

**CONTRIBUTIONS OF UNILEVER NIGERIA IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
WELLBEING OF NIGERIANS.**

**BY**

**NYOH, PAULINUS ARCHIBONG**

**REG:0518305000018**

**PGD SOCIOLOGY**

**BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE  
STUDIES NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF PGD SOCIOLOGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**


**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI NIGERIA**

**DECEMBER, 2020**

## CERTIFICATION

This dissertation has been read and approved to have met the requirement for the award of Postgraduate Diploma (PGD) Degree in Sociology, Faculty of Social sciences, Nasarawa State University, Keffi.



---

Dr. A.W. Cgidi  
Supervisor

5/03/20  
Date



---

Dr. J. O. Osisogu  
Head of Department

5/03/20  
Date

---

Prof. Theophilus D. Lagi  
Dean Faculty of Social Sciences

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

---

External Examiner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

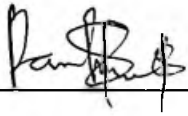
---

Prof. Jonathan M. Ayuba  
Dean Postgraduate Studies

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

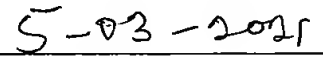
## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this work is the product of my own research efforts undertaken under the supervision of Dr. A. W. Ogidi and has not been presented elsewhere for the award of a degree. All sources from which data were gotten have been duly referenced and appropriately acknowledged.



NYOH, PAULINUS ARCHIBONG

REG:0518305000018



Date

## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to the Almighty God for his guidance and protection.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my profound gratitude to Almighty God the event of the universe, for his grace blessings and ending mercy upon my life and for keeping me alive, strong and healthy to witness my completion of this research project. My sincere appreciation goes to my project supervisor Dr. A. W. Ogidi for his audience, guidance Correction and support.

The acknowledgment will not be complete without mentor my lectures Dr. Daniel Ishaya, Dr. udo Osisioogu Prof. Francis O.Onu, Theophilus Lagi, Prof. S. S. Ifah, Dr. Yahaya, Dr. Yusuf ,Prof. Godswill James.

My appreciation goes to my parent Mr. & Mrs. A . S nyoh for their moral, spiritual and Financial assistance throughout my academic pusuit . And my sister Agnes nyoh for her overwhelming support.

My Course Hilda, Mrs. Chineyere, Mary, Daniel and my class rep Joshua who made my stay in the university worthwhile. I owe my special gratitude to my friend Abigal Ekong for her love and prayers.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

Title page	i
Certification	ii
Declaration	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Table of content	vi
Abstract	vii

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction and Background Study.....	1-5
1.2. Statement of Research problem.....	5-6
1.3. Objective of study.....	7
1.4. Significant of study.....	7-8
1.5. Scope and Limitation.....	8--8
1.6. Hypothesis.....	8-9
1.7. Conceptual clarification .....	9-9
1.8. Theoretical frame work.....	10-12

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction .....	13-18
2.2 Understanding Multinational Corporation in Nigeria.....	18-20
2.3 Analyzing the activities and Achievement of Unilever in Nig.....	21-22
2.4 The contribution of Multinational corporation in the Nigeria society .....	23

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Multinational Corporation is corporations, enterprises business entities that operate in several countries but is managed and functions with a head quarter that is based in one home country. Economists however are not in agreement as to how Multinational Corporation should be defined. They postulated that multinational corporation have many dimension and can be viewed from these several perspectives are as follows:

**Ownership Criterion:** some argue that ownership is a key.

**Criterion:** A firm can become multinational only when the head quarter or parent company is effectively owned by national of two or more countries peter (1979pg.5) for E.g. Shell and Unilever in which later is our case study is controlled by British and Dutch interest. However by ownership test, very few multinational are Multinational. The ownership of most MNCs are multi-national depending on these case, each is considered an American, multinational company bin one case and each is considered a foreign multinational in another case Thus ownership does not really mater.

**Nationality mix of headquarter managers, :** An international company is multinational if the managers of the parent, company are national of several countries: Stephen (1985, pg.17) usually managers of the headquarter are

nationals of the home country, this may be transitional phenomenon. Very few companies pass this test correctly

**Business Strategic:** (global profit maximization) according to Howard (1996 pg 26) MNCS may pursue policy that are at home. Country oriented or host country oriented or world oriented Perl mutter uses such terms as ethnocentric, polycentric and geocentric. However ethnocentric is misleading because it focused on race or ethnicity, especially when the home country itself is populated by many different races where as polycentric loses its meaning when the MNCS operate only in one or two foreign countries .

**According** to Franklin (1994 pg 14) an MNCS is a parent company that Engages in foreign production through its affiliation Exercise located in several countries.

Exercise direct control over the policies of its affiliation.

Implement business strategic in production, marketing finance and staffing that transcend national boundaries.

In other words MNCS exhibit no loyalty to the country in which they are incorporated.

However, whichever direction or definition of MNCS we adopt, one thing always comes to play: which is that MNCS are viewed as agent of economic development. MNCS are the most important state actor in



international policies and trade its business activities involve huge direct investment in host countries to their home countries. MNCS are big economic unit or entities to the extent that some scholar liken them to state, Abutudu (2000, pg 3) where in most cases they are even bigger economic unit than the most developing states. This therefore implies that the role of the MNCS in adding and facilitating development is apparent and even indispensable.

The earliest MNCs entered the Nigeria Jurisdiction during the colonial period under the British Administration.

Today MNCs dominate major sector of the Nigeria economy. Nigeria with a population of over 140 million (IBID, pg 233). Stands out in Africa as a great number nation, more so her economic as well as political and social uphersal are not so a positive image which she has in recent times been struggling to improve Another factor that places Nigeria among the very important list of nation (at least in Africa) is the vast national resource Thus Nigeria becomes home or host to most MNCs of the world economic. The irony of their active presence in Nigeria has been impetus for their research . However according to dependency theorist and world system analyst, the activities of MNCs in the process of posturing development does more harm to developing countries than Good.

**UNILEVER:** formally known as **LEVER BROTHERS** incorporated in 11th April 1923 by Lord Leverhulme.

The merger of British soap maker Lever Brothers and Dutch Margarine however created Unilever in 1930 in the 1930's the business of Unilever grew and new ventures were launched in Latin America

In 1984, the company bought the brand Brooke Bond (maker of PG Tips Tea)

In 1987 Unilever strengthened its position in the world skin care market by acquiring Chase Broom, the market of Posident tooth paste and Vaseline. In 1989 Unilever bought Calvin Klein cosmetics and Elizabeth Arden but the latter was sold in 2000 to FFI fragrances in 1996 Unilever purchased Helen Curtis Industries in 2000 the company absorbed the American business bet foods (Clark 1989, pg 41)

**UNILEVER** is MNC formed of Anglo-Dutch parentage that owns many of the world's consumer product brands in food beverage cleaning agents and personal care products it is a dual listed company consisting of Unilever NV in Rotterdam, Netherlands and Unilever Plc in London, England both Unilever companies have the same direction and effectively operate as a single business their main competitors are Procter and Gamble, Nestle, Kraft Foods, Mars, Reckitt Benckiser and Henk

Unilever was created in 1930 by the merger of British soap maker Lever Brothers and Dutch Margarine Unie. Her products include health and personal care goods such as Lipton, Dove and Omo Blue Band and Suave, Surf Excel quick wash (a hand wash product) Rexon Crystal (a deodorant that eliminates unsightly white residue on dark garments etc food and heart brand, close up Beverage etc.

