

## Civil Society and Political Development in a Globalizing World: The Case of Nigeria

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### **Abstract**

*This paper argued that civil society organizations in Nigeria, even with the presence globalization have not done much towards political development. The paper therefore examined how much effect civil society organizations have exerted on such development, and the extent globalization has actually helped the civil society organizations (CSOs) in their struggle for good governance. The paper adopted two theoretical frameworks; globalization theory of modernization and structural functional theory. The study drew its data from both quantitative and qualitative sources. The qualitative data were obtained from textbooks journals newspapers and online materials with content analysis being applied. In addition the qualitative data were sourced through the use of questionnaire, and the study utilized simple percentage in its analysis of the information derived from the questionnaire. The paper observed that there is not much political sensitization and developments that have resulted from the activities of civil society organizations in Nigeria. Besides, the paper also observed that globalization has or seems to deprive nations, including Nigeria of the independent sovereignty, and moreover this tends to inculcate wrong values in the people. The paper among other things recommended that not all information and activities of globalization should be inculcated, and also that there is the need for responsible leaders to be elected or appointed into positions of authorities to foster good governance.*

**Keywords: Civil Society Organizations, Society, Politics, Development and Globalization.**

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### **Introduction**

Societies from time immemorial, had established two sets of governance: the one controlled by the recognized authority and the one that is run by “unrecognized authority”. However, these two sets of authority which present governmental powers and the voices of civil organizations respectively are naturally fused in any society. Indeed, the activities of these two authorities are intended to drive the society and shape its character. The civil societies among their various functions try to keep governments on their toes to provide good governance. They advocate policy changes that would be in the best interests of the various groups in society. In fact, they hold the governments accountable for their actions or inactions in governance. However, it is discovered that in many societies now, especially in the developing countries, the authorities or governments do not pay attention to the activities and suggestions of civil societies about good governance. In some instances, the authorities try to gag and emasculate the civil societies in their effort to

advocate for good governance. Indeed, the civil societies in some societies find their struggles and protests against bad governance have become very risky and dangerous undertaking. This is because many leaders of the governments of nations have turned autocratic and insensitive in their governance, and also carry out brutal and deadly actions against members of these civil society organizations. As a result, few individuals and civil organizations are willing to fight the governments towards making or changing policies and programmes that will be beneficial to their citizens, and bring about happiness.

As a matter of fact, before the present dispensation, information from organized societies were not allowed to spread in some countries; such information that would have facilitated and encouraged the people to come together to bring up new ideas or clamor strongly for a change in governances where necessary for possible for development to occur were stifled.

However, today because the world has grown in information dissemination due to globalization, the needed information is able to reach every corner of the world, with the result that governance, as well as economic and sociological development are improved. Thus, Nwaorgu (2006) observes that a globalizing world "is a state of affairs where values are shared by all the world population, their environment, their role as citizens, consumers or producers with an interest in collective action to resolve common problems".

The spread of civil organization from one part of the world to another has been rapid with a massive increase in their types and functions. Rourke (2008) in Obi, et al (2008) points out that:

“The first rudimentary organization, internationally was the Delian League established by the creek city-state in 48 Bc. But today, due to information and communications spread all over, there are millions of civil organizations, internationally, nationally and regionally and also there are tribal or ethnic civil organizations formation with a view to pursuing good governance, developing democratic values, and exposing corrupt conduct of public officials and lobbying good policies”.

Based on the above positions of Obi et al (2008) as cited in Rourke 2008) this paper tries to examine why there is the issue of bad governance in Nigeria, in spite of the fact there is the presence of numerous civil society organizations in the country. Put succinctly, the paper tries to find out why Nigerians are witnessing high level of poverty, increase in unemployment rate, rising inequality levels, with little or no hope for normally in the nearest future despite the high number of civil societies in Nigeria. The paper also tries to examine the causes of the problems that bedevil civil society organizations in spite of the presence of globalization that is supposed to equip them to achieve their goals.

