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**GLOBALIZATION CHALLENGES ON ORGANIZATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF
MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION (MNC) IN SOUTH-SOUTH, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

The study investigated globalization challenges on organizational sustainability of multinational corporation (MNC) in South-South, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to ascertain the effect of political decisions and disruptions on the operational strategies, determine the effect of economic developments on efficiency. The research design used in the study was a survey design. The researcher adopted primary source of data. The total population of the study was eighty thousand seven hundred and twenty-four (8724) respondents from the selected study areas. The sample size of the study was five hundred and sixty-one (561) derived from Godden formula. Simple random sampling technique was used in this study. Pearson correlation coefficient and regression model were used to test the hypotheses of the study. A total of five hundred and sixty-one (561) copies of questionnaire was administered to the selected Multinational firms in South-South, Nigeria, during the collection of the administered questionnaire, forty-nine (49) copies questionnaires were wrongly filled, misplaced, void and discarded with a percentage rate of 8.6%, while the questionnaire retrieved was five hundred and twelve (512) with a percentage ratio of 91.4% that aided the study. The findings of the study stated that there is a significant relationship between political decisions and disruptions on operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria. Economic developments does significantly influence efficiency of multinational of corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria. In conclusion, if political decisions are flexible and eschew selfish interest, it will be of great benefit to tackle challenges facing the global market and multinational firms. However, the

challenge for the stakeholders in the Nigerian context is to synergize and ensure the viability of the business environment for both multinational corporations and local businesses. The study recommended that Government and politicians should continually

influence favorable decisions and policies for the expansion of international business to aid global entrepreneurs develop nations making ethical communication competence inevitably.

Introduction

Background of the Study

Globalization and global challenges face enormous gains and challenges resulting from increased international integration among countries have made globalization to be seen as a very hot topic of our era. In the last three decades, the world has gone through the progression of increased connectivity and interdependence of the world's market and business, which has caused increasing economic, financial, social, cultural, political, market and environmental interdependence among nations. This process has developed at a very fast rate as technological advances have enabled easier transportation, communication and business transactions with both local and international customers. Generally, as countries' economies become more connected, business opportunities, competitions and challenges have also increased. Globalization has thus become a common feature of world economics which effect is felt by governments, multinational cooperation and individuals over the world.

The effects of globalization and global challenges on organizational sustainability can be viewed under the various factors that drive increasing MNCs. Hasfi, (2022) observed that these factors - macroeconomic, political, technological and organizational factors impacts on the sustainability of firms. Globalization has brought about a new and challenging competitive arena for all Nigeria firms to compete. Therefore, a firm in Nigeria is no longer competing with other firms in Nigeria, but with all the firms from across the world, who may be the best in their field of operation with best quality products at the lowest price for unit product. In other word, globalization has made it easy through technological development, trade liberalization and government policies for firms around the globe to enter different geographical markets, and thereby intensifying competition

for firms around the world. As noted earlier, organizations with operations at domestic, national, regional, international and global markets are now competing against each other; a situation that has created immense opportunities for both big and large firms, and has also poses great challenge and threat to firms in every sector and firms in Nigeria are not exceptions. However, although intense competition may pose some challenges for firm's performances in the short run, such competitions will ultimately result to a better healthier economy that benefits the overall society, as it will persuade firms to aspire for continual product development which will result to quality improvement, costs reductions and innovativeness, and investment in human resource component of the organizations through training, development and talent management (Hansen, 2022).

