism and globalisation continue to intersect, albeit in evolved forms and with shifting power dynamics. While globalisation has presented economic opportunities and interconnectedness, it has also raised concerns regarding neocolonialism, cultural influence, and power imbalances. The contemporary landscape reflects a complex interplay of historical legacies and evolving global dynamics.

2.1.4.10 Imperialism in Nigeria

Colonialism in Nigeria involved the British imperial state's domination of the kingdoms that were merged in 1914 to form modern-day Nigeria. It was a combination of two forms: a settlement colony and a rule colony. In this system, British colonial administrators took control of the coastal chiefs' power to facilitate the exploitation of Nigeria's natural resources and labour for the benefit of the British Empire. This unique form of colonialism in Nigeria, particularly after amalgamation, can be best described as imperialism.

While colonialism and imperialism are not identical concepts, they are often used interchangeably. In this context, the British sent administrators to establish their government and economic structures in Nigeria, making the indirect rule system the predominant practice. This approach aligns with the Leninist school of thought, which views imperialism as an economic exploitation-oriented system⁴³.

After 1914, Nigeria transitioned into a contraption where British colonial administrators indirectly governed through local leaders who paid tribute to imperial sovereignty. Imperialism in Nigeria was primarily geared towards expanding British markets, accessing cheap labour, and obtaining raw materials through control over political and economic mechanisms. This laid the foundation for neo-colonialism in Nigeria, wherein the country remains unable to develop independently, with its political, commercial, and financial systems tied to the colonial era.

Neo-colonialism in Nigeria is perpetuated, at times, by the politico-economic elites who use government machinery to shape both domestic and foreign policies to meet international demands while furthering their personal agendas. States under the influence of imperialism often have limited control over their destinies. Imperialism has both benefits and drawbacks, and it has widened the gap between rich and poor nations in the international system, as well as between wealthy and impoverished citizens⁴³.

In line with the study's thesis, those who suffer from imperialism experience exploitation, making neo-colonialism the harshest form of imperialism. Nigerian politico-economic elites are criticised for using state apparatuses to create policies and economic decisions that serve foreign allies and promote self-interest, often without being held accountable.

2.1.4.11 Cultural Imperialism

Culture serves as a distinguishing factor among different human groups, encompassing their beliefs, behaviour, language, rituals, art, technology, clothing, food production, religion, and political and economic systems. The world has always been and continues to be diverse, with Western values such as rationality, individualism, equality, and efficiency gaining popularity in the 20th century, a trend that has accelerated with the compression of time and space facilitated by new information technologies. The interconnected relationships within the parameters of globalisation have a profound impact not only on the global economy but also on the ethnic, national, and religious aspects of various cultures. Despite the intent of globalisation to foster diverse communities, the reality often leans more toward cultural assimilation than cultural pluralism⁴⁴. The weaker cultures tend to assimilate into the dominant ones, leading to a form of power-based cultural uniformity. Consequently, we see a multitude of "competing and fading" cultures, raising important questions about which culture should define the global landscape⁴⁵.

Since the European Enlightenment, Western institutional systems, bureaucratic organisation, rationality, belief in a predictable natural world, economic efficiency, and political democracy have expanded worldwide⁴⁶. The term "Cultural Imperialism" refers to the cultural influence of one dominant culture over others, which goes beyond the mere popularity of foreign music, television, or movies among young people. It implies a population altering its way of life and aspiring for its own nation to resemble the foreign culture being portrayed.

Cultural Imperialism is a form of imperialism where a dominant community forcibly imposes its way of life on the population by altering or substituting elements of the non-

dominant community's culture. This cultural domination involves the norms of social behaviour, morality, and language of the dominant group, although these are often connected to the political and economic structures of the other community. Cultural Imperialism has a long history, although the term itself did not enter academic or public discourse until the 1960s. It has historically been linked to armed invasions and conquests. The emergence and expansion of the Roman Empire provide some of the earliest examples of cultural imperialism in Western civilisation, illustrating both its negative and positive aspects⁴⁶.

This section discusses different theories of imperialism, such as Marxism, Postcolonial, and Dependency Approaches. These theories offer various perspectives and explanations for imperialism, exploring its motivations, mechanisms, and consequences. Imperialism theories provide different viewpoints and interpretations of the phenomenon of one nation exerting its power and control over other regions or countries. These theories help us grasp the motivations, mechanisms, and outcomes of imperialism. Here's an analysis of several prominent imperialism theories:

- Economic Theories:
 - Marxist Theory: This theory, associated with Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin, suggests that imperialism is primarily motivated by economic factors. It argues that capitalist nations expand into other regions to access resources, exploit cheap labour, and open up new markets for their surplus goods. Imperialism is seen as a natural consequence of capitalism's need for continuous growth and accumulation⁴⁶.

- Dependency Theory: Building on Marxist ideas, dependency theory contends that imperialism perpetuates global economic inequality. It posits that dominant nations exploit and maintain control over weaker ones, creating a dependent relationship. According to this theory, imperialism is a fundamental cause of underdevelopment in colonised areas.
- Political Theories:
 - Geopolitical Theory: Geopolitical theories, such as Mackinder's Heartland Theory and Spykman's Rimland Theory, emphasise the strategic importance of specific regions. They suggest that imperial powers expand their influence to control critical geographic locations, access resources, and ensure their security. Geopolitical theories highlight the role of territorial and strategic considerations in imperialism.
 - Realist Theory: Realist theories argue that imperialism results from states pursuing their national interests, often in a competitive international system. Nations aim to enhance their power and security by expanding their territory or influence. Imperialism is regarded as a natural expression of state behaviour in a world without a central authority⁴⁶.
- Cultural Theories:
 - Cultural Imperialism: Cultural imperialism theories underscore the role of culture and ideology in imperialism. They propose that imperial powers not only seek economic and political dominance but also impose their values, language, and culture on colonised populations. This cultural domination can have lasting impacts on the identity and traditions of colonised societies.

- Social Theories:
 - Feminist Theory: Feminist theorists argue that imperialism has gendered aspects, as it often reinforces traditional gender roles and inequalities. Women in colonised societies may experience distinct forms of oppression, and gender dynamics play a role in imperialism's consequences in both the colonising and colonised societies⁴⁶.
- Postcolonial Theory:
 - Postcolonial Theory: Postcolonial theory delves into the legacies of imperialism, emphasising the enduring effects on colonized nations. It examines issues of identity, cultural hybridity, and resistance to imperial domination. Postcolonial theorists challenge Eurocentric narratives and spotlight the voices and experiences of formerly colonised peoples.
- Humanitarian and Ideological Theories:
 - Ideological Justifications: Some theories centre on the role of ideological justifications, like the "civilising mission" or "white man's burden," in rationalising imperialist actions. These ideologies often mask economic and political motives behind a facade of moral duty⁴⁶.

The historical impact of imperialism has played a substantial role in the emergence and persistence of neocolonialism in the modern world, as these two concepts are closely intertwined. Below is an analysis of how imperialism has influenced neocolonialism:

- i. Continuation of Economic Patterns:
 - Resource Exploitation: Imperialist powers historically exploited the resources of their colonies, creating economic structures that favoured the colonisers.

Neocolonialism often perpetuates this pattern, with former colonial powers and multinational corporations retaining control over resource-rich regions.

- Unequal Trade Relations: Economic relationships established during imperialism tend to persist in neocolonial setups. Developing nations can remain locked in unequal trade dynamics, exporting raw materials and agricultural products while importing manufactured goods⁴⁵.

ii. Dependency and Debt:

- Economic Dependence: Historical imperialism gave rise to economic dependencies in colonised regions. Neocolonialism sustains this dependence by keeping former colonies reliant on foreign aid, loans, and investment, leaving them economically vulnerable.
- Debt Burden: Developing nations often carry significant debts owed to former colonial powers and international financial institutions. These debts can limit their economic sovereignty and compel compliance with the policies of creditors.

iii. Continued Political Control:

- Persistent Political Influence: Imperialist powers historically controlled the political destinies of their colonies. In the neocolonial context, these countries may continue to exert political influence through diplomatic pressure, support for specific political factions, or military interventions.
- Proxy Conflicts: Neocolonialism may involve proxy conflicts, with major powers supporting local allies to advance their interests. These conflicts can have devastating consequences for stability and development in affected regions⁴⁵.

iv. Cultural and Social Impact:

- Cultural Hegemony: Imperialism often imposed Western cultural norms, languages, and institutions. Neocolonialism can maintain cultural dominance, with Western cultural products, media, and ideologies having a global reach and influence.
- Social Inequalities: The legacy of social hierarchies and inequalities established during imperialism can persist in neocolonial societies. Marginalised groups may continue to face discrimination and limited access to resources.
- v. Resistance and Movements:
 - Anti-Imperialist Movements: The historical experience of imperialism has inspired anti-imperialist and nationalist movements in many countries. These movements often persist as resistance to neocolonialism, advocating for self-determination and sovereignty.
- vi. Postcolonial Challenges:
 - Institutional Weakness: Neocolonialism can leave behind weak institutions and governance structures inherited from colonial rule. These challenges often contribute to political instability and underdevelopment.
 - Ethnic and Regional Conflicts: Arbitrary borders drawn during imperialism may lead to ongoing ethnic and regional conflicts in neocolonial states, as diverse groups with differing historical experiences vie for power and resources⁴⁵.

Imperialism has had a profound and lasting impact on the world, and its legacies continue to shape the dynamics of neocolonialism. Neocolonialism represents a contemporary form of domination, characterised by economic exploitation, political control, and cultural influence, all rooted in the historical practices of imperialism. Addressing the challenges posed by neocolonialism remains a complex and ongoing endeavour for many developing nations.

International organisations have been a vital global response to imperialism and its associated challenges. These organisations have played pivotal roles in promoting cooperation, addressing colonial legacies, and fostering a more equitable and just world order. Below are significant international organisations and their contributions to addressing imperialism:

- United Nations (UN):
 - Formation: The UN, established in 1945 after World War II, aims to maintain international peace and security⁴⁶.
 - Decolonisation: The UN has played a pivotal role in overseeing decolonisation efforts, granting independence to former colonies, and promoting self-determination.
- African Union (AU):
 - Formation: The AU, previously known as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), was founded in 1963 to promote unity, cooperation, and the end of colonialism in Africa⁴⁶.
 - Anti-Imperialism: The AU actively addresses neocolonialism and advocates for African interests on the global stage, participating in conflict resolution and peacekeeping efforts.
- Non-Aligned Movement (NAM):
 - Formation: NAM, formed during the Cold War, comprises countries that chose not to align with either the Western or Eastern blocs.
 - Anti-Imperialism: NAM member states often advocate for the rights of formerly colonised nations, emphasising self-determination and opposing imperialism in all forms⁴⁶.

- Organisation of American States (OAS):
 - Formation: The OAS, founded in 1948, promotes cooperation and diplomacy among countries in the Americas.
 - Promoting Democracy: The OAS works to promote democracy and human rights in the region, addressing historical legacies of authoritarian rule and imperialism.
- Commonwealth of Nations:
 - Formation: The Commonwealth, comprising former British colonies and territories, fosters cooperation, development, and shared values among its member states.
 - Promoting Development: The Commonwealth supports development initiatives and efforts to address inequalities stemming from colonial histories.
- Economic and Trade Organisations:
 - Institutions like the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the World Bank aim to promote global economic cooperation and development. However, critics argue that these organisations can perpetuate economic inequalities and neocolonial practices⁴⁶.
- Human Rights Organisations:
 - Organisations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch monitor and report on human rights abuses, including those related to imperialism and neocolonialism. They advocate for justice and accountability.
- Global Environmental Organisations:
 - Organisations like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) address environmental issues that often have roots in resource exploitation associated with imperialism⁴⁶.

International organisations have been pivotal in responding to imperialism by promoting decolonisation, self-determination, peace, and cooperation among nations. While these organisations have made significant strides, challenges related to neocolonialism, economic inequality, and geopolitical power imbalances continue to shape the global landscape, necessitating ongoing efforts to address the legacies of imperialism.

