

Political Economy of Corporate Social Responsibilities and Its Influence on Community Development In Kogi State

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Abstract: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has emerged as a basic expectation for organisations across diverse sectors, including banking and hospitality industry. The significance of CSR efforts implemented by banks and hotels in Kogi State, Nigeria, is vital for community development. This research investigates the influence of corporate social responsibility on community development in Anyigba, Ajaokuta, and Oguma/Bassa. Using multidisciplinary method and stakeholder theory, social capital theory, and the triple bottom line model, we argued that corporate social responsibility has a significant impact on the development of the sampled communities, provided that the projected initiatives are implemented effectively. When corporate social responsibility activities encompass the provision of essential social amenities, support for social causes, and compensation for community members, they play a crucial role in contributing to community development. However, it is worth noting that the communities of Anyigba, Ajaokuta, and Bassa/Oguma have not witnessed meaningful developmental efforts from corporate organisations. The research suggests proactive monitoring of corporate organization annually local authorities should initiate different corporate social responsibility to be implemented in communities, including the provision of basic social amenities, support for social causes, and compensation for community members. It also emphasises the importance of establishing regulations to govern these Corporate Social Responsibility activities.

Keywords: Business organisations, Development paradigm, Corporate Organizations & Community Development

INTRODUCTION

Economic enterprises do not exist in isolation but rather function within a societal framework comprising individuals who collectively form the community. The viability of these economic entities hinges on their ability to effectively engage with the key constituents of the community. The scope of demand extends beyond the immediate effects of organisations to encompass the ways in which companies might contribute to societal and environmental initiatives. The prominence of business within society has been bolstered by a heightened recognition of environmental and ethical concerns. The observation suggests that there is a growing societal apprehension regarding the lack of proportional commitment and motivation exhibited by corporations in addressing significant social concerns such as poverty, drug abuse, crime, labour exploitation, substandard production, environmental degradation amongst others. These concerns have been consistently highlighted in media reports over time. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a well-established concept that serves as a practical approach to effecting societal transformation. In the current landscape of aggressively competitive economy and a burgeoning entrepreneurial sector, corporate social responsibility has gained significant relevance. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is considered a crucial and indispensable measure in the advancement of rural development.

According to Obi, Uche, and Okeme (2021), a significant proportion of Nigeria's population, around 70%, dwells in rural settlement. In response to this demographic distribution, several corporations have shown considerable interest in undertaking initiatives aimed at developing rural areas. The primary objective of these efforts is to reduce the existing disparities between rural and urban areas in Nigeria. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a theoretical framework that encompasses both direct and indirect approaches to promoting the development of disadvantaged individuals or communities by allocating a predetermined portion of an organisation's profits. The primary purpose of corporate social responsibility (CSR) is to serve the interests and well-being of individuals. Community development in Nigeria is widely debated among scholars and experts. Public policies, programmes, and initiatives pertaining to community development are extensively implemented across the country.

The integration of concepts such as urban cities and rural villages represents the most recent advancements in community development. In addition to these, programmes focusing on health, education, literacy, income production, empowerment, and infrastructure development are crucial components of development initiatives. Public and private partnership initiatives also contribute to the advancement of these domains in order to ensure inclusive development. Additionally, there exists a historical record of philanthropic contributions towards the development of impoverished, marginalised, and vulnerable segments of society. Before the implementation of mandatory corporate contributions for development, several corporations had a history of

demonstrating empathy towards public development challenges and actively contributing to bring about good change.

In accordance with the provisions outlined in the Firms Act of 2013, firms engage in community development to align with democratic principles, mandate adherence, and foster integrated development for all individuals through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. It is imperative for these entities to embrace dynamic and expedited approaches to community development in order to achieve optimal outcomes, (Benabou & Tirole, 2010). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and community development play a significant role in the lives of those residing in rural areas. Ensuring the development of rural populations necessitates the implementation of essential measures, with a major focus on the provision of sufficient amenities such as clothes, housing, and nutritional sustenance to those in need. The government needs to formulate programmes and policies aimed at augmenting agricultural production as a whole, thereby facilitating increased incomes for farmers. The implementation of advanced technologies such as agricultural machinery, new barns, modified seeds, and drip irrigation can contribute to increased output levels in Nigeria. Following the conclusion of the Millennium Goals (2000-2015), our attention has shifted towards the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, which prioritise environmental and ethical considerations.

