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Political Globalization And Development In South East Of Nigeria From 2015 – 2023.

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Abstract

This study is an empirical examination of Political Globalization and Development in South East of Nigeria from 2015 to 2023. The study is designated to; examine the impact of international political alliance and coalition on development in south east Nigeria from 2015 – 2023 and to ascertain the impact of international nongovernmental organization in influencing political decision making on development in south east of Nigeria 2015 – 2023. The study was carried out in South East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria, purposive sampling was used to selected Abakaliki in Ebonyi State. The population for the study consisted of 367 residents in Abakalike. A sample of 191 respondents was drawn using Taro Yamane sampling Techniques. The research design adopted for the study is Descriptive Survey Research Design, a questionnaire developed by the researcher served as the instrument for data collection. Data elicited were computed into frequency table and analyzed using simple percentage, while the chi square for employed as the statistical tool for testing of the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study are as follows. Political alliance and coalition has significant positive influence on development in South East of Nigeria from 2015 – 2023, International Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) has significant positive influence on political decision making on development in South East of Nigeria from 2015 – 2023. From the findings of the study, the study draws the conclusion. that political globalization has positive influence in social economic development, as it had to foster peace among neighboring countries, encourage international trade and consequently ensure the protection of right of citizens of state through the activities of International Non Governmental Organizations. It ensured that states complies with international treaties aimed at making the world a better place, where business and economic activities strives for the well being of all and sundry, and consequently offer the following recommendations; The Nigeria government should embrace international treaties most especially among African nations in order to foster peace and harmony conducive for socio, political and economic development. The government and other stakeholders should comply with international nongovernmental organizations in safe guarding the right of the citizens and ensuring implementation of policies aimed at achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria. Nigeria government at all levels should endeavor to promote civic liberties and political freedom of her citizenry, in other words, the interaction of her citizens with outside nations should not be restricted.

Introduction

Development in any country depends largely upon how it is able to resolve the crises of identity, legitimacy, participation, and equitable distribution or allocation of resources. In Nigeria, these crises have retrogressively influenced the state, governance and socio-economic development. As our history has shown, governance in Nigeria has been overridden by ethnic, religious and regional interests and conflicts. Thereby weakening institutions, institutionalizing corruption and slowing down socio-economic development, and much more is the demise of the spirit of national stewardship and patriotism. Regrettably, the state, the instrument of governance within which socio-economic development is pursued has remained continuous embroiled in these conflicts. Both in public policy implementation, budgetary allocation and strategic political appointments, who gets what, how and when depends on ethnic and regional cleavages with development patterns and trends absolutely characterized by these dichotomies. In the leadership recruitment process, also, excellence, competence and character have repeatedly been sacrificed on the altar of ethnic and religious consideration. Hence, the rise of mediocre leadership in virtually all levels of governance, these issues and others represent Nigeria's barriers in driving sustainable socio-economic development.

Consequently, Nigeria is threatened by economic decline, economic stagnation, stunted economic development and economic recession. These economic challenges happen, at times, simultaneously with political instability, dichotomy and inordinate struggle for relevance at the expense of mutual understanding and cooperation among governments or their agencies. However, the state cannot achieve her economic and social goals without government adopting civilized, populist, citizen-friendly economic, monetary and fiscal policies and of course socio-political policies, all of which ginger economy and bring out the creative best and entrepreneurial spirit in the citizens. This is where the concept of good political globalization makes rational and informed meaning.

Political globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of political systems, institutions, and actors across the world. It

includes the growing influence of international organizations and global governance structures on national political systems, as well as the increased mobility and communication of political actors, ideas, and institutions across borders. The principles of Political globalization take cognizance of the fact that the government ought to have clear commitment to aims and policies directed to the well-being, freedom and happiness of all the citizens. No government, at any level, can however, achieve this primary goal – happiness to the citizens – without first attaining a strong economic basis (Anikeze et al, 2023)

In the same vein no strong economic basis can be attained without the government doing the needful by way of creating the enabling environment critical to establishing, nurturing and sustaining business growth in the areas of commerce, raw material production, manufacturing, and distribution of goods and services, there is the need for the government to establish and support transnational political movement and alliances that promote cooperation and integration between countries, in order to enhance her socio-economic development, as no country or government can function effectively in isolation. The thrust of this paper is to evaluate the impact of political globalization and development in south east of Nigeria from 2015-2023. Specifically, the study is designated to; examine the effect of international political alliance and coalition on development in south east Nigeria from 2015 – 2023 and to ascertain the effect of international nongovernmental organizations in influencing political decision making on development in south east of Nigeria 2015 – 2023.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of political globalization

The political globalization refers to the absence of the absolute sovereignty of a state's political borders over a certain area as well as increased interaction between the systems of government and increased external intervention and interaction on the basis of democracy, non-governmental organizations, human rights, and freedoms (Aysun,2019).

