

Effect of Globalization on the Development of Civil Society Organization in Nigeria

Marire Mary Ijeoma, Ph.D.

Department of Business Administration, Enugu State University of Sciences and Technology,
Enugu

Ruby Ike, Ph.D.

Department of Management, Faculty of Business Administration University of Nigeria,
Enugu Campus

Correspondence: mariremary@gmail.com

To Link this Article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJAREMS/v8-i1/5426>

DOI:10.6007/IJAREMS/v8-i1/5426

Published Online: 19 January 2019

Abstract

The study examined the effect of globalization on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria. It equally evaluated the effect of globalization on the development of Nigerian business environment. The population consists of 562 members of Ohanaeze Ndigbo civil society organizations in Enugu State. The study used the survey approach. The primary sources used were used to administer 290 copies of questionnaire to the sampled members of the group, 282 were returned and accurately filled. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis and the result was good. The reliability was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient (r). It gave a reliability co-efficient of 0.79 which was also good. The hypotheses were analyzed using f-statistics (ANOVA) tool. The findings indicated that that globalization has significant effect on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria and development of Nigerian business environment. Based on the findings, the study recommends that efforts should be directed at service delivery and the reduction of corruption to bring about a sustainable socio economic development in Nigeria. This will enable civil society groups to stand the test of time by organizing itself in a manner that will not make them apron or dependent on the government. There is the dire need for government at all levels to show and indeed demonstrate the political will and zeal to cope and meet with the current global realities in its totality.

Keyword: Globalization, Civil Society, Business Environment, People Integration

Introduction Background of the Study

Globalization is the process of interaction and integration between people, companies, and governments worldwide. Globalization has grown due to advances in transportation and communication technology. With increased global interactions comes the growth of international trade, ideas, and culture. Globalization is primarily an economic process of interaction and integration that's associated with social and cultural aspects. However,

conflicts and diplomacy are also large parts of the history of globalization, and modern globalization (Abdulraham, 2013).

Abutudu (2000) opined that a vibrant civil society is *sine qua non* to the sustenance of any nation's development. Studies have shown that the role of civil society groups is vital in the political, social and economic development of African countries, this role can be view from three dimensions. First, improving the quality of governance; second, developing the capacity of governments to apply the principles of accountability, transparency and openness; third, working towards gaining the commitment of all elected officials, public servants, and NGOs to good governance. In view of this, one can infer that, CSO's have, contributed immensely to democratic consolidation and sustainable development in Nigeria. In fact, the responsibility of ensuring sustainable development rest on the shoulder of CSOs. This is because; they are the agents of development in any nation. They serve as the internal correctional mechanism to check and balance the activities of government to avoid wasteful spending, misappropriation and embezzlement of funds and help determine or prioritise the needs of the people. CSOs more often than not champion dissenting views with government officials on a particular issue at a point in time. Political executives premise this on the fact that they derived their policy option and direction largely, from the cooperation and collaboration among certain key stakeholders as against caucus decision-making and public - policy process (Abutudu, 2000).

Be that as it may, political and development analysts have rightly come to give great prominence to the activities of CSOs. One must note that the collaboration and participation of the civil society is frequently a crucial factor in the successful implementation of development initiatives. This point is premised on the view that CSOs are typically closer than most government actors are to the grassroots of the community, with consequent advantages both in the ability to mobilize at the levels governments may find difficult to reach and in the sensitivity to grassroots needs that may be vital to the achievement of development objectives (Adedeji, 2016). This can be seen from the activities of CSOs on the input side of large-scale initiatives, in consultations and forums at all levels, and also in the effective pursuit of goals such as achieving targets for representation, promoting regional integration and international cooperation, and maintaining or restoring respect for human rights in Nigeria. It is on this ground, that this paper aims to analyse the impact of the roles of CSOs in promoting, maintaining and consolidating socioeconomic and political development in Nigeria (Adedeji, 2016).

Though many scholars place the origins of globalization in modern times, others trace its history long before the European Age of Discovery and voyages to the New World, some even to the third millennium BC. Large-scale globalization began in the 1820s. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, the connectivity of the world's economies and cultures grew very quickly. The term globalization is recent, only establishing its current meaning in the 1970s.

