

NIGERIA'S DOMESTIC POLITICAL DYNAMICS AND ITS INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This paper conceptually examines the relationship between Nigeria's domestic political dynamics and its international reputation. The study focus deeply on key aspects of Nigeria's political trajectory, illuminates the complex interplay between its internal realities and external positioning, contributing to a deeper understanding of the opportunities and challenges inherent in navigating the global political landscape. Using qualitative method of data collection and drawing upon social constructivist theory, the paper argues that internal factors, including the quality of governance, the state of democratic consolidation, adherence to human rights, levels of corruption, and progress in socioeconomic development, significantly shape the international community's perceptions and interactions with Nigeria. Conversely, Nigeria's global standing substantially influences its domestic political legitimacy, policy formulation, and capacity for resource mobilization. The paper concludes that for Nigeria to fully realize its potential on the international stage, Nigeria must prioritize strengthening its domestic political foundations. The study suggests key areas for improvement in Nigeria state, including strengthening security, promoting human rights, and enhancing governance mechanisms. The study further advocated that Nigeria may raise its profile internationally, open doors for more international collaboration, and promote stability and long-term sustainable development.

Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected global system, a nation's international reputation has become a critical form of capital, significantly impacting its diplomatic influence, economic prospects, and overall standing in world affairs (Adelusi & Oluwashakin, 2014). This reputation is not solely constructed through external engagements but is fundamentally rooted in a nation's internal political realities. Nigeria, a pivotal actor in both African and international politics, serves as a compelling case for analysing the dynamic interplay between its domestic political processes and its international reputation.

As the most populous nation in Africa and a significant oil producer, Nigeria holds considerable strategic importance. However, its post-independence trajectory has been marked by political instability, challenges in consolidating democratic institutions, persistent issues of corruption, and significant socioeconomic inequalities. These domestic realities have inevitably shaped how the international community perceives and engages with Nigeria (Adeniyi, 2012). Conversely, Nigeria's international standing positively or negatively has had tangible effects on its ability to advance national objectives on the global stage, access foreign resources, and maintain domestic political legitimacy.

Building and maintaining a positive international reputation is a crucial element of a nation's foreign policy strategy (Alimi, 2005).

Effective foreign policy initiatives should contribute to fostering an image of stability, reliability, and shared values within the international community. As the federal ministry of information (2012) emphasizes, a nation's capacity to influence the global landscape is determined by its foreign policy goals and national interests, as well as the efficacy with which these are communicated to the rest of the world. In essence, projecting a favourable image requires a coherent alignment between domestic realities, foreign policy objectives, and their presentation to the international community.

This paper aims to provide a conceptual framework for understanding the intricate relationship between Nigeria's domestic politics and its international standing. It will explore how various facets of Nigeria's internal political landscape, such as the quality of governance, the health of its democratic institutions, its human rights record, the prevalence of corruption, and its socioeconomic development indicators, influence its global image. Furthermore, it will examine the reciprocal impact of Nigeria's international reputation on its domestic political dynamics, affecting political legitimacy, policy decisions, and the nation's capacity to attract foreign investment and development assistance.

Literature Review

To establish a robust analytical foundation, it is essential to define the core concepts underpinning this study. Domestic politics encompasses the internal processes and structures within a nation-state related to the acquisition and exercise of power. This includes the functioning of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, electoral processes, the rule of law, the role of civil society, political culture, and the management of socioeconomic issues within the state's borders (Aborisade et al., 2020).

International reputation, as defined by Umoru (2020), refers to the collective opinions, assessments, and judgments held by the international community including other states, multinational corporations (MNCs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations (IGOs), and global public opinion – regarding a particular country. This reputation is shaped by a multitude of factors, including a state's actions, domestic and foreign policies, perceived values, and internal conditions. These two concepts are intrinsically linked in a reciprocal and mutually reinforcing relationship (Olisah, 2020). A state's international reputation is often a reflection of its internal political realities. Consistent adherence to democratic principles, respect for human rights and the rule of law, effective and transparent governance, and tangible progress in socioeconomic development typically foster a positive global image characterized by stability, reliability, and shared values.

Conversely, political instability, pervasive corruption, systematic human rights violations, poor governance, and widespread insecurity often undermine a state's credibility, dependability, and influence in the international arena (Acheampong, 2019). Furthermore, a country's international reputation can significantly impact its domestic political dynamics (Bello, 2020). A positive reputation can enhance a government's legitimacy both domestically and internationally, attract foreign aid and investment, facilitate favourable trade agreements and international partnerships, and strengthen its soft power and diplomatic standing. Conversely, a negative image can lead to international isolation, limited

access to crucial resources, heightened international scrutiny of domestic policies, and a decline in public trust and the government's domestic authority. Improving Nigeria's international standing presents significant challenges, given the deeply rooted nature of some of its domestic political issues.