2.1.4.12 The End of Imperialism

The conclusion of imperialism represents a multifaceted historical process characterised by the decline and dissolution of colonial empires and the assertion of sovereignty by previously colonised nations. While the formal era of colonialism has, for the most part, ended, the legacies of imperialism persist and continue to influence global dynamics. The following provides a summary of the conclusion of imperialism:

a) Decolonisation:

- Post-World War II: The middle of the 20th century witnessed a wave of decolonisation as many colonial powers, weakened by the destruction of World War II, encountered difficulties in maintaining their overseas territories.
- Self-Determination: The principle of self-determination, as codified in the United Nations Charter, became a pivotal driver of decolonisation, asserting that colonial populations had the right to determine their political status and future.

b) Key Milestones in Decolonisation:

- India's Independence (1947): India's struggle for independence from British rule, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, resulted in the end of British colonial control and the establishment of two independent states, India and Pakistan⁴⁶.
 - African Independence (1950s-1960s): Many African nations achieved independence during this period, often through negotiations, armed conflict, or a combination of both.
 - End of European Empires: European colonial powers, including the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, gradually ceded control over their colonies.
- c) Influence of the Cold War:
- Proxy Conflicts: The rivalry of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union influenced the decolonisation process, with superpowers frequently backing opposing factions in newly independent nations.
 - Alignment: Some newly independent countries aligned themselves with either the Western bloc (led by the U.S.) or the Eastern bloc (led by the Soviet Union) during the Cold War, shaping their political trajectories⁴⁶.
- d) Economic Neocolonialism:
- Economic Dependencies: Despite gaining political independence, many postcolonial nations discovered themselves economically reliant on former colonial powers or multinational corporations, leading to the perpetuation of economic inequalities.
- e) Cultural and Social Legacies:
- Cultural Influences: The legacies of imperialism, including language, religion, and cultural norms, persist in shaping societies in postcolonial nations.

- Identity and Nationalism: The resistance against colonial rule frequently cultivated a sense of national identity and pride in postcolonial societies.
- f) Contemporary Challenges:
- Neocolonial Practices: Powerful nations and corporations continue to exert influence in postcolonial regions, often through economic exploitation, geopolitical manoeuvring, and cultural impact⁴⁶.
 - Resource Exploitation: The exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation remains a challenge in some postcolonial nations.
 - Conflict and Instability: The legacy of colonial-era borders, drawn with little regard for ethnic or tribal divisions, has contributed to conflict and instability in certain regions.
- g) Calls for Reparations and Reconciliation:
- Reparations: Some nations and groups have called for reparations for the injustices of colonialism, seeking acknowledgment, apology, and compensation for historical wrongs.
 - Reconciliation: Efforts to heal historical wounds and foster reconciliation between former colonial powers and their former colonies are ongoing⁴⁶.

The conclusion of imperialism marked a significant pivot point in global history, leading to the emergence of numerous independent nations. However, the legacies of imperialism endure, and addressing the economic, political, and social repercussions of colonialism remains a multifaceted and ongoing challenge. The postcolonial era persists in shaping international relations and global dynamics in the 21st century.

In summary, imperialism has left a profound imprint on the world, moulding the course of history, politics, economics, and culture. While the era of colonial empires has largely receded, the consequences and dynamics of imperialism persist into the 21st century. Below are key takeaways and future outlooks on imperialism:

- **Complex Legacy:**
 - Historical legacies of imperialism continue to influence current global affairs, contributing to economic inequalities, cultural influences, and geopolitical tensions.
 - Postcolonial societies confront the challenge of addressing historical injustices, reconstructing institutions, and asserting their independence⁴⁵.
- **Evolving Forms:**
 - Imperialism has evolved to encompass economic, political, and cultural domination, often propelled by multinational corporations and influential nations.
 - Digital imperialism, characterised by data and technology control, defines the 21st century⁴⁵.
- **Global Challenges:**
 - Imperialism has contributed to global issues like economic inequality, environmental degradation, and security conflicts.
 - Addressing these challenges necessitates international collaboration, fair trade, environmental stewardship, and conflict resolution.
- **Contemporary Dynamics:**
 - The rise of nationalism and populism in some regions can be interpreted as reactions to perceived imperialist influences and economic disparities.

- The dynamics of imperialism continue to shape geopolitical rivalries, trade relations, and the distribution of global power⁴⁵.
- Cultural and Environmental Concerns:
 - Cultural imperialism remains a concern, as dominant cultures and languages influence global media and communication.
 - Environmental imperialism, with influential nations contributing to climate change and resource exploitation, requires international efforts to address the climate crisis.
- Soft Power and Influence:
 - The use of soft power, including cultural diplomacy and international aid, will continue to play a role in shaping global narratives and alliances.

International organisations will be crucial arenas for negotiation and cooperation in addressing the effects of imperialism⁴⁵.

Future Perspectives:

- The future of imperialism depends on the actions of nations, international institutions, and civil society in addressing its challenges.
- Initiatives promoting equitable trade, sustainable development, and cultural diversity can mitigate the negative impacts of imperialism.
- Digital governance and regulation will become increasingly important in addressing issues related to data, privacy, and technology imperialism⁴⁶.

In the future, the world will continue to grapple with the complex legacies of imperialism and the ongoing challenges it presents. Pursuing a more just, equitable, and sustainable global order will require collective efforts to address the enduring effects of imperialism while promoting cooperation, peace, and social justice on a global scale.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Examining theories related to international institutions, globalisation, and imperialism is essential for a comprehensive evaluation and understanding of the topics mentioned. In this research, we will delve into two prominent theories: modernisation theory and dependency theory, in order to critically analyse and gain a deeper insight into the subjects mentioned.

2.2.1 Dependency Theory

Dependency refers to a situation where one country or a group of nations experiences adverse economic consequences due to the growth and economic expansion of another country to which the former is subservient⁴⁷. This theory gained popularity as an analytical framework in the context of development and underdevelopment. It emerged as a reaction to the modernisation theory, which posited that all societies follow a linear path of development and that developed economies were once in an underdeveloped stage in the

past. According to the proponents of modernisation theory, the solution to helping underdeveloped nations escape poverty and achieve modernisation involves increasing investment, transferring technology, offering loans with stringent conditions, and fostering closer integration into the global market.

In contrast, advocates of the dependency theory, including figures like Andre Gunder-Frank, Walter Rodney, Samir Amin, Dos Santos, and Claude Ake, argued that underdevelopment in impoverished nations is a consequence of resource drainage from these poorer nations, referred to as the "periphery", to wealthier states categorised as "core states". This outward flow of resources from less developed countries to the economically advanced centres generates wealth in those core nations at the expense of the periphery states. The theory further contends that the terms of trade between developed and underdeveloped countries have deteriorated over time due to the exploitative nature of the economic interactions between these two worlds⁴⁸.

Even though Nigeria and China are often viewed as two economic giants, there exists a significant power disparity between them. Nigeria's economy is considered a Third World economy, while China's is frequently acknowledged as the world's second-largest and leading economy. Recent trade patterns between China and Nigeria indicate that China may be influencing Nigeria's development through trade imbalances, substantial Chinese loans that appear to come with no strings attached, the flooding of the Nigerian market with inexpensive manufactured goods that have led to the closure of local manufacturing firms and job losses. This situation is perceived as pushing Nigeria deeper into a troubling cycle of debt⁴⁹.

2.2.2 Modernisation Theory

Over the years, there has been a growing concern about the decline of African economies, particularly Nigeria, in the context of global trade. Despite having a significant share of the world's population, Nigeria's participation in global trade has been decreasing. Nigeria, in particular, presents a paradox: it has the potential to be one of the wealthiest nations, yet it remains underdeveloped. Since gaining independence, most African countries have fallen behind other regions of the world, and this gap appears inexplicable at times. For instance, in 1965, Nigeria was wealthier than Indonesia, but today, Indonesia's economy is three times larger than Nigeria's⁵⁰.

Numerous theories have been put forward to diagnose Africa's developmental challenges. The modernisation theory aimed to identify the conditions that led to development in the developed world and determine why these conditions were lacking in the developing world. Modernisation is viewed as a process that enhances a society's economic and political capabilities through industrialisation and liberalisation. It essentially entails following the development path of Europe, which was a former coloniser of Africa. Modernisation policies often focus on disseminating knowledge about more efficient production techniques to improve the living standards of the poor⁵⁰.

Modernisation theorists argue that reforms and changes are needed in less developed countries to break the cycle of poverty and low productivity. To achieve modernisation, it is believed that Westernised elites must be educated in capitalist values. This is thought to expedite development in the third world by sharing technological knowledge and ushering Nigeria into the modern era of capitalism. The introduction of neoliberal policies and liberal democracy is another way modernisation is promoted in Nigeria. Modernisation theory

posits that underdevelopment in traditional societies is caused by their inability to adapt to contemporary economic and political institutions. Proponents of this view argue that the actions of international financial institutions like the IMF have been crucial in promoting economic growth and stability by supporting the adoption of modern political and economic structures⁵⁰.

The theory traces Africa's development trajectory back to the arrival of the Portuguese in 1444, marking a significant turning point in how Africa should develop. Western powers aimed to alter Africa's development course in favour of their own interests. According to modernity theorists, the pace at which nations progress towards modernity depends on their adaptability and versatility. The modernisation process involves a shift away from one's cultural values in favour of those of the former colonisers. This often entails a broader change in values, norms, and attitudes. Modernisation has also been associated with development aid from developed countries, inspired by the post-World War II Marshall Plan⁵⁰.

However, this theory has been criticised for not placing the poor at the centre of poverty reduction initiatives. Modernisation, which was influenced by colonialism and imperialism, has continued to impoverish Africa. In today's context, the East is following a similar trend by depleting Africa's resources, such as oil and minerals. To address Africa's poverty and underdevelopment, there must be a paradigm shift, moving away from the belief in the supremacy of modernity and adopting new theories for Africa's development. The theory failed to acknowledge the creativity and initiative of Africans, dismissing Africa's endogenous development path in favour of an externally driven path influenced by Western powers⁵⁰.

Modernisation theory assumes that development is a universal process with uniform results across all states and societies, which is highly Eurocentric. It tries to mimic the development model of Europe and North America as the ideal for success. However, critics question whether the current neoliberal global economic and political system genuinely ensures equality between developed and less developed countries. They also question the impact of neoliberal policies and structural adjustment programs promoted by international institutions like the IMF in maintaining the peripheral status of less developed countries, including Nigeria.

Modernisation has impoverished Africa through historical exploitation by Western colonial powers, and this trend continues with new players in the East. Nigeria's fight against poverty and underdevelopment requires more than simply adopting modern society in place of traditional society. It involves challenging ideas of modernisation that have impeded Africa's self-determined development path. There must be a paradigm shift for Africa to chart its own course to development⁵⁰.

Modernisation is essentially an extension of Western states' sovereignty beyond their borders, reflecting elements of imperialism. The United States, as a dominant state actor, plays a pivotal role in the global landscape. Western states employ international institutions such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as tools to advance their interests.

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

2.3.1 Empirical Studies of Globalisation on the Sovereignty of the New States in Global

Affairs

The research conducted on the effects of globalisation on African culture and politics used a content analysis research technique. This study revealed that globalisation and modernity have had adverse impacts on African culture and politics, particularly in areas such as the political system, economics, education, religion, and cultural systems. To address these challenges brought about by globalisation, the research suggests that Africans should make efforts to preserve their culture, customs, and values while also strengthening national boundaries and sovereignty⁵¹.

In another study titled "The State and Globalisation", the influence of globalisation on state sovereignty is discussed. This research indicates that globalisation has led to a transformation and reduction of national sovereignty⁵². This has occurred due to international agreements, global financial flows, the activities of international organisations and multinational corporations, advances in information and communication technology, human rights concerns, and the adoption of established models and traditions of state behaviour. Many governments have willingly relinquished certain aspects of their sovereign rights for various reasons.

Furthermore, in the study "Statehood and recognition in world politics: Towards a critical research agenda", an examination of the challenges and opportunities presented by new states in global politics is undertaken. This qualitative research emphasises the potential and problems faced by emerging nations in global politics. It is observed that globalisation, within the global political system, has not been beneficial to poorer nations and is perceived as a contemporary form of colonialism aimed at keeping certain countries underdeveloped. The study recommends that technologically advanced nations should assist emerging

governments in addressing global poverty, a significant global security concern. It also suggests that political leaders in these new states work diligently to reduce bad governance and corruption, thereby aiding development⁵³.

Additionally, a research project titled "From the Local to the Global: The Politics of Globalisation" critically assesses the impact of globalisation on African states. While acknowledging some of the positive aspects of globalisation, the study views the relationship between the state and globalisation as a form of entrapment for Africa. This has resulted in increased dependency, vulnerability, manipulation, and, ultimately, a weakening of state power. This problematic development has created a legitimacy crisis for many African governments, rendering them in a constant state of needing direction. The study begins by examining the interaction between African nations and key components of economic globalisation, such as production, trade, and finance. It concludes that globalisation in Africa has led to denationalisation and the partial erosion of elements of state sovereignty through international, regional, and sub-national institutions⁵⁴.

2.3.1.1 Globalisation as an External Challenge of New States' Sovereignty

The position of states in the modern world is primarily determined by their power, which can be defined in terms of their economic resources, military capabilities, or a combination of both. While certain African nations like Egypt, Nigeria, and South Africa demonstrate strength within their respective sub-regions, they have become increasingly marginalised on a global scale, along with other new states. This marginalisation has been exacerbated by the rapid advancements in science and technology. This trend has various political and

economic consequences that should be taken into account by political scientists when examining the challenges faced by emerging nations in global politics⁵⁵.

