

**GLOBALIZATION AS TOOLS FOR PROMOTING
COMPETITION IN NIGERIAN BANKING INDUSTRY
(A CASE OF UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA, ILORIN)**

By

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The role of the banking system as an engine of economic growth is appreciated by the function the constituency performs. The banking sector provide liquidity that services the needs of economy, facilitate the mobilization of surplus fund form both domestic and foreign sources and optimally allocates such mobilized resources to deficit economy limits for product investment. The banking system also provides infrastructure for monetary policy transmission among other things. In recent years the Nigerian banking sector has been hit by three major trends namely deregulation and privatization the introduction of new technologies and new product and the entry of new competitions. These trends were the outcome of forces of globalization.

According to Fajigbasi and Ozughalu (2023) globalization is faced with some challenges which do affects the banking sector especially the immensely banking system from this a consensus has emerged in recent decades emphasizing the role of globalization in the process of Nigerian banking sector development. Globalization implies that there will be massive presence of foreign banks in Nigeria with the influx of foreign banks, there will be tremendous increase in the degree of competition in the Nigerian banking sector. Indeed, the banking sector in Nigerian is bound to face global financial system, the survival of banks in Nigerian will be to a large extent depend on how well they understand the intricacies of globalization and how well they are prepared to operate within the new system.

Until recent, Nigeria banking system have not performed impressively when compare to other region. For instance, power and energy have not grown to the expected level technologically, Nigeria is still behind in operation, basically the infrastructural system of the country is yet to be upgraded to a necessary standard. However, Nigerian banking sector experience significant gains in the current re-capitalization of Nigeria

banks. These changes took place within the context of globalization policies and reflect part effort by Nigeria government to integrate Nigerian bank into the global financial.

The recent concern about growth of Nigeria banking sector is the impact of globalization to the sector as revealed by Obadan (2023). The banking sector plays a critical role in liberating a country's wheels for beneficial participation in the dynamics of Globalization market. Undoubting, globalization has impacted on most factors in the literature to the determined change in the banking sector. The nature of this relationship need to be ascertained, the study of this type is therefore warranted since it's major objective is to examine empirically the impact of globalization in the Nigeria banking sector.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The crux of this study is to find out the impact of globalization as a tool for promoting competition banking industry in Nigeria banking system, and how Nigeria banking sector can benefit and manage the cost of globalization, with regards to the above researches out of the review existing literature and fill the gap that exist by proffering possible solution is to identify problem.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- i. What are the globalization factors that affect the Nigerian banking sector?
- ii. What are the cost benefits of globalization to Nigerian banking system?
- iii. What are the pre-conditions for banking sector globalization?
- iv. To what extent has foreign bank penetrated Nigerian banking system?
- v. Does foreign and domestic banking behave in the same way?

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main principal objective of this study is to empirically investigate the globalization as a tool for promoting competitions banking industry in Nigeria banking system, specifically the objective of the study will also include.

- i. To identify the major globalization indicators that affect Nigerian banking system.
- ii. To evaluate the penetrator of foreign bank on Nigeria banking system.
- iii. To identify the cost and benefit of banking sector globalization
- iv. To investigate the pre-condition for- globalization in the Nigerian banking sector.
- v. To ascertain policy measure of government towards ensuring Nigerian banks benefit from globalization.

1.5 STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS

In order to achieve the objective of this study the following hypothesis are stated

Hypothesis one

Ho: There is no significant relationship between bank capital base and economic growth.

HI: There is no significant relationship between bank capital base and economic growth.

Hypothesis Two

HO: There is no significant relationship between bank capital base and foreign private investment.

Hi: There is significant relationship between bank capital base and foreign private investment.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This research work covers Nigeria to capture the impact of globalization on Nigeria banking system substantially with special- attention to United Bank for Africa Plc and make statement that is based on facts and figure (objectives) and to enhance unbiasedness, a period of 36 years encompassing serve as the time horizon for the study.