However, there are also considerable opportunities for positive change. Addressing corruption, strengthening democratic institutions, tackling human rights concerns, and achieving sustainable socio-economic development require long-term commitment and concerted efforts. Progress in bolstering democratic processes, enhancing governance and accountability, addressing security challenges, and promoting inclusive economic growth can lead to a more favourable global image. Building a positive reputation also necessitates active engagement with the international community, transparent communication regarding domestic reforms, and adherence to international norms and standards (Omenma, 2015).

Theoretical underpinning

This paper is underpinned by Social Constructivist Theory propounded by a Russian psychologist, Lev vygosky in 1962. This theory posits that states' actions are shaped by their identities and interests, which are themselves constructed through social interaction and shared understandings (Weber, 2005; Ujara & Ibietan, 2014). Social constructivism, in the context of international relations, emphasizes how actors define their national interests, perceive threats, and structure their relationships with one another (Ujara & Ibietan, 2014). While acknowledging the presence of power in the international system, constructivism places greater emphasis on perception-based social interactions (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011). Inferentially, the theory examines the interdependence of state identities and interests and how these are influenced by interactions with other states. Constructivism highlights the role of human consciousness and shared norms in shaping global issues (Jackson & Sorensen, 2006). Furthermore, Slaughter (2011) argues that a state's actions are significantly influenced by its perceptions of allies and adversaries, in-groups and out-groups, and notions of fairness and justice. Even while acknowledging that states can be self-interested and rational actors, constructivists emphasize the diverse identities and ideas underlying the concepts of rationality that extend beyond the mere pursuit of survival, power, or wealth. The implications of this theory for this paper, which seeks to analyze the impact of domestic politics on Nigeria's international reputation, are significant. It suggests that the scope, intensity, and nature of Nigeria's relationships with other actors in the international community are influenced by its internal political and economic conditions. Within the context of social relations, these internal realities shape how other state actors perceive Nigeria, influencing their willingness to engage in cooperation, investment, or diplomatic alliances. Furthermore, the theory highlights the role of domestic actors in contributing to the construction and maintenance of Nigeria's international reputation through their actions and the values they project.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach grounded in thematic analysis. Given the conceptual nature of the inquiry, data was primarily drawn from secondary sources, including academic literature, policy documents, reports from international organizations, and reputable news sources. The collected data was analyzed to identify and explain the key connections between the study's variables, addressing the research objectives through a systematic examination of existing information and scholarly interpretations.

Nigeria's Domestic Politics and Their Impact on International Reputation

As highlighted by Cantir and Kaarbo (2016), several key aspects of Nigeria's internal political experience have significantly shaped its international reputation, often presenting both opportunities and challenges. These are discussed below.

Governance and Political Stability: Nigeria's political history has been marked by transitions between military rule and civilian administrations, frequently accompanied by challenges in establishing and consolidating robust democratic institutions. Issues such as political instability (including ethnic and religious tensions), weak adherence to the rule of law, electoral irregularities, and inconsistent policy implementation have contributed to a perception of Nigeria as a politically volatile and, at times, an unreliable partner in the international arena. Conversely, periods of relative democratic stability and peaceful transitions of power have offered opportunities to project a more positive image (Dare & Oyeniran, 2020).

Corruption

The deeply entrenched issue of corruption across various levels of Nigerian society and government has significantly tarnished its global reputation. High levels of corruption erode public trust domestically, impede economic development, and deter foreign investment. Frequent reports and indices highlighting corruption negatively impact international perceptions of Nigeria's governance and accountability systems, hindering its ability to attract reputable foreign businesses and negotiate favorable terms. Conversely, demonstrable and successful anti-corruption initiatives can positively influence international opinions (Inam, 2015).

Human Rights and Rule of Law

Concerns regarding human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and detentions, police brutality, restrictions on freedom of expression, and the treatment of marginalized groups, have been consistently raised by international human rights organizations and foreign governments. These concerns are exacerbated by weaknesses in the rule of law and the effectiveness and impartiality of the judicial system, damaging Nigeria's reputation as a nation that upholds fundamental rights and liberties. Strengthening the rule of law and improving the human rights record are crucial for enhancing international standing (United Nations Development Programme, 2014).