Unilever activities include job opportunity as today employs 179,000 people in 100 countries worldwide and support the job of many thousands of distributors, contractors and suppliers Bhatia (2001 pg 71)

Another important activity of Unilever which serves as one of their most important missions is to add vitality to life by meeting the everyday need for nutrition hygiene, and personal care

For the purpose of this research work however its positive and negative impact or effect would be discussed in subsequent chapters

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM**

Multinational corporations are a means of bringing about economic development which by its objective ought to bring about economic growth, Modernization and thus development for developing countries however in reality, the situation is different i.e while the GNP of these companies increases in geometric progression and proportion that of their host country

experience low growth remain stagnant or reduce out rightly Nigeria is a typical example for E.g the gross annual sales of each of the oil MNC are higher than the GNP of Nigeria. Ojebo (2000,pg)

3. other effect of the present of MNC in Nigeria include:

Their displacement of local entrepreneur who rely on labor intensive technology by the use of capital intensive technology thus having a negative impact on net employment in the country.

Capital flight or loss of needed foreign exchange (yaerly basis) that would have been use for developing purpose but it taking out of Nigeria to the home country of these MNCs

Large scale environment devastation and problems due to the activities of these multinationals.

Widening the gap between the rich and the poor by concentrating the economic benefit of the activities in areas that are already relatively well off.

Interfering in the local politics of their host countries to their advantage and disadvantage of the host communities for e.g. their support of repressure regimes in Nigeria (Abacha Regime) with which they collaborated to create enabling internal they (MNCs) need to further exploit Nigeria

Most of the above factors have tended to militate against Nigeria enjoyment of the benefit of development oriented are amongst the internal factors by which MNCs Exploit Nigeria

### **1.3 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY.**

This study work seeks to achieve the following objectives.

- To analyze the role of Unilever and its implication for the economic development of Nigeria.
- To expose the possible impact of Unilever as a multinational corporation on the Nigeria environment.
- To establish the importance and analyze the role of Unilever in Nigeria.
- To examine the relationship between Nigeria (a developing country) and Britain and Dutch in their pursuit for globalization.
- To ascertain the extent to which Unilever as an MNC has affected the home made goods business.

### **1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY**

The research will not only contribute to the exposition of the various ways in which MNC in collaboration with the government and some people exploit and keep the economy/country under developed under the pretence of Developing Nigeria but will also examine the way forward for Nigeria (leadership and fellowship) towards having the right attitude and vision of

development Such internal discipline and dynamism serves as a major step in solving our underdevelopment problem.

This research is significant in understanding of how UNILEVER has been performing as a multinational corporation. It will enable us to validate if its purpose of developing towards the Nigeria economy has achieved its desire objective or not. Consequently, it will help us known if Multinational Corporation in Nigeria can really bring efficiency and development to the nation's economy or not on the other the study will widen the horizon of individual knowledge on the problems and gain of policy Makers Corporation in Nigeria. It will also assist government and policy maker to assess the strength and weakness and make adjustment where necessary.

The government and public at large would benefit from this study as solution would be suggested to follow to correct the wrong and improve development in Nigeria.

## **1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study is limited to the activities of Unilever in Nigeria under the fourth republic from 2019-2020 time largely financial constraint makes it impossible for the research to conduct this study as intended.

## **1.6 HYPOTHESIS**

This is a tentative statement, which can be confirmed to be right or wrong. The following hypothesis will therefore be address in the course of this study.

HO: the MNC (UNILEVER) contribute towards the economic and social development of Nigeria

HI: the MNC (UNILEVER) do not contribute toward the economic and social development of Nigeria

## 1.7 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

This is definition of terms (terms)

**Multinational corporation** – corporation having branch operation abroad that are connected with and subordinate to the headquarter to the office in another country

**Third world-** often used inter changeable with terms less developed countries, or the south

**Industrialization** is the system of production that has risen from steady development study and use of scientific knowledge

**Under development** refers to the outcome of a process that further regresses and undermine third to the development of their counterpart in the industrial work

## 1.8 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

This refer to the tool of analysis through which study will be explained to rationale and activities of MNCS in Nigeria as a less developed country given the reality of the North- South relationship.

However it is pertinent that that we have an understanding of what motivate or drives multinational corporation to invest in JLDOS this we shall do briefly through the window of the mercantilist and liberal theories

To the mercantilist the driving force behind the working of the international economy is the pursuit of national self-interest, wealth power through the accumulation of profit arising from international trade relations. The summary of the mercantilist paradigm on international trade and investment is that state either through inter governmental organization or MNCS seeks to ensure that internal economic activities produces not only absolute gains for their state but also superior gains relative to other state in other word the state in the system is the more potent motivator thus we can understand the drive of MNCS and the support they get from their home government in repatriating capital from developing countries through international trade.

Our main theoretical framework is therefore more less found and self evident in the market theories of dependency world system and imperialism it is to be noted that for the Marxist all history is the history of class struggle



between a ruling class (the North) and an opposing or ruled class (the south e.g. Nigeria)

Dependency theorist believe that the spread of capitalism, the search for surplus value, the continuous privatization of means of production and the extraction of surplus value have continued to put dependency side with underdevelopment for them to put international economy rather than consisting of over 180 national economy unit competing with each other in the pattern of interstate set of state pitted against each other in the pattern of their state competition that clearly favors one group at the expense of the other i.e. Northern tier of developed state (the center) and a dependent southern tier of less developed state (periphery).

The relationship which can be traced back to the colonial are is supposed perpetuated by an international division of labor whereby the north concentrate on producing and exporting more lucrative high priced technology and manufacture product while the south concentrate on producing and exporting relative low priced materials agriculture commodities and unfinished goods

Even when where more manufacturing is transfers to the south it is on term dictated by the north which retain technology dominance the result of this

inequity the dependency school contends is massive poverty in the south and massive wealth in the north

This theory however suggest and unending conflict which can only be ended when international institution act to redistribute wealth evenly among state.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.1

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### INTRODUCTION

This section is concerned with the review of existing literatures on Multinational Corporations (MNCS) as a catalyst and imperative for third world development. The review borders on content analysis of the view of differs scholar who have made extensive contribution to the understanding of the positive benefit (or lack of it) of MNCS. According to purkitts (1988, pg 166) MNCS stand at the heart of the debate the merit of global economic integration. Purkitt made a lame reference to the argument of critics of multinationals when she says.

