

Effect of National Security on Multinational Companies in Nigeria: A Case of Mobil Oil and Shell BP

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Abstract

The study focused on examining the effect of national security on multinational companies in Nigeria: a case of Mobil oil and Shell BP. The study sought to identify ways to minimize national security challenges in Nigeria and examine how national security can be managed to enhance economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria. This study adopted a survey research design. Data for the research was collected through primary and secondary source. The target population of 346 consists of staff of the Mobil oil and Shell BP. The study concluded that National security has significant effect on economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria. The study recommended that The Nigerian government should enhance capacities beyond the oil sector to include value creation sectors of the economy such as agriculture, combating corruption, reducing wasteful spending by government, and address youth unemployment through learning and education.

Keywords: National Security, Security Challenge, Economic Growth and Development and Multinational Companies.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The world, however, has changed, and with it so have the challenges of providing Nigeria national security. Setting aside questions concerning the size, composition, and capability of the Nigeria Army, the economy enters into the debate on national security roles. The role of national security is to safe guide the flow of wealth generated by trade that allows countries to build their military and financial power, in particular the steady flow of oil revenues into the Niger Delta region and the large trade surplus by China. It also includes Nigeria legitimacy and resource availability as it strives to help multinational companies in Nigeria to attain its goals and objectives (Aworom, 2013).

However, the Nigerian society is getting more and more insecure, more people are getting into crimes and they are getting more ruthless, desperate and sophisticated. In Nigeria of today especially since the advent of the present democratic dispensation, new forms of violent crimes have become common; these include kidnapping (actually adult or privileged people's napping) for ransom, pipeline vandalization, Boko Haram bombings, rape, political violence and more. In some instances, whole villages are sacked because of minor political differences (Ikelegbe, 2008).

Essentially, national security must be related to the presence of peace, safety, happiness and the protection of human and physical resources or the absence of crisis, threats to human injury among others. The presence of peace could facilitate progress of multinational companies in Nigeria. Consequently, today, Multinational Corporations like the United African Company (UAC), Toyota motors, Coca-Cola, Lever brothers, Mobil oil; Shell BP

etc. no longer thrive in Nigerian economy due to the quagmire of national security. Though, these corporations are very rich in all ramifications but because of the national security issues they no longer make profit the way use to make in Nigeria (Bernadine, 2003). Thus, the national security issues have given impetus to multinational corporations/enterprises to operate more easily in other parts of world where there is peace and tranquility other than Nigeria (Bulus, and Ango, 2012).

No one can deny the importance of MNCs in fighting security challenge in Nigeria-there is usually huge capital investment in national security; thus, the shutting down of MNCs has have denied Nigeria the access to enjoy varieties of products, services and facilities, brought to their doorsteps; however, the importance of MNCs in creation of more jobs for the populace; the nation's pool of skills are best utilized and put to use effectively and efficiently; there is advancement in technology as these companies bring in state-of-the-art technology for their businesses are no longer accessible. Most of the products we use are supplied by multinational corporations. Thus, their presence and significance in our lives are now a deniable fact.

National security depends also on soft power, the ability of a country to generate and use its economic power and to project its national values. This, in turn, depends on long-term factors that contribute to the growth of MNCs and increase the total resource base available not only for defense but to provide economic security in the form of income and business opportunities for MNCs in Nigeria. National security is achieved not only by military means but by the whole of the Nigeria economy. In national security, the economy is both the enabler and the constraint of MNCs operating in the country (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014). This report briefly addresses each of the above issues and provides a context and some possible alternatives to current policy. Therefore, this paper reviewed the effect of national security on multinational companies in Nigeria.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In Nigeria, the activities of security challenges have been identified as questionable or even unethical because of the harms they have caused on the society and firms operating in Nigeria. The challenges in Niger Delta that led to chasing away the MNCs is because of their formidable resource base, they dominate the region, straddle the indigenous entrepreneur, non-compliance of Nigeria government to meet up demands of the Niger Deltan and in the process create a monopoly. In the oil sector which is the economic mainstay in Nigeria, these corporations perpetrate heinous activities such as pollution of the environment, inadequate technology transfer, violation of human rights, blunt refusal to discharge their social responsibilities, gas flaring which destroys wildlife, seafood's and farmland especially in the Niger-Delta region without adequate compensation, these abnormalities led to killing, napping and kidnapping of oil workers in the region. Thus, the insecurity challenges caused oil companies to pause their activities for a longer period of time. Equally, the activities of national security in Nigeria have led to increase in anti-social activities like drug abuses, prostitution, kidnapping, armed robbery and murder etc because citizens find it very difficult to eat, children out of school due no payment of fees and also fear of hoodlums and banditry for kidnapping them for a ransom, job lost and animosity. On the effect of these kidnappings on the socio-economic development of Nigeria, Ajaero submits that Nigeria lost N2.46 trillion in 2006, N 2.69 trillion in 2007 and N2.97 trillion in 2008 through attacks on oil installations resulting in shutdowns and spillages. Nigeria has also lost billions of Naira to foreign countries through act perpetrated by Boko Haram, bandits and kidnappers such as bribery, destruction of government properties, ransom, smuggling, and racketeering. It is against the backdrops that this paper reviewed the effect of national security on multinational companies in Nigeria.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to examine the effect of national security on multinational companies in Nigeria. The specific objective are to:

- i. Identify ways to minimize national security in Nigeria.
- ii. Examine the effect of national security to enhance economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CONCEPTUAL REVIEW:

National Security on MNCs in Nigeria

National security has been weakened by the conflict in the Niger Delta as militant groups continue to challenge the government. Some of these groups are not satisfied with the government's response and neglect and so violence is used to pressurize the government to quicken its response to their demands for resource control, development assistance and poverty alleviation. Since the 1990s armed groups have intensified violence in the region. Security in the region is very poor as wide scale fighting between the federal government soldiers, militant groups and private security firms is regular. These groups such as the Niger Delta Vigilante Force (NDVF) led by Ateke Tom, the Bush Boys, the Martyrs Brigade, the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), the Niger Delta Volunteer People's Force (NDVPPF) led by Asari Dokubo, and the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) led by Henry Okah which claim to defend the rights of the Niger Delta peoples have been the dominant groups in the Niger Delta acting as umbrella groups for smaller factions. The Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), a prominent group created under the leadership of Ken Saro Wiwa, represents the rights of the Ogoni tribe. The Ogoni uprising of 1990 saw a violent outbreak of conflict in the region as a move to address the major environmental degradation and economic injustices carried out by the federal government (Onighinde, 2008). The long years of neglect and deprivation, coupled with insensitivity of successive governments and the oil companies, had by the late 1990s created a volatile atmosphere characterized by protests, agitations and conflicts.

According to Ogbonnaya & Ehigiamusoe, (2013), the restiveness which started on a mild not as pockets of peaceful demonstrations to the offices of multinational oil companies by community development committees of various host communities, soon degenerated into lock-ins and seizures of oil installations. By 1998, the Niger Delta region had become a lawless zone. In 2004, the Niger-Delta crisis came to a head with the proclamations by the Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force (NDPVF) to destroy the oil wells and pipelines in the region. The group threatened to launch a war in the region if the government failed to comply with calls by the host communities for a greater control of the region's rich oil resources. This declaration disrupted oil production sending oil prices higher. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) continues to make known the environmental devastation and poor living conditions in the region. On July 12, 2006, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) combatants killed four naval personnel and injured three soldiers who were escorting a Chevron oil tanker along Chomoni creeks in the Warri South West Local Government Area of Delta State. In April 14, 2007, armed militants attacked the Mini-Okoro, Elemenwo Police Stations, killing many police officers during the attack. On Tuesday, January 1, 2008, the Niger Delta Vigilante Force (NDVF) led by Ateke Tom attacked two Police Stations and a five star hotel in Port Harcourt. The list of attacks is long and seemingly endless. The latest being the bomb blast on Eagle Square in Abuja on October 1, 2010 was caused by MEND. Hostage taking and kidnapping are other operational

activities of militant groups in the region (Ogbonnaya & Ehigiamusoe, 2013). Interactions between multinational oil companies and local communities have often led to more conflict (Onigbinde, 2008).