## Research Questions

- ❖ How much political development in Nigeria has the presence of the numerous civil society organizations engendered in the country?
- ❖ Has globalization been able to assist the civil society organizations to achieve their aim of political development in Nigeria?
- ❖ To what extent has globalization been able to help the civil society organizations in Nigeria solve the problem that are besetting them?

## Objectives of the Study

- ❖ To examine the effect of civil society organizations on political development in Nigeria.
- ❖ To examine the extent globalization has assisted civil society organizations to foster political development in Nigeria;
- ❖ To examine how globalization has helped civil society organizations in Nigeria to grapple with the problems they are facing.

## Conceptual Definitions

### Civil Society Organizations

During the classical era, the phrase civil society was used as synonym for a good society, which is distinguishable from the state. But in recent time, that perception has been dropped and a new one evolved to cover a wide range of organized groups with various functions toward building a united, peaceful progressive society with moral values that are geared towards making sure that human dignity is upheld.

Today, there are different types of civil society organizations such as: Labour unions, under which we have Academic Staff Union of Universities, (ASUU) Nigeria Bar Association NBA etc. There are also the non-governmental organizations online groups, community-based organization, entrepreneurs innovative and social movements of collective action (Mmadu, 1972 in Orian-Wor, 2021:18) Civil society organizations are groups of individuals that come together, with the intent of addressing societal problems in order to achieve peace and development.

### Society

The term "society" cannot be defined without the incorporation of human beings. This is because it is the human beings that relate with one another to make a society. It is the social relationships that human beings have with one another in an environment that constitutes a society. Humans associate with other human beings and not animals or trees in a human society.

Therefore, a society is a geographical area that is made up of groups of individuals whose interactions foster common values and culture for peaceful and harmonious living. It is on this basis that sociologists define society as a grouping of individuals, which is characterized by common interest and distinctive culture and institutions (Microsoft Bing 2024).

## Politics

Nwaorgu (1998) gives a concise explanation of what politics is all about. He notes that a man who naturally or willingly decided to be part of a human society has automatically involved himself in politics in which some limited resources are struggled for to earn a better living. concerning these scarce resources, someone or groups of individuals therefore are mandated to distribute them within the area they find themselves, which he (Nwaorgu) considers to be a balloon. It is the activities with this balloon to distribute these resources for better living and development that bring men into the state of 'politics' (Nwaorgu, 1998).

This balloon to Nwaorgu, is the state, or territory, while those that are chosen by the people to engage in this distribution or allocation of the resources are considered to be the "government or Politicians". Basically, therefore politics is about the distribution of resources within a state or defined territory. Apart from this view, politics is also considered "as the exercise of power, within a defined territory through a constituted government". This exercise of power via a constituted authority which is the government enables the government to attend to the desires of the people (the ruled) and this in turn encourages the people to support the government and act in accordance with the dictates of the authority.

Be it the process of distribution by the chosen sets of people called the government or the process of choosing the government by the people or the civil society, all these however, are full of issues and controversies, It is therefore for this reason that Wasby (1970) defines politics in terms of controversies, debates and issues. As he puts it, "where there is politics, it is said, there is controversy, where there are issues there is politics. Where no controversy exists, where no issue is being debated, politics does not exist" (Wasby, 1970).

## Development

Development means different things to different people and so, this gives forms of understanding to what it is, based on how the people see it or feel it should be engineer and a politician will definitely see it differently, but the mid-point or point of convergence is that the end products of development that are particularly, the fulfillment and happiness' it offers to the people or society. Without these, the pursuit for development is meaningless.

Therefore, the argument that there can never be any universal meeting point on the definitions of the concepts is false. This is the position of Goulet (1968) and many other scholars. For the purposes of this paper, development is defined as the capacity generated from the civil society organizations and the government of a nation towards political stability that enhances peace and fulfillment of life. This could be anything, depending on the aspirations and desires of the people.