Additionally, trade and investment liberalization induced by improvements in communication technology and transportation has also led to greater increase in level and quantity of international business transaction and this has brought about worldwide market opportunities and treats (Molle, 2022). Globalization bring about both higher opportunities, as well as higher level of threats to business firms. This is also supported by Jones (2022). Thus, as globalization open up more markets for firms to sell their products in new markets or environment, competitions and uncertainty are inevitable. And as these competitions persist, Multinational firms in Nigeria that are characterized with low capital base, dependent on foreign technology, poor, harsh and unstable government policies, and low-quality product when compare with goods from Europe, United States and emerging Asian countries, stands at a very disadvantaged position to compete successfully with other firms in the global market arena. Globalization

characterized by increasing inter connectedness of economies cultures and business operations has significantly transformed how multinational corporations (MNCs) operate across borders in developing regions such as South-South, Nigeria, globalization has facilitates the inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI), technology advancement and access to international market. As a result, the region which is rich in natural resources particularly oil and gas has attracted numerous MNCs seeking to exploit these resources and expand their global presence (Deardoff & Stern, 2022).

Statement of the Problem

Globalization has reshaped multinational firms by introducing distinctive characteristics of which is the reduction of entry barriers to. This has enabled a surge of new players into domestic industries, resulting in heightened competition. Increased competition means that multinational firms must be efficient in the delivery of services and at competitive prices. Lack of adequate response to these challenges may mark the end of firm because it may not be profitable; it may not be able to attract and retain prospective customer; it may not be able to get customers. There are studies in the developing countries on the structure of firms (both formal and informal) and its role on mobilization and intermediation as well as performance of firms (Sydney, & Okafor, 2020). In Nigeria, there have been studies that focused on monetary policy; financial liberalization and market power in companies; as well as costs, benefits and challenges of Globalization in the manufacturing sector.

Academics have argued over the consequences, wondering if globalization helps or hurts countries. Some writers contend that developing nations suffer as a result of globalization. They list problems such as new security threats, economic instability in integrated markets, cyclical crises, market liberalization, intense competition, domestic job losses, and non-tariff trade barriers (Adegbite, 2018; Ajayi, & Atanda, 2017). Conversely, some

argue that globalization offers few advantages, such as increased cross-border communication, business transactions, trade openness, investment, and financial flows, all contributing to economic growth and development. The effects of globalization on individual countries' economy are the focal point of the discussion. Achimugu (2015), and Okanta and Ogbonna (2017) are just a few of the many studies that established globalization's impact on GDP growth. It is against this backdrop that this study examines globalization challenges on organizational sustainability of multinational corporation (MNC) in South-South, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine globalization challenges on organizational sustainability of multinational corporation (MNC) in South-South, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

- i. ascertain the effect of political decisions and disruptions on the operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria.
- ii. determine the effect of economic developments on efficiency of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria.

Research Questions

- i. How is the effect of political decisions and disruptions on the operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria?
- ii. To what extent is the effect of economic developments on efficiency of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses

- Ho₁: There is no significant relationship between political decisions and disruptions on operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria
- Ho₂: Economic developments does not significantly influence efficiency of

multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria.

Review of the Related Literature

Conceptual Review

Globalization

The move to remove trade barriers and allow the flow of trade and investment across borders has become the order of the day. Globalization is the process of opening up of business opportunities to the outside world to enhance trade, remove bottlenecks and other barriers, and enhance the movement of goods and capital as well as the labour force. Globalization is defined by Sajuyigbe (2016) as a process whereby social relations acquire some element of freedom from physical barriers so that human lives are increasingly played out in the world as a single place, in this case, the world is seen as a global village, where the barriers of distance and borders are pulled down by trade liberalization policies. In another dimension, the term “globalization” is seen as a politically motivated concept of ideological rhetoric centred on the idea of the shift to a harmonious and integrated world order to pacify the historical tension and conflict that has disrupted the international political economy. The globalization notion also implies that the accumulation of capital, trade, and investment are played within and across borders to enhance capital flows, which will create a new world order with its own institutions and network of power relationships. Globalization is the intensification of economic, political, social and cultural ties across international territories, targeted at the unification of political and socio-economic relations across the globe.