The constraints encountered in articulating the work include the difficulties and financial constraints involve in getting date, the time spent on solving and organizing the work Combined with normal academic activities and other logistics problem. A poor response from experts in the field was also a factor that limits this study.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The importance of knowing how globalization impact on Nigeria banking system cannot be over emphasized. This study is very important as it Would examine to what extent certain globalization variables explained what happen to Nigerian banking sector. In-fact this research work will add to the readymade shelf of well-structured publicly researches project which would be a hard tool for bankers and policy makers in making decisions on how to influence banking sector development through benefiting from the outcome of globalization student in Nigeria and in other less developing countries in interning to broaden their knowledge about the nexus of globalization of bank sector development. Researcher will also find this material useful for subsequent research work on the issue government and financial regulations policy formulation and stimulation.

1.8 DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

Banking: - This is the provision of payment facilities, credit and capital to individuals, firms and government universal banking combines these functions in the same banks, as for example in European countries including Germany, modern banking increasingly adding further function including stock broking and port-folio management.

Banking system: - This is the network of institution responsible for proving banking services are actual bank providing services to the general public which may be universal bank or specialist institution dealings with particular type of banking business.

Globalization :- This is the process by which the whole world becomes a single market i.e goods and services capital and labor are treated or a worldwide basis and information and result of research flow readily between countries the rise of the internet and the start which has been made on liberalizing international trade in service will continue this movement in the 21 century.

Financial sector: - this is part of economic concerned mainly with lending and borrowing long or short term loan which include banks non-bank financial intermediaries such as building societies.

Promotion: To help something develop grow become more successful etc or encourage something to happen to try hard to sell a product or services by advertising it wildly, reducing it price e.t.c.

Competition: Is an activity involving two or more firms in which each firm tries to get people to buy its own goods in preference to the other firm's goods.

1.9 PLAN OF THE STUDY

Therefore, the study or this project comprises of five chapters for people to understand the subject and appreciate the effort being operated by bankers to improve the public perception about banking.

Chapter one: This consists of the introduction statement of the problem, research questionnaire, objectives of the study research hypothesis significance of the study scope of the study definition of key term and plan of the study.

Chapter Two: Consist of interactive review introduction definition of study brief, history of the banking system in Nigeria, technology in banking industry benefit and limitation of modem technology on Nigerian banks.

Chapter Three: this chapter also deals with research methodology source of data population, sample size method of data collection data analysis, limitation of the study history of the case study.

Chapter Four: Consist of data presentation analysis history of United bank of Africa (UBA) test of hypothesis.

Chapter Five: This chapter also consist of summary and find in conclusion recommendation questionnaire.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The global scene in the twenty first century has witnessed a resurgence of international banking and a holistic integration of the business transaction with little or no restriction. These according to Goldberg (2015) have occasioned a tremendous growth in the liberalization of banking operations across borders. Through the international monetary fund (IMF) (2017) sees globalization as the growing economic and social independence of countries through increased volume cross-border transaction and improved technology, therefore the financial operation of any significantly translates into the social economic status of the countries Econ, Okanye, Uma (2020) and Uma, Obidike (2023) argued that globalization has increased access to capital inflow, technological transfer and strong bargain for improved technical and managerial workforce globalization does not only broaden the nation's economic fortunes but also expose the nation to stiff competition and efficiency nation through huge capital flow, capacity building and improved services delivery.

Banking institutions occupy a strategic position in the nation's finance system and pivotal in determining the economic fortune. Through the banking system the economic transaction are facilitated through trade Commerce communication and advanced technology (Berger hunter and Timme 1993). And the international factors of production vis-à-vis foreign direct investment (FDI) have spur the action economic activities and enhanced strategic employment generation which consequently has direct link with the financial in flow output ration and welfare of the citizens.