“Their critics portray them as bullies, using their heft to exploit workers and the natural resources with no regard for the economic well being of any country”

She wants further to stress to the “benefit argument” of MNCS by devoting time and space to these argument, than she did to the above passing anti MNCS benefit and of globalization.

However, Pukitt support my critique non-benefit argument in her literature when she acknowledges that both stereotypes of the “benefit” and “non-

benefit” argument of MNCS and development have some truth in them for instance, she acknowledges that.

“In the public mind, globalization and MNCS are closely related. The stereotype has grant companies shifting production from one country to another in search of the well being to either high wage workers that stand to lose their jobs and the low paid one who will be hired”.

Dwelling further on the “benefit” argument, pukitt sees MNSC as a triumph, for global capitalism, bringing advanced technology to poorer country and low cost products to wealthier ones, she further opener that MNSC are one of the main conduct through which development takes place. The relevance of pukitt discourse is the role MNSC play in the development of the country. According to another vibrant scholar Rodney (2005, pg 36, 218). He looked at the development state or sees Africa before the coming of the Europeans and he also sees Africa as contributing to European capitalist development. He further give concrete examples UNILEVER as a major beneficiary of Africa exploitation hence their desirable row material all come from the tropics: namely palm oil, palm kernel, groundnut oil and copra, West Africa than happened to be the world world’s greatest palm produce zone and was also a major grower of groundnut.

What therefore can deduced from his analysis is that the North is a the benefiting end while the south at the losing end.

Sam (2004, pg 14) viewed globalization as a phenomenon propelled by recent development in science and technology. Even though globalization is now almost a cliché in general discourse, few can be said to understand its real import. Indeed globalization, which in practice encompasses four apart namely: trade, capital movement, movement of people and spread of knowledge and technology has acquired considerable emotive force.

Some view it as a process that is beneficial i.e. a key to future world economic development. Others regard it with hostility even with fear, believing that it increase inequality within and between nations, threatens employment and living standards.

Ali (2001, pg. 6) positioned that there are two from of globalization, which has affected Africa in contradictor ways – economic globalization on the one hand and cultural globalization on the other hand. The forces of economic globalization in the world as a whole have deepened the marginalizing of Africa. The force of cultural globalization on the other hand, have substantially penetrated and assimilated much of Africa. Another scholar Lehman (1998, pg. 608) sees economic globalization/development as seeking to bring about homogeneity and uniformity in methods of management in economic policies and above all, in the rules of market relationship. It is at this disadvantageous position that we Nigerians have found ourselves with globalization that Eskor (2001, pg. 42) posits that

*“The world may even be reducing from a village to a household but in the capitalist context it is a slave household with the USA as lords and African countries as slaves*

From the following, we can clearly discern that the MNCs play an important role in perpetuating development especially in the economic sense. Using Purkitts words ‘globalizations and MNCs are closely related’.

However these scholars did not take the profit and capital accumulation motives of the MNCs into consideration for example it is a known fact that MNCs move or shift production from one commodity to another in search for cheap labor (a point Purkitts briefly asserts). This is to ensure the maximization of profit minimization of profit and minimization of cost at the expense of workers. The Marxists would readily point out this oversight. To some scholars, they argue that MNCs provide or supply needed capital to poor states through direct foreign investment in lost countries, and that they also serve to improve the Balance of payment of poor countries by adding to their exports and by manufacturing products locally that would otherwise have to be imported.

To the argument that MNCs aid development through their companies’ transfer of technology and management techniques necessary for economic development to developing countries, we counter that on the contrary, the

technology introduced by MNCs is capital intensive and thus inappropriate for the economies of developing countries.

Supporters of development through MNCs also argues that they make products available to consumers in poor countries that would otherwise be impossible to purchase there as seen in J. Spero's politics of International Economic relations. The question may be asked: are all goods that are brought to the doorstep of poor countries by MNCs really useful and relevant to the recipient poor economies? E.g. can Nigerians do without UNILEVER products? What significant value do these products have for Nigerians?

There is also the result of a study, which set out to determine whether MNCs prefer to invest in countries with high degree of repression and violation of human rights or in countries with less repressive government and relatively vigorous programs devoted to strengthening human rights. The study revealed that MNCs in general do not locate larger amount of foreign investment in countries that practice and recognize human right than they do in countries whose human rights record are very poor and highly questionable.

So far, the concern in this section has been to review the contributions of some scholars on the development, globalization and MNCs as necessary agents for the development of the third world. In their glorification of the

benefits of MNCs they fail to take cognizance of the profit motive of MNCs and their capitalist home countries, which results in imperialism of the host countries and the internationalization of capital in favour of the North.

They also fail to take the validity of views of dependency theorists into cognizance. Arising from this therefore is the observation that MNCs are tools or agents of development itself a capitalist agenda of the North maintaining disparity of the present status quo in the world economy.

It is within this bracket of thinking that UNILEVER in Nigerian would be analyzed and the roles they play in bringing development or under development to our society. This is the thrust of my research.

## **2.2 UNDERSTANDING MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION IN NIGERIA**

The idea of MNCs has been around for centuries. Some trace the origins of the concept back to the Dutch East India Company of the 17<sup>th</sup> C as the corporate structure involved a presence in more than one country during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> C the ideas of a company that functioned in more than one nation became increasingly common. In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, this business model continues to be highly desirable.

There are several ways that and MNCs can come into existence. One approach is to intentionally establish a new company with head quarter in a



country while producing goods and services in facilities located elsewhere. In other instances, the MNCs come about that two mergers between two or more companies based in different countries. Acquisition and hostile takeover also sometimes result in the creation of MNCs.

MNCs are firms with foreign subsidiaries that extend production and marketing beyond the boundaries of other nations. They are firm the that have sent abroad packages of capital, managerial talent, technology and marketing skills in order to facilitate or carry out production in other countries. Otherwise referred to as TNC , MNCs have become a key agent for development in countries of the world.

The earliest MNCs entered the Nigerian Jurisdiction during the colonial period under British. A paradigm shift however came in the 1980's with the emergence of economic Liberalization, deregulation and the privatization of state owned corporation and interests. The enterprise promotion act 1989 was introduced which repealed the Nigeria enterprise promotion decree of 1977. The new ACT was Nigeria's first step toward deregulation and liberalization of its economy. The opened the field one again for 100% foreign participation in most sector of the Nigeria economy subject to necessary approval by the government. Since then Nigeria has wholeheartedly embarked on massive privatization and commercialization of the economy. Today MNSs domination major sectors of the Nigeria economy.

Companies however become multination for many different reasons and ways. Their impact on global economy has situated them at the heart of the debate over the merits on the global economic integration otherwise called globalization while their critics portray them as bullies, using their power to exploit workers and the natural resource of countries of 3<sup>rd</sup> world with no regard for the economic wellbeing of any country or community, their advocates and supporters see multinationals as a triumph for global capitalism bringing advanced technology to poorer countries and low-cost products to the wealthier ones thus their recognition as the main conduct through which globalization takes place.