The trend of globalization has been nurtured and sustained in major key economic areas as trade linkages and investment flows grow more complex in dimensions across international frontiers. Globalization refers to the intensified global economic activities and the sharp increase in the movement of tangible and intangible goods across national, regional and

international boundaries. Over the years, globalization has been used as a force to stimulate developing countries to perform in their economies and to enhance the performance and growth of business enterprises. Economic globalization refers to the increasing intensity of trade and investment across the globe, spearheaded by the movement of goods, people, knowledge and technology. Notably, economic globalization is the result of the rising integration of economies around the globe, as a result of cash flows communication and trade liberalization policies.

There is not yet a universally accepted definition of the term globalization as authors have defined the term differently. Globalization is seen as being driven by a mixture of diverse environmental, economic, socio-cultural, political and technological factors. It is a multidimensional concept that touches political, socio-economic transnational and business suggestions. It incorporates national economics leading to almost free movement of goods, services, capital, skill among business organizations that serves customers with globalised tastes and inclination using the same or slightly different project and strategies (Essien & Mozie, 2012). Laitao (2021) defined globalization in his book “the race to the top: the real story of globalization” as the process of world shrinkage, of distances getting shorter, things moving closer. Thus globalization, relate to the increasing easiness with which people from different parts of the world can interrelate, to mutual benefit. According to Al-Rodhan and Stoudmann (2016), globalization refers to the process that encompasses the causes, course, and consequences of transnational and trans-cultural integration of human and non-human activities. Thus, it is a process that has been impacting economies, cultures and societies for years. This has been brought to the focus by different event and occurrence throughout the globe as a result of both human and non-human activities – culture, economics, socio-political, and environmental factor among others. Hence,

globalization affects and is affected by different factors in the environment.

Challenges of Globalization

Globalization has both positive and negative effects, which are opportunities and challenges, respectively. The positive effects or benefits are numerous, but the most important include, increased specialization and efficiency, better quality products at reduced prices. economies of scale in production, competitiveness and increased output, technological improvement and increased managerial capabilities. The increase in world trade and output made possible through globalisation, ensures that consumers derive the best satisfaction since the best standards of quality are maintained through specialisation and competition. In addition, the volume of goods and services increases with the welfare of individuals enhanced across countries. The increase in FDI flows facilitate the growth in world trade and global output by increasing the international mobility of capital and ensuring efficient use of technological and other resources in the production process. Through investment and trade, firms specialise in production, with trade facilitating the process through specialisation.

In addition, FDI facilitates the process through technological innovation and efficient deployment of resources to achieve lower unit cost of production. These processes help to increase global wealth, enhance living standards, ensure poverty reduction and improved welfare for the individual. Thus, globalization is crucial for worldwide economic growth and development. Trade and investment can aid efforts at restructuring an economy to make it more competitive and better able to contribute to the globalisation process. Rapid capital and financial integration have helped in the mobilisation of foreign savings for domestic investment and economic growth. It has also made capital to be more efficiently deployed. In specific terms, the benefits of financial integration include, boosting of domestic investment potentials, a more rational allocation

of savings in favour of relatively more profitable investments, and the enhancement of the depth and efficiency of the domestic financial market, which positively impacts on output and employment (Ajayi, & Atanda, 2021). Kotler, and Keller, (2016), The favourable impact of globalisation on the world economy has been attributed to the slow growth in inflation, reduced fiscal imbalances with improved real interest rates and good prospects for investment and structural reforms, especially in the transition economies and heavily debt distressed economies applying adjustment programmes. Current and capital accounts liberalisation across the globe have also helped the rapid integration of the world economy. National macroeconomic policies, including financial policies, have to give due consideration to the sustainability of rapid capital flows that tend to narrow the yield across national boundaries on various assets. The narrowing of the yield spread predicated on high interest rates, easily result in volatility, especially in a fully saturated system where the capital importing country may be saddled with increased burden of repayment and rapid outflow on account of default. Fragile and overexposed banking system with inadequate prudential regulation also accentuate reverse capital flows at periods of crisis and turbulence. Differences in macroeconomic, sectoral and structural policies have accounted for the varying degree of benefits accruing to countries in the context of the rapid integration of goods, services and financial markets, and information systems across the globe. Although globalisation has both positive and negative aspects, there is no doubt that it has improved global welfare. Those countries that have not benefitted have failed to: implement sound macroeconomic policies towards financial and exchange rate stability; apply policy measures to achieve current account convertibility through the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade; and adopt adequate prudential measures to stem banking system distress.