Concept of Multinational Corporation (MNC)

According to Spero and Hart (1999) a multinational corporation (MNC) is a business enterprise that maintains direct investments overseas and that upholds value-added holdings in more than one country. An enterprise is not truly multinational if it only operates in overseas or as a contractor to foreign firms. A multinational firm sends abroad a package of capital, technology, managerial talent, and marketing skills to carry out production in foreign countries. Dunning (2008) supports the same view and defined MNC as an enterprise that engages in foreign direct investment (FDI) and owns or, in some way, controls value added holdings in more than one country. Hennart (2008) defines MNC in a different way by envisaging it as a privately owned institution devised to organize, through employment contracts, interdependencies between individuals located in more than one country. Multinational Corporations according to Kogut and Zander (2003) are economic organizations that grow from its national origins to spanning across borders. Hill (2005) views Multinational Enterprise as any business that has productive activities in two or more countries. According to him; certain characteristics of Multinational Corporations should be identified at the start since they serve, in part, as their defining features. Multinational Corporations are usually very large corporate entities that while having their base of operations in one nation—the “home nation”—carries out and conducts business in at least one other, but usually many nations, referred to as “host nations. Kim (2000) in agreement with this proposition envisages Multinational Corporations as very large entities having a global presence and reach. Multinational corporations (MNCs) can spur economic activities in developing countries and provide an opportunity to improve the qualities of life, economic growth, and regional and global commons. The principal objective of multinational corporations is to secure the least costly production of goods for world markets. This goal may be achieved through acquiring the most efficient locations for production facilities or obtaining taxation concession from host governments.

This objective confirms the views of the Marxist who see the MNCs as progressive agents of capitalism. Multinational company lies in the fact that its managerial headquarter is located in one country while the company carries out operation in a number of other countries as well. It has a large enterprise with operations and divisions spread over several countries but controlled by a central headquarters. Multinational Corporation is an enterprise which possesses at least one unit of production in a foreign country. MNC is an organization owing or controlling enterprises or physical and financial assets in at least two countries of global economy and opting for a multi-domestic strategy founded on social-economic differences of these countries as a reply to specific local demand. The multinational corporation or enterprise generally consists of the parent company (the resident of one country) and at least one affiliate (resident of another country). Onodugo (2003) defines the MNC in a more theoretical way as an enterprise whose capital is acquired in the process of international accumulation. Multinational Company (MNC) as a company with operations in more than one country. It can also be referred to as an international corporation. The international Labor Organization (ILO) has defined a MNC as a corporation that has its management headquarters in one country, known as the home country, and operates in several other countries, known as host countries. The operations outside the company's home country may be linked to the parent by merger, operated as subsidiaries, or have considerable autonomy.

Impact of National Security Challenges: The Niger Delta Experience Conflict, Militancy and Violence

The activities of various militia groups consequently resulted in low income of government from oil revenue, low GDP rate, and low participation of local and foreign investors in economic development, insecurity of lives and property of the citizens, among others (Orji, 2012, Chukuezi, nd). The aftermath of these vices is the high degree of insecurity in the region which has led to the withdrawal of major oil-producing companies from the Nigerian state. The low level of oil production as a result of insecurity of lives and properties in the region has a strong negative impact on the Nigerian economy (Ikelegbe, 2008, Fidelis & Egbere, 2013). The mismanagement of resources coupled with the constant neglect of the region by the government has created huge economic problems for the region. These problems include heightened poverty and gross underdevelopment. The violence in the Niger Delta has posed a bigger loss for the Nigerian economy.

Corruption and Bad Governance (Mismanagement, Lack of Accountability and Transparency)

Another impetus that threatens national security apart from militancy is corruption and bad governance. This is a twin evil and hydra-headed monster that has held the Nigerian state captive. Insecurity for lives and properties increased in the country because corruption has entered the management of the nation's security budgets (defence spending, internal security votes etc.). National security has suddenly become a big-time business, as bureaucrats and military officials diverted security votes and expenditure on defence to personal coffers. They tactically fuel insecurity in different parts of the country to get more funding from all levels of government (Orji, 2012). Corruption increases cost of goods and services, promotes unproductive investments, and leads to a decline in quality of public and private service. Indeed, the heaviest cost of corruption is not in the bribes themselves, but rather in the underlying economic distortions they trigger. This has contributed to government failure and breakdown of institutional infrastructures. The state of insecurity in Nigeria is greatly a function of government failure, traceable to systemic and political corruption.

Unemployment

Unemployment is very high among Nigerians and the people of the Niger-Delta in particular. Unemployment level is about 70%. According to Adagba et al (2012) unemployment among Nigerians, especially the youths is a major cause of insecurity and violent crimes in Nigeria. In particular youth's unemployment has contributed to the rising cases of violent conflict in Nigeria. The youths from the Niger-Delta do not benefit from the presence of the transnational corporations, especially the oil companies operating in their communities. Less than 5% of the people from the Niger-Delta work in the companies while women from the region working with the oil companies are less than 1%, those who benefit through employment by the oil companies are from the non-oil producing parts of Nigeria (Fidelis & Egbere, 2013).

