AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : A CASE STUDY OF MTN OPERATIONS IN GOMBE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, GOMBE STATE , NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the impacts of multinational corporations on socio-economic development in Gombe State Nigeria , using MTN operations as a case study. The study was necessitated by the negative impacts of this corporations on our economy which have hindered socio-economic growth.. The objectives were formulated to critically explore the positive and negative impacts of multinational corporations on our economy with a view to suggesting ways of minimizing the negative effects. The Dependency theory was reviewed to lend credence to the ills of these multinational corporations especially MTN in Nigeria. The methods of data collection were through questionnaires, interviews, textbooks, journals, archives among other (Primary and secondary sources of data). The findings revealed that more than half of the respondents (51%) agreed that MTN operations has not brought about socio economic development in Gombe state, , while 50% rated their contributions as negative and 60% said that their activities did not improve the socio economic lives of the people of Gombe state. It was concluded that Multinational Corporations like MTN had done more harm than good to the Nigerian economy in terms of profit repatriation and that most of these corporations are imperialist and parasitic in nature. It was recommended that since these businesses are components of the society, they must subject themselves to the fair requirements of the society since they raise huge capital from their operations in the society and that representatives of all stakeholders-employees, customers, society, government should be appointed as members of the Board of Directors of the various corporations.

Keywords: *MTN, Gombe State ,Multinational Corporation, Socioeconomic Development, Corporate Social Responsibility, Globalization.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The main players in a global knowledge-based economy are corporations. The Dutch East India Company was the first multinational corporation (MNCs) in the world and the first company to issue stock (Mondo and Visione, 2008). It was also the world's first mega corporation, possessing a semblance of governmental powers, including the ability to wage war, negotiate treaties, mint money, and establish colonies, (Glenn, 2008). The history of multinational corporations in developing multinational countries is marked by its origins in policies of imperialism and Colonialism. Nigeria as a developing country has played host to MNCs long before independence till date. The number and activities of these MNCs have grown over time as Nigeria struggles to develop socio-economically as a nation (Onudogo, 2013).

Multinational corporations are those powerful conglomerates that came into being in Nigeria after the abolition of slave trade (Aworom, 2013). As a result, the European countries needed a market for surplus products and place to access cheap raw materials and labor, Africa, especially Nigeria became the obvious destination. They dominated the Nigerian economy after her independence. Consequently, today, Multinational Corporations like the United African Company (UAC), MTN, Toyota motors, Coca-Cola, Lever brothers, Mobil oil; Shell BP etc. dominate the landscape of Nigerian economy. These corporations are very rich in all ramifications because of the profit they make in Nigeria. For instance, Nigeria is one of the largest producers of oil in the world which accounts for over 80% of her income. Since this sector of the economy is effectively controlled by multinational corporations who make enormous profit from the industry, one expects that they should spearhead the developmental process of Nigeria but unfortunately the reverse is the case. Most of these corporations have been fingered on several occasions playing active roles in the under development of Nigeria. These corporations are distinguished on the basis of their orientation into "ethnocentric" (home-country oriented), "polycentric" (host-country oriented) or "geocentric" (world-oriented) (Bernadine, 2003). International business is the spur for multinationals and both are currently boosted by the wave of globalization.

The world has become a global village with telecommunication being an indispensable tool in the entire process of globalization. However, it is not in dispute that Telecommunication industries play essential roles in this process. This is obviously why development in this vital sector over the years has been phenomenal all over the world. This is why emerging trends in socio - economic growth shows high premium being placed on Information and Communication Technology (ICT), by nations, organizations and homes. Unlike in the past, governments consider telecommunications service to be so vital to national interest and economic development that it was placed directly under their control in most countries until fairly recently, when deregulation and competition were introduced (Choongo, 2017).

MTN as a South African company was licensed to operate in Nigeria in February, 2001 and is undoubtedly one of the leading telecommunication companies in Nigeria. With its presence in over 21 countries of Africa and the Middle East, it has become a formidable global capital operating in more than one continent. With over 54 million subscribers in Nigeria, MTN Nigeria is unarguably the biggest GSM service provider in the country that keeps expanding its business frontiers and recording unprecedented turnover in Nigeria and even beyond. Corporate Social

Responsibility (CSR) is a social responsibility expected to be discharged by a company that operate in a particular environment (Eze, 2014).