Political Disposition:

This phrase is also usually referred to as the „political will“ of a subsisting government to do, partly do or refrain from doing anything which from all reasonable estimation will result to the greatest benefit to the greatest number of persons. The question then is how to effectively measure or ascertain the level of political disposition attributable to a particular government or its agencies. A practical way to achieve this is by assessing the degree of commitment applied to a given cause of action. Once this attribute (commitment) begins to wane and eventually culminates in a distraction from identified goals, it may be practical in such circumstances, to conclude that political will is lacking within the system (that is, even if it existed in the first instance) (Rollinson, 2015). In specific terms, positive political disposition will suggest on the part of the prevailing government; ensuring compliance with the rule of law, preserving due processes, implementing international standards and best practices. An inclination towards such indices serves as the basis to forge an enabling environment for human participants within any given context. The absence of which is a dis-incentive to willing multinationals to establish businesses and when they actually do, it provides viable impediment to expansion possibilities in the future. In 2012, Richard Branson, the chairman of the Virgin Group shared his frustrations on doing business in Nigeria. as result of the poor political disposition. He stated the corruption inherent in the Nigerian government, the poor political disposition and bureaucratic structure of agencies. Nigeria is usually considered as a country with manifold potentials and unrealized expectations. Actually, it is the failure to resolve certain fundamentals that has prevented human resource and expertise from making enduring contributions that would positively impact on the socio-economic fabric of the nation. In essence, once these underlying issues are appropriately managed, it should result in a transfer of the required confidence-levels to a variety of organizations to deposit the requisite skills-set and expertise in Nigeria over a sustained period.

Thus, the more multinational corporations regard Nigeria as a place they can truly call a “home”, the higher the chances of Nigeria achieving enduring economic prosperity (McDougall, 2017).

Theoretical Review

Global Capitalism Theory by Sklair (2002)

This theory was propounded by Sklair in 2002. This theory states that globalization is a novel stage in the evolving system of world capitalism (hence these theorists tend to speak of capitalist globalization), one with its own, qualitatively new features that distinguish it from earlier epochs. The global capitalism school, shares with the world-systems paradigm the critique of capitalism, an emphasis on the long-term and large-scale nature of the processes that have culminated in globalization, and the centrality of global economic structures. Yet this group of theories differs from the world-system paradigm in several essential respects. They focus on a new global production and financial system that is seen to supersede earlier national forms of capitalism, and emphasize the rise of processes that cannot be framed within the nation-state/inter-state system that informs world-system theory – and indeed, much traditional macro-social theory. Sklair has put forward a ‘theory of the global system’, at the core of which are ‘transnational practices’ (TNPs) as operational categories for the analysis of transnational phenomena.

Space, Place and Globalization Theory by Anthony Giddens (1968)

This theory was propounded by Anthony Giddens in 1968. The theory states that globalization represents a new burst of ‘time-space compression’ produced by the very dynamics of capitalist development. This notion of ongoing and novel reconfigurations of time and social space is central to a number of globalization theories. It in turn points to the larger theoretical issue of the relationship of social structure to space, the notion of space as the material basis for social practices, and the changing relationship under globalization

between territoriality/geography, institutions, and social structures. For Anthony Giddens, the conceptual essence of globalization is 'time-space distancing'. Echoing a common denominator in much, if not all, globalization theories, Giddens defines time-space distancing as 'the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa' – social relations are 'lifted out' from local contexts of interaction and restructured across time and space (1990). While Harvey's concept is similar to that of Giddens, the former's involves a normative critique of the global capitalist order and its restructuring whereas the latter would seem to be almost celebratory. What Harvey means by time-space compression is the process whereby time is reorganized in such a way as to reduce the constraints of space, and vice-versa.