Poverty

Nigeria is a relatively large country and the most populous black African nation, with abundant human and natural resources; but it has a high rate of income inequality, with about 70% of its population living in poverty. The UNDP Human Development Report (2003) ranked Nigeria 58th out of the 88th poorest countries in the World. Numerous debates by development experts and policy makers about the human development dilemma have been raised and tried to explore why the abundance of human and natural resources in the Niger Delta region has had very little impact on poverty (UNDP, 2006). Poverty in Nigeria, in all

forms, is rising at an increasingly fast rate (Ashiomanedu, 2008). A measure of inequality and poverty indicates that the poverty gap is widening, with a greater proportion of the nation's wealth being concentrated in the hands of the wealthiest 20% of the population (Ashiomanedu, 2008).

Marginalization, Inequality and Unfairness

A major factor that contributes to insecurity in Nigeria is the growing awareness of inequalities, and disparities in life chances which lead to violent reactions by a large number of people. Marginalization triggers disaffection, resentment, and revolt (Achumba, et al., 2013). There are inequities in the country's economic structure as the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. These wealth disparities are also evident when one compares the oil producing communities to the non-oil producing communities. These social inequalities and wealth disparities have been the reasons behind clashes and divisions among local communities (Onigbinde, 2008). The oil producing communities have basically remained dependent and underdeveloped, persistently disempowered, socio-culturally marginalized and psychologically alienated. The wealth derived from oil resource exploitation and exports benefit directly only the operators of the oil industry and the bureaucrats in government (Fidelis & Egbere, 2013).

Kidnapping, Abduction and Hostage-taking

Kidnapping is the crime of seizing and taking away a person by force, often with a demand for ransom. Kidnapping as a national challenge has resulted in unquantifiable loss of lives and property and has also affected economic development especially in the Niger Delta and in Nigeria generally (Adegoke, nd). Nigeria is one country where kidnapping has become a daily occurrence in the recent past is Nigeria and, particularly, the Niger Delta region (Adegoke, nd). However, high incidence of poverty, absence of infrastructure and alienation of the local oil communities has engendered kidnapping. As a result of kidnapping, many would be investors declined doing business with the country and in fact many investors have moved out of the region with adverse effect on the economic development of the country. The thought about kidnapping is very frightening; the experience of the crime is traumatic to the victims and their relatives. Its effect on the psyche of the people and it poses serious challenge to various levels of government. The rate of kidnapping has taken a new and alarming dimension in Nigeria such that it has spread from the Niger Delta to all the Eastern parts of Nigeria and the whole country (Adegoke, nd:208). Cases of kidnapping in the Niger Delta Region have resulted in serious injuries, both for civilians, and soldiers. Medical records in the government hospitals show the level and extent of harm inflicted on the kidnapped.

Poor Basic Amenities and Infrastructural Development (Infrastructural Decay)

The Niger Deltans live without even the most basic amenities such as, good roads, pipe-borne water and electricity (Fidelis & Egbere, 2013: 91). Whittington describes the economic dilemma that apart from the city centres, there is no access roads, electricity, water and telephone facilities. The under development problem is so severe that youths of the region are the hardest hit by this ugly situation. A greater proportion of the population do not have access to pipe borne water, health care facilities, electricity and affordable quality education. Although Nigeria is a signatory to the UN resolution on the MDG goals the attainment of these goals by 2015 remains elusive and doubtful. The poor state of infrastructure in the oil producing communities has ignited all sorts of criminalities and brigandage. (Nnamani & Eboh, 2011)

WAYS OF MINIMIZING NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY ON MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN NIGERIA.

Government active intervention and honest participation:

Although government herself is guilty of unethical practices like bribery and corruption but she can still influence operations of multinational corporations positively in order to reduce the magnitude of their nefarious activities on Nigerian economy. Assistance from government can be planned and programmed as a component in a national environment program. This can be achieved in three broad ways: Inform, sensitize and engage businesses in dialogue and negotiations concerning voluntary initiatives. Secondly, offering incentives and assistance to firms seeking to adopt more environmentally responsible business models. Thirdly, reinforcing monitoring environmental conditions and enforces sanctions (Mazurkiewicz, 2003).