In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified four basic aspects of globalization: trade and transactions, capital and investment movements, migration and movement of people, and the dissemination of knowledge (Hirata, 2012). Further, environmental challenges such as global

warming, cross-boundary water, air pollution, and over-fishing of the ocean are linked with globalization. Globalizing processes affect and are affected by business and work

organization, economics, socio-cultural resources, and the natural environment. Academic literature commonly subdivides globalization into three major areas: economic globalization, Cultural Globalization, And Political Globalization.

Adewuyi (2012) is of the view that globalization represents the global integration of international trade, investment, information technology and cultures. Government policies designed to open economies domestically and internationally to boost development in poorer countries and raise standards of living for their people are what drive globalization. However, these policies have created an international free market that has mainly benefited multinational corporations in the Western world to the detriment of smaller businesses, cultures and common people.

Through globalization, corporations can gain a competitive advantage from lower operating costs, and access to new raw materials and additional markets. In addition, multinational corporations can manufacture, buy and sell goods worldwide. For example, a Japan-based car manufacturer can manufacture auto parts in several developing countries, ship the parts to another country for assembly and sell the finished cars to any nation (Adewuyi, 2012).

Globalization is not a new concept. In ancient times, traders traveled vast distances to buy rare commodities such as salt, spices and gold, which they would then sell in their home countries. The 19th century Industrial Revolution brought advances in communication and transportation that have removed borders and increased cross-border trade. In the last few decades, globalization has occurred at an unprecedented pace.

Public policy and technology are the two main driving factors behind the current globalization boom. Over the past 20 years, governments worldwide have integrated a free market economic system through fiscal policies and trade agreements. This evolution of economic systems has increased industrialization and financial opportunities abroad. Governments now focus on removing barriers to trade and promoting international commerce (Ajayi, 2012).

Statement of Problem

In spite of the global changes, many third world writers on globalization have argued that there is little to celebrate about the phenomenon. Thus Julius Ihonvbere poignantly argues that: Globalization offers Africa the opportunity to be fully integrated into the emerging global capitalist order to exploit the developments in science and technology, the new information revolution, and the expansion of the global market. Such integration allows opportunities for trade investment, foreign aid and support for development objectives. But in spite these apparent benefits, the challenges in the world system hold the possibilities for further marginalism.

The constraining legacies of colonial and neo colonial exploitation, foreign domination, conditions of poverty make participation in the global order impossible. Viewed from the foregoing, third world countries, including Nigeria that are still suffering from infrastructural decay, grinding conditions of poverty, weak institutions cannot actively and effectively participate in the global order.

In point of fact, as the world economy becomes more integrated a new reality constraints nation states. The current situation in developing countries, whereby they export largely primary commodities such as crude oil and cocoa, make it impossible to gain from the trade driven by American globalization. This is because, such commodities are often characterised by unfavourable laws. It is against this backdrop that the researcher aims at evaluating globalization and civil society organization of Nigeria: The business community.

Objectives of The Study

The broad objective of this seminar paper is to evaluate globalization and civil society organization of Nigeria: The business community. The specific objectives of this research work include the following;

1. To examine the effect of globalization on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria.
2. To evaluate the effect of globalization on the development of Nigerian business environment.

Research Questions

1. What are the effects of globalization on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria?
2. To what extent does globalization affect the development of Nigerian business environment?

Research Hypotheses

1. Globalization does not have significant effect on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria.
2. Globalization does not have any significant effect on the development of Nigerian business environment.

Significance of the Study

This seminar paper will create awareness on globalization and civil society organization of Nigeria about the relevance of globalization in civil society organization in Nigeria. This study will equip policy makers more to modify existing laws concerning globalization as it affects the civil society organisations in Nigeria. The study will highlight the profits and growth associated with globalization in civil society organisations in Nigeria.

Review of Related Literature Conceptual Framework Concept of Globalization

Globalization is today probably the most singular factor exerting the greatest influences not only on nation-states, but also on all dimensions of human existence and interactions (Ajayi, 2012). In point of fact, no universal definition of globalization has emerged. There are as many definitions as there are scholars. However, for our purpose, a number of these shall be put forward. Globalization is the transcendence of the economic, social, cultural, political, environmental constraints across territories. To the International Monetary Fund (IMF), it denotes greater integration of goods, services and capital between countries in the international system (IMF, 1997).

