

Some international companies are very powerful now and many people believe that it is a negative development. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give your reasons and relevant examples.

The prosperity of some world-spread companies has made some people suspicious as to whether this expansion is beneficial or not, and this doubt has sparked a heated debate between economists and sociologists.

On the one side, economists believe that not only have products and service which are provided by such multi-national corporations benefited individuals all around the world, but also their contributed efforts have given gave rise to magnificent competitive attempts. For example, some famous trade-marks, like Apple, have now become are-now became as a role-model for other thriving cellphone handset manufacturers as well as the fact that people are blessed with iPhone as a useful device.

On the contrary, sociologists assert that not only are mega-companies preparing prerequisites to make other competitors to fail in production, but also they tend to attract all customers to their own products by malicious activities. The bigger they grow, more they get bigger, the keener more they become keen-on monopoly of other commercial branches. After a while, there will be just one producer which people have been forced unconsciously to buy its merchandise. Therefore, the customer right will become a fairy tale, and the commercial competition would be mentioned as if it has been a legend from the very first day.

From my perspective, both sides' considerations are noticeably correct. Such companies could be disadvantageous while they are profitable. In the beginning, they all try to be innovative and attractive, whereas after spreading broadening their domination on the targeted consumers, trying to delete other opponents, they change skin and turn into a commercial monster which swallows other competing manufacturers.

To sum up, I give sociologists s the right to be worried about such developmentss. However, in conditions where that a supervising authority could control the legitimacy of actions of international companies and parallelism of their goals with society's eventual ultimate goals/targets which are people's welfare and satisfaction, such concerns could be addressed.