Employee Training/ Involvement:

Leadership of companies recognizes that to be effective, an environmental policy needs to be embraced by employees throughout the organization, not just those whose work is related to the environment. To do that, companies should engage in a variety of activities, especially education, to help employees understand the environmental impact of their jobs and to support their efforts to make positive changes. Some companies go further, helping employees become more environmentally responsible throughout their daily lives, helping them build a true environmental ethics. Besides education, many companies create incentives, rewards and recognition programs for employees who demonstrate their environmental commitment.

Effective Regulatory Mechanism:

Investors must be thoroughly screened so that genuine ones can be allowed to do business. This will ensure that the kind of investment that is welcomed is one that can complement the developmental objective of the host country and equally ensure that only multinationals that meet the developmental objectives are welcomed. Most investors also fuel insecurity for their business to thrive.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Dependency Theory

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

Unequal Exchange Theory

The Theory of equal exchange equally explains situation in Nigeria. According to Arghiri (1972), underdeveloped countries are exploited through the process of unequal exchange. In the realm of international trade, when the former sell their commodities below value and at the same time buy commodities from the developed countries above the value; this provides a

veritable means of under development. In Nigeria, our crude oil is sold at a much reduced price to the Multinational Corporations who refine it and sell to us at very exorbitant prices. Thus, this act have erupted dispute and eye brows are raised that led to security challenges.

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Eluka, Anekwe and Ndubuisi-Okolo (2016) carried out a study on Multinational Corporations and Their Effects on Nigerian Economy. This work is anchored on multinational corporations and their effects on Nigerian economy. The study was necessitated by the negative impacts of these corporations on our economy which have hampered economic growth. A Theoretical Research Design was adopted. The paper utilized content analysis of library materials, journal publications, internet materials and other documented materials relevant to the subject matter. Three theories such as New Trade Theory, Dependency Theory and Unequal exchange theory were reviewed to lend credence to the ills of these multinational corporations in Nigeria. Objectives were formulated to critically explore the negative effects of multinational corporations on our economy with a view to suggesting ways of minimizing these effects. The findings revealed that Multinational corporations had done more harm than good on Nigerian economy in terms of profit repatriation, environmental degradation, human rights violation, non-technology transfer, bribery and corruption etc. That most of these corporations are imperialist and parasitic in nature. It was concluded that since these businesses are component of the society, they must subject themselves to the fair requirements of the society since they raise huge capital from their operations in the society. It was also recommended that representative of all stakeholders-employees, customers, society, government should be appointed as members of the Board of Directors of various corporations, for direct representation and participation in the decision making process.

Gubak and Bulus (2018) conducted a research on National Security Challenges and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: A Critical Analysis of the Niger Delta Region. Nigeria has on daily basis experienced an upsurge of activities that threatens and endangers its national security. In recent times, the Nigerian nation suddenly metamorphosed into an abode of insecurity. The Niger Delta region which is the centre of Nigeria's oil wealth has been the scene of protest, conflict and violence. Despite its abundant oil wealth, there has been unimaginable level of poverty, unemployment, inequality, poor infrastructure, lack of social amenities and negligible development in the region. In view of this scenario, the paper basically analyses and ascertains the impact of national security challenges on sustainable development in Nigeria with a particular focus on the Niger Delta region and the responses by successive governments in tackling them. Findings from the paper reveal among others that, the security challenges in Nigeria have long historical antecedence and the crises and conflicts in the Niger Delta region are the consequences of several years of exploitation, neglect and deliberate abandonment of the region which is the economic base of the nation, by successive governments and oil multinationals. The paper therefore concludes and recommends amongst others, the formulation and effective implementation of policies capable of addressing the root causes of insecurity in Nigeria and that more efforts should be made by the federal government and oil companies to improve the quality of human lives in the region and the nation at large. Qualitative and descriptive methods of data analysis were adopted for this study. The paper used secondary data in which conclusion and recommendations where derived.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a survey research design. Research design is a plan of investigation that specifies the sources and types of information relevant to the research problems

Data for the research was collected through primary and secondary source. The research utilized content analysis from online interviews, observations, library materials, journal publications, internet materials and other documented materials relevant to the subject matter. The target population consists of staff of the Mobil oil and Shell BP. Thus, the total population of the study was (346) three hundred and forty six staff.