MNCs play an important role in global investment. The total stock of foreign direct investment plants, equipment and properties owned by business outside their home countries stood at over \$3 trillion worldwide, foreign direct investment has been growing three times as fast as total investment although it still accounts for only 6% of the annual investment of rich industrial economies, in addition, the UN's 1997 world investment report estimates that 70% of all international royalties on technology involve payment between parent firms and their foreign affiliates showing that multinationals play a key role in disseminating technology around the globe. Ezeani (2002, pg. 16) Today there are over 35,000 MNCs in the world controlling over 150,000 subsidiaries. The United States continues to be the most prominent headquarter country being the base of operation for 151 of the 500

largest industries and service companies, trailed by japan and G.7 countries industries as a whole. MNCs have grown

to the point where their resources now exceed those of many countries e.g General motors (us) with a base of \$154.94 billion is larger than Nigeria's \$32.99 billion iboje (2001, pg. 33)

To a great extent, globalization and MNCs are closely related in the sense that multinational is the main force behind world wide flows of capital goods and services.

### 2.3 ANALYZING THE ACTIVITIES OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

While it is acknowledged that MNCs are present in many sector of the Nigeria economy e. g cocoa and UAC in the customer goods sector as Glaxo as well in the pharmaceutical industry, Citibank in banking industry, royal Dutch in the oil sector etc. We focus our research on the consumer and personal care products sector i.e. UNILEVER.

Unilever has recently started a five-year vitality company initiative in which it begins to converge the marketing of disparate aims of their business, including person care dieting and consumable into an umbrella function displaying the breadth of the contribution to the lack of recognition that the unlived brand wields,

despite its ubiquitous presence. In 2006 it concluded with the sell of the global frozen food dividing excluding the ice cream business and the Italian frozen vegetable businesses.

Unilever employs nearly 180,000 people and had a worldwide revenue of almost £40 billion in 2005 people and had a worldwiderevenue of almost £40 billion in 2005. Eke (2005, pg. 15) unilever's Lipton brand certified by the Rain forest Alliance.

The company publicly takes a strong stance on substance on sustainability and started a sustainable agriculture programmer in 1998. In May 2007 it became the first company to commit to sourcing all its tea in a sustainable manner, asking the rainforest alliance and international environment go, to start certifying its tea estate in Africa. It declares its aim to have all Lipton yellow label and pg. Lipton bags sold in western Europe certified by 20210 followed by all Lipton tea bags globally by 2015.

In 2008 Unilever was honored at the 59<sup>th</sup> annual technology and engineering Enemy award for “outstanding achievement in advanced media technology for creation and distribution of interactive commercial adverting deuced though digital set top boxes” for its programmer (ikejiani 2003, pg. 51).

## 2.4 THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF UNILEVER IN NIGERIA SOCIETY

Here we would elucidate the position and negative effect of MNCs      Positive effects

### **Generation of private capital for investment (FDL)**

Scholar such as worth, merger, and barnstorm argue that MNCs promote the economic growth, of the lost country (Nigeria) by bringing into countries the much needed private has generated over \$2.084billion into the coffers of the federal government of Nigeria as payment in royalties for the period 19995-2000. Also total sum of \$2625 million was paid by spdc as vat to the federal government

Between 1995 and 1920. Thus sum of 246 billion plus has been generated as private capital for investment by spdc this has significant impact on the spending purse of the federal government especially in its development programmer and provision of infrastructure that will insure viable economic in other world, according to these scholar, foreign investment generated by MNCs is a way of filling the grapes between domestically available supplies of saving, foreign, government revenue skills and planned level of these resources necessary to achieve development targets.

b. evidence supplied by the world bank and united nation strongly suggested that MNCs are a key factor in the large improvement in welfare that has occurred in developing countries over the last 40 years for e.g. from 1980-1998 world child labor rates (the percentage of children working between the age of 10-14) tumble from 20-13 percent.

27-10% in east Asia

13-9% in Latin America and Caribbean

14-5% in middle East and North Africa

### **Import Of Technology And Management Techniques.**

Technology transfer is another laudable benefit of MNCs. Given by modern management techniques, entrepreneurship technology and skill are often in short supply and provide not only financial resources but also management experience, entrepreneurial abilities and technological skills as well as modern industrial machineries, they facilities they facilitate and improve economic and socio-political condition for the whole country and the group living in the communities where they operate. This knowledge has been and can be transfer to their local counterparts by means of training programmers. Thus this augments that MNCs can educate local management on how to establish and maintain contact within and outside the nation boundaries.

Conclusively, neo-classical economists argue that MNCs bring with them most sophisticated technological knowledge about production processes while transferring modern machinery and equipment to poor third world countries. Such transfer are assumed to be both desirable and productive for the recipient countries

### **Creation of job other support services for individual private enterprise.**

MNCs no doubt creates jobs especially for and among the communities where they are located by establish industries factories or many production rigs plant many job are created, thus reduction the level of unemployment in the country

### **Correcting/ improving balance of payment deficits**

Multination corporation has been credited with improving the balance of payment deficits of poor countries by adding to their exports and by manufacturing product locally that would otherwise have to be imported. That is the private capitalistic generated by MNCs into the economies of development countries helps to fill up the inflow of foreign capital necessary to remove deficits over time by a net position flow of export earnings.

This is also seen in the fact that foreign investment generation by MNCs help to economy by closing the gap between targeted tax revenue and locally raised taxes. By taxing MNCs profits and participating financial in their local operations., the

government of developing countries are better capacitated to correct balance of payment deficits and even embark on development projects .



## **Promotion of local content**

Another argument position in favor of MNCs is that is the they promote the growth and development of the people or local community where they operate, especially in the sphere of education. Agriculture

Health and self-empowerment. In Nigeria for example, community

Assistance (CA) may be given to a Community Development (CD)

I.e. sustainable development in its welfare schemes for the various communities. In the area of education, Scholarship, empowerment funds, School constructions, laboratory equipment etc. Are provided on an ongoing basis. In the area of health, Setting up a network of rural centers in local government areas. Building and upgrading community hospitals, health centers and Immunization projects campaigns.

## **Negative Effects.**

Counters argument to the benefits of MNCs can be found in the works of the neo-Market dependency theorist such as A.G Frank, S Amin, Dos Santos, and Water Rodney etc.

Todaro (2006, pg. 16) offers a summary of these non-benefit arguments in his Economic Development in the third world. On the economic side, they are as follows;

Reduction and Loss of foreign Exchange Earnings.

Although the initial impact of MNCs investment is to Improve foreign exchange position of the recipient nation, its

Long run impact may be to reduce foreign exchange earnings on both current and capital account. The current account may deteriorate due to substantial importation of intermediate products and capital goods, while

Well as their Multinational service and supply companies namely Schlumberger, Halliburton BJ Hughes, M.I. Drilling fluids etc.

MNCs present in other sectors of the Nigeria economy are more or less significant in comparison to those found in the petroleum sector. Nigeria in order to attain economy from growth and development has identified that it must diversify here economy from a monoprodukt one to multi-produkt economy to boost export and reduced imports.