Since 1970s, the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility has been gaining increasing attention in the world. It promotes business value and reputation consistency in the profit of an organization; it also serves as a medium for saying thank you to the host community. The key components of CSR includes but not limited to community involvement; socially responsible investment; treatment of employee; social reporting and ethical consumerism. MTN Nigeria over the years has created a foundation named MTN foundation which was incorporated in 2004 through which MTN reward the people in their environment. MTN Nigeria has dedicated 10% of its profit after tax to fund the foundation to carryout corporate socially driven projects such as granting micro credit, generating employment, skill acquisition and building capacity (,Eze2014).

The emergence of Telecommunication has brought a new era in communication industry. The internet, mobile phone and computer, have brought about a fundamental shift in patterns of communication and human relationships. Communication revolution has also brought about amazing social, economic, cultural and psychological transformation. It has reduced the globe into a village through reduction of time and space (John *et al*, 2015). Nigeria today has not been left out of rapid development of telecommunication industry in the world. The nation's telecommunication industry was liberated with the return of democracy in 1999. This led to the granting of Global System for Mobile Telecommunication (GSM) licenses by the Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC) to three providers: Econet, MTN, and M-tel. This was followed by the licensing of the Second National Operator (SNO), in 2003; that is, Globacom and Universal Access Service licenses of 2006 which include fixed telephony, VSAT and internet service providers. Also, in March 2008, the NCC gave license to another GSM operator known as Etisalat (Muhammed *et al,* 2015). This study seeks to identify the impact of MNCs on socio-economic development of Gombe State Nigeria , using MTN operations as a case study

The research, the Impact of MNCs especially Mobile Telecommunication Network on socio-economic development intends to answer the following questions:

i. What is the impact of MNCs on Gombe State's Socio-economic development?
ii. To what extent did MTN contribute towards the development of Gombe Local Government Area?

The broad objective of this study is to examine the effect of multinational corporations on socioeconomic development in Gombe State Nigeria: A view from MTN activities. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are pervasive in the Nigerian economy covering oil, manufacturing, retail, agricultural sector, construction, communication and so on. For these reasons the study will specifically undertake to ascertain the following objectives;

i. To identify the negative as well as positive impact of MNCs on socioeconomic development of Gombe State

ii. To examine the extent to which MTN contributed to the development of Gombe State.

iii. To find out if MTN Nigeria has fulfilled its corporate social responsibility in Gombe State.

In line with above-mentioned research questions and objectives, this research will be guided by the following assumptions:

i. MNCs impact positively on Socio-economic development of Gombe State

ii.MTN Nigeria has not fulfilled its corporate social responsibility in Gombe State

2.0 LITRETURE REVIEW

This segment presents the review of related literature on the subject area. Relevant literature have been paraded and critically commented on in the light of their methodology, conclusions and environmental variability. This was achieved by relying on the works of giants in development economics, analysis and works of theoreticians in related areas of intellectual enterprise. Journals, books, periodicals and other scholarly platforms provided intellectual inspiration in building this work`s perspective and identifying literature gap which justified the conduct of this study. The following have been subjected to review thus:

2. 1 Conceptualizing Multinational Corporations

There are myriads of definitions in connection with multinational corporations; it is sufficient to note a number of its characteristics. In the first place, multinational corporations make direct investments in foreign countries. MNCs are characterized by a parent firm and a cluster of subsidiaries or branches in various countries with a common pool of managerial, financial, and technical resources. The parent firm operates the whole in terms of a coordinated global strategy. Purchasing, production, marketing, research, etc., are organized and managed by the parent in order to achieve its long-term goal of corporate growth. Multinational Corporations have been broadly defined as business firms that uphold value added-holdings overseas.
According to Spero and Hart (1999) a multinational corporation (MNC) is a business enterprise that maintains direct investments overseas and that upholds value-added holdings in more than one country. An enterprise is not truly multinational if it only operates in overseas or as a contractor to foreign firms. A multinational firm sends abroad a package of capital, technology, managerial talent, and marketing skills to carry out production in foreign countries.

2.1.1 Benefits of MNCs to the Host Community

The establishment of Multinational Corporations in a place brings about a lot of benefits such as:

i. Rapid industrialization and technological advancement, provision of investment finance rapid development of the place.

ii. Increase in per capital income thereby leading to increased standard of living

iii. Creation of employment in the host country, general improvement in enlightenment and awareness

iv. Improved managerial skill through training.