Table 1: Examine the effect of National security in Nigeria

Responses	SA 5	A 4	UN 3	D 2	SD 1	Mean	SD
Government active intervention and honest participation	96	163	0	45	42	3.7	1.37
Employee Training/ Involvement	109	207	0	20	10	4.1	.985
Non-culpable absenteeism contribute organizational proficiency	112	205	12	17	0	4.2	.905
Effective Regulatory Mechanism	95	182	39	13	17	3.9	1.25
Reduction of bribe and corruption							

Source; Field Survey, 2021

The table above effect of national security in Nigeria. Responses to the mean statement showed that Non-culpable absenteeism contribute organizational proficiency recorded a highest mean score of 4.2, followed by Employee Training/ Involvement 4.1, Reduction of bribe and corruption 3.9 and Government active intervention and honest participation 3.7. This study found out that there are possible ways to minimize national security challenges in Nigeria, through employee training and development. This implies that there is a significant effect of national security in Nigeria

Table 2: Effect of National security to enhance economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria.

Responses	SA 5	A 4	UN 3	D 2	SD 1	Mea n	SD
Political stability						3.7	1.39

	108	143	8	55	32		
Provision of corporate social responsibility	100	209	0	27	10	4.1	.985
Technology	102	215	2	17	10	4.2	.957
Infrastructural development	195	102	14	18	17	4.3	.898

Source; Field Survey, 2021

Table 2 examine how national security to enhance economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria. Responses to the mean statement recorded that Infrastructural development the highest mean score of 4.3, followed by Technology 4.2, Provision of corporate social responsibility 4.1 and Political stability 3.7. This implies national security can be managed to enhance economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria when there is availability of infrastructural development in Nigeria. Thus, national security has significant effect on economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria.

TEST OF HYPOTHESES

Ho1: There is no significant differences between national securities on Nigeria Economy.

Table 3: Regression model on national security on Nigeria economy

Variable	Parameters	Coefficient	Std error	t – value	p-value
Constant	β_0	0.054	0.041	1.317	.005
NS (X_1)	β_1	0.072	0.051	1.412**	.001
R-Square		0.624			
Adjusted R – Square		0.540			
F – statistics		7.644***			

Source: Field Data, 2021

Table above shows the coefficients of national security on Nigeria economy. The coefficient of multiple determination (R^2) was 0.624 which implies that 62.4% of the variations in dependents were explained by changes in the independent variable while 37.6% 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 national security was statistically significant and positively related to Nigeria economy at 5 percent level (1.412**). This implies that there is a significant differences between national securities on Nigeria Economy.

Ho2: National security has no significant effect on economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria

Table 4: Regression model on National security on economic growth and development

Variable	Parameters	Coefficient	Std error	t – value	p-value
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Constant	β_0	0.059	0.050	1.18	.000
National security (X_1)	β_1	0.085	0.064	1.328**	.004
R-Square		0.589			
Adjusted R – Square		0.538			
F – statistics		7.688***			

Source: Field Data, 2021

Table above shows the coefficients of National security on economic growth and development. The coefficient of multiple determination (R^2) was 0.589 which implies that 58.9% of the variations in dependents were explained by changes in the independent variable while 41.1% 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 National security was statistically significant and positively related to economic growth and development at 5 percent level (1.328**). This implies that National security has a significant effect on economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- i. There is a significant difference between national security on Nigeria Economy p-value= .001<0.05% significant level.
- ii. National security has a significant effect on economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria p-value= .004<0.05% significant level

CONCLUSION

Multinational corporations are the major vehicles by which globalization is affecting businesses in different parts of the world. Globalization further makes the influence of multinational enterprises more pervasive and impacting. In conclusion, the abysmal failure of successive administrations in Nigeria to address National security challenges and challenges of sustainable development such as poverty, unemployment and inequitable distribution of wealth among ethnic nationalities, ultimately resulted to anger, agitation and violent crimes against the Nigerian state by some individuals and groups. The real panacea for solving insecurity challenge in Nigeria is for government to accelerate the pace of development to improve the performance of MNCs in Nigeria. This study concluded that National security has significant effect on economic growth and development of multinational corporations in Nigeria.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. The Nigerian government should enhance capacities beyond the oil sector to include value creation sectors of the economy such as agriculture, combating corruption, reducing wasteful spending by government, and address youth unemployment through learning and education.
- ii. Representative of all stakeholders-employees, customers, society, government should be appointed as members of the Board of Directors of various corporations, for direct representation and participation in the decision- making process, this quell conflict and dispute to a barest minimum.

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