Historically, new states, particularly those in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, have faced political and economic exploitation through mechanisms like slavery, colonialism, and neo-colonialism. Globalisation is the contemporary manifestation of these efforts by world powers to undermine the sovereignty of many new states. Due to the underdevelopment of science and technology in these new states, they struggle to negotiate effectively in the global division of labour, which results in unequal distribution of wealth⁵⁵. Trade liberalisation drives globalisation, and information and communication technology (ICT) fuels it. This technology divide leaves severely underdeveloped or developing states at a disadvantage, as they are primarily consumers rather than producers. The international economy is monopolised by developed countries, which favour producing nations, further hindering the efforts of some developing new states. Globalisation is seen as a strategy used by industrialised powers to impede the progress of less-industrialised emerging states. It encompasses the historical injustices of slavery, imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, perpetuating a world where might prevail over what is right⁵⁵.

For instance, when Nigeria gained independence in 1960, there was a strong belief that the nation would soon join the ranks of developed countries. To achieve this goal, Nigeria's government pursued assertive foreign policies and earned the title "Giant of Africa". However, despite its abundant resources, Nigeria continues to grapple with poverty, hunger, unemployment, political instability, and terrorism after 61 years of independence. The aspiration to become a developed nation remains a distant dream if it is even conceivable. Nigeria heavily relies on imports, a precarious position for any nation. Such countries are at

risk of losing their influence in the international system. Presently, Nigeria's main claim to being a superpower in Africa (not on a global scale) is its vast population, which remains underutilised⁵⁵.

2.3.2 Empirical Studies of Policy Affecting Economic Globalisation

A study highlights that an elevated level of uncertainty in economic policies has a diminishing effect on economic globalisation, primarily through three channels. The first channel is the "demand-side effect", where increased uncertainty leads to reduced product demand, especially in the short term when demand is sensitive. The second channel is the "supply-side effect", involving a cautious "wait-and-see" approach by firms regarding their investment decisions during periods of heightened uncertainty. The third channel is the "delaying effect", wherein individuals postpone the purchase or sale of durable consumer goods like cars, homes, and other significant items, influencing firms' buying and selling choices as well. These combined effects impact the demand and supply of foreign products, ultimately affecting trade volume and prompting policy adjustments by stakeholders, including the government⁵⁶.

Numerous studies have investigated the relationship between uncertainty and various economic globalisation measures. While many of these studies have employed the Economic Policy Uncertainty (EPU) index this study has concentrated on a key economic globalization indicator, such as trade, foreign direct investment (FDI), and portfolio flows⁵⁷.⁵⁸. For example, using data spanning from 1962 to 2012, a study titled "Trade and Uncertainty: Review of the Statistics" utilised U.S. stock market volatility as an indicator of

uncertainty to assess its impact on trade flows. The research revealed that uncertainty shocks significantly reduce international trade volume⁵⁹.

In another study, the adverse effects of trade policy uncertainty on Australian imports at the product level were demonstrated for the period from 1993 to 2001⁶⁰. The study also noted a decrease in trade policy uncertainty since 1996, coinciding with the establishment of the World Trade Organisation.

Another study highlighted that an increased number of trade agreements, which lead to reduced uncertainty levels, boosted export performance for firms in Portugal and Spain during 1981–1990. In a related study on trade and investment, which focused on China and the USA, data for Chinese exports to the United States from 2000 to 2005 was analysed⁶¹. The findings revealed that both policy uncertainty and trade policy uncertainty had economically and statistically significant adverse effects on export performance⁶².

2.3.3 Empirical Review of Financial Globalisation Uncertainty

A study focused on examining the relationship between financial development and financial liberalisation in middle-income economies, with the application of co-integration and estimation techniques like Pedroni and Pooled Mean Group. The study's findings revealed a bidirectional causality between financial development and financial liberalisation in middle-income countries⁶³.

In contrast, another study investigated the impact of financial progress and financial integration on economic growth using data from 89 advanced and transition economies. This research also explored threshold effects on the development of financial markets. The

results indicated that, unlike advanced economies, financial development and financial integration have positive effects on economic growth⁶⁴.

Additionally, particular research focused on the influence of capital flows on business behaviour post-liberalisation, particularly in the interaction between the U.S. and 17 emerging economies and global capital flows. The study found that markets converged, and the cost of capital decreased after market liberalisation, albeit with variations among economies⁶⁵.

Regarding the impact of the Global Financial Crisis on banking globalisation, as per the IMF Economic Review, the crisis led to banking becoming somewhat less centralised, though not more decentralised, in terms of international bank participation. It mainly highlighted the impact of global financial and public debt crises on banks, particularly in developed economies, and the growing international presence of banks from emerging and developing nations⁶⁶.

Additionally, various studies examined the correlation between financial globalisation, financial development, and economic growth, considering countries categorised by income levels. The results demonstrated that globalisation initiatives significantly enhance financial institutional development.

Furthermore, a study explored the complex impact of globalisation in East Asian countries on financial development and institutions. The empirical evidence showed that globalisation has a notable impact on institutional quality and that institutional policy changes facilitate financial development, particularly in the East Asian banking sector⁶⁷.

In the case of Nigeria, the study titled "Impact of Globalisation on Financial Development in Nigeria" evaluated globalisation's impact on the development of the Nigerian banking system. The findings indicated that globalisation had a positive influence on activities leading to the development of the Nigerian banking sector⁶⁸.

Similarly, a paper aimed to assess the effects of financial globalisation on the Indian financial market, particularly through Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). The results suggested that financial globalisation had a positive impact on Indian financial markets⁶⁹.

Additionally, a study analysed the links between financial globalisation and financial development in transition economies. The results indicated that liberalisation in the short term led to an unstable stock market, while in the long run, it contributed to greater stability in financial markets⁶⁹.

The most recent financial crisis, as discussed in a study further highlighted the uncertain nature of financial globalisation. The study pointed out that despite some optimism in certain academic and policy circles, Africa was expected to experience a drop in annual growth rates in 2009 due to the crisis⁷⁰.

A study assessed the impact of globalisation on the development of commercial banks in Nigeria. Data for the study were collected through questionnaires and evaluated on a five-point scale. The findings of the study revealed that globalization has a positive influence on activities that contribute to the growth of the Nigerian banking system⁷¹.

Another study focused on the impact of financial liberalisation on the stability of stock markets in emerging economies. The study considered crises in Latin American countries like Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, as well as Asian economies such as Korea, the Philippines,

Thailand, and Taiwan. The CMAX technique was applied in the analysis. The findings revealed that in the short term, liberalisation led to instability in the stock market and triggered various crises. However, in the long run, financial liberalisation appeared to bring more stability to financial markets⁷².

Regarding the most recent financial crisis, a study offered further evidence of the uncertain nature of financial globalisation. The authors highlighted three key areas in the related literature, including uncertainties related to African production, financial flows, growth, and other macroeconomic and financial performance. They also pointed out that despite some optimism in specific academic and policy circles, it was projected that annual growth rates in Africa would decline in 2009 due to the crisis⁷³.

2.3.3.1 Economic Growth and Financial Development

The second section explores the complex effects of the interplay between economic growth and finance. Numerous studies in this field have produced conflicting findings from various perspectives, including demand, supply, and feedback loops. For instance, a study utilised the Auto-regressive distributed lag (ARDL) method to empirically examine the relationship between financial development and economic growth in Nigeria⁷⁴. The results of this study showed negative long-term and short-term connections between financial stability and economic growth, with a one-way causal relationship from the financial sector to economic growth.

Similarly, in a panel study focusing on non-bank financial institutions and economic growth in Africa's three largest economies (South Africa, Egypt, and Nigeria), the Johansen test revealed a positive link between economic growth and financial development in South

Africa and Egypt. However, Nigeria exhibited a negative interaction between these parameters⁷⁵.

When investigating the role of financial development in the context of foreign aid and economic growth, a study used the Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares method (FMOLS). This study found that financial development plays a significant role in channelling foreign direct investment toward economic growth, indicating a positive connection between financial development and economic growth⁷⁶.

Examining the interplay between financial stability and economic growth, a study employed the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) approach. The results indicated that financial development mechanisms were introduced in China, and economic growth significantly stimulates financial development in the country⁷⁷.

Additionally, a study analysed the impact of financial development on economic growth in ASEAN economies through private sector loans and government spending on net exports. The study used panel regression with fixed effects and found that private-sector loans have a positive and significant influence on economic growth⁷⁸.

Another research employed the Bootstrap panel causality test to explore the causal relationship between financial development and economic growth in emerging markets. The findings revealed a weak causal connection between the two, supporting the neutrality hypothesis for emerging nations⁷⁹.

In a study, the authors analysed the interactions between economic growth and financial development in 32 developing economies from Latin America and the Caribbean. Their

main conclusions indicated that financial stability was not a crucial factor for economic growth, and economic growth did not significantly impact financial stability⁸⁰.

Another study applied Barro regression to assess the effects of foreign direct investment and economic growth on the economic development of V4 countries, concluding that economic growth positively influences financial stability⁸¹.

2.3.4 Empirical Studies on the Relationship Between International Institutions, Globalisation, and Imperialism in Nigeria

The study titled "Economic Development through Globalization in Nigeria" provides an introduction to Nigeria. Nigeria, located on the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa, has a population of approximately 140 million. Abuja has been the capital of Nigeria since December 1991, replacing the former capital, Lagos. Nigeria gained independence from British rule on October 1, 1960, and during the period from 1960 to 1999, experienced seven different military governments, with seven military coups, three of which resulted in assassinations. However, since 1999, Nigeria has enjoyed an era of civilian governance, marking its longest period without military rule. While Nigeria is considered a developing country, it boasts the second-largest economy in Africa, after South Africa. As of 2006, its GDP was estimated at \$191.4 billion, with the petroleum industry playing a crucial role in the local economy, contributing significantly to federal and foreign exchange earnings. The study also provides an economic history of Nigeria, highlighting the impact of international trade over approximately 550 years. This trade began with the exchange of goods and later expanded to include the Slave Trade, which had both positive and negative effects on economic growth in Nigeria. While some benefitted from the Slave Trade, it also led to

uncultivated farmland due to the enslavement of people. With the Slave Trade eventually declared illegal, Nigeria sought other resources to export to Europe to foster economic development⁸².

Following Nigeria's colonisation by the British, its economy was heavily influenced by British regulations. Nigeria, like other colonies, followed a trade pattern where it exported raw materials to England, which then manufactured and sold the final products back to Nigeria at higher prices. Over time, the British modernised Nigeria's infrastructure, enabling domestic manufacturers to compete with imported goods, and making Nigeria a net exporter. Although the majority of Nigerians still worked in agriculture, earning just enough to survive, Nigeria benefited from the globalisation of industries introduced by the British. In 1914, the British unified Nigeria's northern protectorate with its southern colony, forming the modern country of Nigeria. The early 20th century and the Great Depression brought economic fluctuations, but this economic cycle ended with the conclusion of World War II and the increased demand for supplies worldwide. Even though Nigeria remained primarily an agricultural country, it began developing modern industries.

The study titled "Economic Globalization and Third World Countries: Assessing the Impact and Prospects in Nigeria" offers a historical analysis of globalisation and imperialism. It explores how international institutions, colonial administrations, trading networks, and global governance bodies have shaped economic and political relationships between Western states and Third World countries on a global scale⁸².

In the study titled "Imperialism: Economic Aspect," the determinants of foreign aid allocation among donor countries are analysed. Using panel data, the study investigates

factors such as political interests, geographical proximity, and colonial ties in shaping the allocation patterns of foreign aid⁸³.

The study "Neo-colonialism and Debt Crisis: A Challenge to Development in Africa" explores the relationship between trade and economic growth. By using cross-country data, the authors investigate whether trade openness promotes economic growth, finding evidence supporting the hypothesis that trade has a positive impact on long-term economic performance. The study also examines the connection between globalization and economic growth by creating a globalization index and analysing its impact on economic growth across various countries, providing quantitative evidence regarding the effects of globalization on economic outcomes⁸⁴. Additionally, the study investigates the impact of trade liberalization, a crucial aspect of globalization, on wage inequality using cross-country data.

While terms like imperialism, empire, and related concepts are often used interchangeably in contemporary political debates, international law lacks formal definitions for these terms. The study titled "The Past, Present, and Future of International Law: A Critical Third World Approach" investigates the influence of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on international trade, demonstrating the causal effect of WTO membership on trade flows using a gravity model and panel data analysis. This study also explores the relationship between trade openness and poverty reduction in developing countries and provides empirical evidence for the positive effects of globalization, particularly through trade, on poverty reduction⁸⁵.