Arodoye and lyaha (2014) noted that foreign direct investment is not a guarantee for economic growth as various variables such as the grass domestic product (GOP) income per-capital and exchange rate also play a significant role in ensuring the economic profile of the nation on one hand and the citizens on the other hand hence this paper

explores three fundamental variables such as foreign direct investment foreign(exchange and profitability of a selected bank in Nigeria. It is expected that these multivariate approach will create a more robust finding that will guarantee a virile economy for the nation.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CASE STUDY

United Bank of Africa Plc (UBA), is a Nigeria pan-Africa financial services group headquartered in Lagos. It has subsidiaries in 20 Africa countries and offices in London, Paris and New York. It is listed as commercial bank by the central bank of Nigeria. The share of stock of the group are listed on the Nigeria stock exchange, where they trade under the symbol UBA. The chairman of the bank is Tony Elumelu and the GMD is Kennedy Uzoka. The bank was established in 1949, as the British and French Bank limited (BFB) on 23 February, UBA was incorporated as a limited liability company under the compliance ordinance (CAP 37) 1922. UBA took over the assets and abilities of BFB in 1970 UBA listed its shared on the Nigerian stock exchange in an Ipo, being the first Nigerian bank to make an initial public offering. In 2005 UBA merged with Standard Trust Bank (STB) Dlc a Nigerian institution which had a subsidiary in Ghana. The merged bank maintained the name UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA. Since its founding in 1948, UBA has being serving the households business and communities of Africa were happy to have spent over 65 years of providing the best services to our customers.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

Conceptual globalization in the banking sector especially the commercial banks have attracted significant research interest from several authors through its impact cut across both social economic and political coloration its effects in Nigeria doubtful significantly interject how direct foreign investment and grass domestic product affect the economic fortune of the nation and the citizens (Osamor, Akinlabi and Osamor, 2023). Therefore, this research shall conceptualized these concepts and its effect in Nigeria.

2.2.1 Globalization

Globalization is seeing as the process of shifting an autonomous economy into the global scene (Fekekuty 2015). Hence, the concept of globalization portrays the logical and calculated integration of economic activities at the global market. Moreso, Agugua (2022) argues that globalization is the trend of increasing interaction of world economies, and the free flow of goods, services, ideas, managerial and technical ability and technology at the global scene effectively.

Malcom (2015) and Ninsin (2022) see globalization as the social process in which the people's ideas, interaction and culture are integrated towards the global scenario with the view to receding the local socio-cultural phenomenon consciously and houstically. For instance, Nnol (2022) opined that globalization is a complex phenomenon which has superlative interface and bridges the incompatibilities and institutional imbalance. Globalization according to Omoweh (2010) and Okpalobi (2014) encompasses opening up borders and the transcendence of the political environmental, social technological and economic phenomenon to increase the relationship between and among nations for the purpose of better economic and social well-being of the citizens.

2.2.2 Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment according to world bank (1996) is the investment that is made to obtain a management returns in an enterprises and operating in the countries other than that of investors Country.

Eckes (2019) and Adeolu (2017) define foreign direct investment as the form of international capital flow such as row materials skills, ideas, technology and good will across board for purpose of improved profitability moreso, Jerome and Ogunkola (2024) conclude that foreign direct investment either direct investment or creation of subsidiary abroad by a cooperation with the aim of improved productivity better return and the promotion of social and economic well being to the investors and benefiting nation.

Conclusively, Alfaro, Chanda, Kalemli and Sayek (2024) and Durham (2024) explore the effect of foreign direct investment on the domestic financial markets of the host country and posit that it enhances economic growth on the long run to both the investors and the host nations.

2.2.3 Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange rate is the link between nation's money price and cost structure (Dangana 2022). More so, Thingo (2020) sees foreign exchange as the rate at which one currency is exchanged for another thus foreign exchange price is measured in relation to another country's currency more so, the foreign exchange rate is seen as the price of one unit of the foreign currency in terms of the domestic.