Globalization manifests in many dimensions. Again, it's so profound that today, distance is no longer a barrier. This is because of technological innovations. Territoriality is being eclipsed by telemetrically (Anifowoshe, 2016). Globalization could be taken to mean the "changing way of production organized as required by general dismantling of trade barriers and the free mobility of financial and productive capital (Archibong, 2015). It is the internationalisation not production, finance and exchange (Edetaen, 2011).

Gyimah-Boadi (2014) comprehensive definition provides an illumination. According to him; It is the increased integration across countries, of markets for goods, services and capital. It also implies accelerated expansion of economic activities globally and sharp increases in the movement of tangible and intangible goods across national and regional boundaries.

Adeuwuyi (2012), defines globalization as 'the growing interactions in world trade, national and foreign investments, capital market and the ascribe role of governments in national economies. 'Globalization is the intensification world-wide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring miles away and vice versa' (Kew, 2017). From the foregoing and deluge of definitions of globalization, albeit, the inflow of goods and capital may be guaranteed however, the manifestations of imperialism is revealing.

Components of Globalization

The globalization process has a number of components. Kew (2017) comprehensively presented the following:

- i. The emergence of a time-space compressed interdependent world where interdependence does not preclude polarization and inequality.
- ii. The emergence of a new world order where there is a shift from the bi-polar world of the cold war era to a unipolar dominated and led by the United States of America. The recent war on Iraq is a pointer to this.
- iii. The emergence of a new international division of labour and unequal and polarised global economy that seeks to integrate all other local economies through a process of trade liberalization and deregulation, often term "structural adjustment programmes" (SAPs).
- iv. The emergence of a world of new flows of persons, culture, ideas, finances, etc (Hirata, 2012).
- v. The emergence and spread of new technologies, particularly with the information revolution and their transnationalization.

The increasing importance of knowledge and information for production, culture and economy and for the creation of new forms of social differentiation and stratification in society (Hirata, 2012).

The polarised global economy is classified into three-part hierarchy by Cox. According to him: At the top are the global economy managers and the relatively privilege workers, who serve global production and finance in reasonably state jobs. At the second level are those who serve the global economy in more precarious employment. These are those who will first get the boot whenever restructuring occurs. The third level consist of "superfluous labour". Those whose lots are exclusion from the global economy and who serve it only as a potentially destabilizing force. This bottom level also constitutes the "Wretched of the earth" or the object of global poverty and not control. Indeed, the whole region of the third world belongs to this third level (Edetaen, 2011). There is a three-part hierarchy of the social structure of the world as shaped by the forces of globalization.

Concept of Civil Society

There is little agreement on the precise meaning of civil society organisations, though much overlap exists among core conceptual components. Aside this, the types of organizations that make up the list of CSOs have also been generating controversies among scholars. This prompted Matsuura (2001) to raise a pertinent questions that "should it include political parties and private or corporate sector? It should be noted that it is now a settled matter in the annals of literature that civil society exclude political parties and business organizations (Archibong, 2015). Though, the latter is still shrouded in controversy. Civil society is

distinguished from political society (i.e., the party system) on the ground that political parties seek to capture political power and form government while civil society only influence government policies and activities without the intention of forming the government. On a broader note, while civil society organizations may form alliances with political parties, their primary activity is not party politics. As Archibong (2015) asserts, "If they [civil society organizations] become captured by parties, or hegemonic within them, they move their primary focus of activity to political society and lose much of their ability to perform certain unique mediating and democracy-building functions".

On the other hand, the controversy trailing the inclusion of business organizations became evident in the widely acknowledged illustrative definition posited by the Centre for Civil Society of the London School of Economics [CCS of LSE] (2004) that: Civil society refers to the area of uncoerced collective action around shared interests, purposes and values. In theory, its institutional forms are distinct from those of the state, family and market, though in practice, the boundaries between state, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. Civil society commonly embraces a diversity of spaces, actors and institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power. Civil societies are often populated by organizations such as registered charities, development non-governmental organizations, community groups, women's organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, trade unions, self-help groups, social movements, business associations, coalitions and advocacy groups.