Generally Globalisation describes a process by which national and regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through the global

network of trade, communication, immigration and transportation. In *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776, Adam Smith predicted that globalization would be a force for economic progress. Smith held that productivity improvements arise from the division of labour and that the division of labour is limited by the extent of the market, so that an expanded global market would be a spur to economic development. The notion that globalization would result in an acceleration of economic growth has been dramatically confirmed in the past two centuries.

Cuneyt (2015), explained that political globalization are positively correlated with economic growth levels while social globalization where negatively affected. Adegite (2007), defines globalization as the “enhanced integration of world economic activity where such activity consists of increased national flows of a greater variety of goods and services, more extensive cross border flows of short-term and long-term capital and an increasingly dense and complex network of transnational production networks involving multinational enterprises as well as independent supplier companies”. Obadan (2006) define globalization as a process which integrates world economies, culture, technology and governance. Scholte (2000), refers globalization refers to a process of removing government-imposed restrictions on movements between countries in order to create an "open", "borderless" world economy. Globalisation could be likened to the world economy where nations are linked to integrate with one another to the extent that they have free trade, movement of capital and financial activities (Igudia, 2004).

Economic analyses propose that openness to trade, flow of factors, ideas and information stimulate economic and political progress. Lamy (2015), argues that globalization is a historical stage of accelerated expansion of market capitalism like the one experienced in the 19th century with the industrial revolution. Lamy’s (2015) opinion here is that globalization is a fundamental transformation of societies because of the recent technological revolution which has led to a recombining of the economic and social forces on a new territorial dimension.

The World Bank publication of 2006, suggests that globalization is the growing integration of economies and societies around the world, while the UN-Poverty and Development Division (1999), observed that

“while definitions and perceptions of globalization varies with context of analysis, the process generally refers to an increasing interaction across national boundaries that affect many aspects of life in terms of the economic, socio-cultural and political aspects of life. Awake (2002) notes that globalization will heighten the level of interconnection between and among nations through a systematic integration of autonomous economies into a global system of production and distribution.

The concept of alliance and coalition

Although the terms alliance and coalition are used interchangeably, there are at least three major differences between them. The first difference involves the formalization versus ad hoc nature of military cooperation; the second involves the defensive versus reactive nature of military cooperation; and, thirdly, the coverage of single issue versus multiple issue areas. First, alliances refer to formalized and institutionalized cooperation arrangements, whereas coalitions are defined as informal agreements between states. According to Osgood cited in Ashraf, (2011) an alliance is “a formal agreement that pledges states to co-operate in using their military resources against a specific state or states and usually obligates one or more of the signatories to use force.

Lopez, McDermott, Petersen, and Bang, (2011) view coalition as a situation where two or more separate parties collaborate with a set goal and common purpose. Meyer and Nancy, (1994) see a coalition as ad hoc grouping of nations united for specific purposes. Although persons and groups form coalitions for many and varied reasons, the most common purpose is to combat a common threat or to take advantage of a certain opportunity, resulting in the often temporary nature of coalitions.

The common threat or existence of opportunity is what gives rise to the coalition and allows it to exist as all parties involved see the benefit in working together. Such collaborative processes allow the actors of the coalition to advance forward towards their overall goal or accomplish the task that the coalition was formed around (Kazemi, Enayati, and Kazemi, 2014). The behavior and dynamics of a coalition in international relations are created by commonalities and differences within the groups joining together.

The impact of alliance and coalition on development of South East of Nigeria

Alliances are formed by states essentially to protect themselves from states or coalitions whose superior resources could pose as a threat to them. Alliances play fundamental role in international politics because they are integral part of statecraft for domestic development (Kazemi et al, 2014). They are usually formed between two or more countries to counter an adversary. Scholars of international relations over the years have devoted much time in studying alliances and coalitions since they have been seen as an important research focus in the theory and practice of international relations. This is principally because, at the center of foreign policy debates in the study and analysis of countries national interest is the issue of which nation to align with, why and for how long.