## Globalization

The concept 'globalization' is too complex to define. It has various types of definitions because of its multi-faceted character some of the definitions are based on the areas or regions the scholars of globalization come from or inhabit as the regions tend to determine their perceptions of this

concept. However, there is one point of agreement in these definitions, which is the area of spread of information's that leads to change of values and culture.

It is along this line of thinking that the phenomenon of globalization is seen as the expanding of structural differentiation and functional integration in the world today which is all about interdependence and co-operation among the nations of the world (Ake, 1995).

Also, others like Egwave (1998) and Memedia (1998) holding a similar view believe that the phenomenon is a process of increasing interdependence and integration that result from the free flow of capital, people, ideas, images and values across national boundaries at a speed unprecedented in human history. But there is one fundamental issue about all this, as Nwaorgu (2006) showing some reservation about the general advantage of globalization but posing the questions, to whose benefit are the spread of ideas, values and culture, and the general life-style facilitated by globalization? And whose lifestyle values and ideas is globalization spreading across the world? Then he concludes that the globalization benefits only Europe or America, then globalization is nothing short of the discrimination of the poor and weak states of the world by the high industrialized countries.

However, for the purposes of this paper, globalization is construed as the process of spreading political ideas values and culture that are capable of bringing about development in a nation.

### **Methodology**

Data for this paper are generated from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were derived from research questionnaire while the secondary data were generated from Journals, book magazines, E-Library and other table works on the subject matters.

Then, simple random sampling technique was utilized by the researcher to sample three hundred and twenty (320) respondents. These represents were selected from both the Academic Staff of Universities (ASUU) and the Non-Academic Staff of Universities (NASUU). Out of the distributed 320 questionnaire, three hundred and ten (310) were retrieved.

The primary data were presented in tabular frequency, while simple percentage method of analysis was adopted. Besides, content analysis was used to analyze the secondary data of the study.

### **Brief History of Nigerian Civil Society Organizations**

The formation of civil society organizations (CSOs) can be traced back to the colonial period, when different groups, sometimes traditionally or territorially-based groups became part of the colonial struggle for independence against colonial state. Good examples of these groups at the time are the likes of Egbe Omo Oduduwo, the Jamiyar Mutanin Arewa and others; and then in the immediate post-independence period, CSOs engaged in community self-help activities and provided humanitarian assistance at the grassroots level (Civicus Civil Society Index 2007).

Following the above CSOs came labour organizations, student associations media houses and others which provided strong leadership and were able to organize protest against unpopular government and their policies from 1960 to 1966. After independence 1960, came the military regimes that came to power through coup d'etats. This resulted in the mounting of pressure by CSOs for political transition programmes (Young, 1997) Though the CSOs faced strong challenges, but in spite of these challenges and the imitations they suffered, the CSOs under military played a significant role in the existing of military rule in the country.

Then, after this era such organization as civil liberties organization (CLO), campaign for democratic (CD) and National democratic Coalition (NADECO) as labour Unions came up and under trade Unions there were such organizations as the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) Non-Academic Staff Union of Universities (NASUU), Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Nigeria Union of Teachers and other Associations that were established to fight to liberate members and Nigerians from bad government, and also enthrone peace and development in the country.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The paper adopted two theoretical frameworks in the analysis of civil society organizations and political development in the globalizing world. These are the theory of modernization and the structural functional theory. Modernization theory lays emphasis on all states adopting the same route of transition from a traditional to modern society. The theory is of the view that traditional countries, with some assistance, may evolve into contemporary countries in the same manner that the modern nations of today emerged in the first place (Shaun, 2024).

This theory is relevant here since it comprehensively examines the gain of civil society organizations towards adopting similar things practiced in other countries. Through the help of globalization, political and social change with definitely occur. The theory projects western views arguing against the views of the third world, as it concerns development. The proponents (Seymour Mouth, Lipst, David Mccleand, Talcoth Persons and David Aptor) typically view the western countries to be the only modern societies, and argue that other countries are indeed primitive and for this reason should depend or follow the western if they want development (Wikipedia).