This definition contradicts the argument of scholars who define civil society as organizations that fall outside government and which are not primarily motivated by profit.

Another contentious area in the conceptualization of civil society is whether militant groups should be included in the comity of civil society organizations since it is neither political nor profit-making. It should be noted that certain characteristics have been identified as prerequisite for an organization to be seen as civil. These include: being voluntary, self-generating, ruleabiding, and distinct from parochial, economic, and political societies (Archibong, 2015).

Effect of globalization on the Civil Society

Anifowoshe (2016) opined that globalization affects the concept of civil society, as it can no longer be considered only in the context of a state's governing initiative but must now be evaluated using supranational criteria. Globalization as a process appropriates both individual as well as public social space, creating a transnational space that 'negates the existence and functioning of societies within the closed space of national states'. Thus it is worth questioning the meaning and usefulness of the concept of the civil society as it transcends national boundaries in the age of globalization and integrative processes. Individuals will now need to respect common interests, as they create multinational communities. As consumers they will now need to recognize new spheres of influence and widen their 'sense of citizenship' and 'sense of community' to include the authority of other governments outside their comfort zones.

Anifowoshe (2016) further states that globalization affects many aspects of humanity - technological, political, economical, ecological, theological, social, cultural, normative, etc. - as a result of the intensive increase of international trade, information exchange and foreign investment. Globalization is a network of correlations influencing the increasingly strengthening relations between the state, transnational and integrative processes and the different areas of human activity realized above and beyond the borders of national states

and previously impassable political boundaries. Globalisation is a process of gradual change from independent national economies into one economic organism - a global market of goods and services. It is a process of increasing integration and correlation between states, organizations and transnational establishments that operate globally.

In the view of Ajayi (2012) the phenomenon of globalization creates 'public space, in which meanings are created and negotiated, which is located beyond the reach of local existence'. Globalization is a complex and ambiguous term which affects almost all aspects of social life, e.g. communication (unfettered migration), telecommunications (Internet), economy and finances, policy (political correlation of states resulting from economic integration), new technologies, mass culture (diminishing the role of tradition and cultural factors within the cultural plane, a cosmopolitan global culture, 'McWorld') and political (military), ecological and social safety. Globalization is, according to Z. Bauman, 'a multidimensional series of social processes that creates, multiplies itself, starts and intensifies a social exchange and correlation on a global level, while at the same time it creates an increasing sense of association between what is local and what is distant'.

Globalization influences not only economic or political processes, it also penetrates all cultures and social systems of the modern world. Commonly, however, the essence of globalisation processes is viewed as change related to scientific and technological development, and international competition; it is change that influences the industrial social organization, social situations and attitudes, and the values, actions and cultural models to which individuals relate. The multi-faceted nature of globalisation results from the fact that statutory law is inseparably bound with the changes occurring in the modern world and society under the pressure of globalization (Ajayi, 2012).

The formation of the European Union is a good example of the complexity of globalization, where laws, land boundaries and economic factors have changed the whole face of civil society. Globalization means integration both in the institutional, as well as ideological and political aspect. In the legal aspect, globalization does not result in a uniform, common legal culture or a global legal system. It influences the existing normative systems, penetrates national cultures, recognizes multiculturalism and requires new patterns of behaviour for participants in legal systems. It seems that the effect of the development of new, common cultural bonds may be diminishing with the threat of international conflicts determined by differences in cultures, national traditions and influences (Gyimah-Boadi, 2014).

Gyimah-Boadi (2014) posits that globalization requires a generalization (unification) of legal standards regarding creating and executing unified legal rules within the areas of jurisdiction of different countries. In modern times, coexistence of different legal dimensions - national, international or regional law - is a contemporary feature of legal systems. A process of 'detachment' of the law from the state, which leads to legal norms on a global scale, is an effect of such changes.