However, it is believed that Strong and weak nations alike feel the need to form alliances. The central idea behind most alliances is to aggregate the capabilities of members states in such a way that would further enhance their respective interests. The desire shown and entered into by states inform of alliance may be formal or informal. In other words, there may be or may not be treaties or pacts between them depending on the interest and situation at hand. Some alliances usually last long, why others are ad hoc in nature, once the interest is achieved such alliances cease to exist. It is generally believed that nations go into alliance for several reasons; firstly, it could be in response to a threat, that is individuals, groups, and organizations will sometimes band together in an attempt to preserve security and stability in response to a perceived threat.

Secondly, it could be as a result of similar or shared beliefs. What this means is that, people, states or group of states which share common beliefs or goals may also enter into an alliance; and thirdly, economic interest. Some states form alliance simply because of what the alliance would present economically.

Alliances have helped states go to war, provided for their security, and opened doors to peace. Therefore, to have a clear understanding of international politics and the international system, it is vital to know how alliances work. Alliances help to preserve, manage and foster transparent relations among members and non-members, thereby making the international

system more predictable and stable for economic growth and development (Arshid, Irfan, and Tanveer, 2017).

The impact of nongovernmental international organization in influencing political decision making on development in south east of Nigeria

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have become very influential actors in domestic world politics over the last three decades (Reimann, 2006). International NGOs have played an increasing role in operating and interacting within States and civil society to promote change in domestic policies. According to the Union of International Associations, there are over 37,000 active international NGOs. Two important areas of special NGO interest are human rights and environmental protection. Focusing on these two areas provides insight into the impact international NGOs may have on affecting domestic policy changes. Human rights and environmental protection NGOs in particular have more influence and achievements in their practice (Reimann, 2006). For example, Amnesty International, an international human rights NGO based in London, has worked as the symbolic protector of human rights and has changed the shared perception of human rights in many countries. Additionally, Worldwatch Institute, an environmental international NGO based in Washington, D.C., plays an important role in educating the public and pushing forward social change.

International human rights NGOs are engaged in defending and promoting civil and political rights globally. Importantly, some human rights are a peremptory norm under international law, so violations of human rights should not be taken lightly. It is imperative for NGOs to recognize and draw attention to violations of human rights when States are committing them, or unaware, in order to stop them. Most of the time, NGOs are able to advocate for those who may lack the means to do so, (Ezeoha, 2006) which is why they are so crucial for national policy. With repressive governments, NGOs work to lobby and draw attention to violations of human rights, report facts, and promote change.

International NGOs play an important role, as many times domestic governments are inadequate in their ability to deal with, and resolve, domestic issues. International NGOs are therefore able to hold States

accountable, and also protect the rights of their citizens. NGOs in the international arena often create and institutionalize new norms in the domestic societies where they operate, which is why it is essential to look at the role NGOs have in influencing the domestic policy of states. Additionally, while it may be hard to enact change internationally, NGOs has played major role in affecting policy and changes domestically for the benefit of both the states and its citizens which enhance both economic and social development in Nigeria most especially in South East where majority of its citizens feel marginalized by the Nigerian government (Ezeoha, 2006).

Theoretical framework

Balance of Power Theory

The theoretical framework on which this study is anchored is the balance of power theory as political globalization refers to the absence of the absolute sovereignty of a state's political borders over a certain area as well as increased interaction between the systems of government and increased external intervention and interaction on the basis of democracy, nongovernmental organizations, human rights and freedoms (Aysun, 2019). Balance of power theory gained prominence during the emergence of the nation state system which came into being as a result of the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Thereafter, it became the most used theoretical framework for the oscillation of peace, development, and instrumental strategy aimed at ending political instability in Europe. As no nation can survive in isolation there is therefore the overriding need to balance power between nations so that no one nation or combination of nations will be allowed to exert undue influence that will be a threat to the security of other nations.

In applying the balance of power theory to this study, the balance of power fulfills the function of ensuring the freedom of one nation from the domination of another. The point here is that; the sovereign independence of nation is thus precarious and in danger which is only guaranteed by preventing one nation or group of nations from exerting undue influence to other nations.