MNCs if strongly present in other sector of the Nigerian economy other than the extractive petroleum sectors will facilitate economic growth and development.

However, this remains to be seems as MNCs do not invest in areas where they claim profits is uncertain nor do they believe yield quick returns and maximum profits.

. Exploitation of Workers and Resources

Another criticism against the MNCs is they use their heft to exploit workers and the natural resources of host developing countries with no regard for the economic wellbeing of any country or community.

MNCs exploit workers by adopting a policy or technique of shifting production from one country to another in search of the cheapest sources of labor without regard for the well-being of either the high wage workers who stand to lose their jobs or the low paid who

The capital account may worsen because of the overseas repatriation of profit, royalty's management fees etc.

Nigeria have been battling with an economy that experience dwindling foreign exchange earnings despite its huge export of oil importance's far exceeds exports has led the government banning at various time periods, Intermediate product ranging from flour, cement, textiles, cars chicken.

### **Extraction in industrial as internet mainstay of MNCs development countries**

A criticism leveled against MNCs is that they operate chiefly in the extractive sector of a country economy so as reap unparalleled profits, since their driving principle is simply to minimize losses expenses while maximizing profit.

MNCs avoid a reinvestment of economy surplus in the host country's production / industrial venture only make meaningful investment in the extractive sector. As such no substantial employment in the extraction sectors, as such no substantial

employment can be generated by their operation with a resultant effect of continued overall economic backwardness underdevelopment.

A look at the Nigeria scenario will reveal that the major MNCs present operating are chiefly in the extraction sector for example the petroleum industry. Industry Over eighty MNCs are present namely SPDC Mobil, chevron Agra ELF TEXACO CONOCO ETC AS Will be hired. Given their size and scale, MNCs can exert power in an exploitative way when they move production and factor from a place where workers safety law is too restrictive to one that is less. It can also lower its tax ones. This flexibility makes it harder for government to raise revenue, protect the environment and promote worker safety. The resultant effect is that government in order to attract these MNCs are willing to and do reduce social and environmental protection laws. Thus we have MNCs carry out their operations; damage environment and a ecological system as well pollute the environment making it socially inhabitable, economically unviable and, health wise hazardous.

**(D) Destruction of environment and livelihood of local communities.**

The gravity of the above-mentioned poin. Which has just been discussed, warrants it to be mentioned singularly as a criticism against MNCs in developing countries.

Most developing countries are characterized by mainly peasant farming where crops are grown mainly for feeding. Where MNCs are sited, they destroy the environment by polluting it or degrading it. This environment

constitutes the rivers, cracks and streams where they fish, land where they farm, forest where they hunt e.t.c. Once these are destroyed, un-rehabilitated and poorly or not Compensated, the peasants suffer or are a precarious situation.

Thus globalization has brought about misery for this people of developing world.

Nigeria's Niger Delta is typical example of this harsh reality.

(e) Promotion and re-enforcements of income inequalities and economic structures.

Another demerit of MNCs is that they tend to promote the interest of the small number of well paid modern sectors against the interest of the majority low-income earners by widening wage differentials. Put differently MNCs reinforce economic structures and aggravate income inequalities.

In Nigeria today the highest income earners are to be found in the petroleum sector with a resultant effect of every Nigerian seeking to be employed in One Oil Company or the other.

Also MNCs divert resources away from needed food production to the manufacture of sophisticated products catering primarily to the demands of local elites. This is alone by their locating primarily in Urban areas and contributing to the accelerated flow of rural-urban dwellers. Surely, it would be better if the poor invested their meager economic resources and the rich diverted their wealth from wasteful consumption encouraged by MNCs to the creation of domestically owned capacities vital to long-term economic development.

## 2.6 MNCS activities and presence as Neo-Imperialism

Having seen, in depth the phenomenon and effect of globalization as spear headed by MNCs in Nigeria, it suffices to contend that the process intensifies the exploitation and rape of the resources of Nigeria and indeed developing countries of the South. Their activities seem to super impose the values of the North on the South by accelerating the successful penetration of capitalism and other bourgeois ethos into the nooks and corners of Asia, Latin America and Africa that comprise the South. It is precisely against this backdrop that globalization cannot but be unmasked as capitalism's masquerade of the moment and summit of over five hundred years of imperialist exploitation of the "Conquered" nations of the South.

The notion of imperialism is used in political economy to describe a particular stage in the development of capitalism. Capitalism by its very nature must exist with expansion, nationally and globally thus looking for new environments in which the process of accumulation could proceed at pace. This transportation of capitalism to new lands is imperialism. For W. Rodney.

*Imperialism is essentially an economic phenomenon and it does not necessarily lead to direct political control or colonization. Imperialism meant capitalist expansion... Capitalist were forced by the internal logic of their competitive system to seek abroad, in less developed countries, opportunities to control raw materials supplies, to find markets and to find profitable fields of investment.*

Eskor Toyo's conceptualization that drives home the meaning of neo imperialism under which guise MNCs hide:

*Imperialism is the system of relationship in which the ruling class of one state or people are able to exploit the citizens of another because of superiority in means of power. The means of power are usually military or economic. Modern imperialism is capitalist imperialism. It is an economy's control over and exploitation of another economy as a result of industrial and financial superiority private business and international private finance, it is investment imperialism.*

Felix sums up the views of this scholar and unmasks globalization as capitalism masquerade and the summit of western imperialism. \

*Globalization, for the people of the south seemingly wears an imperialistic loga. Through it appears to diffuse more forces of progress when compare with earlier forms- mercantilist imperialism, free- trade imperialism.... Indications abound that globalization is like any other phase of capitalist transformation, creating a vast mass of dehumanized and disempowered people across the globe. Leaders of the south at every available forum have always criticized the uneven globalization phenomenon while referring to call the monster by its real name imperialism.*

Oriakhi goes further to describe this phenomenon as seen in Nigeria.

*Unlike the first two decades after independence in 1960 when the Nigeria economy witnessed some expansion, the last two decades witnessed progressive decline in its productive and service sectors. Today the oil sector account for over 97% of the foreign exchange earnings, the main operators in sector are foreign. The unprecedented growth in the economy which was brought about by expansion in the production of crude oil, has had little or no positive effect on the lives of the citizens...A critical look at the state of the Nigerian economy will today show that the economy sovereignty of the nation has been mortgaged by the ruling class to the external enemy of the country imperialism represented most sharply by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the World Bank, MNCs which today form the composite arrowhead of globalization.*

The above extract from Felix Oriakhi drives home the main point here, which is portraying MNCs for what they really are. While avoiding repetition it suffices to opine that given the activities of MNCs in Nigeria, as in other developing countries the phenomenon of globalization at best smacks of imperialism.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This aspect mainly examines the specific procedure or method utilized in the course of obtaining data for the study. It further explains the methodology utilized in treating the analysis for easy understanding of the contents of subsequent chapter

Methodology according to Hornby et al (1963:533) simply means the arrangement of condition for collection of data in the process of arriving at a dependable solution to problem through the planned and interpretation of data. The process of procedure are the sources used to gather relevant data in order to give an adequate presentation and analysis of data acquired and additional information necessary for the research study. The research work contained method of data collection, sample subject, target population, sample size as well as method of data analysis aimed at finding out the impact of UNILEVER as MNC on the Nigerian people and economy

### **3.2 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

This research study has made an effective use of the following method in collecting data for the study. The survey method was adopted. This involves the use of primary data.