The literature of Gyimah-Boadi (2014) points to a response to the 'peripherally of law and legislature, bond with regional cultures and the needs of local environments'. Understanding of international political and economic relations and the necessity of closer cooperation between supranational organizations (including NGOs) may limit each state's sovereignty and require new ways to enforce laws on a particular territory. The way the state has functioned as a sovereign territorial community is subjected, in the age of globalization, to a significant evolution. More and more a state 'self-limits its own independence and avoids the challenges of globalization by using the "protective umbrella" of international economic and military agreements'. Therefore, the conventional understanding of society's role within state

structures is subjected to transformations, and the changes required by globalization in the organization and functioning of modern states question the usefulness of a positivist paradigm of the state and law. The law may now be created by supra-state structures (e.g. the European Union), on a global, regional and local scale, it may be executed beyond the state, and legal disputes may be decided on by other bodies than the state's courts. The centre of gravity is therefore moved from the law as a 'product' of the will of the state to the law regarded as a contract between individuals (which are usually large international corporations).

Norms and decisions, as Kew (2017) states, become increasingly subjected to the results of different expert analyses, polls and surveys as well as particular claims and interests. . Globalization is also the reason for the creation of so-called soft law , as opposed to traditional legislation, where the reference is to the state's means of compulsion. In this scenario, the law does not consist only in an obligatory expression of orders. Instruments that, while not being directly used in courts and tribunals, have practical effects, are referred to as soft law. They are non-binding rules and their legitimacy is based not on formalism, but on compromise and consent.

Theoretical Framework

The 17th century theories of liberalism proclaim the absolute value and dignity of the individual over the community, with the happiness of every human being as the purpose of a social organization. Life, liberty and property, derived from natural law concepts, are the basis of the liberal social and political doctrine, the subject of which is 'freedom from oppression by the state for citizens' . The subject always comes first in relation to the aims, and as J. Rawls' theory states, the identity and the aims may be freely chosen or rejected . Also, the post-modern perspective offers a similar view, relating to the concept of a 'strengthened individual', treating the individual autonomously in the planes of both law and social conscience . The society in the liberal theory is a set of individuals, entirely autonomous and voluntarily forming groups in order to achieve their own or common interests (Kew, 2017).

Secondly, it is the state - in the liberal perspective of a neutral (not engaged) state - that must safeguard the rights and interests of the individual, ensure the personal inviolability and personal property thereof, not interfere in economic activity, ensure freedom to make individual choices limited only by the rule of law (vis a vis the economic laissez-faire concept of the state regarded as the 'night watchman'). Therefore, according to the communitarians, the state relinquishes the power to create political aims that form the beliefs of an individual, such as community ideals and traditions, and the freedom to cultivate personal, social and religious values (Hirata, 2012).

Empirical Review

Gyimah-Boadi, (2014) argued that since civil society also entails important characteristic like the promotion of pluralism and diversity; thus, civil society excludes narrowly focused, intolerant, ethnic chauvinist groups, hate groups, religious fundamentalist groups, and militia groups that claim, often through violence, that they are the only legitimate representation in society. Although it is commonly assumed that civil society is equivalent to everything that entails nonstate activities, civil society does not consist of groups that deny pluralism and diversity even though they are non-state actors.

In the context of Edetaen (2011) argued that groups such as the *AumShinrikyo* (renamed "Aleph"), the Japanese Red Army, or various extreme right-wing groups (*Uyoku*) are not part

of civil society, primarily because they either propagate the use of violence to achieve their goals or glorify Japan's violent military past. He Edetaen (2011) premised his argument on the incidence of 1995, when it was found that the *AumShinrikyo*, for example, tried to destabilize Japanese society through chemical weapons attacks as part of the group's strategy to eventually overthrow the government. The Red Army's main goal was to bring about radical revolution throughout the world, including the destruction of the state of Israel through terrorist attack. Japanese extreme right-wing organizations promote wartime militarism and racism through propagated public campaigns. Edetaen (2011) concluded that these groups are by no means part of Japanese civil society. On this premise, groups such as *Odua Peoples' Congress*, *Boko Haram* (though now classified as international terrorist group), *Arewa Youth Forum* (militia wing), *Egbesu* amongst other militant groups in Nigeria cannot be admitted as civil society organizations.