Therefore, in the wake of globalization where internet, information technology etc. are bringing the world together as a global village, one could suggest that the civil society organizations should act in line with what is obtainable in the west (America and Europe) in the struggles for effecting political development in Nigeria. Then if anything happens to the contrary, people might be tempted to ask, "is it true that the traditions, cultural values, etc. as earlier mentioned by modernization theorists are holding us back" This and other vital issues make this theory more acceptable and relevant in the analysis of the study of civil societies and political development in the globalizing world as it concerns Nigeria.

**The Structural Functional Theory:** This approach premised on the workings or functions of the various political systems and also how they adjust with other systems and the environment at large.



Based on the microscopic law of the structural- factionists, society is interconnected and each part is accountable to the other, for the maintenance of peace and development within the political system. Therefore, a deviation, or a counter reaction/inability of the parts to perform its functions causes disruption and set the system backward in development (Almond, 1966).

The theory was adopted and adapted as a mode of analysis in sociology and anthropology as it is evident in the works of some scholars and was later developed in political science. The theory revolves around two main concepts which are structures and functions. Almond (1966) observes that structures are made up of roles, which means that an individuals can perform several roles in any political system or organization; and it is the interactions among individuals form the organization. On the other hand, he notes that functions mean or could be said to be a certain activity. in this sense Marian (cited in Nwaorgu, 1998) names such functions to include socialization function, political recruitment, interest articulation, communication etc.; and the rule making and adjudication functions. Based on the above-named functions, one may likely ask, "what are actually the functions of the civil society within the political system?" Are these functions able to aid political stability and development? The theory will assist us to unveil the actual role organization perform as their functions within the civil society aimed at enhancing political development and stability. Notably, the criteria by which the civil society can be measured consist in functions which the various bodies performed in the political system. In this regard the theory is vital to the study, as it will try to analysis whether the civil society organizations in the globalizing world are able to fulfill the functions which are assigned to it within the political system.

### Data Presentations and Analysis

**Research Question 1:** How much political development in Nigeria has the presence of the numerous civil society organizations engendered in the country?

Table I.I The Effect of Civil Society Organizations on Political Development in Nigeria

S/No	The Effect of civil organization on political development in Nigeria	Yes	No
1.	Civil society organizations is a welcome development in Nigeria	280 (903%)	30 (9.7%)
2.	Civil society organization were able to instill political values on the people of Nigeria	50 (16.2%)	260 (83.8%)
3.	Civil society organization' activities in Nigeria have reduced corrupt practices drastically among politicians	50 (16.2%)	260 (82.8%)
4.	They have been able to encourage social response and encourage community development	160 (51.6%)	150 (48.4%)

5.	There is political development in Nigeria, as a result of the role of the civil society organizations	60 (19.4%)	250 (80.4%)
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**Source: Field Work, 2025**

Table 1.1 of this study tries to uncover how much the activities of civil society organizations have aided political development in Nigeria. Or simply the effects of the activities of civil society organizations on the political development in Nigeria. From the above table, five areas where the effect of the activities of the civil society organizations could be noticed have been presented especially as they concern political development in Nigeria. There are data sourced from the field and these presented for analysis and discussion below.

Item number one, tentatively proposed that civil organizations is a welcome development in Nigeria. Out of 310 returned questionnaire 280 respondents (90.3%) agreed or supported the proposed while 30 respondents (9.7%) said "No" to the proposal.

In item number two, 50 respondents (16.2%) agreed to the proposal that civil society organizations were able to instill political values in Nigerians, while 260 respondents said "No" to this proposal. This number constitutes 83.8% of the respondents who answered to the questionnaire.

In the third item, where the proposal, that civil society organizations activities in Nigeria have drastically reduced corrupt practices among politicians is put forwards, again 50 respondents (16.2%) said "Yes" to this, while 260 respondents (83.2%) said "No" as in the second proposal.