Charles (2016) argued that exchange rate is an important economic tool which helps in connecting the price mechanism and guide investment decisions between two or more countries. The consequences of globalization are manifested through the reality of currency differential how to affect the global currency and living standard of the citizenries (Owoeye and Ogunmakin 2013).

2.1.4 Global Interdependence and Economic Reality: The Nigerian Situation

Globalization has thrives on the waves of global interdependence resulting from the structure of the world economy because movement of resources and intellectual capacity have been made easy (Rodrik 1999). Broader trends in global scene have been integrated through the successful penetration of the world economy and development of advanced technology without hindrance. More so, Durham (2000) posits that global interdependence is manifested through the free movement of capital, technological and intellectual property with the instrumentality of liberalization. In Nigeria, despite the global trend resulting to technological and economic interaction between Nigerian and other nations, it has been bedeviled with high rate of unemployment, monumental corruption, low income per capital, insecurity, infrastructural decay hence, it has not been

able to fully utilized the economic and socio-political benefits of globalization. This according to Rupali (2008) has been the bane of inadequate utilization of the impact of globalization to Nigerian state.

2.1.5 Effect of Globalization in Nigeria

Globalization have been able to bridge the gap in economic and social status among nations especially as Obadan (2021) rightly observed that it creates a perpetual intensity for improvement through innovation, research, policy dynamics and liberalization. Globalization exposes the developing nations including Nigeria to greater risk and economic inequality resulting from the inability of the nation to compete favourably at the global scene. More so, Nigeria as a developing nation need to explore its natural resources to produce its primary commodity like agriculture hence, Onimode (2023,) and Ibrahim (2020) argued that the hasty quest to institutionalize globalization even to developing nations that were not adequately prepared for such rather exposes them to diversion of focus hence making them to neither remain here nor there.

Consequently, this has crippled the institutional development of Nigeria resulting from inferior level of technological development, lack of required degree of sophistication, infrastructural bankruptcy and lack of correlation between foreign direct investment (FDI) and the gross domestic product (Ajayi 2021). Though, globalization has significant impact on lowering the cost of capital acquisition by enterprises and also enables business entities including banks to raise funds for business development its benefits has not been fully accessed in Nigeria due to the institutional injury of Nigerian state and the barrier to trade, investment and financial flows as compared to other developed economies.

2.1.6 Overview of Nigerian Banking Sector

The Nigerian banking sector started in 1892 when the first commercial bank (the African banking cooperation) was established in Lagos. The 1952 ordinance set standards required reserve funds, established bank examinations, and provided for assistance to

indigenous banks. Yet for decades after 1952, the growth of demand deposits was slowed by the Nigeria propensity to prefer cash and to distrust checks for debt settlements. In 1952 several Nigeria members of the federal house of assembly called for establishment of a central bank to facilitate economic development but it began operation on July 1, 1959. And the period (1959- 1969) marked the establishment of formal money, capital markets and portfolio management in Nigeria. The period marked the beginning of serious banking regulation in Nigeria with the CBN in operation, the minimum paid-up capital was set at N400, 000 (USD 480,000) in 1958. By 2001, the banking sector was fully deregulated with the integration of universal banking system in Nigeria which merged merchant banks operation to commercial banks system preparatory towards the 2004 bank consolidation. In the 1990 the unguided nature of banks led to the failure of many which led to another recapitalization that meant bank capital being increase to N5000 million (USD 5.088) and subsequently increase to 2 billion naira with the formulation of 13-point reform agenda aimed at solving the fragile nature of the banking system. The banks and minimum paid up capital between 1952 and 1978; the banking sector recorded forty-five banks and rose to fifty four between 1979 and 1987. The number of banks dropped to twenty five with the increase in minimum paid-up capital from N 2 billion (USD 0.0166billion) in January to N25billion (USD 0.2 billion) in July 2004. Somoye (2018) observed that after the consolidation, the number of banks reduced to twenty three resulting to merger of some banks. These banks accept deposits from customers provide credit facilities, manage customer's portfolio of investment.