The study titled "African International Legal Histories: International Law in Africa: Perspectives and Possibilities" investigates the role of peacekeeping missions in Africa and

their potential implications for imperialism. The analysis includes an assessment of the impact of peacekeeping operations on conflict resolution, state-building, and regional dynamics, contributing to the understanding of the relationship between international interventions and imperialism⁸⁶.

Furthermore, the study titled "Globalisation, Information Revolution, and Cultural Imperialism in Africa" examines the patterns and dynamics of British imperialism over several centuries. It covers various aspects, including economic factors, political institutions, and the expansion of the British Empire, providing a rich empirical analysis of British imperialism. This study also explores the intersections of race, gender, and imperialism, using colonial archives and primary sources to offer insights into the intimate relationships, power dynamics, and racial hierarchies central to colonial rule⁸⁷.

The study adopts a dependency framework for analysis, which perceives globalisation as an extension of capitalism and imperialism. From the researcher's standpoint, globalisation is seen as a product of economic globalisation, which is the underlying structure and driving force of the all-encompassing process referred to as globalisation. The existence of international institutions plays a significant role in fostering this process. Contemporary economic globalisation is primarily evident in economic reform programs encompassed in liberalisation policies and free-market economies.

Historically, the economic dependence of third-world countries is rooted in the expansion of Western European capitalism and imperialism. European capitalist expansion was primarily driven by internal contradictions within capitalism in Europe, which manifested as crises of profitability. These crises were characterized by diminishing consumption capacity despite

the increasing mass production of goods, rising labour costs, and increasing raw material expenses⁸⁸.

The solution to these profitability crises was the need for overseas economic expansion to access new regions for investment. This expansion would provide a reliable source of cheap raw materials, access to affordable foreign labour, and entry into new global consumer markets. Consequently, this process led to the integration of previously self-sufficient third-world countries into the global capitalist system, resulting in their exploitation and underdevelopment.

The imperialist system shoulders a significant portion of the blame for the economic stagnation in Africa. It achieved this by depleting African wealth and hindering the continent's ability to rapidly develop its resources. Additionally, the emergence of an elite class in the third world, known as compradors, further complicates the development challenges faced by these nations. This elite benefits from the exploitation of the third world.

The implications of dependency on third-world development are numerous. One key implication is that while centre countries can achieve self-sustained growth and development, the third world, due to its dependency, can only expand if the dominant metropolis expands. This expansion is regulated and controlled by the metropolis, as any surplus generated in the satellite will automatically flow upward to the metropolis.

Given this context, dependency theorists argue that the only way for the third world to progress is by breaking the chains of dependency through which surplus is transferred to the West. They propose achieving this through a socialist revolution led by the third world's

working class, aiming to remove the comprador elite, identified as the weak link in the dependency chain⁸⁸.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

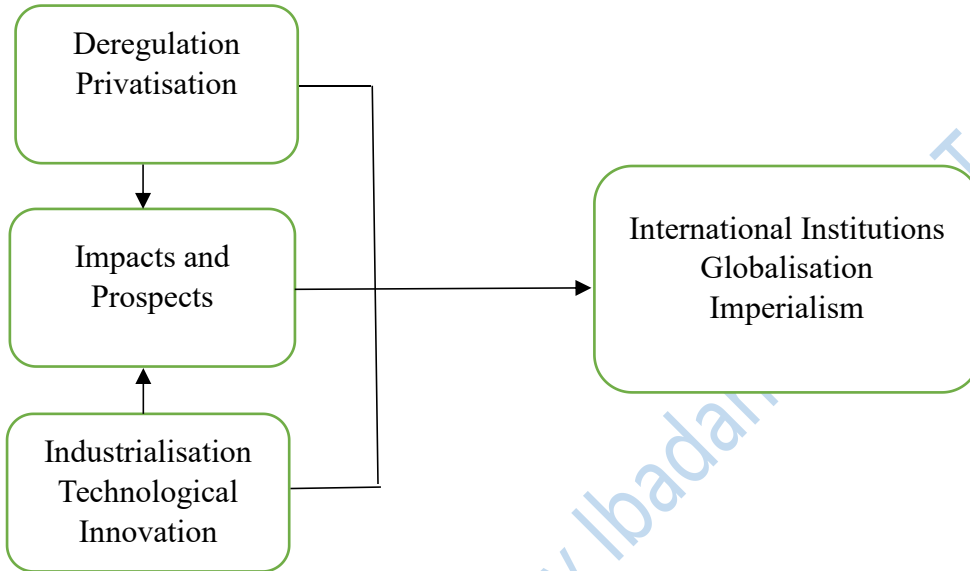


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Model

Source: Researcher's Compilation 2023

2.5 Summary of Gaps in Literature Reviewed

This study delves into the intricate interplay among international institutions, globalisation, and imperialism, with the aim of offering a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical, empirical, and conceptual aspects that define this complex relationship.

In terms of the theoretical framework, the study examines the fundamental concepts and theories associated with international institutions, globalisation, and imperialism. It explores different viewpoints, including the perspectives of dependency and modernisation theories. Dependency theory asserts that underdevelopment in the Global South is a result of exploitation by the Global North. This perspective contends that the actions of entities like the IMF in Africa have exacerbated the continent's underdevelopment by perpetuating its reliance on external actors. The IMF has faced accusations of hindering the growth of local industries and promoting economic dependence on external entities by prioritising policies that benefit multinational corporations and international investors, such as trade liberalisation and privatisation. On the other hand, modernisation theory suggests that underdevelopment is caused by traditional societies' inability to adapt to contemporary economic and political structures. Proponents of this view argue that the IMF's actions in Africa, which support the adoption of modern political and economic systems, have been instrumental in fostering economic growth and stability. They may cite the success stories of nations like Ghana and Uganda, which implemented reforms with IMF assistance and achieved economic development.

The study also delves into the conceptual foundations of international institutions, globalisation and imperialism. It provides insights into the definitions and historical evolution of these concepts. International institutions refer to organisations or structures created by states to facilitate cooperation and govern global affairs. Globalisation pertains to

the increasing interconnectedness and mutual reliance among countries in various domains, including trade, finance, and culture. Imperialism involves the exertion of power and control by one nation over another, often involving economic exploitation and political dominance.

Furthermore, the review scrutinises empirical studies that explore the relationship between international institutions, globalisation, and imperialism. These studies investigate specific case studies, regional dynamics, and global trends. Some empirical studies focus on the role played by major global institutions such as the United Nations, World Trade Organisation, and International Monetary Fund in shaping the global order. Others examine the impact of specific imperialist policies or interventions on globalisation processes.

Drawing from the conceptual review and empirical studies, the study constructs a conceptual framework aimed at comprehending the intricate interconnections between international institutions, globalisation, and imperialism. This framework underscores the multifaceted and complex nature of these relationships. It explores how international institutions can either facilitate or resist imperialist practices and how globalisation can simultaneously enable and challenge existing institutional arrangements. Additionally, the framework takes into account the influence and agency of various actors, including states, non-state entities, and social movements, in shaping these dynamics.

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Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter outlines the methodology employed in this research. It encompasses the research procedure, which includes research design, study areas, study population, sampling technique, sample size, research instrument, validation of the instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

This study utilises a case study research design, which involves gathering empirical data that provides in-depth insights into specific cases. Case studies aim to shed light on how the International Monetary Fund and globalisation have contributed to imperialism in Nigeria. This design focuses on understanding the experiences and interpretations of those involved, thereby generating new knowledge. The primary objective is to describe and identify the key aspects of how the IMF has fostered and promoted imperialism in Nigeria.

3.2. Population of the Study

The population of this study comprises all the data collected from various sources, including libraries, books, newspapers, scholarly databases, journals, and related materials, pertaining to International Institutions, Globalisation, and Imperialism.

3.3. Sample and Sampling Techniques

Since the study made use of secondary sources of data, purposive sampling technique is used focusing on materials such as books, journals, internet sources, and others.

3.4 Description of Research Instrument

This study relies on secondary data as its research instrument. Secondary data is gathered from articles in scholarly databases, journals, books, newspapers, magazines, and other relevant sources. These secondary sources provide valuable information related to the research questions and have been carefully evaluated by the researcher.

3.5 Validity of Research Instrument

Ensuring the validity of the research instrument is essential. Validity measures the accuracy with which an instrument assesses what it claims to measure. In this study, steps were taken to ensure that the research instrument encompassed all relevant constructs of interest and effectively measured the characteristics of variables in materials used such as books, journals, internet sources, etc. related to International Institution, Globalisation, and Imperialism. Since the study made use of secondary data, validity of the research instrument is not necessary. The articles studied and analysed are within the scope of the study. All these were done to ensure that the sources correspond with the objectives of the research.

3.6 Reliability of Research Instrument

The reliability of a research instrument refers to its ability to yield consistent results upon repeated trials. Since this study relies on secondary data sources, the data obtained can be considered reliable as it aligns with the purpose and consistency required for this research.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

This study primarily relies on secondary sources for data collection. Numerous relevant literature sources were consulted and reviewed to gather pertinent information for the research.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

Content analysis is the technique used to analyse and interpret the qualitative data gathered. This approach facilitates the extraction of insights related to the research under examination. The researcher compiles the information obtained from secondary sources to draw deductions, interpretations, and conclusions.

Chapter Four

Results and Discussion of Findings

Throughout history, globalisation has acted as a catalyst for transformation, progress, and advancement in certain nations. However, Nigeria's experience has been quite different. Since gaining independence, Nigeria has encountered numerous economic ups and downs, political turbulence, and societal unrest, largely due to the implementation of policies recommended by international institutions and the Nigerian government's struggles to execute effective national policies. This thesis specifically focuses on four adverse consequences of globalization in Nigeria: unemployment, the brain drain, taxation, and the role of international institutions.

4.1 Presentation of Research Questions

4.1.1 Research Questions One: How has International Institutions, Globalisation enabled the manifestation of economic imperialism in Nigeria?

International financial institutions (IFIs), such as the World Bank and the IMF, have traditionally been responsible for overseeing Nigeria's economic policies. However, it has become evident that the strategies advocated by these IFIs have had a detrimental impact on the economy. One of these policies is the implementation of a free-trade agreement, which generally promotes unrestricted trade without limitations, quotas, or tariffs. While this approach has proven effective in more developed countries, it has not yielded the same results in Nigeria. Nigeria relies heavily on imports and primarily exports oil, which

accounts for 90% of its revenue¹. This poses a significant problem because Nigeria's oil sector is not fully industrialised, making it vulnerable to economic downturns or fluctuations in oil prices. Therefore, free-trade policies are only advantageous for countries with well-established industrial sectors.

Another policy introduced by IFIs is the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), which was adopted in 1980 during a challenging economic period. These policies were recommended by IFIs despite clear signs that the Nigerian economy needed reform². Although the policies initially showed promise, cases of fund mismanagement, inadequate monitoring, and corruption led Nigeria into a significant debt crisis, owing \$22 billion to the Paris Club and servicing a \$3.5 billion debt to the London Club. Nigeria's inability to implement imperialist-like policies effectively due to unstable institutions also contributed to its heavy indebtedness. IFIs often impose conditionality agreements, a practice notably employed by the IMF. They review a country's economic performance and design policies or programs, which serve as a framework for implementing the prescribed program. In return, the government is obligated to adjust various economic policies and agree to policy conditions recommended by the IMF³.

It could be argued that the IMF, with its stringent policies, has exacerbated unemployment, economic hardships, subsidy removal, salary reductions, and currency devaluation in Nigeria. These policy impacts have proven detrimental to the overall economy. For instance, during a financial crisis, the IMF encourages countries to devalue their currency, which provides some financial relief by boosting exports and increasing aggregate demand. However, currency devaluation also leads to more expensive imports, resulting in cost-push inflation. Currency devaluation is particularly damaging to Nigeria due to its import-

dependent economy. The country heavily relies on imported goods and services, including refined petroleum. Therefore, any price increases from exporting countries would translate to cost-push inflation⁴. Additionally, Nigeria's economy is heavily reliant on revenue from oil sales, and the falling oil prices, coupled with currency devaluation, have exacerbated inflation and reduced the purchasing power of the population.

International institutions and globalisation have played pivotal roles in facilitating economic imperialism in Nigeria⁵. Economic imperialism refers to foreign powers or multinational corporations dominating and exploiting a country's economy. The following outlines how these factors have contributed to economic imperialism in Nigeria:

Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs): During the 1980s and 1990s, Nigeria, along with numerous other developing nations, embraced Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) mandated by international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These initiatives mandated that Nigeria enact austerity measures, deregulate its economy, and allow foreign investors greater access to its markets. Although SAPs were designed to enhance economic stability, they frequently led to the privatization of vital industries and services, making them susceptible to foreign ownership and influence.