This analysis will be incomplete if we do not contribute to the current contested and debated segment of the conceptualization. Scholars are yet to agree on whether there is difference between civil society and civil society organizations. The concepts of 'civil society' and 'civil society organisation' are used interchangeably by most scholars without giving consideration to the differences between the two distinct but inter-related concepts. This also made scholars to use other common terms such as: non-profit organisation, charity, NGO, third sector, voluntary sector and so on to mean civil society organizations as they are most widely understood internationally. It is arguable that civil society is broader than civil society organizations. The former entails the entire territorial polity which include all citizens who either officially belong to any civil group or not; while the latter entails those individuals that consciously and actively participate in civil group activities. Since civil society organization is an intermediary realm between the private sphere and the state, our argument found solace in the position of Hirata (2002) that civil society organizations exclude parochial society (i.e., individual and family life and inward-looking activities such as entertainment, recreation, and religious worship) and economic society (i.e. profit- making individual business firms). Both parochial society and economic society are primarily concerned with private ends, not civic life or public ends. He (Anifowoshe, 2016) opined that it is when religious groups are engaged in public ends, such as efforts to fight poverty or crime or to improve educational institutions in the community, they are participating in civil society organizations. Thus, this type of organizations is simultaneously involved in both parochial and civil society (p. 18). This analysis depict that the collective people in its entirety living in a defined territory made up of families is seen a civil society of such nation while those that consciously come together to form a formal organization to promote specific public interest and meet up with the characteristics earlier enunciated are seen as civil society organizations. Be it as it may, the relevance of the CSOs stem out of the inevitable roles it is playing which cuts across all aspect of human life - from economic to political, health, social, and environmental developments. A logical inference from the foregoing is that, without the active involvement of CSOs we would live in a world ridden with an overwhelming resort to violence and human rights abuses. The concomitant effect of which is social injustice and less sensitivity to the ecological problems confronting nation states today. To buttress this point, Abdulraham, (2013), recognise the basic role of Civil Society Groups as Development and Operation of Infrastructure; Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects; Facilitating Communication; Technical Assistance and Training; Research, Monitoring and Evaluation; and Advocacy for and with the Poor. Other scholars like Ajayi (2012) & Kew (2017) pointed that it serves as watchdog to check the excesses of government, expose and curtail violations of

human rights, abuse of the constitution and thereby exercising control over democratic political institutions.

Methodology

The study was to evaluate the evaluate globalization and civil society organization of Nigeria: The business community. The population consists of 562members of OhanaezeNdigbo civil society organisation in Enugu State. The study used the survey approach. The primary sources used were used to administer 290 copies of questionnaire to the sampled members of the group, 282 were returned and accurately filled. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis and the result was good. The reliability was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient (r). It gave a reliability co-efficient of 0.86 which was also good. The hypotheses were analyzed using f-statistics (ANOVA).

Data presentation and analysis

Table: 4.1

Response on Adverse Effect of Globalization on The Growth of Civil Society Organizations in Nigeria

| | | Frequenc y | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Valid | SA A | 96 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 |
| | | 98 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 68.8 |
| | UD | 3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 69.9 |
| | D | 27 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 79.4 |
| | SD | 58 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 282 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

From table 4.1, 96 respondents representing 34 percent strongly agree that Globalization has adverse effect on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria. 98 respondents representing 34.8 percent agree, 3 respondents representing 1.1 percent were undecided, 27 respondents representing 9.6 percent disagree while 58 respondents representing 20.6 percent strongly disagree.

Table 4.2

Globalization Hampers The Growth of Civil Society Organizations In Nigeria

| | | Frequenc y | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--|--|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|
|--|--|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Valid | SA A | 100 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.5 |
| | | 89 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 67.0 |
| | UD | 4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 68.4 |
| | D | 32 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 79.8 |
| | SD | 57 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 282 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

From table 4.2, 100 respondents representing 35.5 percent strongly agree that globalization hampers the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria. 89 respondents representing 31.6 percent agree, 4 respondents representing 1.4 percent were undecided, 32 respondents representing 11.3 percent disagree while 57 respondents representing 20.2 percent strongly disagree.