2.1.7 Players of Global Economy

The global economic environment is seen as the process of changes through fundamental restructuring of the global economy. Onuoha (2022) concludes that the institutional changes of the global scene have been made possible through some key drivers and instruments. This according to Ikem (2020) is characterized through policies

that favoured the promotion of globalization which have impacted the world economy. Therefore, information technology play a pivotal role in the process of globalization and Akinuli (2019) Nwosu (2020) posit that it combines the progress in electronic, computing and telecommunications through highly dynamic process. Internationalization result to externalization of domestic competition where intense competitiveness strives across the global scene The key variables in global interdependence include information technology, internationalization, deregulation, institutionalization of democracy and liberalization of economic trade which enhances economic cooperation among nations (Onuoha 2022)

2.1.8 The globalization of 2008-2009 Financial Crisis

Following the demise of the bi-polar economic world order by the end of cold war, the liberalization process is transitional economies had reflections on international trade and capital flows it has facilitated enterprises undertaking in commerce everywhere in the world and this situation has paved way for the emergence of facilitate The rapid change which international enterprises. globalization, has significantly affected international organization multinational companies now had to closely monitor all world economics and not only the region they were active in the transitional process challenged local companies to create new fresh investment strategies and to monitor opportunities for global rivalry. Although financial globalization is not a new nation, never has its impacts been so intensely felt moreover, capital movements, limited to a few countries, in transitional economics had accelerated in the last 2 decades. The main element that started globalization was the collapse of the Bretton wood's system coupled with the decrease in the control over capital and the inclusion of developing countries in this capital movement.

According to Bacni (2010;5), in 1973, as a result of Cpes of the Bretton woods system, national market bunched up closely especially after 98. This situation have paved the way for a crisis which emerged world market by spreading across the world in a short period of time. Now a day, all world economies have become more opened and vulnerable

to risks: therefore, formation such as IMF and the world bank have been established with the purpose of protecting markets needed. The major reason behind economies relies on the liberalization of capital flow and the globalization of capitalism on one hand, interdependency is another reason for rapid changing conditions in capital markets and a globalization word economy. Also. Egilmez (2011) argued that the level of interdependency of economies has been decreasing as a result of rapid transmission of global economic risks.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study adopts the dependency theory which as depicted in Agba (2014) is radical type of developmental attribute which explains the under development of developed nation and equity that exist between the developed and under developed nations. The dependency theory of globalization portrays the phenomenon in which scarce resources are distributed to enrich the wealthy and development nations at the detriments of the third world nations.

The theory agrees with the argument of Ajayi (2020) which posits that the under developed stated must vigorously pursue internal growth with the instrumentally of import substitution and rapid Industrialization as the trend of globalization have rather not make under developed nations better. Therefore, the internal forces should he integrated to address poverty. Unemployment, deprivation and exploitative tendency being witnessed from the international capital bourgeoisie. In Nigeria the gross domestic product have shown that must more need to be done to improve the socio-economies well-being of the citizen hence exploration of internal mechanism to improve productivity should adequately be harnessed.

2.3 EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Dobiour et al (2017) studied the effect of I.C.T. adoption on the competing performance of banks in an emerging economy. The studies adopted both inferential |land

descriptive design a test the finding of the study reviewed that a positive relationship exists between ICT and banks performance in Nigeria. This implies that a margined change in the level of investment and adoption of ICT such as automated teller machine, web based transactions and mobile payment in the banking industry called in proportionate increase in the profit level. The study recommends that it is paramount for banks management to intensify investment in ICT product to facilitate speed convenience and accurate service delivery.