2.1.2 Negative Effects of Multinational Corporations on Nigerian Economy

Nigeria is very much affected by the negative activities of these multinational corporations operating in Nigeria. Their obnoxious acts have affected our economy tremendously. They include:

i). Environmental degradation: This is more conspicuous among the oil producing companies/firms in Nigeria. These companies have blatantly degraded our environment, farmlands, wildlife, rivers through gas flaring, oil spillages Ibeanu (2009). At the same time, millions of naira have been lost on these issues because they seriously impede economic growth and development of the country. For instance, Nigerians lost 2.456 trillion in 2006, 2.69 in 2007 and 2.97 in 2008 as a result of the activities of these multinationals.

ii). Technological backwardness: It is in this area that the MNCs are regarded as the worst culprits because it is in this section that the MNCs play their greatest trick imaginable. The MNCs by way of purporting to help industrialize Nigeria create a branch-plant economy of small inefficient firms incapable of propelling overall development. The local subsidiaries exist only as enclaves in the host economy rather than as engines of self-reliant growth.

iii) Structural Distortion*:* The principle of industrialization in an open economy of the Nigerian government in relation to the MNCs has given the MNCs the freedom to choose their line of operations, the locations of their industry and other productive processes. The MNCs natural base is usually in urban centers of the Nigerian society like Lagos, Kaduna, Enugu and Port- Harcourt. The industries in these cities are mainly those of oil and consumer goods. This urban concentration of MNCs distorted the structure of the society by enhancing an uneven “development”.

iv*)* Political Instability*:* Because these corporations require a stable host government, which of course is sympathetic to capitalism, they try as much as possible to directly protect the existing government whenever a reactionary leader or group seems to take over the government. It is on record that the MNCs kept President Mobutu of Zaire in power for so long because he was tutelage to them and with MNCs they sucked dry the economy of Zaire. The MNCs equally were responsible for the early exit and assassination of Patrice Lumumba because he would not allow their exploitative activities. The same story is true of Captain Thomas Sankara of Burkina Fasso and so many others. So the multinationals in the third world in particular and Africa at large have gained much from the political instability that exists here and there. Africa now has the greatest number of countries experiencing one kind of political crisis**.**

v) Profit Repatriation: These corporations have siphoned our economy by sending bulk of their profits to their home countries which they could have invested to develop our country, thereby, subjecting us to the whips and caprices of underdevelopment. Consequently, the royalties or pittance paid to the government by these MNCs are so inconsequential that they cannot be invested into heavy industrial projects. Today we are suffering from economic underdevelopment because of capital flight.

2.1.3 Concept of Socio-Economic Development

Socio-economic development is the process by which the economic standard and quality of life of a nation, region, local community, or an individual are improved according to targeted goals and objectives. The term has been used frequently in the 20th and 21st centuries, but the concept has existed in the West for far longer. "Modernization", "Westernization", and especially "industrialization" are other terms often used while discussing socioeconomic development Historically, socio-economic development policies focused on industrialization and infrastructure, but since the 1960s, it has increasingly focused on poverty reduction (Taufiq 2017).

Whereas socioeconomic development is a policy intervention aiming to improve the well-being of people, socio-economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and increases in GDP. Economist Ade (1978) describes socioeconomic growth as "one aspect of the process of economic development".The precise definition of Socio-economic development has been perceived differently by different experts: while economists in the 20th century viewed development primarily in terms of socio-economic growth, sociologists instead emphasized broader processes of change and modernization. Development and urban studies scholar, Ojo (2015) summarized socio-economic development as "a process of creating and utilizing physical, human, financial, and social assets to generate improved and broadly shared economic well-being and quality of life for a community or region".

Akanbi (2013) distinguishes socioeconomic development from economic growth on the basis that socioeconomic development is a "broadly based and sustainable increase in the overall standard of living for individuals within a community", and measures of growth such as per capita income do not necessarily correlate with improvements in quality of life. Socio-economic development implies economic growth plus progressive changes in certain important variables which determine well-being of the people, e.g: health, education. The University of Iowa's Center for International Finance and Development states that: Socioeconomic development is a term that practitioners, economists, politicians, and others have used frequently in the 20th century. Socio-economic development has a direct relationship with the environment. Though the concept's origin is uncertain, some scholars argue that development is closely bound up with the evolution of capitalism and the demise of feudalism. Others link it to the postcolonial state (Akanbi, 2013).