Trade Liberalisation: Globalisation has given rise to increased trade liberalisation, which has eased multinational corporations' entry into the Nigerian market. While this can stimulate economic growth, it can also lead to foreign corporations exerting significant influence over crucial sectors of the Nigerian economy, including telecommunications, oil, and finance. This influence can result in the extraction of profits and resources, primarily benefiting foreign investors rather than the Nigerian populace.

Resource Extraction: Nigeria boasts abundant natural resources, particularly oil. The processes of globalisation and international institutions have facilitated the extraction of these resources by multinational oil companies. These companies frequently negotiate favourable terms with the Nigerian government, leading to unfavourable revenue-sharing agreements and environmental degradation. This situation has perpetuated Nigeria's economic reliance on oil and rendered it vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices.

Debt Burden: Over the years, international financial institutions have extended loans to Nigeria, contributing to a substantial external debt burden. The conditions of these loans often require Nigeria to repay them with interest, diverting resources away from critical public services and infrastructure development. This debt has been utilized as leverage by international creditors to influence Nigerian economic policies.

Unequal Trade Relationships: Nigeria's involvement in global trade has frequently been characterized by imbalanced relationships. The global trade system, influenced by international institutions such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO), has favoured developed countries with greater economic clout. This has made it challenging for Nigeria to safeguard its industries and encourage domestic economic development.

Intellectual Property Rights: Globalisation has also led to the enforcement of intellectual property rights, which can put developing countries like Nigeria at a disadvantage. Stringent regulations related to intellectual property can limit access to affordable medicines, technology, and knowledge, hindering Nigeria's capacity to cultivate its own industries and technologies.

In essence, international institutions and globalisation have, on occasion, enabled economic imperialism in Nigeria by endorsing policies that advance foreign interests and multinational corporations at the expense of the country's economic autonomy and progress. However, it's important to acknowledge that globalisation also brings prospects for economic growth and development, and it falls to Nigeria and its leaders to navigate these challenges adeptly while harnessing the advantages of global integration.

4.1.2 Research Question Two: What are the Factors Responsible for Propelling and Sustaining Globalisation and Particularly Economic Imperialism?

- **Unemployment**

Nigeria has been an active participant in the process of globalisation, characterised by interconnected economies, the removal of trade barriers, improved cross-border interactions between nations, and interdependence among them. Developed countries and leading democracies have reaped the rewards of these developments. Nigeria's eagerness to engage in this process is primarily driven by the aspiration to advance and wield influence on par with other democracies and globalised nations.

Nevertheless, the consequences of globalisation have taken a toll on the Nigerian economy, resulting in a slowdown of national progress and contributing to the country's escalating unemployment rate. Unemployment is a condition wherein an individual lacks gainful employment. According to the International Labour Organisation's definition, an unemployed person is someone without a job who is actively seeking employment or is readily available for work. As reported by the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria's unemployment rate increased from 9.9 percent to 10.4 percent in 2015. The gender-specific

unemployment rates were 12.3 percent for females and 8.8 percent for males, while underemployment rates stood at 22.0 percent for males and 15.7 percent for females. In the urban areas, unemployment was 12.1 percent, and in rural areas, it was 9.0 percent, with urban underemployment at 9.0 percent and rural underemployment at 21.0 percent. Presently, Nigeria possesses the seventh-highest unemployment rate in the world⁵.

The heightened economic activities of Nigeria in the global market have created a demand for skilled workers, sidelining unskilled laborers. This disparity is mainly due to the fact that the impact of globalisation is predominantly felt in Nigeria's oil and gas sector, responsible for 90 percent of the country's gross earnings¹. Clearly, the oil sector receives more attention in terms of revenues and investments, which translates to a greater number of technical and white-collar job opportunities. However, this does not imply that the jobs available in the oil sector can accommodate the rising demand of Nigeria's diverse and ever-expanding population. Nor does it mean that revenues generated from the oil sector are directed toward job creation in non-oil sectors.

Consequently, unskilled laborers suffer on both fronts as they lack the requisite qualifications to work in the oil industry, which demands technical skills, and receive minimal support from the government and foreign investors. This is because most attention and investment are focused on the lucrative oil and gas sector. Nigeria's population stands at 180 million, with 70 million being youth aged 15-35, representing a substantial, agile, and productive human resource pool. However, Nigeria has not maximized this potential, as 54 percent of these youths are unemployed, with a significant portion holding university degrees⁵. The educational system has been globalised due to the trend of globalisation, exposing it to technological advancements. While some positive impacts of globalisation on

the education sector have been noted, such as the introduction of technology to the educational system, enabling the expansion of higher education at a lower cost through distance learning and online programs, the system has failed to equip many Nigerian students for the local and global job market⁶.

Although Nigeria fully engages in the process of globalisation, not all educational institutions equally benefit from the advantages of an internationalised system, which has been a contributing factor to unemployment. Nigeria had 141 universities and 100 polytechnics as of 2015, and the output from these tertiary institutions is considerably high. Nevertheless, many graduates find it challenging to secure employment after completing their studies. The conundrum raises several key questions: Are there enough job opportunities for these graduates in the labour market? Have these tertiary institutions adequately developed the practical skills graduates need to compete for available jobs, whether locally or globally? How has globalisation influenced the inability of youths with limited practical skills to secure employment even when opportunities exist?

First and foremost, it is crucial to emphasise that there is a significant gap between the number of available jobs and the number of graduates seeking employment. This is primarily because the Nigerian economy is currently not conducive for job creation. Overreliance on the oil industry, for example, has stifled other sectors with the potential to generate a significant number of jobs, such as agriculture. The oil sector employed less than 0.01 percent of the 2.7 million jobs recorded in the economy in the second quarter of 2015. In contrast, the agricultural sector has the potential to create 3.5 million jobs, as noted by the former Minister of Economy and Finance in 2015⁷. If realised, this could mean that the

agricultural sector alone would generate over 70 percent of jobs in the Nigerian economy. Neglecting these opportunities has evidently contributed to the unemployment rate.

Secondly, even with available jobs in the economy, graduates from Nigerian tertiary institutions are often perceived as lacking the practical skills required. While employers acknowledge that the average Nigerian graduate possesses theoretical knowledge of their subject matter, the disappointing reality is the absence of practical, analytical, and creative skills essential in the labour market.

In essence, the typical Nigerian graduate is often considered unemployable due to the absence of fundamental skills sought by employers. Employers frequently voice concerns about graduates' inadequate job readiness, noting a substantial decline in academic standards over the past decade. A university degree, they argue, no longer guarantees proficiency in communication or technical competence. This perception has contributed to the widespread labelling of many Nigerian university graduates as "half-baked."

Despite the adoption of an internationalised educational system, the Nigerian education system struggles to meet international standards. Nigerian education tends to prioritise theoretical aspects over practical ones. This is problematic because contemporary education demands that students possess knowledge in both practical and theoretical domains. In contrast, developing countries embrace a dynamic approach to learning. European countries, for instance, focus on practical-oriented and occupationally specific education that prepares students for a seamless transition into the job market.

Nigeria, on the other hand, produces a significant number of graduates annually, but only 25% possess the necessary skills required by the labour market, leaving 75% lacking these

essential skills. This raises the question of how tertiary institutions have adequately prepared Nigerian students, even when they have adopted the acclaimed internationalised teaching method. Another contributing factor to graduate unemployment is the absence of entrepreneurial courses in the Nigerian educational curriculum. Such courses would have equipped Nigerian graduates with skills for job creation, enabling them to establish businesses rather than seeking employment. This means that among the 75% perceived as unemployable, some could have become entrepreneurs and significantly reduced the unemployment rate in the country if they had been exposed to entrepreneurial courses at the university.

Thirdly, if globalisation implies a greater integration of economies, how can Nigerian graduates benefit from the impact of globalisation on the labour market when they lack the practical skills required for the integration process? There is a rising demand for practical skills in the labour market, combined with a technological disparity among countries involved in the process of globalisation. The reality is that globalisation has set higher demands and standards for the Nigerian education system. It could be argued that the Nigerian system is not adequately prepared to meet these demands and standards imposed by globalisation. Globalisation has influenced the nature of work and introduced global standards for available jobs. Some of these standards involve the adoption of technology in work processes, which necessitates certain skills most of which are not acquired through university education. Nevertheless, employers expect graduates to already possess these skills because the idea of learning on the job is not widely encouraged, making securing a job more challenging.

- **Brain Drain**

When educated and capable individuals leave their home nation in search of a better one owing to a variety of push and pull influences, this phenomenon is referred to as "brain drain." Numerous variables may be linked to this kind of migration, depending on the country. Political upheaval, low pay, a slump in the economy, a shoddy system of governance, a high unemployment rate, or a high crime rate could all be contributory reasons. Every country is impacted by the phenomena of brain drain, and Nigeria is no different. Globalisation has made capitalising on people flight simpler, leaving donor nations with less expert employees and enhancing receiving countries with more specialists in which they have made minimal or no investments. Because it encourages the removal of barriers and the unrestricted flow of goods, services, and human capital, the brain drain phenomenon is in many respects a byproduct of globalisation. The migration of human capital has not been stopped, despite the fact that some measures have been put in place to reduce some of the negative effects of globalisation. However, wealthy countries have continued to support deliberate immigration. Focused immigration, as defined, relates to how industrialised nations encourage and assist the immigration of persons into particular economic sectors who have solid educational backgrounds and relevant degrees¹⁰.

This tactic has consistently aided the unhindered migration of people from developing countries to undeveloped ones. First off, the concentrated migration programme successfully ensures that core nations like the United Kingdom and the United States screen out the brightest minds from developing or impoverished nations without investment.

The national progress is hampered by the exodus of educated and skilled workers, as the economy would ultimately be run by those with little or no education or experience if these groups were absent from various sectors of the workforce. With Nigeria's significant brain

drain crisis in the health sector, the same may be said of that country. According to a survey on migration in Nigeria, the number of doctors with medical training in Nigeria who left for the United States and the United Kingdom was 90 percent lower. The survey also demonstrated that over 5000 Nigerian nurses and midwives who were emigrating abroad were drawn to these two nations. The support given by the Nigerian government to medical experts is hardly enough for them to fully realise their potential, along with the lack of medical supplies and equipment, low wages, insecurity, low investment, and lack of reforms in the health sector, which have all had a negative impact on the sector¹¹. The federal ministry of health confirmed that the Nigerian government allocated less than 5% of the national budget to the health sector.

Thirdly, because the government has left the healthcare system substantially underfunded, the majority of Nigerians do not have faith in it. This explains why more Nigerians are travelling abroad for medical care on a regular basis. Wealthy people and political figures also have mistrust for medical facilities and prefer to receive their medical care overseas. Globalisation may be partially to blame for this exodus of people, which makes sense given that they can receive quick and reliable medical care abroad. The remaining 53.1% of persons living in poverty, however, are not taken into account by this methodology. It is a known truth that 5000 Nigerians come to India each month for medical treatment; this medical tourism costs Nigeria \$500 million annually, while India receives 260 million dollars in revenue from Nigerian patronage¹². However, because the national health insurance programme only covers a small fraction of the population, the majority of Nigerians lack access to adequate health care facilities. In light of this, those who lack the

resources to go for medical treatment would unavoidably suffer as a result of the government's failure to improve this industry.

In the past few years, it has become clear that the exodus of human capital from Nigeria has consequences. The result could be seen in the lack of medical staff in federal, state, and local hospitals as well as in the limited resources for doctors to actively practise medicine, which could influence their decision to emigrate to another country where intensive medical training is offered and invariably paves the way for career development. The Nigerian healthcare system, however, suffers as a result of the skilled doctors leaving the country, which endangers the country's progress and leads the healthcare sector to deteriorate. The Nigerian government's proposed solution, which calls for the creation of a national insurance programme, might succeed if it is altered so that the majority of the populace has access to and can afford medical care.

The migration of Nigerian students to developing nations is another aspect of Nigerian society's brain drain. In general, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Europe are the top destinations for Nigerian students. This may be seen as a benefit of globalisation since it would allow people to learn new skills that they could then apply to bettering their own nations. However, a Nigerian student who travels overseas has a tendency to remain and work there, aiding the development of the host nation at the expense of their own. This situation also has a significant impact on the nation's political, social, and economic development because the exodus of young people leaves the nation effectively in the hands of corrupt, venal, and opportunistic politicians, which results in the adoption of bad policies, widespread corruption, and the predominance of socioeconomic issues. According to certain

arguments, a nation with a more educated population has a better government that embraces the concept of accountability than the government in the sub-Saharan region of Africa¹³.