### **3.3 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION**

Traditionally, the existing methods of data collection are the primary and secondary source. The primary sources include the use of questionnaires in a selected random sample. It has the advantage of obtaining information from the main or original sources usually known as first hand information. It also records disadvantage of losing the questionnaire since the respondent is not under pressure to respond to the questionnaire instantly.

The secondary source of data collection on its path involves the use of textbook, journal, newspaper, annual and daily report. It is usually referred to as the second hand information. It has the advantage of being less expensive and accurate. Its major disadvantage is that, it lacks access to those valuable information.

### **3.4 SAMPLE SUBJECT**

A sample subject is the unit at which information is sought, provides the basis of the analysis that a researcher will undertake (Ogbemudia, 1997). To this, the subject in this research sampling are the staff and the customers of UNILIVER NIG. PLC.

### **3.5 TARGET POPULATION**

Ogbemudia, (1997), a population means the aggregate of all subject or members of a well defined group, subject or event prior to the selection of subject. For the purpose of this study, the following section: Finance, Administrative, Clerical as well as the consumers of UNILIVER PRODUCTS shall comprise the population from the period 1999 to date.

### **3.6 SAMPLE SIZE**

For the purpose of the study, two hundred and fifty (250) questionnaires were administered to UNILEVER NIG. PLC both in the Jos and the Regional office in Abuja. Also, unstructured interview was conducted with some top management of UNILEVER.

The sample size or defined population identified characteristic, which members of the population have in common and which are peculiar with. This include: age, sex, educational qualification, occupation, religion, marital status.

### **3.7 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS**

Data can only become valid after it has been analyzed. This involves converting series of record observations into descriptive statement and or which influence about relationship.

Each question contained in the questionnaire was analyzed. Meaning all data was analyzed individually using the simple percentage distribution method to analyze.

The researcher was able to retrieve 200 questionnaires out of the total number of 250, 32 was not returned, 18 damaged. The analysis was strictly based on 200 questionnaires. Decision rule and summary of finding followed.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

From the questionnaire administered in this study, the following analyses were carried out.

**TABLE 4.1: SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE %
20 – 30	56	28%
30 – 40	60	30%
40 – 50	48	24%
50 and above	3	18%
Total	200	100%

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

### Question 1: Age of Respondents?

Operation carried out on this question revealed that out of the two hundred (200) respondents 28% were within the age bracket of 20 – 30, 30% were within the age bracket of 30 – 40, 24% were within the age bracket of 50, 18% were within the age bracket of 40-50, 18% were within age bracket of 50 and above. Therefore the mean of our respondent is within the age bracket of.

**TABLE 4.2: Sex Distribution of the Respondents**

SEX	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE %
Male	102	50%
Female	98	49%
Total	200	100%

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

Question 2: sex of respondents

The analysis here show that 50% of male and 49% of female responded to this question.

**TABLE 4.3: Educational Qualification of Respondent**

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROIUND	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE %
OND/HND	54	27%
B. SC	104	52%
M. SC	24	12%
Ph. D & Above	18	9%
Total	200	100%

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

Question 3: **Qualification of Respondents**

The analysis here shows that 27% of our Respondents are OND/HND holders, 52% are B. Sc. holders, 12% have their Masters and 9% with Ph. D and above.

This representation shows that our respondents are literates and this have an idea of what is to be done.

RELIGION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE %
Christianity	98	49%
Islam	82	41%
Traditional	16	8%
Others	4	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

The analysis here shows that 49% of the respondents were Christians, 41% were Muslims, and traditional religion adherents had 8% while other religion had 2%. It shows that majority of our respondents were Christian.

**TABLE 4.5**

AGE GROUP	YES	%	NO	%
20 – 30	8	4%	68	34%
30 – 40	2	1%	76	38%
40 – 50	-	-	29	14.8%
50 and above	-	-	17	8.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>95.3%</b>

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2109



Question 5: Do you think MNCs (UNILEVER) in Nigeria are as effective as they are in other countries?

From this analysis, 5% of the respondents agree that they are as effective as they are in other countries while 95.3% disagree. This is to say that the 95.3% do not believe they are as effective as they are in other countries.

TABLE 4.6

AGE GROUP	YES	%	NO	%	NEUTRAL	%	VOID	%
20 – 30	21	10.5	15	7.5	5	2.5	2	1
30 – 40	13	6.5	20	10	18	9	1	0.5
40 – 50	42	21	18	9	12	6	1	0.5
50 and above	11	5.5	10	5	10	5	1	0.5
Total	87	43.5	63	31.5	45	22.5	5	2.5

Source: Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

Question 6: Do you think that MNC is an agent development?

This analysis shows that 43.5% do not see them as agents of development, while 22.5% remained indecisive and 2.5% is void of answer. This shows that majority believes they are agents of development.

TABLE 4.7

AGE GROUP	VERY EFFECTIVE	%	PARTLY EFFECTIVE	%	NONE EFFECTIVE	%
20 – 30	15	7.5	12	6	8	4

30 – 40	28	14	14	7	40	20
40 – 50	13	6.5	8	4	30	15
50 and above	5	2.5	10	5	17	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>47.5</b>

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

**Question 7**

How would you rate UNILEVER as an agent of development in Nigeria?

From the analysis we can deduce that 30.5% of respondents see Unilever as a very effective agent of development, 22% think they are partially effective while 47.5% believe they are not effective.

The representation however shows that the majority of respondents do not see Unilever as an effective agent of development.

**TABLE 4.8**

AGE GROUP	YES	%	NO	%	NEUTRAL	%	VOID	%
20 – 30	14	7	30	15	-	-	-	-
30 – 40	17	8.5	43	21.5	31.5	1.5	-	-
40 – 50	23	11.5	49	24.5	-	-	-	-
50 and above	8	4	13	6.5	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

**Question 8:**

Do MNCs in Nigeria (UNILEVER) help in promoting local made goods?

From the analysis 31% of the respondents believe UNILEVER help promoting local made goods, 67.5% do not agree while 1.5% are in deceive.

**TABLE 4.9**

AGE GROUP	YES	%	NO	%	NEUTRAL	%
20 – 30	48	24	3	1.5	6	3
30 – 40	33	16.5	18	9	3	1.5
40 – 50	24	12	21	10.5	10	5
50 and above	18	61.5	49	24.5	28	4.5
Total	123	61.5	49	24.5	28	11

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

**Question 9:**

Do you agree that MNCs interfere in the politics of host government?