Socio-economic development has been understood by non-practitioners since the World War II to involve economic growth, namely the increases in per capita income, and (if currently absent) the attainment of a standard of living equivalent to that of industrialized countries (Akanbi, 2013). Socioeconomic development can also be considered as a static theory that documents the state of an economy at a certain time. The development of a country has been associated with different concepts but generally encompasses economic growth through higher productivity, political systems that represent as accurately as possible the preferences of its citizens, the extension of rights to all social groups and the opportunities to get them and the proper functionality of institutions and organizations that are able to attend more technically and logistically complex tasks (i.e. raise taxes and deliver public services).These processes describe the State's capabilities to manage its economy, polity, society and public administration. Generally, economic development policies attempt to solve issues in these topics (Akanbi, 2013).

. Governments that can raise a significant amount of revenue from this source are less accountable to their citizens (they are more autonomous) as they have less pressure to legitimately use those resources (Brundtland, 2013). Just as it has been documented for countries with an abundant supply of natural resources such as oil, countries whose government budget consists largely of foreign aid donations and not regular taxes are less likely to have incentives to develop effective public institutions. This in turn can undermine the country's efforts to develop.

According to Tadaro (2015) socio-economic development "is the development that brings about tremendous change in the social and economic life of the society, it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Socio-economic development is a progressive movement from a state of lack to a state of having abundant. It should have the capacity to bring about changes or improvement to the society or individual presently and not having the ability to prevent or hinder future progress or development.
and tactics that meets the needs of the enterprise and enhancing the human and natural resources that will be needed in the future (Brikic and Douglas, 1997). Development should have the capacity to build a society and also the ability not to hinder future generation from enjoying development. It should be progressive bringing the desired changes needed by a society. In addition to that, Ian (2010) also asserted that;

> 'Socio-economic development is the bundle of technological, subsistence, organizational, and cultural accomplishment through which people feed, clothe, house, and reproduce themselves, and explain the world around them, and resolve disputes within their communities, and extend their powers at the expense of other communities as well as defend themselves against others' attempt to extend power'.

From the above assertion by Ian, socio-economic development is the improvements in the living condition of a people, having their basic necessities, security as well as independence or sovereignty which allows them take decision independently.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Three theories were reviewed to explain the relationship between multinational corporations and Nigerian Economy. They include New Trade Theory, Unequal Exchange and Dependency theories. The research therefore, adopted the dependency development theory which was most suitable to explain the topic

2.2.1 Dependency Theory

The dependency theory arose as a reaction to modernization theory an earlier theory of development, it major proponents includes; Paul Baran (1953), Andre Gunder Frank (1967), Walter Rodney (1972), Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1974), Samir Amir (1976), Dos Santos (1989) and Claude Ake (1998) among others (Tadaro, 1994). Dependency theory differs from most Western approaches to studying political development. One difference is that this approach originated in the Third World (primarily Latin America), rather than among Western academics. Third World dependency thinkers were concerned with explaining the unequal and unjust situations in which they and their nations found themselves. Third World countries are poor while developed countries are rich. Third World countries had bad health conditions, while other countries had good health conditions Bade (1983).

However, this research is anchored on dependency theory developed by Boxborough (1974). According to the theory" dependency implies a kind of parasitic relationship that exists between the highly industrialized and the less developed ones in a manner that ensures the continuous advancement of the former to the detriment of the later. The theory defines the relationship between Nigeria and the multinational corporations, especially their owners. This theory represents the complex politico-economic relationship that binds the advanced capitalist countries of the Centre and the other countries in the periphery such that the movement and structure of the former decisively determine those of the later in a fashion somehow detrimental to the economic progress of the other societies. Countries, such as Ghana, that once experimented with the dependency theory have achieved neither prosperity nor greater economic independence. Rather they have experienced much poverty, misery and greater dependence on international aid and (Ahiakpor, 1985).

This theory is applicable in the sense that MNCs particularly MTN has distorted socio-economic development and it has engaged in an unscrupulous activities like profit repatriation, parts of the profits made by MTN was supposed to be reinvested in the host community of Gombe LGA

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The research adopted descriptive survey design, According to Ajene (2002:16) "is the design that helps in the collection of detailed description of existing phenomenon with the intent of employing data to make more intelligent plan for improving them". For the purpose of this study, the research utilized both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Under, primary sources of data; the research designed a structured questionnaire and conducted an oral in-depth interview to obtain reliable information, ideas and opinions of the respondent relevant to the study. Under secondary sources of data; the research obtained information mostly from published and unpublished material i.e. library material: text-books, Journals, articles, encyclopedia, speeches of political actors, magazines, Newspapers, Seminar paper presentations, theses, electronic materials and other literatures relevant to the study. The research adopted simple random sampling to administer questionnaire to the respondents in the sample area. The analysis of the data collected involved both quantitative and qualitative methods and was presented using simple percentage tables.