Table: 4.3

Globalization Has Negative Effect on The Development of Nigerian Business Environment

| | Freque ncy | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|------------|---------------|---------|------------------|--------------------|
| Valid SA A | 80 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.4 |
| | 90 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 60.3 |
| UD | 5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 62.1 |
| D | 36 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 74.8 |
| SD | 71 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 282 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

From table 4.3, 80 respondents representing 28.4 percent strongly agree that globalization has negative effect on the development of Nigerian business environment. 90 respondents representing 31.9 percent agree, 5 respondents representing 1.8 percent were undecided, 36 respondents representing 12.8 percent disagree while 71 respondents representing 25.2 percent strongly disagree.

Table: 4.4:

Globalization Possesses Lots of Challenges on The Development of Nigerian Business Environment

| | | Frequenc y | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|---------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Valid | SA A | 91 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 |
| | | 110 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 71.3 |
| | UD | 6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 73.4 |
| | D | 30 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 84.0 |
| | SD | 45 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 282 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

From table 4.3, 91 respondents representing 32.3 percent strongly agree that globalization possesses lots of challenges on the development of Nigerian business environment. 110 respondents representing 39.0 percent agree, 6 respondents representing 2.1 percent were undecided, 30 respondents representing 10.6 percent disagree while 45 respondents representing 16.0 percent strongly disagree.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypotheses one

Globalization does not have significant effect on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria.

Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .988(a) | .976 | .976 | .23643 |

a Predictors: (Constant), Globalization hampers the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria

ANOVA(b)

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | Regression | 648.720 | 1 | 648.720 | 11604.746 | .000(a) |
| | Residual | 15.652 | 280 | .056 | | |
| | Total | 664.372 | 281 | | | |

a Predictors: (Constant), Globalization hampers the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria

b Dependent Variable: Globalization has adverse effect on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria

Coefficient of Multiple Determinants {r²}

The R² {R-Squared} which measures the overall goodness of fit of the entire regression, shows the value as .976. This means that R² accounts for 97.6 percent approximately 98 percent. This indicates that the independent variables accounts for about 98 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. Which shows goodness of fit? From the result, f-calculated {11606.746} is greater that the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis {H0} and accept alternative hypothesis which means that the overall estimate has a good fit which also implies that our independent variables are simultaneously significant. We now conclude from the analysis that globalization has significant effect on the growth of civil society organizations in Nigeria.

Hypotheses two

Globalization does not have any significant effect on the development of Nigerian business environment

Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|---------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .915(a) | .836 | .836 | .64484 |

a Predictors: (Constant), Globalization possesses lots of challenges on the development of Nigerian business environment

ANOVA(b)

| Model | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Regression | 595.188 | 1 | 595.188 | 1431.372 | .000(a) |
| | Residual | 116.429 | 280 | .416 | | |
| | Total | 711.617 | 281 | | | |

a Predictors: (Constant), Globalization possesses lots of challenges on the development of Nigerian business environment

b Dependent Variable: Globalization has negative effect on the development of Nigerian business environment

Coefficient of Multiple Determinants {R²}

The R² {R-Squared} which measures the overall goodness of fit of the entire regression, shows the value as .83.6. This means that R² accounts for 83.6 percent approximately 84 percent. This indicates that the independent variables accounts for about 84 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. Which shows goodness of fit? From the result, f-calculated {1431.372} is greater that the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis {H0} and accept Alternative hypothesis which means that the overall estimate has a good fit which also implies that our independent variables are simultaneously significant. We now conclude from the analysis that globalization has significant effect on the development of Nigerian business environment.

Conclusion

Globalization also results in a change of social relations from vertical to horizontal, focusing on the importance of the individual's autonomy. Therefore, in the age of autonomy, the uniformity of national societies tends to diminish under the influence of supranational transformations, and a global society is shaped in which trans-border and transnational influences on state structures and global mass culture are being developed. The literature indicates that an internal identification with the nation (natural will) withdraws in favour of an external identity, based on the awareness of international relations of competition, supranational systems of communication and contents of symbolic culture. The ease of communication in many aspects of life (professional, personal, residential, social) beyond a national state reduces identification with a state alone (nationality).