From the above analysis 61.5% of the respondents agree to the fact that MNCs interfere in the politics of host governments, while 24.5% do not agree and 14% of respondents remain neutral.

The data collected above shows that majority of respondents are in agreement.

Therefore we can say that MNCs interfere in politics of host countries.

TABLE 4.10

AGE GROUP	YES	%	NO	%	NEUTRAL	%
20 – 30	49	24.5	16	8	-	-
30 – 40	53	26.5	13	6.5	-	-
40 – 50	48	24	2	1	-	-
50 and above	19	9.5	-	-	-	-
Total	169	84.5	31	15.5	-	-

Source: Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

Question 10

MNCs activities contribute to the destruction of the environment and livelihood of local communities.

From the representation above, it can be seen that 84.5% of respondents do believe the activities of MNCs do contribute to the destruction of the environment and livelihood of local communities while 15.5% do not agree to that fact.

However from the analysis, one can therefore agree and conclude that MNCs indeed contribute to the destruction of the environment and livelihood of local communities.

TABLE 4.11

AGE GROUP	TRUE	%	FALSE	%	NEUTRAL	%
20 – 30	43	21.5	12	6	7	3.5
30 – 40	21	10.5	41	20.5	-	-

40 – 50	31	15.5	18	9	5	2.5
50 and above	9	4.5	10	5	3	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7.5</b>

*Source:* Survey on MNC in Nigeria (Jos, Abuja) 2019

**Question 11:** MNCs can hamper the growth and promotion of home made good.

The analysis above shows that 52% of respondents believe that MNCs can hamper the growth and promotion of home made good, while 40.5% of respondents do not agree and 7.5% of respondents remain indecisive.

In concluding this chapter, given our answers from our various respondents, put together one can say that MNCs (UNILEVER) do not really contribute towards the economic and social development of Nigeria.

Therefore, this conclusion stands against our initial hypothesis or in other words our hypothesis has been proven negative.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION:**

#### **5.1 SUMMARY**

This research study has attempted an in-depth analysis of the MNCS more specifically the research set out to narrow and focus its search light on Unilever as an MNCs and their activities in Nigeria in order to achieve this it was pertinent that we go beyond scratching the surface to digging deep into the roots of the phenomenon given the plethora of definition of MNCS and globalization is old as the relate Ultimately we discover that globalization is as old as the relate international system it emphasis an increasing economic inter dependency among state, integration and breaking down of national boundaries and maximization of profits.

This research did not however stop here but went further to show that capitalism remains the driving principle of globalization/ development – the search for maximization of profit.

This research was thus position to see the place and role MNCS occupy in the evolving nature of developing MNCS serves as the main conduits through which globalization/ development takes place MNCS given their size and heft have an important role in the international economic order

development as they are capable of impending or promoting growth of national economies. In the Nigeria Scenario, MNCS are mainly corporation that engage in Nigeria resource for production, distribute and export therefore accounting for the bulk of such activities. An exposition of the activities of MNCs (Unilever) revealed that it constitute environment degradation pollution and crisis/ conflict generation of varying proportions it was also discovered that that the host Government serve the interest of the MNCs and collaborate in the continuous exploration of their resources environment and people.

Having exposed the phenomenon and concept of MNCs and their role in development in Nigeria we attempted a cost benefit analysis positing argument for and against it By and large we passed a negative judgment (as it was/is the case) on the role of MNCS as spear headers of development as the argument against their activities for outweighed in content scope and validity their benefits. Thus we posited that globalization as an evolving phenomenon is capitalism masquerade of the moment and the summit of western imperialism.

As Aina T. Puts it globalization as new phase of capitalist expansion is still about exploitation accommodation inequality and polarization all these are carried under the activities of these MNCs in 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries .

## 5.2 CONCLUSION

Based on the above finding the research has been able to draw the following conclusion. Although MNCS can aid Nigeria's development if properly explored Nigeria will continue to reap its adverse consequence due its weak economy (characteristics of most African countries) collaboration of and corruption of the government and elites as well Non diversification of the economy from the extractive sector. As such MNCS will only contribute to Nigeria economy in the long run i.e. Score card of MNCS on our economy will remain negative.

That good leadership (as well as follower ship) are indispensable catalyst for economy growth and development resources in third countries will continue to be the main negative

Attraction to MNCS this is because it the quickest way to maximizing its driving principle cannot do otherwise especially with the nature and help of our political system and leaders

Any benefit the communities may have derived from the operation of MNCS for E.g in the Niger delta are not commensurate with the ecological degradation and environment pollution caused by their activities finally, it suffices to conclude that its quite clear that the new millennium unfolds "the globalization of the world economy will indeed to say "No" MNCS this is



unavoidable given their activities which are inimical; to economy of developing and growth of the national riding high in the global economy as a whole and in the most developing countries their overall impact maybe beneficial but there is substantial and overwhelming evidence showing that they perpetuated unparallel exploitations of a country's nature and human resources.

### 5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our research finding on the nature character and effect of development and globalization as propelled by MNCs some recommendation germane to the interest of Nigeria and other developing world are posited

- i. Nigeria as well as other developing countries should strive to develop the potential for active and effective participation in the new world economic order i.e. the world economic integration process.
- ii. Developing countries such as Nigeria must embark on economic reforms that leads stability viability and institutional building these include establishing the needed infrastructure that will attract and sustain private entrepreneurship foreign investors e.t.c. into all spheres of the Nigeria economy. This infrastructure includes good road networks, energy and telecommunication for easy and past transfer or flow of information

- iii. There is the provision of appropriate incentive to increase output/productive of every sector of the economy to enable it face the challenges of globalization
- iv. Environment agencies must be established to check the excesses of MNCS oil spillage and pollution this body will ensure that MNCS operate according to laid down legislation and the highest of safety standard
- v. It is also necessary that the national Assembly should formulate and pass into law, bill that they will protect and promote the interest of the exploit people of the affected areas as well as their environment
- vi. the ideals of the democratic practices vigilant citizenry and an accountable government that shuns corruption must be pursue and installed it is only when these are in place will the country be ready to face the challenges of the globalized world that is in order to effectively participate and benefit from globalizing and avoid marginalization, Nigeria (and all developing countries of the south) should demonstrate the enthronement of good governance and follower ship. This is essential in that the rule of law prevails and that transparency and accountability are the bedrock of public and private administration.

## REFERENCES

- Abdul, Y.O. (2006): Research Methodology in Business and Social Science, Abuja, Al \_maliq and company.
- Adamu, S. O. and Johnson, T. L. (1985): Statistic for Beginner: Ibadan, Evans Brothers Ltd.
- Ake C. (1996). Democracy and Development in Africa in Africa. Ibadan: spectrum Books Ltd.
- Asika. N (1991): Research Methodology in Behavioral Science. Lagos. Benin City University of Benin, Department of Political Science and Public Administration 1995 pg 259.
- Caporeso J.A. (1998) "Development theory: Continuities and Discontinuities in Development studies. Connecticut Dushkin/mrgraw ,publishers.
- Cardoso F "Associated Dependent Development theoretical and practical Implications in Astepan (ed) (Nea Maven: Yale, University)
- Center for Democracy and Development (2000). ``The Lingering Crisis in Nigeira
- Crouch, A. K. (1987): Marketing Research Managers. Longman, Heinemann Publication.