To collect primary data, questionnaires were issued to 11 major wards of Gombe local government area, which are located within the metropolis. The collected data was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis. However, numerical data, charts, and tables obtained from other sources were properly presented, analyzed, and acknowledged.

3.1 Research Design

Research design according to Cohen and Marion (1980) "is simply a plan that specifies how data should be collected and analyzed". The research adopted the descriptive survey design, According to Ajene (2002) "is the design that helps in the collection of detail description of existing phenomenon with the intent of employing data to make more intelligent plan for

3.2 **Population of the Study**

According to Joseph (1998); "population is the number of subjects or objects possessing common characteristic that is the target of investigation".The population of the study comprises eleven wards in Gombe Loal Government Area which comprises; Ajiya, Jeka-Dafari, Nasarawa, Bolari West, Bolari East, Pantami, Shamaki, Kumbiya-Kumbiya, Dawaki, and Herwagana wards. The population of the State is predominantly rural and agricultural, about 80% of them is still depending on farming although at subsistence level due to lack of funds for financing agricultural activities. According to National Population Commission (2021), Gombe Local government has a total population of 480,000 people constituting 11% of the entire people of the States. And the major occupation of the metropolitan people is civil service and trading. Only few of the people are engaged in farming while many combine farming with civil service. Moreover, it has been assumed by the National Population Commission (2021), that Gombe LGA has the total adult population of 268,000.

Furthermore, Taro Yemeni's Simple Random Sample (SRS) formula was be used to determine the sample size of the study. Taro Yemeni formula is as follow

$$= \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

n = Sample size

N = Total Population =268,000

e = Limit of tolerance error = $(0.09)^2$

$$n = \frac{268{,}000}{1+268{,}000(0.09)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{268{,}000}{1+268{,}000(0.0081)}$$

$$n = \frac{268{,}000}{1+2170.8}$$

$$n = \frac{268{,}000}{2171.8}$$

$$n = 123.3$$

n = 123 approximately

The sample size involved 123 respondents consisting of males and females. A total of 105 questionnaires was administered by the researcher to both literate and semi-literate members of the sample population. The questionnaire was designed in such a way that it gives the respondents the opportunity to freely express their views on 'an assessment of the impact of Multinational Corporation on Sustainable Development: a case study of MTN Nigeria in Gombe Metropolis.

3.3 method of data presentation and analysis

This research used both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis. The data collected was presented and analyzed using descriptive statistical technique by using simple percentage tables and some statistical tools such as charts. Frequency tables to analyze the collection of raw data. The raw data were translated into percentage to enable the researcher draw reasonable conclusion based on the information gathered. Based on the data collected in the field in respect of this study; Tables were constructed in relation to the questions raised for detailed presentation in numerical units, interpretation and analysis. A percentage method was used to analyze the data collected.

4.0 RESULTAND DISCUSSION

4.I Results

Question One: Do MNCs Impact Gombe State socioeconomic development positively?

Table 1:

Options	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	36	32%
No	57	51%
Don't Know	16	15%
Undecided	2	2%
Total	111	100%

Source: Researcher, 2025

As shown in the table above, 36 of the respondents representing 32% agreed that MTN contribute to the development of Gombe state; 57 of the respondents representing 51% did not agree;16 respondents representing 15% do not know; while 2 representing 2% were undecided . This indicated that majority of the respondents believed that MTN did not contribute to the development of Gombe state.

Question Two: To what extent do you Think That MTN Contribute towards Development of Gombe?

Table 2

Options	**Frequency**	**Percentages**
Positive	38	34%
Negative	67	60%
Undecided	6	6%
Total	111	100%

Source: Researcher, 2025

As shown in the Table above, 38 of the respondents representing 34% agreed that the activities of MTN impacts positively in Gombe state socioeconomic development; 67 of the respondents representing 60% were of the viewd that, it impacts negatively while 6 respondents representing 6% were undecided. This indicated that majority of the respondents believed that MTN impacts negatively in Gombe state.

Question Three: Do you think MTN improved the living conditions of the people of Gombe?