In Nigeria's instance, the exodus of human capital has significantly weakened her capacity to establish a powerful government characterised by remarkable traits like accountability, transparency, peace, and anti-corruption laws. In addition to its political impact, migration has had a negative economic impact on the majority of Nigerian society. One example is the country's shoddy taxation system, which the government has neglected to update over the years. Because there aren't enough skilled people to start fresh, long-lasting reforms in the taxation system, it has this flaw. A phenomenon known as "multiplicity of taxes" is what the Nigerian fiscal landscape is built around or is subject to, and it has also contributed to the exodus of students and skilled workers to developed nations because it burdens them with the obligation to pay various taxes to the state, local, and federal governments. The immediate generation can witness how the brain drain has affected society. For instance, if a community openly supports student migration and has programmes to support it, it would seem appealing to young people, and they would invariably be inclined to follow the same trajectory as their older counterparts. This is especially true given that these communities have portrayed studying abroad as an appealing endeavour, which could be regarded as the truth given that it fosters cross-cultural communication, an international learning environment, and exposure to western culture. However, if the majority of students leave the country, there would be no chance for the educational system to be repaired. Even if the governments were able to do so, the students who are currently residing in Nigeria lack faith in their educational system and are therefore unmotivated to test the effectiveness of the recently repaired educational system. This implies that there is no yardstick by which to

gauge the growth of the educational industry, which in turn supports Nigerian students' growing desire to study abroad.

- **Tax Evasion**

Nigeria has actively participated in globalisation, which has long supported the entry of transnational corporations (TNCs) into the country. Transnational corporations have helped to weaken Nigeria's revenue structure, despite its emergence. TNCs, which are products of globalisation, have imposed a number of burdens on the tax system and slowed down efforts to restore it. One of the most difficult challenges that TNCs provide to the tax system is tax avoidance. The majority of TNCs in the manufacturing, oil, and gas industries have employed a variety of tax strategies, including tax havens and offshore financial centres as well as the assistance of Nigerian affiliates, to avoid paying taxes in Nigeria. This is an example of how globalisation has had a detrimental impact because it encourages the free flow of capital, a flaw that has cost Nigeria some \$100 billion annually¹⁴. A number of businesses, including Agip Petroleum, Chevron Nigeria Limited, Halliburton Oil Servicing and Engineering, and Shell International Petroleum, have been implicated in cases involving unlawful capital flight, tax evasion, tax avoidance, and data manipulation related to taxes¹⁵.

Due to its detrimental effects on the revenue system and the general expansion of the Nigerian economy, these issues eventually undermine the purpose of globalisation. TNCs' involvement in these unethical financial practises begs the question of how globalisation benefits the Nigerian economy, as it permits massive capital flight and encourages underdevelopment in the economic and social spheres by escalating wealth and income inequality, depriving Nigeria of its resources that could be used to combat poverty and

implement long-lasting reforms in the public sector. Despite having one of the lowest VAT rates in the world, Nigeria has a high rate of inflation in spite of the fact that the majority of these TNCs benefit from the cheap labour available in Nigeria and generate significant profits from the sale of their goods, they nevertheless choose to evade or refuse to pay taxes¹⁵. The growth of local businesses is hampered as a result of TNCs' tax avoidance and evasion as local businesses would be forced to pay greater taxes to make up for TNCs' failure to fulfil their civic duties.

The EFCC and the ICPC have made repeated attempts to solve these issues, but their efforts have been fruitless due to a lack of information, poor infrastructure, corruption, and qualified staff in the tax office¹⁶. The Federal Inland Revenue Service of Nigeria unveiled a new regulation that would help catch tax evaders. However, because to the extreme amount of corruption in Nigerian politics, these restrictions invariably expire before they are put into effect. Some Nigerian tax payers appear to jump on the bandwagon and avoid paying taxes as well because TNCs operating in Nigeria have the advantage of capital mobility and do so while evading taxes. This is partially due to the government's inability to deal with tax evasion as well as infrastructure issues that hinder the immediate detection of tax dodgers. The viability of small and medium-sized businesses has also been threatened by globalisation, which is a major phenomenon in Nigerian culture and involves growing political, economic, and social contact both inside and across borders. Neoliberalism and internationalism, as well as the presence of several TNCs in Nigeria, along with the various loopholes in the country's tax code, have all been adopted as imperialist policies and have left little to no opportunity for the development of the SMEs sector. Since TNCs can more easily avoid paying taxes, SMEs are left to shoulder hefty tax obligations. As a result of

their easy access to the political system in Nigeria, multinational corporations take use of this political influence by lobbying political leaders to enact legislation or policies that benefit them. The SMEs, on the other hand, have no voice in this because they are not global participants and must adhere to the strict rules established by the TNCs. A significant setback in their operations results from the SMEs' frequent failure to adjust to these policies. The proliferation of multiple tax practises in Nigeria has an impact on Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) as well. First off, the Nigerian government favours giving transnational businesses more incentives to support their operations and foster growth¹⁶.

The government has for years left the SMEs sector gravely underfunded, despite the fact that it is essential to the development of the Nigerian economy since it lowers the rate of poverty and helps create new jobs. SMEs, however, do not receive the same treatment as other sectors of the economy. Since the government only provides them with a small amount of financial assistance, this industry's mortality rate has essentially increased. The main causes of this, which range from many taxes to a heavy tax load, are tax-related problems. These problems have hampered the expansion of Nigeria's SMEs and contributed to business failure due to the Nigerian economy. Another common element that impedes growth and prosperity in the Nigerian economy is several taxes. The term "multiplicity of taxes" is not commonly used in the subject of taxation, particularly in developed nations.

However, authors have provided four different descriptions of it. In the first place, it refers to a situation in which taxpayers must deal with requests for payment of the same or similar taxes from two or more levels of government. The second instance is with the illegal tax

collection by local or state governments; this occurs when money is obtained through coercion or harassment, such as when toll roads are constructed and users are required to pay taxes before using the road. Thirdly, it describes a circumstance in which the same level of government imposes taxpayers with two or more taxes on the same tax base; a prime example is when multiple taxes are paid by the same firm. Last but not least, it refers to a system in which various government entities impose taxes on taxpayers while disguising these taxes as required fees or bills. In numerous ways, the abundance of taxes has slowed Nigeria's economic growth. When a nation's tax system is affected by this problem, it eventually creates a bad climate for foreign investors because they worry about how much taxes they will have to pay before receiving their actual profits. This has influenced local and international businesses' decisions to relocate their operations to other nearby nations that don't engage in tax multiplicity and generally have lower operating costs. International firms like Michelin and Dunlop relocated their operations from Nigeria to its neighbours¹².

Tax multiplicity, high tariffs, a high cost of production, and unfavourable market circumstances are a few of the factors stated for the decision to cease operations. Numerous individuals will lose their jobs as a result of this decision, returning them to the unemployment pool. It also implies that the government has lost revenue streams as a result of its ailing system, which requires a rebirth. Due to double taxation, people begin to completely avoid paying their taxes. This is a result of poor governance characterised by corruption and unaccountability, as well as poor management of tax funds. The issue of tax avoidance in Bauchi State is the subject of some studies¹⁷. 180 people participated in the study; 60% had completed their primary education, 32.5 percent had completed their secondary school, and 7.5 percent had completed their university education. Less than 5%

of all respondents had an annual income of less than one million naira, while 70% had an income of more than ten million naira. One hundred percent of those surveyed said they hadn't paid taxes in years when asked how frequently they paid them. As the governor of Bauchi state has failed to address issues like inequality, unemployment, and bad infrastructure, it is said that the government has failed to provide them with good reasons to pay taxes. The research's findings also show that there are a number of additional factors, such as dishonest actions taken by tax administrators when a tax clearance is required, that affect citizens in Bauchi State's choice to avoid taxes. 75 percent of respondents emphasised that tax clearance certificates are sometimes given out in exchange for cash by dishonest tax administrators. The study also revealed that 20% of individuals have bribed tax officials in some form to get a tax clearance certificate¹⁷.

This highlights the pervasive issue of corruption on both the part of taxpayers and tax collectors. The fact that tax authorities can modify the database to produce arbitrary data further indicates that the tax database has already been infiltrated. The integrity of tax data is another significant issue Nigeria has failed to adequately address, in addition to the various issues TNCs have plagued the Nigerian taxation system with. A nation that is completely committed to the globalisation process would be expected to have transformed its institutions and employed effective and competent employees to prevent these institutions from functioning below par. In the Nigerian setting, this story has not been true. Given that Nigeria has more trading partners than other west African nations, the country's tax structure urgently needs improvements and long-term strategies. The lack of tax data in 33 states of Nigeria, according to has plagued the revenue system¹⁷. Lagos state, Delta state, Kaduna state, and Katsina state are the unaffected states; however, there has been little to no

effort made to ensure that the scant data collected from the aforementioned states are structured so that it is available for analysis on a regular basis or even accessible to the public. The primary reasons of this issue include inadequate staffing, bad record keeping, a lack of tools for gathering data, corruption, and bribery.

This issue might also be seen as one of many reasons why the policies and financial assistance of the IMF and other international institutions failed to provide the desired results. A nation that is unable to manage national tax information may as well be incapable of managing financial investment. The current recession in Nigeria serves as a stark reminder of the nation's incapacity to come up with workable fiscal plans so that the IMF can decide how much aid it is ready to give Nigeria. Another major issue Nigeria has had to solve is the veracity of data. This is so because the government of Nigeria, whether intentionally or unintentionally, provides inaccurate statistics when the country needs funding to support its economy or carry out a project. When these data are reviewed by international institutions, the results often result in the establishment of anti-development policies.

4.1.3 Research Question Three: Are there instances where IMF facilitated or enabled economic imperialism?

Nigeria has continued to implement economic reforms since it gained independence, which are typically impacted by the current economic climate. The two opposing ideologies of economic nationalism and economic imperialism have consistently offered the theoretical foundation, rationale, direction, and framework for the structural development of Nigeria's economy at any point in time. In this situation, we contend that the nation has been led by a stance that is either economic nationalism or economic imperialism. Economic nationalism

emphasises government intervention and control, whereas economic liberalism advocates marketisation or economic liberalisation.

The nation adopted economic nationalism at the time of its independence and up until the early 1970s, with agriculture serving as the backbone of the economy. Manufacturing and mining operations were at a relatively low stage of development during this time. The amount of agricultural economic activity determined the country's participation in international trade¹⁸.

As a result, manufactured goods predominated in imports while agricultural commodities dominated the country's export trade. However, the increase in Nigeria's economic earnings brought on by the 1973–1974 oil boom changed the country's economic activity as the government invested the growing funds in the growth of the public, private, and capital sectors. The greatest way to characterise this time period is as Nigeria's golden age¹⁸. Therefore, the sharp decrease in Nigeria's revenue brought on by the oversupply of oil on the global market exposed the nation to an economic downturn that almost brought about the collapse of her economy.

The establishment of the neoliberal economic framework as stated in the Washington and Post Washington Consensus and promoted by the International Financial Institutions resulted from this unpleasant development and the pressing necessity to address it. The Stabilisation Act of 1982, the budget restraint measures of 1984, and finally the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) of 1986 made this possible. The International Monetary's invasion of Nigeria's economy resulted in a variety of policy reforms, including the elimination of government subsidies, trade liberalisation, deregulation, and privatisation of public firms, among many other changes. Implementing the policy reforms was one of the

requirements for receiving financial and technical support from the International Monetary Fund. Following the restoration of democracy in 1999, the then-President Obasanjo returned to the neoliberal economic strategy prescribed by the IMF, which was subtly intended to give his authoritarian regime worldwide acceptance and credibility. The National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS) framework contained the neo-liberal precepts. Through the pursuit of market-oriented reforms, the National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy is a cogent strategic framework intended to lead Nigeria onto the path of sustainable economic development. Nigeria's economic development has been overseen and guided by the IMF since 1999¹⁷.

In its dealings with Nigeria, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has come under fire and controversy. According to some, the IMF's policies and programmes have encouraged or enabled economic imperialism there. The following are some examples and complaints of the IMF's involvement in Nigeria:

Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs): In response to a serious economic crisis, Nigeria embarked into SAPs with the IMF and the World Bank in the 1980s and 1990s. In order to participate in these programmes, Nigeria had to adopt a number of economic reforms, such as the depreciation of its currency, trade liberalisation, privatisation of state-owned businesses, and fiscal austerity measures. These changes had major social and economic implications even though their main goals were to stabilise the economy and encourage growth¹⁷.

The SAPs that the IMF and World Bank imposed on Nigeria, according to critics, contributed to economic imperialism by allowing foreign investors and multinational firms access to the Nigerian economy. Trade liberalisation exposed local industries to global

competition, sometimes resulting in the dominance of foreign firms, while privatisation of state-owned enterprises frequently led in foreign companies obtaining important assets.