Social focus concentrates on global issues mainly due to their 'subjective, time or spatial distance' from an individual or local group, the modern human being as a consumer (which is the main source of satisfaction and a regulator of social processes) and the reluctance to realize the 'rational will' - forming supra-state associations and organizations that aid other individuals or groups. Furthermore, the media transforms national aims into global aims, e.g. humanitarian aid for areas affected by natural disasters, global programmes of environmental and climate protection, and health programmes. Possibly, it also changes the way people perceive citizenship, from national to universalistic, spreading beyond the reach of the national state and connecting with other forms of group membership. Such memberships are more scattered, deprived of common culture, tradition, history and language, yet offering multi-cultural forms of group memberships, perspectives, attitudes and models of life.

Therefore, the global perspective creates the so-called 'multi-component identity' of individuals striving to determine, first of all, their own individual identities, by the possibility of making choices that are moral and political in character. On one hand, the new identity features strong individualization, atomization and alienation in relation to public affairs, and on the other hand the aspiration of the individual to search for a community and support from others.

Recommendations

Efforts should be directed at service delivery and the reduction of corruption to bring about a sustainable socio economic development in Nigeria. This will enable civil society groups to stand the test of time by organizing itself in a manner that will not make them apron or dependent on the government.

There is the dire need for government at all levels to show and indeed demonstrate the political will and zeal to cope and meet with the current global realities in its totality.

References

- Abdulraham, D. A. (2014). 'Colonialism, Development paths, Globalization and Social Inequality: The Sources of Social Conflict in Nigeria, in D, Oni, Sogunta, T. Omoniyi, E. Adegbija & S. Awonusi (ed.), *Nigeria and Globalization Discourses on Identity Politics and Social Conflict*, Ibadan: Stirling-Horden Publishers (Nig) Ltd.
- Abe, T. (2013). Global (Village), Phenomenon: Nigeria and Globalization" in Kolawole, D. (ed), *Nigeria's Foreign Policy Since Independence: Trends, Phases and Changes*. Ibadan: Julius and Julius Associates.
- Abutudu, I. D. (2000). Globalization: Issues and Challenges. Paper presented at the 7th LAPO Development forum, Oba Akenzua Cultural Complex Annex, Benin City, 17th October
- Adedeji, A. (2016). Nigeria's National Interest in the light of Global Changes' in *Foreign Policy in Nigeria's Democratic Transition*. Abuja: A publication of Presidential Advisory Council on International Relations (PAC)
- Adewuyi, O. (2012). Nigerians Protest Fuel Subsidy Removal. *Tell Weekly*, Monday, 09 January 2012. Available online at http://www.telling.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=931:nigerians-protest-fuel-subsidy-removal&Itemid=120 (Accessed on 25th January, 2013).
- Ajayi, I. B. (2012). Issues of Globalization, in Africa: The opportunities and the challenges. *Journal of the Social Science*, Vol.2.29-38
- Anifowoshe, R. (2016). *Controversial Signposts of the Alleged Third Term Agenda.* "Olurode Lai, (ed.) *A Third Term Agenda: To be or Not to be?* Lagos: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.
- Archibong, J. (2015). Third term Agenda: The Limits of Denial Game. *Sunday Independent*. December 11, 2015.
- Edetaen, O. (2011). Freedom of Information Act Signals Consolidation of Nigeria's Democracy. *Open Society Foundation Publication*, May 31, 2011.
- Gyimah-Boadi, E. (2014). *Democratic Reform in Africa: the Quality of Progress*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner.
- Hirata, K. (2012). *Civil Society in Japan: The Growing Role of NGOs in Tokyo's Aid and Development Policy*. New York: St. Martin's Press
- Kew, D. (2016). The Third Generation of Nigerian Civil Society: the Rise of Non-governmental Organisation in the 1990s. In Adigun Agbaje, L. Diamond & E. Onwudiwe, (eds.) *Nigeria's Struggle for Democracy: a Festschrift for Oyeleye Oyediran*. Ibadan: University Press.
- Kew, D. (2017). *The Role of Civil Society Groups in Strengthening Governance and Capacity: Avenues for Support*. Being a briefing paper for the Conference on Aid, Governance and Development, held at North-Western University on May 13, 2017.