In the fourth proposal in item number four, 160 respondents (51.6%) said "Yes" to the statement that civil society organizations in Nigeria have been able to encourage social response as well as community development. Then 150 respondents representing 48.4% of the total number of respondents disagreed with this position and said "No".

In item 5 which proposes that there is political development in Nigeria, as a result of the role of the civil society organizations 60 respondents (19.4%) answered in the affirmative, while 250 respondents, that is 80.4% as the total number of 310 respondents emphatically said "No" to this proposal.

## **Research Question 2**

Has globalization been able to assist civil society organizations to achieve their aim of political development in Nigeria?



**Table 2 Globalization and Political Development in Nigeria**

S/No	Effect of Globalization on Political development	Yes	No
1.	Globalization affects political development in Nigeria Negatively	280 (90.3%)	30 (9.7%)
2.	Globalization has affected the civil society organizations positively in the way they go about encouraging political development in Nigeria	20 (6.5%)	290 (93.5%)
3.	Globalization has equipped civil society organizations to speak without fear against political aberrations in the country	19 (6.1%)	290 (93.9%)
4.	Globalization is an instrument used to weaken the sovereignty of the less developed independent nations of the world	300 (96.8%)	10 (3.2%)
5.	Globalization through the activities of civil society organization has infused significant doses of moral and political values in Nigeria citizens	20 (6.5%)	288 (93.5%)

**Source: Field Work, 2025**

As seen under question number 2 some variables or proposals were presented to elicit responses from the respondents to find out if globalization actually assisted civil society organizations to bring political development in Nigeria. Item 1 in the table proposed that globalization affects political development in Nigeria negatively. Out of 310 respondents who responded to this proposal, 280 respondents representing 90.3% of the total number of respondents answered "Yes" and 30 respondents (9.7%) said "No" to the proposal.

In item number 2 under research question 2 where the researcher proposes that globalization has affected the civil society organizations in Nigeria positively in the way they go about encouraging political development in Nigeria, 20 respondents (6.5%) answered in the affirmative, while 290 (93.5) of the total number of 310 respondents answered in the negative to the proposal.

Then in the third item in table 2 where the researcher wanted to find out if globalization has equipped the civil society organization to speak out against political aberrations in the country without fear of intimidation and suppression by political lords, 19 (6.1%) said "Yes" while 291 (93.9%) of the 310 respondents answered "No".

For item number 4 where the researcher suggests that globalization is an instrument used by the powerful industrialized nations to weaken the sovereignty of the less developed independent nations of the world, 300 (96.8%) of the respondents said "Yes" to this, and then a small fraction of 10 respondents, that is 3.2% disagreed with a "No" answer.

The position of the majority of the respondents to this proposal agree with the views of O.C. Nwaorgu his book "Monopoly Capitalism and the Development Tragedy: A study in imperialism, Globalization and underdevelopment" where he poses the rhetorical question "whose interest in all?" and comes up with the answer that is "the interest of the industrialized nations".

In item number 5 in table 2 another proposal is raised to find out if globalization through the activities civil society organizations in the country has refused significant doses of moral and political values in the Nigeria citizens. To this proposal 20 respondents that is 6.5% of the total number of 310 respondents said "Yes" while 290 (93.5%) of the total number of the respondents said "No" to the proposal. This is to say that there are no significant doses of moral and political value that have been passed on the Nigerian citizens especially, the youths who found most time to be involved in the breakdown of laws and order in the Nigeria society.

### Research Question 3

To what extent has globalization been able to help civil society organizations in Nigeria solve the problems, especially political problems that are besetting Nigerians?