Debt Crisis: The debt crisis that Nigeria experienced in the 1980s and 1990s is another case in which the IMF's involvement has sparked questions about economic imperialism. Nigeria racked up a sizable amount of external debt during this time, and the IMF gave the nation loans as part of its structural adjustment plans. The loans came with strict requirements, such as austerity measures and giving debt servicing priority, even though they were meant to aid Nigeria in stabilising its economy. Nigeria consequently became very dependent on foreign funding and was compelled to follow the IMF's recommended course of action. IMF policies aggravated Nigeria's debt issue in the 1980s and 1990s¹⁷.

As part of its structural adjustment programmes, the IMF granted loans to Nigeria, although these loans frequently came with strict terms, such as the implementation of austerity measures. The Nigerian government was burdened by the debt-servicing commitments, which took money away from vital social services and infrastructure improvement. Critics claim that by keeping Nigeria dependent on foreign creditors and subject to their terms and conditions, the IMF's role in managing the country's debt issue promoted economic imperialism.

Policy Advice: It has been said that the IMF sometimes gives policy recommendations that are at odds with Nigeria's long-term economic goals. For instance, some claim that the IMF has supported fiscal and monetary policies that put the control of inflation and fiscal consolidation ahead of the development of jobs and the eradication of poverty. This has sparked worries that the proposals of the IMF may put the interests of global financial markets ahead of that of the people of Nigeria¹⁷.

It's crucial to remember that attitudes on the IMF's position in Nigeria vary, and its actions and policies are frequently up for discussion. While some IMF opponents contend that parts of its policies have aided economic imperialism, others contend that the IMF has been essential in maintaining the stability of Nigeria's economy throughout periods of crises.

Relationships with Uneven Trade: Although the IMF is not directly in charge of trade policies, its presence in Nigeria has coincided with larger developments in globalisation and trade. Nigeria's involvement in international commerce has frequently been characterised by unequal partnerships. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other international organisations have contributed to the global trade system's favouring of developed nations with stronger economies. Nigeria has found it challenging to defend its businesses and encourage local economic growth as a result. International institutions have promoted trade liberalisation, which has boosted competition from foreign commodities and occasionally led to the domination of foreign firms in important areas of the Nigerian economy¹⁷.

A pattern of economic reliance has been criticised as being perpetuated by agreements like Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the European Union, which have the potential to undermine Nigeria's industrial and agricultural industries while favouring European exports.

Access to Technology and Intellectual Property Rights: Nigeria's capacity to create its own industries and technology may be hampered by IPR laws that have been impacted by globalisation and international organisations. Strict intellectual property laws may make it more difficult to acquire inexpensive technology, knowledge, and medical care, which would make it more difficult for Nigeria to create its own businesses and innovations. The control of access to essential resources and technology by industrialised nations can be

considered as a sort of economic imperialism in this situation. Particularly multinational pharmaceutical firms have been under fire for maintaining high pricing for necessary pharmaceuticals through the use of patent rights, which makes them harder for Nigerians to obtain.

Nigeria has been collaborating with the IMF and other international organisations in recent years to solve economic issues and advance sustainable development. However, politicians, economists, and civil society organisations are still debating the issue of how IMF policies have affected economic imperialism in Nigeria.

4.1.4 Research Question Four: What are the impacts and prospects of International Institution, globalization on Nigeria economy and what are the possible solutions to the negative effects of economic imperialism?

- **Positive Impacts**

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Nigeria has benefited from FDI in industries including banking, oil and gas, and telecommunications. By encouraging a positive investment climate and offering financial support, international institutions may help facilitate FDI. Globalisation has made increased foreign direct investment, which may fuel economic growth and create job opportunities, more available to Nigeria¹⁸.

Access to International Markets: Nigerian businesses have increased their international clientele, which has boosted exports and economic diversification.

Technology Transfer: Globalisation has eased the exchange of knowledge and technology, which has the potential to boost productivity and innovation across a range of industries.

Technology and information may be transferred thanks to globalisation, which can

encourage innovation and raise productivity across a number of Nigerian economic sectors. Technological improvements and access to global information networks can spur economic growth and diversity.

Access to Finance: To build its infrastructure and combat poverty, Nigeria receives financial and technical assistance from international financial organisations like the IMF and World Bank.

Economic Growth: By improving access to international markets, luring foreign direct investment (FDI), and allowing the transfer of technology and expertise, globalisation has the potential to spur economic growth in Nigeria. Nigerian markets becoming more accessible to international commerce may boost the country's ability to export products and services. Globalisation encourages cultural variety and interaction, opening up new consumer markets for Nigerian enterprises and fostering the export of arts like literature, film, and music¹⁸.

Negative Impacts

Dependence on International Markets: Nigeria's economy is vulnerable to changes in the international market, particularly when it comes to the oil sector, which is a significant source of income.

Economic Inequality: Because the advantages of globalisation have not been dispersed fairly throughout the people, economic inequality has gotten worse in Nigeria.

Cultural Erosion: The inflow of foreign cultural influences may cause native customs and civilizations to disappear.

Environmental Deterioration: As a result of growing industrialisation and resource extraction, economic globalisation may lead to environmental deterioration¹⁸.

Possible Solutions

Economic Diversification: In order to reduce its dependency on oil, Nigeria needs diversify its economy to include sectors like manufacturing, services, and agriculture. This might reduce sensitivity to shifts in the price of oil globally. When Nigeria is prepared to:

- Encourage economic diversification away from dependence on oil by funding industries like agriculture, manufacturing, technology, and renewable energy, this may be accomplished.
- Adopt policies that encourage the expansion of small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in order to promote entrepreneurship and the development of jobs.
- Encourage industrialisation and value addition to enhance exports of processed commodities and decrease exports of raw resources.

Investment in Human Capital: Focus on education and skill development to enable the Nigerian workforce to participate in the global economy. Investment in Human Capital. To do this;

- Prioritize education and skill development to generate a workforce that is more competitive and skilled.
- Improving social services and healthcare to improve population wellbeing and combat poverty.

Social Safety Nets: Implement social safety nets and policies that address economic inequality and poverty, such as targeted cash distribution programmes and fair taxation.

Environmental standards: To lessen the damaging effects of globalisation on the environment, enforce strict environmental standards and encourage sustainable practises.

Promote Local industry: Encourage local entrepreneurship and safeguard domestic manufacturers from unfair competition by supporting local industry¹⁷.

Negotiate fair trade agreements that safeguard Nigerian interests and guarantee an even playing field in global commerce.

- Nigeria should actively participate in international trade negotiations to ensure that trade agreements are fair and in line with Nigeria's economic interests in order to reverse this situation.

- Nigeria should also advocate for changes to international trade regulations to address the structural injustices that developing nations frequently experience.

Cultural Preservation: Promote the preservation and appreciation of regional cultures and traditions in tandem with globalisation.

Transparency and Accountability: To make sure that the advantages of globalisation are fairly spread and not monopolised by a select few, improve governance, transparency, and accountability¹⁷.

Infrastructure Development: Invest in the development of Nigeria's infrastructure to increase connectivity and lower transaction costs.

Participating in regional economic integration projects like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) will increase intra-African trade and economic cooperation.

Civil Society Engagement: Encourage non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and advocacy groups to take an active part in following and influencing economic policy through civil society engagement. Encourage openness and public involvement in economic development-related decision-making processes.

In conclusion, Nigeria's economy has benefited from and suffered from the global economy and international organisations. In order to optimise the beneficial effects and reduce the bad ones, Nigeria should implement a comprehensive plan that includes economic diversification, social and environmental protections, and laws to promote fair growth and development.

4.2 Discussion of Findings

International institutions and globalisation have contributed significantly to economic imperialism in Nigeria. Some specific international institutions like International Monetary Fund and World Bank normally oversee the economic policies of many of their members especially in developing countries which Nigeria is part of. In doing this, they come up with measures that are not beneficial to these developing countries economically. Such policies like free-trade agreement, which largely encourages unhindered trade without restrictions, tariffs or quotas. This measure has been effective in the developed countries, but is yet to give same result in developing nations like Nigeria. Nigeria is still largely dependent on oil exportation which is its main revenue generation and importation of many of its consumables¹.

Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), was another policy introduced by these above-mentioned international institutions. The policy was promising at first, but mismanagement

of funds, corruption and inadequate monitoring eventually put Nigeria into heavy debt crisis, owing \$22 billion to the Paris Club and servicing a \$3.5 billion debt to the London Club².

These policies can be said to have caused economic hardships and naira devaluation in Nigeria, and they have proved to be detrimental to the economy generally.

Some factors have been responsible for the sustenance of globalisation and economic imperialism in Nigeria such as Unemployment which is a situation whereby someone is not gainfully employed. International Labour Organisation defined unemployed person as an individual who does not have a job and intensely in search of employment²⁰. According to National Bureau of Statistics, the unemployment rate in Nigeria joggled up from 9.9 percent to 10.4 percent in 2015. Currently, Nigeria possesses the seventh-highest unemployment rate in the world⁵.

The second factor is brain drain. Even though, some other factors are also responsible for this but globalisation has made it easier, leaving many of the home countries with less professional workforces and boosting receiving countries with more qualified hands. This has been made easier due to the removal of barriers and the unrestricted flow of goods, services, and human capital. The human capital flight has continued, in spite the fact that strategies are being introduced from time to time to lessen some of the adverse influences of globalisation¹⁰.

Tax evasion is also one of the reasons for the sustenance of globalisation and economic imperialism in Nigeria. Due to Nigeria's active participation in globalisation, it has backed up transnational corporations (TNCs) activities in the country. They have proven to wane down the structure of Nigeria's revenue. Undoubtedly, they are results of globalisation, and

have inflicted some problems on the tax structure and reduced the measures to reinstate it. These TNCs have given Nigeria tax system a peculiar problem of tax evasion. Many of the TNCs in oil, gas and manufacturing sectors, have devised some tax approaches, such as tax havens, offshore financial centres and the backing of some unscrupulous Nigerians, to evade payment of taxes in Nigeria. This is an instance of the negative effect of globalisation due to its promotion of free flow of capital, which has cost Nigeria about \$100 billion yearly¹⁴.

Globalisation has affected the Nigerian economy in both positive and negative ways. In some sectors, such as communication, transportation and agriculture, the impact has been positive, while in sectors such as solid minerals, petroleum and manufacturing, it has been negative¹⁹.

Some of the positive ways are in form of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), access to international markets, access to finance, technology transfer, economic growth and cultural interaction. While the negative effects are economic inequality, dependence on international market, environmental deterioration and cultural erosion.

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Chapter Five

Conclusion

5.1 Summary of Findings

In this research, the primary objective was to investigate the role of international institutions and globalisation in perpetuating economic imperialism in Nigeria. To achieve this, research questions were formulated, focusing on the impact of international institutions and globalisation in promoting economic imperialism in Nigeria. In pursuit of this aim, a comprehensive review of existing literature was conducted to gain insights into various scholars' perspectives on this subject. The literature review was crucial for establishing the connection between economic development in Nigeria and global imperialism. It was also essential to recognise the influence of other intervening variables on economic development in Nigeria.

In examining the factors responsible for driving and sustaining globalisation and economic imperialism, the study investigated the historical influences, including slavery, colonialism, and imperialism. The research revealed that the loss of human capital due to slavery, the

exploitation of Nigeria's raw materials by colonial powers, and the dominance of Nigeria's political system by colonial masters significantly contributed to the present underdevelopment in Nigeria. Scholars also argued that post-colonial imperialism continues to play a role in perpetuating underdevelopment in Nigeria. The study also examined internal factors and their impact on contemporary development in Nigeria. Using the neoliberal perspective, it was found that before attributing economic issues solely to global capitalism, it was crucial to determine whether capitalism is being practiced appropriately in Nigeria. Some international scholars' principles of capitalism highlight that capitalism is not strictly adhered to in Nigeria.

The study noted that various government interventions, including fuel subsidisation, price controls, minimum wage policies, and rent control, disrupt market forces and economic development. Therefore, if capitalism is not practiced correctly, it becomes questionable to blame capitalism for economic challenges in countries like Nigeria. The study also considered internal factors such as government corruption and mismanagement of public funds, which divert resources meant for national development into private hands, hindering progress. Additionally, the impact of conflicts, including insurgent groups like Boko Haram, Niger Delta militants, and Fulani herdsman, divert resources away from economic and infrastructural development and towards defence, security, and counterterrorism efforts.

After assessing these intervening variables, the research shifted its focus to evaluating the impact of globalisation on economic development in Nigeria. This involved collecting and analysing numerical data through statistical and quantitative analysis methods. Using this scientific approach, the study concluded that global capitalism, introduced through the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), had a positive impact on economic development in

Nigeria. The analysis examined data related to crude oil exports, imports, government expenditure, and Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPPC) from 1986, marking the onset of globalisation in Nigeria. The variables of imports, government expenditure, and crude oil exports were examined in relation to economic growth, revealing a positive and significant effect on GDPPC.