Empirical Review

Elizabeth O. O. and C.O.K. Ibidapo (2024) the research aims to investigate the effects of

globalization on Nigeria's economic development. The study's goal was to determine the impact of globalization on the Nigerian economy. The researcher consequently evaluated the body of studies on how globalization has affected Nigeria's economic progress. Thus, the notions of globalization and development, as well as various aspects of Nigeria's development, were critically analyzed, as is the effect of globalization on the global economy. The outcome showed that all traditional economic development factors, including private investment, public investment, and debt series, as well as indicators of economic integration (trade openness and financial integration), were non-stationary. The study also proved that trade openness significantly boosted Nigeria's economy. However, at a 10% threshold of importance, the effect of financial integration on the economy is negligible. The study came to the conclusion that if Nigeria's economy completely integrated with the rest of the globe, it would gain more from globalization. Therefore, the report advocated for the elimination of all restrictions on commerce and money flow. The growth of the Nigerian economy to keep up with globalization is recommended based on analysis of the effects of globalization on economic development. It was therefore deduced that "if appropriate measures are not implemented, Nigeria may not participate in this process, leading to the globalization of poverty rather than wealth"

Eke, et al., (2024) investigated the Implications of Globalisation on Nigerian's Economy and National Development. The study used the secondary qualitative data. Secondary qualitative data refers to an analysis of pre-existing data collected by another researcher for a primary purpose. The wave of globalisation accompanied by its neo-liberal economic policy has effectuated economic growth and national development in developed countries. However, the application of these policies in developing countries such as Nigeria led to an increased level of socio-economic disparity and a stagnated process of national development. This work argued that Nigerian institutions are too weak to handle the process of globalisation. Also, the policies set aside to regulate the economy are not strong enough to deal with the demands and standards of globalisation. This study analyses the negative impact of globalisation and its implication on Nigeria's national development some of which includes

unemployment, brain drain syndrome, crippled taxation system and the prescribed policies by international financial institutions. Also, some of the internal challenges mitigating against globalisation were discussed and some feasible solutions were proffered to curb these problems. Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made that Nigeria should repair her weak institutions, reform substandard taxation and educational policies, equip the health care sector financially and physically and create more jobs opportunities in order to put her human resources to lucrative use.

Evwierhurma, Ejiroghene and Amah (2021) studied the Effect Of Globalization On Politics And Government: The Case Of Nigeria. Thus, this paper was able to critically examine the influence of globalization on the political environment as well as on the government of Nigeria and its general implication on organization and managerial effectiveness and on the individual. The methodology used was qualitative methods through the review of literatures. From the discussion of findings, we concluded that globalization is very important to every government as well to every organization, this is because, no government is self-sufficient, no government can exist in a vacuum and no government is an island of itself, thus the need for integration brought by globalization. However Nigeria as a country have not been able to benefit from the process of globalization as it ought to due to corruptions, weak institutions and lack of governmental will to do what is right. They therefore, recommended among others that the government of Nigeria can benefit more from globalization by developing policies that will bring about improvement of the nation's competitive advantage in the global market by avoiding all kinds of foreign exploitation as well as all forms of corruptions at all level.

Osuagwu et al, (2018) studied Globalization and Nigerian Economy and Culture. The study discovered that Globalization has had negative impacts on Nigeria's culture such as negative effects on the psyche of the younger generation some of which inculcate in them behaviours that are alien to Nigeria. These behaviours range from drug use, lesbianism, homosexuality, armed robbery, advanced fee fraud, etc. Economically, globalization has failed to

reconcile or bridge the gap between the interests of the economically rich and strong, and the economically poor and weak peoples. It could be blamed for the get-rich-quick syndrome among undergraduates and young school leavers in Nigeria. Findings of the study includes that; deregulated business climate produced new crops of entrepreneurs who experiment and reap the good result from their efforts and creative instincts; globalization through privatization policy in the national economic system has overtly relieved the government of the large burden of financing public enterprises; sales of shares and assets realized over N3.7 billion as gross privatization proceeds from the privatization of 55 enterprises whose total original investment was N652 million; etc. The paper recommends, among others, that Nigerian development pattern should be tailored to suit what people outside its shores would love to see, appreciate and emulate, instead of viewing globalization as evil in its entirety. Also the government should use libraries, the mass media, and advanced information technology compliant programmes in order to counter negative changes that have emerged in the Nigerian society.