**Table 3:**

Extent of help Civil Society organizations in Nigeria have drawn from Globalization to solve problems in Nigeria

S/No	The extent of help civil society organizations in Nigeria have drawn from globalization to solve Nigeria problems	Very Large Extent	Minimal extent
1.	Globalization has helped civil society organizations to raise the level of political awareness leading to good political decisions being taken and implemented	20 (6.5%)	290 (93.5%)
2.	Globalization has assisted Nigeria Civil society Organizations to attract the attention of international organizations to the political developments in Nigeria	270 (87.1%)	40 (12.9%)
3.	Globalization has helped the Civil Society Organizations in Nigeria to fight corruption and human rights abuses	25 (8.1%)	285 (91.91%)
4.	Globalization has helped civil society organizations in Nigeria to campaign for, and establish general peace and social well-being which the people seem to be enjoy currently	56 (18.1%)	254 (81.9%)
5.	Globalization has indeed help the civil society organizations in Nigeria to sensitize the people to the level of shunning corruption, ethnicity	10 (3.2%)	300 (96.8%)

	tribalism and other vices which affect the smooth-running of political practices in Nigeria		
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**Source: Field Work, 2025**

From the data presented in Table 3, item number 1 which seeks to find out to what extent globalization has helped civil society organizations in Nigeria to raise the level of political awareness among Nigerians to engender good decisions and implementation, only 20 (6.5%) respondents out of a total of 310 respondents, answered to "A very large extent" while 290 respondents which represent 93.5% as 310 respondents said to a minimal extent. This therefore means a very large of the respondents see globalization as not helping the civil society organizations in Nigeria so much to civil political awareness in the people to encourage the making of good political decisions and following them up with effective implementations.

In item number 2 on table 3 where the researcher tries to find out to what extent globalization has helped civil society organizations in Nigeria to attract the attention of international organizations to the political happenings in Nigeria, 270 respondents, representing 87.1% of the total number of 310 respondents answered to "Very large extent" while 40 respondents representing 12.9% of 310 respondents said 'minimal extent'. This means that a greater number of the respondents have agreed that civil society organizations in Nigeria via the globalization activities, been able to reach out to international organizations about the happenings and developments in Nigeria.

Item 3 on table 3 suggests that globalization has helped the civil society organizations in Nigeria to fight against corruption and human rights abuses. To the extent to which the civil organization in Nigeria are able to do this, only 25 (8.1%) respondents out of a total 310 respondents said "a very large extent" while 285 (91.9%) answered to "minimal extent". This means a greater number of the respondents did not see globalization influencing civil society organizations in Nigeria to fight corruption and human right abuses in such a significant manner as to induce a sane political climate in Nigeria.

This is one clear ave the civil society organizations in Nigeria should be very concerned about it. They actually desire to "sanitize" the state, and move it toward experiencing peace and enjoying good governance. No good governance and socio-economic stability and development can be achieved under a corrupt government. Today it is recorded that Nigeria is one of the most corrupt nations in the world with a level of poverty, which jeopardizes stable economic and political development (Punch, 2023).

Also, the report on Nigeria regarding human rights abuses is not palatable. According to Amnesty International (2023) there are several issues concerning human rights abuses in Nigeria ranging from sanctions against the media, and criminal charges, the use of force to disperse protests, the torturing of people during police interrogation, sexual and gender-based violence, lack of freedom of expression, unlawful attacks and killings to the denial of economic, social and cultural rights. This indicates that the civil society organizations lack the capacity to infuse sanity in Nigeria so that political development could be encouraged as one of the gains of globalization.

In item number 4 on table 3 where the researcher wants to find out to what extent globalization has helped the civil society organizations in Nigeria to preach or campaign for and establish general peace and the social well-being of the people 56 respondents represent 18% of the total number responded to a very large extent while 254 respondents which is 81.7% answered that it is to a minimal extent. This means that a greater number of the respondents did not see globalization as tangibly helping civil society organizations in Nigeria to campaign for and then establish general peace and social well-being to be enjoyed by Nigeria.