In the same vein Olatokun and Igbinedon (2010) n their study observed that there has been increased deployment of Arm's by banks in Nigeria while only one bank had the Aim in 1998. This had increased to 14 in 2004 between the beginning of the year 2005 and march 2006 debt card transaction increase from 1,065.972 in 2004 to 144,448.615 between January 2000 to march 2006. Wilson et al (2014) examine the impact of information and communication technology on bank profitability they used a sample comprising on quarter of the banks in Nigeria quoted on stock exchange. The study adopted the OLS regression result was in conflict with the apori expectations which indicates that its spending in the study period had the significant impact on future operating performance. However, the study further concludes on the finding of results which shows the technology investment is in evitable for banking institution to enable them to continue to operate efficiently in the current competitive banking system industry.

In 2014, Ahmed examines the effect of the investment productivity and profitability by analyzing data from Arab banks. The result of the study indicate that there are substantial returns due to an increase in investment in the capital act which incentives the banks management to shift its emphasis in it investment from labour to capital Oyinkola (2008) conducted a study on the impact of information technology on banking operation in the First Bank of Nigeria are questionnaires and personal interview for staff and Customers of the bank simple frequency percentage was adopted is the statistical and

the hypothesis was analysed using chi-square the result revealed that it has greatly improve the growth and performance of Nigerian commercial bank and has led to increase customer's satisfaction. The study recommends governments Support and improve local it firms to foster importation the lower tariff on the importation of IT related equipment and their agencies and regulatory bodies to upgrade their equipment as well.

Furthermore, Luka and Frank (2012) wrote the impact of ICTS on banks; case study of Nigeria Banking Industry, collected that a via questionnaire from Customer in the selected banks. Guaranty Trust Bank Plc, First Bank of Nigeria Plc, Zenith Bank International and United Bank for Africa (UBA) the rating where strongly agree (S.A) = 5 Agree (A) = 4, Neutral (N) = 3, Disagree = 2, and strongly Disagree = 1, the result of the research indicated that investment in the I.C.T. system and infrastructures as become a key element in productivity and growth in the banking industry.

A study conducted by Maduenne (2000) on the impact of ICT on banking efficiency in Nigeria using a survey of 13 banks. The finding are based on the CAMEL rating and a transcendental arithmetic function on the banks conclusions were made on the efficient value obtained through the CAMEL rating system were higher during post adoption era before adoption and estimate that a 1% increase in ICT capital on average leads to 0.9185 naira increase in bank output post ICT adoption era. In order to determine the factors influencing customers choice of banks in Nigeria Maiyaki and Mokhter (2010) evaluate the effect of availability of electronic banking facilities among others. The study adopted a survey study of 407 banks Customers in 33 private and public organizational in Kano in the northern part of the country. They found that then availablility and telephone banking.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION TO METHODOLOGY

The research methodology explore data both primary and secondary source. This is aimed at integrating data from the duo sources. More so, the paper focused on Zenith Bank Plc and the variables used were foreign direct investment (EDI) gross domestic product (GDP) and profitability which covers the period of ten years. These variables are expected to give an in-depth exposition of the effects of globalization on banking operation in Nigeria.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design can be described as a procedure explaining how the data was allocated and late analyzed. This is usually done with the focus of answering a given the research question (Creswell 2009). This research work made into use the description deign reason being the fact because of another variable (Kothari, 2005).

3.2 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Kothari (2004) note that population is a total collection of element with appear characteristics which can be used to make references. A population can be defined as group of cases where the sample is derived from (Soudir 2007). All the forty-three deposits money banks that are licensed operation in Nigerian formed the population under study.

3.3 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The nature of data collected was secondary. This was enable by the fact that this data was quantitative a five year period is good enough to discover that tend in given data (Kieso et al, 2007). The previous similar research done had also analysed data From the five years period in this case the fore years period data was collected from the year 2018 to 2020.

3.4 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

It can be emphasized the most of numerical data that are available are from secondary data and there is inconsistency in the various data used. However, efforts are made for proper scrutinization of those various data before adoption. Furthermore, there is gross death and inadequacy of data on certain variable that are relevance to the study. As such, they are not In any way affect the research work so as to undermine its result.