Odey, et al, (2022), investigated Globalisation and the Politics Of Economic And Social Development In Africa. The study adopted the qualitative research approach as data analysis was based on the opinions of scholars in the disciplines of Social Science Education (Faculty of Education) and Political Science and Economics (Faculty of Social Sciences) of the University of Calabar, Nigeria. The major instrument for data collection was a structured oral interview. The population for the study was all scholars in the fields of social sciences/ social science education across Africa, University of Calabar (UNICAL) was used as the case study. The sample for the study is made up of 20 scholars from the University of Calabar. A total of 15 academic members of the afore-mentioned Faculties constituted a discussion panel that responded to the research questions. The panel was moderated by the lead author. The panel comprised of both females and males with ranks ranging from Senior lecturer to Professor. The remaining 5 members of the sample frame were interviewed individually by the second author. Panel discussion and interview were in line with the stated research purpose and questions. Information gotten from the respondents were

qualitatively analysed, and discussed in line with existing literature. Other data were gathered from secondary data (internet, books, journals and lectures). The major finding of the study revealed that globalisation has great positive and negative impact on social and economic development in Africa.

Methodology

This study was carried out in South East Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria, purposive sampling was used to select Abakaliki in Ebonyi State. The population for the study consisted of 367 residents in Abakaliki. A sample of 191 respondents was drawn using Taro

Yamane sampling Techniques. The research design adopted for the study was Descriptive Survey Research Design, a questionnaire developed by the researcher served as the instrument for data collection. Data elicited were computed into frequency table and analyzed using simple percentage, while the chi square was employed as the statistical tool for testing of the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

Data Presentation and Analysis

This is the statistical presentation of the respondents' view to the research question.

Research Question 1

Table 1.1: The effect of political alliance and coalition on development of South East of Nigeria

The effect of political alliance and coalition on development	Frequency	Percent
Political alliance and coalition foster peace among nations which is suitable for economic and social development	35	18.32
Political alliance and coalition ensure military support against common enemy this help foster political stability which is suitable for development	38	20.00
Political alliance helps to preserve and foster transparent relationship nations thereby ensuring mutual cooperation which provides conducive environment for economic activities.	40	21.00
Political alliance and coalition help protect the economic interest of nation in their relationship with one another	37	19.37
Political alliance and coalition help promotes international trade and will invariably lead to domestic development	41	21.47
Total	191	100.0

Source: Researcher, 2024

From the finding of table 1.1, 18.32% of the respondents agreed that alliance and coalition foster peace among nation which is suitable for economic and social development, 20% concurred that political alliance and coalition ensure military support against common enemy and this help foster political stability which is also suitable for development, 21% affirmed that political alliance helps preserve and foster transparent relationship among nations thereby ensuring mutual cooperation which provide conducive environment for economic activities, 19.37% were of the opinion that political alliance and coalition help protect the economic interest of nations in their relationship with one another and finally 21.47% reiterated that political alliance help promotes international trade will invariably leads to domestic development. From the findings of the study it could be

inferred that political alliance and coalition has positive significant effect on development in South East of Nigeria.

Research Question 2

Table 1.2: The effect of International nongovernmental organization (NGO) in political decision making on development in south east of Nigeria

The effect of international nongovernment organization (NGO) in influencing political decision making on development	Frequency	Percent
International nongovernment organization (NGO) plays a crucial role in safeguarding the right of the citizen	34	17.80
International nongovernmental organization (NGO) ensure states compliance with international standard of living	39	20.42
International nongovernmental organization (NGO) advocate for youth and women emancipation through enlightenment and skills acquisition programs	39	20.42
International nongovernmental organization (NGO) ensure state complies with poverty eradication program for sustainable development	41	21.47
International nongovernment organization (NGO) influence the state pragmatic approach to child welfare and education for sustainable development	38	20.00
Total	191	100.0

Source: Researcher, 2024

From the finding of table 1.2, 17.80% of the respondents were of the opinion that international nongovernment organization plays a crucial role in safeguarding the right of the citizen, 20.42% agreed that NGO ensures states compliance with international standard of living, 20.42% were also confirmed that International NGO advocates for youth and women emancipation through enlightenment and skills acquisition programs, 21.47% were of the view that International NGOs ensure state compliance with poverty eradication programs for sustainable development and finally, 20% concurred that International NGOs influence the state pragmatic approach to child welfare and education for sustainable development. From the findings of the study it could be inferred that International Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) has positive significant effect on political decision making on development in South East of Nigeria.