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Ascertain the effect of political decisions and disruptions on the operational strategies

Peace, (2023), analysed the impact of globalization on the political economy in Nigeria. The study investigated the state-of-the-art research conveying the issues of globalization on political economy thereby analyzing how globalization, has impacted the political and economic structure of Nigeria. Thus, provided a research agenda on how globalization has impacted the political economy of Nigeria. However pertinent literature was reviewed in relation to core theory that discussed the topic of research. However, the study is a non-systematic review, in other words, a traditional review. Relevant articles were retrieved from the advanced google scholar search, In Nigeria, globalization is believed to have some sort of covert agenda. The remnants of this sociocultural and economic phenomenon have caused significant harm to Nigeria in recent years. Therefore, globalization has not entirely solved the sociocultural and economic issues that prompted the country to implement reforms and other free trade reforms; on the contrary, it has

made them worse. The study's main argument is that the political economy of Nigeria has been impacted by globalization and has increased inequality on a variety of levels, incorporating flow-specific irregularities. This includes trade, foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, the transfer of income to foreign nationals, etc. The growing body of research on how globalization and disparity interact warns against making generalizations about how economic globalization will affect socioeconomic well-being, unified living standards, or associated economic outcomes. Contrarily, the analysis that the study proposes offers a variety of empirical and theoretical proof that inequality persists, is advised that a fair and inclusive system be used for globalization. This is because, rather than being a distinct and exclusive realm, it may deviate from the capitalist classification of exploitation with an imperialistic alignment that blurs accountability, transparency, and equality in its drive of capitalist buildup.

Orozaliev, (2020), examined the impact of globalization on socio-economic and political development of the Central Asian Countries. The main objective of this thesis is to understand the economic, social and political impacts of globalization on the Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries in general. The empirical studies based on panel data analyses and the case study on Kyrgyzstan demonstrate that the socio-economic effect of globalization on development of these countries is twofold. On the one hand benefits produced by globalization such as migration and remittances can be useful for economic development in the short run. They take a role of a "shock absorber" of the challenges that are associated with transition to a free market economy. On the other hand, their long term economic impacts can be negative especially in the areas of industry and export. Moreover, it can have a negative effect in the future creating a loss of human capital and distorting traditional forms of social structures within societies. The political impact of globalization is also dual. The empirical analysis that is based on simple regression analysis

demonstrates that adoption of liberal democracy model by Central Asian governments is not a necessary condition for successful economic growth. The study concluded that countries can be democratic and have low or medium socio-economic development such as India or Ukraine. They also can be undemocratic and developed as.

Determine the effect of economic developments on efficiency

Wirajing and Etape (2023) investigate the impact of human capital on economic growth in 48 African countries from 2000 to 2019. They employ the system GMM technique to address potential sources of endogeneity. The findings reveal a positive influence of human capital development on economic growth in Africa. Additionally, the study suggests that both male and female genders play crucial roles in human capital development for the economic growth of African countries. Furthermore, the study highlights that internet penetration and foreign direct investments interact with human capital to yield positive net effects on economic growth. It recommends policymakers allocate more resources to the education and health sectors to enhance human capital development as a prerequisite for ensuring stable economic growth.

Berloffa and Giunti (2022) examined how human capital investment through health expenditures responds to shocks from international remittances received by households. Analyzing data from 24,700 households in the Peruvian economy, the study utilized the almost ideal demand system estimation with instrumental variable estimation technique. Results indicated that remittances significantly impact human capital investment, leading to increased household expenditures on health and housing—a major component of human capital investment. In a similar vein, Chung and Partridge (2019) investigated if the Mariel boatlift caused a permanent shock in the future human capital development of Miami. Employing structural equation modeling and estimating the root mean square percentage error loss, the study's results show that the

Mariel boatlift, which led to a decrease in the level of average skills, caused a long-lasting, permanent shock on human capital development.