5.2 Conclusion

Drawing from the causal analysis, several conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, it was observed that Nigeria's economic growth exhibited an upward trend from 1986 to 2019. This suggests that since the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) in 1986, there has been a consistent increase in Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), indicating an improvement in the standard of living for its citizens. Additionally, key economic variables, such as total imports and crude oil exports, have shown steady growth during this period. Furthermore, government expenditure has increased, which somewhat contradicts traditional capitalist or Keynesian economic theories.

While acknowledging that globalization has its downsides, the analysis of statistical data through scientific methods reveals that since the inception of SAP and globalization in Nigeria, there has been a continuous rise in economic growth and the corresponding standard of living in the country.

As a result, it is reasonable to conclude that the alternative hypothesis, suggesting that globalization has had a positive impact on economic development in Nigeria, can be supported. It is important to note that despite the positive trends in economic growth and

living standards, Nigeria still faces challenges such as high levels of poverty, inadequate social and economic infrastructure, income inequality, unemployment, and other economic indicators. This research does not claim that Nigeria has achieved the status of a developed country. Instead, it suggests that globalization has not been a factor causing underdevelopment in Nigeria. On the contrary, it has played a role in contributing to the country's development to the extent seen today.

The responsibility for further development lies primarily with the government and its policies. As highlighted earlier, other intervening variables, including corruption, misappropriation of public funds, and conflict situations, have also played significant roles in impeding Nigeria's development. Finally, historical factors have left their mark on the country's development. Therefore, if Nigeria aims to achieve higher levels of development, globalization should not be viewed as the problem but rather as part of the solution.

5.3 Recommendations

- 1. Active Engagement in International Institutions:** Nigeria should take a proactive role in participating in international organizations like the African Union (AU), World Trade Organization (WTO), and the United Nations (UN). By actively involving itself, Nigeria can influence international policies that impact its interests. Additionally, through its involvement in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), Nigeria should continue to promote regional integration within the African continent, fostering increased trade and economic cooperation among African nations.

2. **Diversification of Export Markets:** To reduce its reliance on a limited number of trading partners, Nigeria should explore and expand its export markets. This diversification can help mitigate the adverse effects of global economic fluctuations.
3. **Balanced Attraction of Foreign Investment:** Nigeria should attract foreign investments in a balanced manner that encourages sustainable development and prevents an excessive dependency on specific sectors of the economy or individual nations. Promoting fair trade practices and enacting laws that create a level playing field for global trade involving regional businesses is essential.
4. **Establishment of Social Safety Nets:** The creation and development of social safety net programs are crucial to mitigate the negative consequences of economic globalization on the most vulnerable segments of the population. Continual monitoring of how globalisation affects Nigeria's economy is necessary, and policies should be adjusted as needed to capitalise on new opportunities and address emerging challenges.

5.4 Contribution to Knowledge

Empirical Research: Conduct research studies and surveys to gain a deeper understanding of how globalisation and international organizations have influenced various aspects of Nigeria's economy, society, and culture. This could involve analysing trade patterns, foreign direct investment, cultural shifts, and other relevant factors.

Historical Analysis: Examine historical data and events to comprehend the historical context of imperialism and its enduring impacts on Nigeria's institutions and economy. This

analysis should shed light on how historical events continue to shape current attitudes and practices.

Policy Analysis: Evaluate the effectiveness of Nigeria's international institutions and globalisation strategies. Identify areas where policies can be better aligned with national priorities and sustainable development objectives.

Case Studies: Carry out in-depth case studies focusing on specific Nigerian sectors or regions to explore the diverse effects of globalisation and international institutions. These studies can provide insights into regional consequences and political implications.

5.5 Suggested Area of Further Research

In light of the earlier argument that there are additional factors acting as intervening variables that could explain underdevelopment in Nigeria, it is imperative to guide future researchers toward investigating these variables as potential avenues for further research. Furthermore, when assessing the role of globalization in development, it is plausible to contend that relying solely on economic growth metrics may not provide a comprehensive representation of development or the quality of life in Nigeria.

This research, however, cannot comprehensively cover all potential variables. As part of recommendations for future studies, it is suggested that other researchers explore variables that reflect the overall well-being and quality of life of the Nigerian population. In conclusion, for a more comprehensive understanding of whether globalization has been effective in promoting development, further research could delve into whether capitalism is

being practiced in its purest form in Nigeria, as posited by classical and neoclassical scholars.

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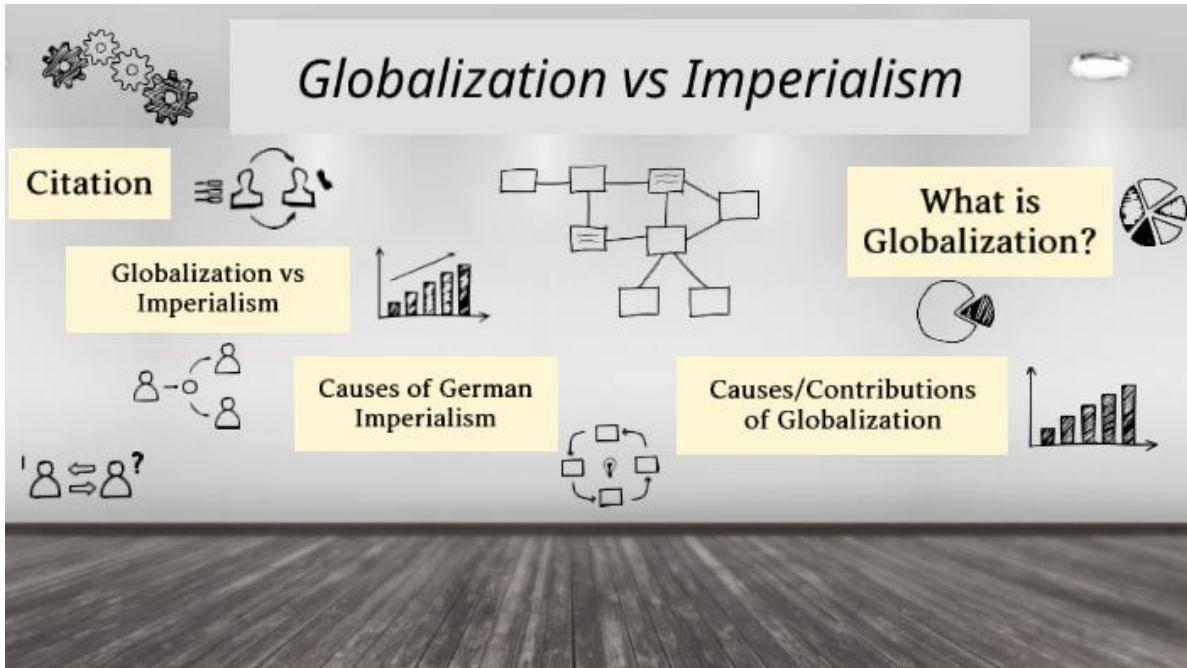
Appendix



Negative Impacts of Globalisation: A Modern Form of Imperialism

Source: ISRG RAJAN Digital Media
<https://www.isrgrajan.com>

Lead City University

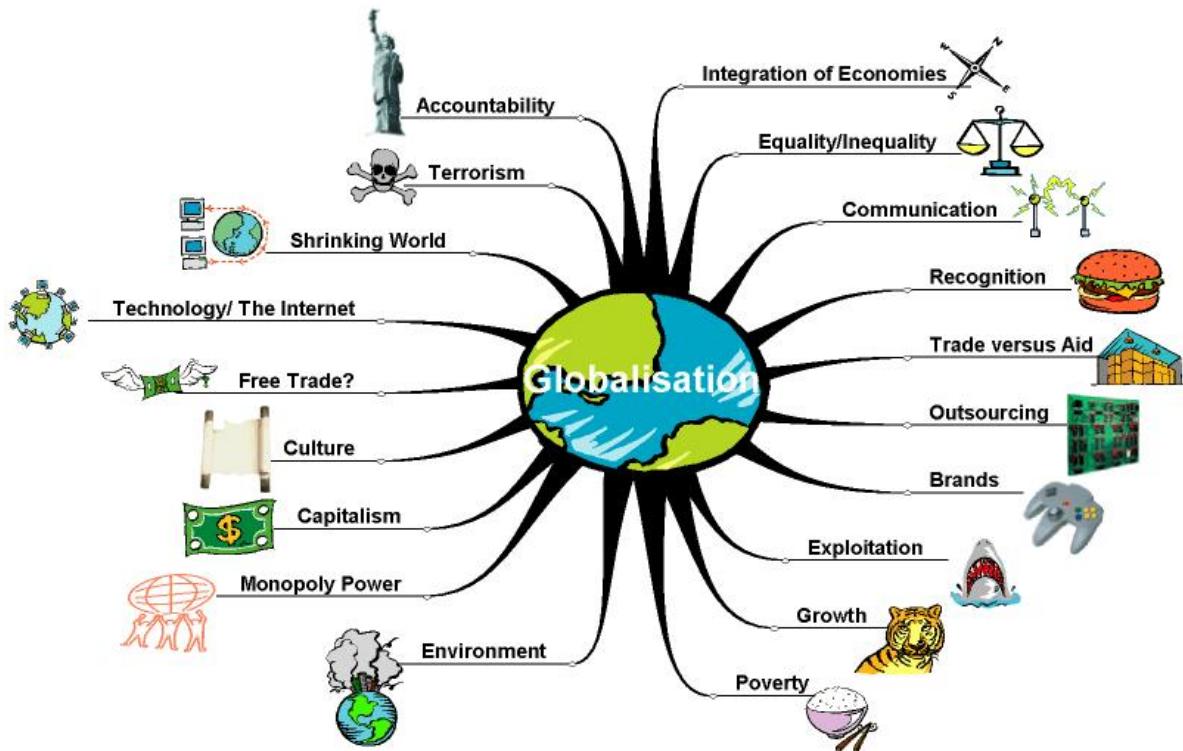


Globalisation versus Imperialism

Source: Prezi

<https://prezi.com/p/4v0kquhh9dip>

Lead City University Ibadan DC



The Role of International Institutions in the Globalisation Process

Source: IntechOpen

<https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/38371>

Lead City University / bala

Bio-data

A. Personal Data

Full Name: Mishael Babasola DARAMOLA
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B. Educational Background with Dates

Educational Institutions Attended with Dates and Qualifications

- Tertiary Education: MSc. International Law and Diplomacy
Lead City University In view
- BSc International Relations
Kings University Ode-Omu, Osun State 2019

C. Working Experience with Dates

Corp member| Garki, Abuja, Nigeria| October 2019-November 2020

- Worked with the Federal capital territory administration (FCTA).
- Served as information officer in the area council service secretariat.
- Supported Chief information Officer with daily operational functions i.e (writings, conducting of interviews.
- Researched and updated all required materials to boost the Area council secretariat goal.

- Worked directly with operations team and the nursery unit to achieve its quarterly goal.
- Analyzed departmental documents for appropriate distribution and filing.
- Assist in organizing administrative sensitization/advocacy seminars, conferences, and technical sessions
- Preparation of memo, agenda and writing of minutes and activity reports.
- Review and evaluate administrative reports, proposals, and any related documents.

**The Nigerian Institute of Foreign Affairs Lagos, United Nation Information Centre
Lagos, Ecowas Parliament Abuja, European Union Abuja.**

➤ **Industrial Training| Field Trip| April2018-May2019.**

- I gained valuable experience in understanding Nigerian foreign policy and Her relation to the international system.
- Furthermore, I was exposed to the roles in which international as well as sub regional organizations play in our world today.
- Receive, document and sort daily mails/deliveries/couriers
- Updates appointment calendars and schedule meetings/appointments
- Perform other clerical duties; typing, filing, photocopy, collating, etc.
- Analyzed departmental documents for appropriate distribution and filing.

D. Awards and Fellowships

N/A

E. Membership

N/A

F. Publications

- Babasola, M. D. & Alade, A. A. *Africa's Underdevelopment and Re-Evaluation of the Role of the IMF*. **Abraka Humanities Review: Journal of the Faculty of Arts**, vol. 11, no. 1, 2024.

G. Major Conferences Attended with Dates

N/A

H. Referees

- i. Miyene Omuaru
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- iii. Olufemi Daramola
The Polytechnic, Ibadan,
Oyo State, Nigeria
08034103944

Signature

Date

The University Compliance Certification

This is to certify that this thesis was written by Mishael Babasola DARAMOLA with Matric No. LCU/PG/002288 in the Department of Politics and International Relations, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan is in full compliance with the approved University format and style.

Signature

Date

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