Test of Hypotheses

The hypotheses were tested using the chi-square statistical tool

Hypothesis I

H₀₁: Political alliance and coalition has no significant effect on development in South East of Nigeria

Table 1.3 Chi Square table for testing hypothesis I

O	E	(O-e)	(O-e) ²	$\frac{(O-e)^2}{E}$
35	20	15	225	11.25
38	20	18	324	16.20
40	20	20	400	20.00
37	20	17	289	14.45
41	20	21	441	22.05
191				83.95

Table value = 5.991, calculated value = 83.95

Decision: Since the calculated value (83.95) is greater than the table value (5.99), the H_0 (null hypothesis) is rejected. This implies that political alliance and coalition has positive significance effect on development in South East of Nigeria.

Hypothesis 2

H₀₁: International Nongovernmental Organization has no significant effect on political decision making on development in South East of Nigeria.

Table 1.3 Chi Square table for testing hypothesis I

O	E	(O-e)	(O-e) ²	$\frac{(O-e)^2}{E}$
34	20	14	196	9.80
39	20	19	361	18.05
39	20	19	361	18.05
41	20	21	441	22.05
38	20	18	324	16.20
191				84.15

Table value = 5.991, calculated value = 84.15

Decision: Since the calculated value (84.15) is greater than the table value (5.99), the H_0 (null hypothesis) is rejected. This implies that International Nongovernment Organizations (NGOs) has significant positive effect on political decision making on development in South East of Nigeria.

Summary of the findings

Findings of the study are as follows

1. Political alliance and coalition has significant positive effect on development in South East of Nigeria from 2015 – 2023.
2. International Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) has significant positive effect on political decision making on development in South East of Nigeria from 2015 – 2023

Discussion of the Study

The findings of table 1.3 revealed a calculated value of 83.95 which is greater than the table value of 5.99 at 0.05 level of significance, Since the calculated value (83.95) is greater than the table value (5.99), the H_0 (null hypothesis) is rejected. This implies that political alliance and coalition has significance effect on development in South East of Nigeria. The findings of the study is in line with the assertions of Kazemi et al., (2014) that political alliance are formed by nation state to protect themselves from states or coalitions whose superior resources could pose as a threat to them. They went further to explain

that alliance plays fundamental role in international politics because they are integral part of statecraft for domestic development.

The findings of the study also falls in consonance with the observations of Arshid et al., (2017), who observed that alliance help to preserve, manage and foster transparent relations among members and non members, thereby making the international system more predictable and stable for economic growth and development.

On the other hand, the findings of table 1.4 revealed a calculated value of 84.15 which is greater than the table value of 5.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated value (84.15) is greater than the table value (5.99), the H_0 (null hypothesis) is rejected. This implies that International Nongovernment Organizations (NGOs) has significant positive influence on political decision making on development in South East of Nigeria. It is therefore pertinent to point out that the findings of the study is in agreement with observations of Reimann, (2006) that International Non Governmental Organizations have played an increasing role in operating and interacting with states and civil society to promote change in domestic policies. On the same vein, the findings of the study also confirmed the assertions of Ezeoha (2006) that International Non Governmental Organizations are engaged in defending and promoting civil and political rights globally, he also went further to reiterate that International NGOs play a large role in affecting policy and changes domestically for the benefit of both the state and its citizens which enhance both economic and social development.

Conclusion

The findings of the study draws the conclusion that political globalization has positive influence in social economic development, as it had to foster peace among neighboring countries, encouraged international trade and consequently ensured the protection of right of citizens of state through the activities of International Non Governmental Organizations. It ensured that states complies with international treaties aimed at making the world a better place, where business and economic activities strives for the well being of all and sundry.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are proposed.

1. The Nigeria government should embrace international treaties most especially among African nations in order to foster peace and harmony conducive for socio, political and economic development
2. The government and other stakeholders should comply with international nongovernmental organizations in safe guarding the right of the citizens and ensuring implementation of policies aimed at achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria
3. Nigeria government at all level should endeavor to promote civic liberties and political freedom of her citizenry, in other words, the interaction of her citizens with outside nations should not be restricted.

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