Lastly in item number 5 table 3 where the researcher wants to find out to what extent globalization has, indeed, helped the civil society organizations in Nigeria to be able to sensitize the people to the level of shunning corruption, ethnicity, tribalism and other vices which negatively affect the smooth-running of political practices in Nigeria, 10 respondents representing 3.2%, answered to "very large extent", which on the other hand, 300 of the respondents, that is 96.2% of the total population of 310 respondents responded to "minimal extent". This means an overwhelming majority of 300 did not see where globalization helped the civil society organizations in Nigeria has been able to significantly conscientize Nigeria citizens to shun such vices that complicate the smooth operations of political practices in Nigeria.

## **Conclusion**

This study is undertaken to investigate the role of civil society organization in Nigeria as it concerns political development, and in addition to examine the extent to which globalization has assisted the civil society organizations to foster political development in Nigeria. In other words, the study is aimed at identifying the effects of globalization on civil society organizations in Nigeria in their performances of effecting positive political developments which contribute to good governance in the country.

In the examination and analysis of the issues and the field work undertaken by the present researcher, it has revealed that civil society organizations in Nigeria have not been able to foster reasonable and significant developments in Nigeria.

In Table I, items 2, 3, and 5 did not elicit positive responses from those who participated in the study about the good effect of the activities of civil society organizations on the political development in Nigeria.

In item 5 for instance, where the researcher tried to find out specially whether there is any significant political development in Nigeria as a result of the role of a civil society organizations in the country. out of the civil 310 respondents is quizzed 250 representing 80.4% of the population of interviewed answered in the negative, while just 60 respondents (19.4%) said "yes" then in table 2 where the question on the effect of globalization of the political development in Nigeria is examined, items number 1,2,3,4 and 5 did not support globalization as having any positive influence on political developments in Nigeria. In item 1 where it is suggested that globalization affects political developments in Nigeria negatively, an overwhelming majority of 280 respondents

of 310 respondents answered in the affirmative with just an insignificant number of 30 respondents representing 9.7% of the total population of 310 respondents said "No"

In Table 3 where the issue of to what extent globalization has been able to help civil society organizations in Nigeria to solve problems, especially political problems in the country. Items number 1, 3, 4 and 5 did not report any significant extent to which globalization has assisted civil society organizations in Nigeria to solve political and related problems in the country. Item 1, for instance which tried to find out to what extent globalization has helped civil society organizations in Nigeria to raise the level of the political awareness of the people leading to good political decisions and implementation, 290 (93.5%) of the 310 respondents answered to minimal extent. Then for item 3 where it is proposed that globalization has helped civil society organizations in Nigeria to fight corruption and human right abuses, 285 (91.9%) respondents of 310 respondents answered that this is to "a minimal extent". This means that globalizations has not much influence on civil organizations in Nigeria to be able to fight corruption and human right abuses. Some suggestions are here made to curb the problems of civil society organizations in Nigeria.

1. The civil society organizations in the Nigeria should learn to work much harder to stimulate some trust in themselves among the people and the government.
2. They should as well work harder to **re-orientate** the people through series of seminars and workshops to shun nepotism, tribalism and corruption.
3. Civil society organizations should also endeavour to sensitize government and political leaders to run open-door system to allow for transparency in governance.
4. Civil society organizations should **conscientize** political official holders to help them think critically about how to attend government issues.
5. Nigeria should learn to be critical about information they obtain via globalization, they should know what to accept or what not jettison.
6. The government or any agency should be oriented to always put the right people in the right place, or as some people would say it a square peg in square hole for efficient and effective performance of political functions. It is the practice of not putting the right people which Nwaorgu (2014) refers to as "this inactive square" which he says "has led to rumbling state" which has created "violence and underdevelopment of the Nigeria state". This is why it is very necessary for active square" to be fixed in the right places to avoid such rumbling situations that could frustrate developments.
7. Lastly governments should learn to do those things that should make them become less elitist and at the same time more popular with the people. Prompt attention and responsiveness to the needs of the people will, to a large extent, reduce the feeling of alienation, as well as the spirit of aggressiveness in the citizens of a country. Also as Nwoargu (2014) suggests when they are encouraged to be involved in finding answers to issues they will be more active, and also receptive to government policies.

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