Table 3

Options	**Frequency**	**Percentages**
Yes	35	31%
No	55	50%
Don’t Know	13	12%
Undecided	8	7%
Total	111	100%

Source: Researcher, 2025

As shown in the Table above, 35 of the respondents representing 31% agreed that the activities of MTN improved the living conditions of the peoples of Gombe; 55 of the respondents representing 50% were of the view that, the activities of MTN did not improve the living conditions of the peoples of Gombe; 13 of the respondents representing 12% don’t know, while 8 respondents representing 7%were undecided. This indicated that majority of the respondents believed that MTN did not improve the living conditions of the people of Gombe state.

4.2 Discussion of Findings

Based on the information gathered, the existence of Multinational Corporations in Nigeria has done more harm than good to the socio-economic development and distorted socioeconomic and sustainable development of the country. So many scholars and respondents believe that Multinational Corporations invest in a country for their own selfish interest of going from that country by any means the essence of coming of Multinational Companies to the Third World was not to develop it, but rather to seek the resources of that country which will further leads to the keeping of the economy of their country and diminishing that of the host community or state. Up till today, there is no visible project put in place by these corporations for the benefit of the country, the money invested in Nigeria used to generate profit which is taken back to their home country at the expense of the host country. No wonder today, all the imperialist countries owning Multinational Corporations have developed while the Third World host countries are under developed and still un-developing.

Therefore based on the above evaluated data we can reject the positive hypothesis and accept that MTN impact negatively on socioeconomic development of Gombe metropolis from the research respondents, one will conclude that MTN contribute negatively to the Nigeria's economy and they are not ready in any way to contribute positively to the development of Gombe LGA and Nigeria at large. In terms of transfer of technology to the country, only highly sophisticated and capital intensive project for the industries have been implemented, such projects will take Nigerians decades to master the process. Nigeria will have to depend on the countries that are supplying the technology for spare parts, the repairs and experts to train the manpower. The major role of MNCs in the country is to foster economic dependence which will go in line blocking the process of development.

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The researcher also found out that the employment given to the people of Gombe Metropolis by MTN Company is exploitative one. This is because the salary given to them is far less than what they are supposed to earn in a month. They give them only peanuts to survive in order to generate more profits for them. They pay the indigenes of their country i.e MTN higher amount either working in their home country or in any other country even with less qualification, this amount to exploitation, at the end of the month the citizens or employee from the host communalities are left with little or no capital to save and invest.

It is also evident that MTN in Gombe LGA has failed to fulfill their corporate social responsibilities, such responsibilities as; provision of social amenities to the host community like, water, electricity, construction of roads, provision of health care facilities and construction of hospitals, employment of the indigenes as well as providing or granting scholarship to the members of the community. From the response of the respondent majority disagreed that MTN has failed in fulfilling their corporate social responsibility from Table 4.16 and Chart 4.16 above. Their presence in Gombe LGA is not to develop it but to exploit it, to generate or make huge profits which they will send to their country to foster development while leaving the host communities poor and impoverished

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Multinational corporations are the major vehicles by which globalization is affecting businesses in different parts of the world. Globalization further makes the influence of multinational enterprises more pervasive and impacting. These corporations in spite of their meager benefits have impacted negatively on our economy. Nigeria as a developing country can only benefit tremendously from operations of these multinationals if serious considerations are given to the environment in which they operate. Since these corporations are component of the society, they must subject themselves to the fair requirements of the society, for, their relationship is paramount and reciprocal (the corporation needs the society just as the society needs the corporation). "Business is not divorced from the rest of the society. How these corporations behave affect many people, not just shareholders Ango (2012). A strong tie must exist between government and various multinationals operating in Nigeria to ensure maximum co-operation and peaceful coexistence.

5.2 Recommendations

i. Representative of all stakeholders-employees, customers, society, government should be appointed as members of the Board of Directors of various corporations, for direct representation and participation in the decision- making process.

ii. There should be interactive sessions on regular basis between the Multinational corporations and leaders of our country to proliferate understanding and enhance harmonious business relationship especially on moral and Ethical ground. Such interactions would impact positively on the ethical performance of both the corporations at large.

iii.The government should ensure consumer protection through enforcement of existing laws; this would go a long way in providing good service to the people.

iv. Government should encourage research and citizen involvement in the area to further create job opportunities and gradual control of the market. It should also come up with a policy of share control by indigenes so that the process can be domesticated to boost economic growth in the country and minimize repatriation of profits.

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