David, L (1998) "Fundamental and Globalization" in the third world quarterly  
vol. 19 No. 4, 1998 page 606

David Lehman (1998) "Fundamentalism and Globalization in The third World  
quarterly.vol19.,page 601. Lagos. Macmillan  
International College Edition. Dimension publishing  
Co. Ltd.

Esko Toyo: (2001) Globalization and Africa Calabar Experience" (A Ph. D  
seminar paper presented to the department of Political  
Science and Public Administration) University of Benin)  
Page 4

Eyitayo D (2001), "The Role of the law in the protection, Preservation and  
Restoration of viable Environment" A paper presented at the  
20<sup>th</sup> Conference in Warri, September 25 v

Fabgohumgbe, O. B. (1993): Research Methodology for Nigeria Tertiary  
Institution, Lagos, Adebayo Ltd

Felix Oriakhi, (2000) Globalization As the summit of Imperialism: "The  
Nigerian Experience.vol 5 pg 4.

Frank A. G (1996)'The Developing of underdevelopment, vol. 18 no 14,  
September 1996 page 17-31

Frank A.G (1998) "The Developing of Underdevelopment "Monthly Review

Frederick Pearson

and Rochester KY.M. International Relations: The

Global Condition in the twenty first century fourth Edition. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc) pg 497.

Huschman, Albert D. (1961). The strategy of Economic Development, Tale

Huwell Andrew and Ugaine Woods.

"Globalization and inequality in Ibadan

Heinemann Nigeria Limited.

### **Journals and Newspapers**

Meckya, U. J (1991): Preparation and Presentation of Research Project. Jos  
Midlan Press Ltd

Meckya, U. J. (1991): Preparation and Presentation of Research Project

Meckya, U.J. (1991): preparation and presentation of Research project. Jos,

Meier G. (1970). Leading issues in economic Development .

Meier G. (ed). (1976). Leading issues in Economic Developing (Oxford):

Midland Press Ltd. Millennium". Journal of international Studies. Vol.

New Havard Conn..

Nigeria`s Niger Delta and Suggestions for a Peaceful Resolution pg. 2 Nigeria`s

Niger Delta and suggestion for a peaceful

Nigerian Experience” (A Ph..D Seminar paper presented to the Department of political Science and public Administration, University of benin) page Nigerian Political System input and Environment.

Nigerian Political system input and Environment. Benin City.

University of Benin., Department of Political Science and Public

Administration. Pg. 259. Notes Vol. 1. Shell in Nigeria pg 4.

Obasi, I. N. (1999): Research Methodology in Political Science: Enugu Academic Publishing Company & Abdul Maliq and Company.

Obioma, G.O. (1997): Research Methodology, Ibadan, Heinemann Nigeria Ltd.

Odogwu E.C.,1981 “Impart Environmental Regulation on Petroleum Industry: Economic and Social considering. Third Dimension Publishing Co. Ltd

Offiong, D. A. (1969): Imperialism and Dependency. Enugu Fourth Dimensio

Ojebo (1968) “the place of third world country in economic

Onimode B. (1978) The west and Rest of us. Lagos. Nok publishers.

Osuala, E. C. (1982): Introduction to Research Methodology. Onitsha Africana – First Publishers Ltd

Osuala, E. C’ (1982): Introduction to Research Methodology. Osits Oxford University Press). Pg. 84.Polities. 19<sup>th</sup> Edition

(Connecticut Dushkin/Mrgraw Proposed presented to the  
department of political science.

## **Publication**

Rodney W, How Europe Underdeveloped Africa. Tanzania publishing

Sam E.O (2004)Globalization and the political future of Nigerian Science and  
public Administration, University of Social Science. Abuja; Al – Maliq and T. Dos  
Santos. “The Structure of Depending “in theory: Continuities and

Take New Havered conn.

Thakur, C. G. and Talukdar, K. (1998): A Guide to Research Report Writing.

Thakur, C.G. and Talukdar, K. (1998): A Guide to Research writing.

The Punch Newspaper, Wednesday March 14, 2001 pg 19

The Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria “SPDC Briefing

Todaro M.P Economic Development in the third World (New york: Longman inc:  
1981). Pg. 433 – 434.

Todoro, MP Economic Development in the third world (New York: Longman)  
inc: 1981) page 433-43 University of Maiduguri Printing Press

Uyi-Ekpen Ogbeide, “Socio-Economic inequalities” In Ola R.F (ed)

Vol. 1 Shell in Nigeria`. Pg. 4Vol. 18 No.14, September 1966 pg 17 – 31.

Walter Rodney (2008): How Europe undeveloped Afica Panaf Publish  
POWAComplex AYA Asokoro, Abuja Nigeria page 36, 218

Walter Rodney (1972): How Europe underdeveloped Africa panaf publishers

Wlisworth P. (1969) the international Economy. New York: Macmillan

[www multinational corporation .com](http://www.multinationalcorporation.com)

[www. Nigeria world.com](http://www.Nigeria world.com).

Uyi-Ekpen Ogheide (1995) Socio-Economic Inequalities: Nigeran Political  
System input and environment. University of  
Benin, Department of Political science and public  
Administraion pg208



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**  
**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**NASARAWA STATE UNIIIIVERSITY**  
**KEFFI**  
**NASARAWA STATE**

I am a postgraduate student of the above named institution and department. I am conducting a research on The Contributions of Unilever Nigeria in the wellbeing of Nigerians is my case study. Any information given will be treated in strict confidence and used mainly for research purpose.

Thank you.

**INSTRUCTION**

In questions where boxes are provided, simply tick in any of the boxes indicating your choice or comment where necessary.

**SECTION A**

1. Age of Respondent 20-30 ☐ 30-40 ☐ 40-50 ☐ 50 and above ☐
2. Sex of Respondents Male ☐ Female ☐
3. Qualification of Respondents OND/HND ☐ BSE ☐ MSC ☐  
PHD & above ☐

4. Religion of Respondents. Christianity ☐ Islam ☐ Traditional ☐  
and others ☐

## SECTION B

5. Do you think MNCS (UNILEVER) in Nigeria are as effective as they are In  
other countries? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. Do you think MNCs is an agent of Development? Yes ☐ No ☐  
neutral ☐ Void ☐
7. How would you rate (UNILEVER) as an agent of development in Nigeria?  
very effective ☐ partially effective ☐ None.
8. Do MNCs in Nigeria (UNILEVER) help in promoting local made goods ☐  
Yes ☐ No ☐ Neutral ☐ Void ☐
9. Do you agree that MNCs interfere in the political of host government? yes  
No ☐ Neutral ☐