Michael (2023) conducted an empirical examination of the impact of human development on economic growth and development in African countries between 1990 and 2015. The study utilized panel data and the Ordinary Least Squares method of analysis. Their key findings suggested a positive and significant impact of human development on economic growth and development in Africa. The Human Development Index was the main variable of interest, with GDP considered as the dependent variable and inflation, capital, investment, and labor as control variables. Additionally, the study found a positive and significant relationship between labor, foreign aid, and growth. Consequently, the study concluded that human development significantly and positively influenced economic growth in African countries, recommending increased efforts in developing human capacities across all areas.

Methodology

The research design used in the study was a survey design, where questionnaires were used to collect the data which enabled the research to describe the findings. The questionnaire was structured in a rating scale of 5-point Likert such as 5 (SA); 4 (A); 3 (UN); 2 (SD); 1 (D). The researcher adopted primary source of data to collect information from the respondents. The total population of the study was eighty thousand seven hundred and twenty-four (8724) respondents from the selected study areas. Therefore, the sample size of the study was five hundred and sixty-one (561). Simple random sampling technique was used in this study. Regression model was used to test the relationships between dependent and independent variables of the study. A total of five hundred and sixty-one (561) copies of questionnaire was administered to the selected Multinational firms in South-South, Nigeria, during the collection of the administered questionnaire, forty-nine (49) copies

questionnaires were wrongly filled, misplaced, void and discarded with a percentage rate of 8.6%, while the questionnaire retrieved was five

hundred and twelve (512) with a percentage ratio of 91.4% that aided the study

Data Presentation

Table 1: Ascertain the effect of political decisions and disruptions on the operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria.

RESPONSES	SA	A	UN	D	SD	TOTAL	MEAN	SD
Political actors and stakeholders influence or shape decisions that boost operational strategies	250	180	-	44	38	2140	4.2	.845
Policy goals and objectives that is seeks to achieve help to improve operational strategies	275	158	7	54	25	2161	4.2	.828
Information and evidence used to guide decisions enhances operational strategies	265	150	9	58	40	2108	4.1	.878
Institutional framework shape how decisions are made aid to improve operational strategies.	244	178	15	47	18	2089	4.1	.842
Political ideologies and values guide the priorities and direction of political decisions to increase operational strategies.	198	173	20	66	50	1924	3.7	1.58
Power dynamics and negotiation were involved in reaching decisions to boost operational strategies.	205	192	27	68	20	2030	3.9	1.35

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Decision Rule

If Mean < 3.5, the extent is not high or the respondents do not agree

If Mean ≥ 3.5, the extent is high or the respondents agree

The table above showed the effect of political decisions and disruptions on the operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria. Majority of the respondents with the highest 4.2, 4.2, 4.1, 4.1 3.9 and 3.7 strongly agreed that Political actors and stakeholders influence or

shape decisions that boost operational strategies, Policy goals and objectives that is seeks to achieve help to improve operational strategies, Information and evidence used to guide decisions enhances operational strategies, Institutional framework shape how decisions are made aid to improve operational strategies, Political ideologies and values guide the priorities and direction of political decisions to increase operational strategies and Power dynamics and negotiation were involved in reaching decisions to boost operational strategies.

RESPONSES	SA	A	UN	D	SD	TOTAL	MEAN	SD
Human Capital Development on Skills acquisition and vocational training improves efficiency	224	195	30	5	58	2058	4.3	.885

Infrastructure Development improves Telecommunications and digital infrastructure	300	146	8	28	30	2194	4.3	.752
Industrialization and Structural Transformation improves efficiency	305	192	15	-	-	2338	4.6	1.35
Good Governance and Institutional Quality ensures Transparency and accountability.	224	178	33	37	40	2045	4.0	1.02
Macroeconomic Stability promotes Sound fiscal and monetary policy	222	193	14	25	58	2032	4.0	.995
Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development Support SMEs efficiency.	265	150	9	68	20	2108	4.3	.878
Trade and Market Integration on International trade agreements improves efficiency	244	178	15	17	58	2069	4.0	.842

Table 2 Determine the effect of economic developments on efficiency of multinational of corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria.