Socio-economic Development

Despite its abundant natural resources and economic potential, Nigeria continues to grapple with significant socio-economic challenges, including high rates of unemployment and poverty, substantial income inequality, inadequate infrastructure (power, transportation, healthcare, and education), and difficulties in developing its human capital. These issues, frequently highlighted in international development reports and by multilateral organizations, contribute to an image of Nigeria facing significant internal developmental hurdles. This can negatively impact its international reputation and its ability to attract development partnerships and investments aimed at fostering social progress. Demonstrable improvements in these areas can significantly enhance its global standing.

Security Challenges

Nigeria's numerous security challenges, including the Boko Haram insurgency in the Northeast, banditry and kidnapping in the Northwest, farmer-herder conflicts in the Middle Belt, and separatist agitations in the Southeast, have severely damaged its international reputation. These conflicts raise serious questions about the government's ability to maintain peace and security, protect its citizens, and ensure stability within its borders, impacting its credibility as a reliable and secure partner for international engagement. A commitment to peace and stability, coupled with effective management of these security issues, is essential for improving international perceptions.

The Effects of International Reputation on Nigerian Domestic Politics
Nigeria's international reputation, shaped by the domestic factors discussed above, significantly influences its internal political dynamics:

Legitimacy and Governance: A negative international reputation can undermine a government's legitimacy in the eyes of both international actors and domestic citizens. International condemnation of corruption, human rights violations, and governance failures can embolden opposition movements, erode the government's moral authority, and fuel domestic discontent. Conversely, positive international recognition for democratic progress, good governance initiatives, or advancements in human rights can bolster the government's standing and enhance its domestic credibility

and support (Nwanolue, 2015).

Policy Decisions and Reforms: International pressure and scrutiny, often stemming from a negative reputation, can compel the Nigerian government to implement policy changes and reforms. For instance, concerns raised by international financial institutions regarding corruption or economic mismanagement may lead to the adoption of (sometimes superficial) anti-corruption measures or economic reforms. Similarly, international condemnation of human rights abuses may result in the establishment of investigative panels or promises of legal reforms. However, the long-term impact of these reforms on both domestic realities and international perceptions often depends on their effectiveness and sincerity (Okeke, 2018).

Resource Mobilization: Nigeria's international standing significantly affects its ability to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), secure grants and concessional loans for development, and access international financial markets on favorable terms (Ujara & Ibieta, 2014). A negative reputation associated with instability, corruption, and poor governance can deter donors and investors, hindering development and economic growth efforts. Conversely, a positive reputation can lead to more favorable financing arrangements, increased FDI, and enhanced international cooperation, providing crucial resources for domestic development.

Diplomatic Influence: A strong and positive international reputation enhances Nigeria's diplomatic leverage in regional and international forums (Lake, 2016). It enables Nigeria to effectively pursue its foreign policy objectives, forge stronger alliances and partnerships, and exert greater influence on global issues. Conversely, a negative reputation can hinder its ability to advocate for its national interests internationally, limit its diplomatic effectiveness, and lead to isolation on certain issues.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Understanding this complex interplay is crucial for policymakers, scholars, and stakeholders alike. To fully realize its potential on the international stage, Nigeria must prioritize strengthening its domestic political foundations. This conceptual analysis underscores the critical and multifaceted relationship between Nigeria's domestic politics and its international reputation. While the internal realities of governance, democracy, human rights, corruption, and socioeconomic development are fundamental determinants of how Nigeria is perceived globally, its international reputation has significant implications for its domestic political legitimacy, policy choices, resource mobilization, and diplomatic influence.

To enhance Nigeria's international standing, this paper recommends focusing on the following key areas:

Strengthen Governance and Combat Corruption: Implement comprehensive and transparent reforms to enhance accountability, the rule of law, and the efficiency of public institutions. Vigorously pursue anti-corruption initiatives at all levels of government and society.

Promote Human Rights and Justice: Strengthen legal frameworks and institutions to protect and promote human rights. Ensure accountability for human rights violations and enhance the fairness and effectiveness of the justice system.

Enhance Socio-economic Development: Implement policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, improving infrastructure (including power, transportation, healthcare, and education), and investing in human capital development.

Bolster Security: Address security challenges such as terrorism, banditry, and communal conflicts through comprehensive strategies that encompass both security and socioeconomic dimensions to foster stability and safety.

Nigeria may raise its profile internationally, open doors for more international collaboration, and promote stability and long-term sustainable development by putting these suggestions into practice. To better understand certain facets of this relationship

and investigate the ways in which certain domestic occurrences and global perceptions affect Nigeria's standing in the world, more empirical research is required.

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