3.5 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

In the analysis of the data collected the researches should find out the statistics data analysis. Data collected was cleared, sorted and coded using SPSS and MSS excel. Research findings were presented inform of tables tabulations means and standard deviation and co-efficient of variation was used to present data minimum and maximum, mean and standard deviation was employed in determining the trend between the variables regression analysis was applied in establishing the trend between the variables under investigations.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION

4.1 DATA PRESENTATION

In the case of presentation and analysis the data that were collected it would be of great help and would assist in diagnosing the project work by going bank to be research question and hypothesis raised. The consideration of which most expose the necessity and need for banking industries in Nigeria. With the questionnaire conducted by the banking executive of the industry review.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

This. is the formal structuring of the discovering in the copy of our research. One hundred questionnaire where properly filled and returned it is this seventy valid one that would be used to justified the possible conclusion.

Questionnaire Distributed

Option	Frequency	Percentage %
Properly Completed	70	70
Badly Completed	15	15
Not returned	15	15
Total	100	100

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

This table shows that 70% of the distributed questionnaire were properly completed and returned, 15% were badly completed and 15% were returned

Sex Distribution

Sex	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	30	43
Female	40	57
Total	70	100

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

This table shows that 43% are male while 57% were female which is not as a discrimination policy but because of the type of work involved in banking which naturally required more female than male.

Age Distribution

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
25 and below		17
26-35		26
36-45		29
46-55		21
56 and above		7
Total	70	100

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

This table shows that 17% were for 25 years and below, 26% were between the ages of 26-35, 29% were between the ages of 36-45, 21% were between the ages of 46-55 and the remaining 7% were of 56 years and above.

Years of Working with the Bank

Years	Frequency	Percentage %
1-5		50.7
6-10		21.4
16-20		24.3
21 and above		12.9
Total	70	100

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

This table shows that 5.7 were between 1-5 year, 2.4% were 6-0 years, 35.7% were 11-% years, 24.3% were 16-20 years 12.9% were 12 and above

4.3 TEST FOR HYPOTHESIS

An hypothesis is a conjectural or tentative statement of relationship between two variables that are more measurable or observable, rather than contents. The hypothesis formulated on chapter (iv) four of the data collection and will be tested through the use of chi-square (χ^2) statistical method with the formulation stated below.

Where: E = summation

FD = observed frequencies

FE = Expected frequencies

X² = chi-square

X²F (O-E)

Where o = observed frequency

E = expected frequency

Where = number of rows in the table

C= number of column in the table

DECISION RULE

If the compute value (x²) is greater than critical value (x_{0.5}) the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted the Critical value of x² is then calculated value i.e x² XZ, We shall accept null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis.

HYPOTHESIS I

Ho: globalization does not affect the quality of service rendered to customers of banks

H: globalization affect the quality of services rendered to customers of the bank.

CALCULATED (X²) FOR HYPOTHESIS

Option	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Very bad	Total	X ²	Remark
Yes	10	30	20	-	60	-	
No	-	-	-	-	-	52.64	Significant
Total	10	30	20	2	70	522.64	

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

DECISION

Since the computed chi-square (x²) value 4884 greater than xt 0.05 (781) which is table chi-square value. The null hypothesis (Ho) is here by rejected while the alternative hypothesis (Hi) is accepted that is globalization have cause increase in customers satisfaction through increase in patronage.

HYPOTHESIS II

Ho: Globalization does not motivate worker/bankers staff to better performance

Hi: Globalization motivates Workers/banker staff to better performance.

Option	Strongly Agreed	Negative	Total	X2	Remark
Yes	49	-	-	49	-
No	-	15	6	21	40.60
Total	20	15	6	70	

$$X2 = 40.67 + 6 \cdot 0.05 = 78, 1 \text{ df} = 3$$

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2025

On the basis of data analysis the result shows from the table, a text each of the model hypothesis shows statistical significant that globalization has effect in the quality of service rendered to customer through information technology and product innovation and this increase customers patronage. However, it can be deducted that globalization tends to motivate bank workers to better performance and bring about increase in banking services.