Source; Field Survey, 2025

The table above showed the effect of economic developments on efficiency of multinational of corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria. Majority of the respondents with the highest mean scores of 4.6, 4.3, 4.3, 4.0, 4.0, 4.0 strongly agreed that Human Capital Development on Skills acquisition and vocational training improves efficiency, Infrastructure Development improves Telecommunications and digital infrastructure, Industrialization and Structural

Transformation improves efficiency, Good Governance and Institutional Quality ensures Transparency and accountability. Macroeconomic Stability promotes Sound fiscal and monetary policy. Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development Support SMEs efficiency. Trade and Market Integration on International trade agreements improves efficiency

Test of Hypotheses

Ho₁: There is no significant relationship between political decisions and disruptions on operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria

Table 3: Correlation coefficient between political decisions and disruptions on operational strategies
Correlations

		PDD	OS
PDD	Pearson Correlation	1	.668**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	512	512
OS	Pearson Correlation	.668**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	512	512

Sources: Field Data, 2025

Table 3 of the table above showed the relationship between political decisions and disruptions on operational strategies, $r = .668^{**}$ with $p\text{-value} = .000 < .05$ significant level. We therefore reject the null hypothesis and accept

the alternate hypothesis which states that there is a significant relationship between political decisions and disruptions on operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria

Ho₂: Economic developments does not significantly influence efficiency of multinational of corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria

Table 4: Regression analysis on economic developments on efficiency

Variable	Parameters	Coefficient	Std error	T – value	Sig
Constant	β_0	2.424	0.071	6.943	.001
ED (X ₁)	β_1	0.862	0.017	3.491**	.005
R-Square		0.810			
Adjusted R – Square		0.805			
F – statistics		29.286***			

Source: Field Data, 2025

Table 4 showed the coefficients of economic developments on efficiency. The coefficient of multiple determination (R^2) was 0.805 which implies that 80.5% of the variations in dependents (Efficiency) were explained by changes in the independent variable (Economic Developments) while 19.5% were unexplained by the stochastic variable indicating a goodness of fit of the regression model adopted in this study which is statistically significant at 1% probability level.

The coefficient of economic developments was statistically significant and positively related to efficiency at 5 percent level (3.491**); with $p\text{-value} = .005 < .05$ significant level. Therefore, we reject null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that economic developments does significantly influence efficiency of multinational of cooperation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria.

Summary of Findings

- i. There is a significant relationship between political decisions and disruptions on operational strategies of multinational corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria ($r = .668$; $p\text{-value} = .000 < .05$ significant level). This implies that a unit increase on political decisions and disruptions leads to a unit increase on operational strategies.

- ii. Economic developments does significantly influence efficiency of multinational of corporation (MNCs) in South-South, Nigeria (3.491; $p\text{-value} = .005 < .05$ significant level). This implies that a unit increase on Economic developments leads to a unit increase on efficiency.

Conclusion

Encouraging of political decisions and disruptions also presents challenge to MNCs global operations, even though firms were offered a chance to try new things, there was lack of local authorization of such; increase in corruption, lack of active encouragement to adopt local solutions in solving work related issues and lack of reward system for innovations which discouraged growth and sustainability. In conclusion, if political decisions are flexible and eschew selfish interest, it will be of great benefit to tackle challenges facing the global market and multinational firms. However, the challenge for the stakeholders in the Nigerian context is to synergize and ensure the viability of the business environment for both multinational corporations and local businesses.

Recommendations

- i. Government and politicians should continually influence favorable decisions and policies for the expansion of

international business to aid global entrepreneurs develop nations making ethical communication competence inevitably.

- ii. Government should be considerate on the levy charged on import and export duties on MNCs trading across international borders, this will enable businesses to thrive towards reduction of price of commodities, increase in revenue and purchasing power of consumers to boost economic development.

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