4.4 DATA INTERPRETATION

Globalization has been embraced in the banking system as techniques for bridging the existing gap in the competitive business environment. Financial institution like united bank of Africa (UBA) are selected with various level of challenges that cheating pressure emanating from poor economy instability ravaging organization in both private and public.

Consequently, this has crippled the institutional development of Nigeria resulting from interior level of technological development, lack of required degree of sophistication, infrastructural bankruptcy and lack of correlation between foreign direct investment (FDI) and the gross domestic product (Ajayi 2000). Through, globalization has significant impact on lowering the cost of capital acquisition by enterprises and also enables business entitles including banks to raise fund for business development in benefit has not been

fully accessed in Nigerian due to the institutional injury of Nigerian state and the barrier to trade, investment and financial flows as compared to other developed economies.

A Country can diversity its economy fast with the help of globalization. This specifically true for a company that is dependent on natural resources such as oil, and these an urgency to diversify their economy asap.

However, considering the relevance of globalization the aforementioned constraint into business performance of financial institution have been put under country through adoption of accounting principle that and business operation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This research revealed the following findings:

- i. That from the regression analysis. foreign direct investment has not significantly affected the gross domestic product in Nigeria.
- ii. That from the regression analysis foreign direct investment has not significantly affected the profitability of banking sector in Nigeria.
- iii. Globalization has significant impact on banking operation in Nigeria.
- iv. Foreign direct investment is enhanced through globalization and integration of the political and socio-economic activities at the global scene.
- v. Despite the benefits of globalization, there is wide gap between the development of nation and the third world nations resulting to inequity, economic stagnation and infrastructural bankruptcy of the developing nation.

5.2 CONCLUSION

From the empirical evidence in the research, the paper concludes that globalization is a salient tool for economic growth as banking operation opportunities for the citizens but this has not translated into economic development resulting from material to expand the economic hence, the gross domestic product has been adversely affected. This vindicates the argument of Ajayi (2021) that suggest the integration of domestic economic mechanism to enhance the standard of living.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the findings. the researcher recommends that government to integrate Nigeria bank into the global financial market. The recent concern about growth of Nigerian banking sectors the impact of globalization to the sector as revealed by Obadan

(2020). The banking sector play a critical role in liberating a country wheels for beneficial participation in the dynamics of globalization.

Undoubtedly globalization has impacted on most factors identified in the literature to the determined change in the banking sector. The nature of this relationship need to be ascertained. The study of this type, is therefore warranted since its major objective is to examine empirically the impact of globalization the Nigerian banking sector. The 2008 - 2009 global financial crisis has impact the global economic activity.

The growth issued is national economies and the stability in the global financial system have also caused major challenging issues for investors and policies makers. economies transmitted into emerging economies the major factors behind this transmission is advanced tied to the globalization of economic and financial system worldwide. Financial risks in fluctuating condition in the global financial system also illustrated the importance of a strategic fit between the economics system and financial institutions.

In the last quarter of 2011, the sovereign debt crisis in the euro economies and sovereign defaults were the major area reached its peak point. The chain reaction of bank failure in concerns as credit default swap spreads, were sovereign breaking records high even as sovereign with relatively strong public finances concerns as credit default swap spreads, were sovereign breaking advanced records high even as sovereign with relatively strong public finance were hit by illiquid.

1. Foreign direct investment should be geared towards the diversification of creating balance between the services and manufacturing sector to increase local resources utilization, economic sub-contracting and broadening of the economic fortunes.
2. Financial and business environment reforms should basic of Nigeria improvement strengthened especially information.

3. Macroeconomic policies should be aggressively implemented to enable domestic banks complete favorably with their foreign counterparts.
4. Trade policies in favour of export expansion should be encouraged.
5. Capacity building and entrepreneurial skills should be encouraged to improve employment and the nation gross domestic product.

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