These goals aim to address basic developmental challenges and improve the conditions of marginalised populations. We are also concerned about the preservation of our natural resource riches since it is crucial for meeting current demands and ensuring the well-being of future generations. Therefore, in contemporary times, organisations are increasingly inclined towards participating in self-regulatory endeavours aimed at promoting the welfare of the communities in which they operate. The business sector possesses the requisite human resources, financial capital, and physical resources to make a meaningful contribution to the advancement of community development. In recent decades, there has been significant interest in the notion of corporate social responsibility (CSR) among corporate leaders, scholars, and the general public (Dunfee, 2006). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to the voluntary actions undertaken by a business to address the needs and enhance the well-being of its many stakeholders, including shareholders, consumers, the government, suppliers, workers, and communities (Ofori & Hinson, 2007). Public policies, projects, and activities pertaining to community development are extensively implemented throughout the nation. The inclusion of concepts such as smart cities and smart villages represents the newest advancements in community development. In addition to these, initiatives focusing on health, education, literacy, income production, empowerment, and infrastructure development are crucial components of development plans. Public-private partnership initiatives also contribute to the advancement of these regions, aiming to ensure comprehensive development. Additionally, there exists a historical record of philanthropic

endeavours that have contributed to the development of impoverished, marginalised, and vulnerable segments of society. Corporations are now making commendable endeavours to address community concerns and should consider embracing agile and proactive approaches to community development in order to achieve more favourable outcomes. A comprehensive investigation into the involvement of corporate organisations in community development within the Anyigba, Ajaokuta, and Oguma/Bassa communities in Kogi State has not yet been conducted.

Therefore, the current study is of utmost importance. Its primary objective is to assess the level of knowledge and awareness among host communities regarding the presence and responsibilities of corporate organisations in community development. Additionally, the study aims to identify the factors that drive community-corporate organisation collaborations in community development, as well as the types of projects initiated and implemented by corporate organisations to promote community development. The research aimed to facilitate policymakers in the formulation or enhancement of policy measures that might contribute to community development through corporate social responsibility (CSR). Furthermore, this study has the potential to enable higher education institutions in Nigeria and throughout the African continent to develop preventative and intervention programmes that effectively cater to the requirements of individuals residing in rural areas, thereby facilitating the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) by 2030. Policymakers will find this study to be of relevance as it will aid in the formulation of policies pertaining to the adoption of corporate social obligations, namely those that have a beneficial influence on community development. This study holds significance in several aspects: Additionally, it would be beneficial to investigate the impact of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on workers' commitment, should a genuine association between these two constructs exist in practice. The study is divided into five sections: Introduction, Literature Review, Method/Theoretical framework, Results, Discussion and Conclusion.

LITERATURE REVIEW

CONCEPT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) may be defined as actions taken by a business organization, corporations or entity that go beyond social or shareholder expectations and are specified under corporate governance or legislation. This suggests that corporate organisations and society as a whole have a connection or agreement that must be redeemed with a greater duty. As one of eight continental definitions of CSR offered, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development defines CSR in the cases of Anyigba, Ajaokuta, and Oguma/Bassa as used in this paper is connected to the development of personnel for sustainable lives. It recognises cultural diversity and points up commercial potential for

enhancing the capacities of individuals, society, and the government. The community's empowerment and capacity-building initiatives, which are based on three pillars the economic, social, and environmental dimensions place emphasis on business commitments to the government. According to economic theory, any resource used for CSR has the potential to bring financial benefits to the business, both in the short and long term. In general, CSR initiatives in host towns are focused on fostering an environment that is business-friendly and will ultimately increase their revenue. Managers and organisations that see CSR as a financial investment also think that whatever resources are allocated to social programmes will have a positive impact on society's economic growth. Socially, it implies that CSR focuses on businesses' capacity to participate in initiatives that support social bonds, cultural cohesion, and human development in the host communities.

Business organisations are regarded as essential members of the community and as good corporate citizens. This implies that their activities go beyond purely commercial interests and instead prioritise societal concerns. Therefore, it involves incorporating societal issues into company operations and taking into account the whole influence that their actions will have on the lives of society's citizens. The claim is that CSR may be achieved through creating social capital that goes beyond the socially motivated efforts that often spring from a company's connections to the community. In other words, business entities should put more effort into developing relationships with the community than just focusing on meeting its needs. In terms of the environment, this means that every organisation has a duty to protect its natural environment by making sure that the effects of its operations do not harm people or the ecosystem. Basically, it is the organisation's strategic goals being developed and put into action while taking environmental sustainability and management into account. The implementation of environmental CSR involves a sustained emphasis on environmental improvement through environmentally motivated policies, procedures, and programmes, utilising training, processes, measures, and objectives that are based on an environmental management system. For the purposes of this study, corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to the positive effects on the local community that arise from the efforts of business entities, organisations and corporations to improve society as a whole.

CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The idea of communal growth People who are different from us make up the world outside our communities, which are made up of people who share similar values, beliefs, and worldviews. In addition to providing a sense of belonging, interdependence, direction, and association, the community also supplies the fuel we need to keep working towards social transformation (Bettez, 2013). A community is an organised group of individuals who share common values, who regularly engage with one another, and who strive to achieve a common goal. A community consists of people who live in close proximity to one another, often

interact with one another, and share a common goal or set of requirements. Each member of the group is held accountable for their actions as a result of the group's collective expectations. Members of the organisation value and celebrate the uniqueness of each person they encounter. A sense of community exists when its members are willing to work together for the greater good of the group, speak their minds honestly, take personal responsibility, and look out for one another. Most importantly, there are community leaders who, based on the demands of the community and the individual's own feelings, are accountable for the success of each community event. Leaders in a community are those who work to inspire others to accept credit for their own activities, the success of others, and the well-being of the group as a whole. Community development refers to the practice of creating equitable and harmonious local communities through collaborative effort, (Celik, Abdul-Kareem & Yilmaz, 2019).

The goal is to persuade those in positions of authority to remove obstacles to people having a voice on matters of vital importance to them. The term "community development," a portmanteau of the words "community" and "development," refers to an approach to mobilising communities to support state or institutional initiatives aimed at reducing poverty, resolving societal problems, fostering democracy, fortifying families, and achieving modernization and socio-economic development (Campfens, 1997). Thus, community development encompasses the processes of establishing, enhancing, and sustaining a sense of communal identity among a certain group. It is a frequent strategy for raising the standard of living for a neighbourhood's residents.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ITS EFFECT ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A sense of community can be defined as the emotions of cooperation, of commitment to the welfare of the group, of desire to communicate openly, and of liability to and for others as well as to one's own self. A community will have a sense of community when its members feel these things. The most important thing is that there are community leaders who are responsible for the success of every event that takes place in the community, (Celik, Abdul-Kareem & Yilmaz, 2019). These leaders are responsible for making decisions based on the requirements of the community as well as the feelings of the individual. People who make it their mission to persuade people to accept personal responsibility for their deeds, their accomplishments, and the well-being of the community are known as community leaders. According to Wang (2007), an increasing number of businesses are becoming aware of the significance of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and are actively engaging in CSR practices such as corporate philanthropy and ethical advertising practices. As a result, the influence of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on community development in the context of this study encompasses any direct or indirect payback obtained by the community as a result of the social commitment of corporations to the entire community and

social system. Community development (CD) refers to activities that are carried out by communities in conjunction with other organisations or corporations from the outside world. The goal of these initiatives is to give individuals and groups of people the ability to affect change in their own communities by providing these groups with the skills they need to do so. These abilities frequently centre on making effective use of the resources that are available in the immediate area and accumulating political power through organising big social groups with the goal of achieving a shared objective. As a result, corporate social responsibility can encompass a wide variety of actions. Some examples of these activities include working in conjunction with local communities, making socially responsible investments, cultivating relationships with employees, customers, and their families, and engaging in activities that promote the preservation of the environment and sustainable practices.

METHOD

Multidisciplinary approach was utilised to collect the essential information to achieve the study's objectives concerning the current status of the study's topic. The study was conducted at three communities in Dekina, Bassa and Ajaokuta Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria, namely Anyigba, Ajaokuta, Oguma/Bassa Nge on the role of selected hospitality industry (Wisdom Home Hotel, Harbobay Hotel, Anyibe Hotel, Idrinana Hotels, Majio Hotel, Da Creamy Restaurants, and Chicken Delight, Nigo Rite Pharmaceutical, The Grove, Zack Pure Water and Gas), Banking sector (UBA, Zenith Bank, First Bank), and petroleum sector (Shafa Petroleum, Matrix Petroleum, Himsu Petroleum), and the rationale was due to the fact that these community has remain underdeveloped inspite of the presence of corporate organization in these localities which are the economic hub of state. The use of the multi-stage sampling technique was deemed more suitable for the goal of acquiring information that could be generalised to a larger population during the course of this research. A multi-stage sampling process was implemented in a sequential manner. The study used a three-stage random sampling methodology, (Usman, et.al, 2023). In the initial stage, a random sample or selection process is employed to choose two council wards from the Dekina, Bassa, and Ajaokuta Local Government Areas (LGA), resulting in a total of six units of research. In the second stage, a total of twelve (12) communities are selected using a random process. This selection includes two communities from each of the six (6) target regions previously identified. In stage three of the research process, a total of 372 respondents were selected for the study by sampling 31 individuals from each unit. To ensure the validity of the research instrument(s), a pilot survey and pretest were conducted before the actual administration of the questionnaire. This process involved the participation of five experts from the departments of criminology and security studies, political science, sociology, public administration, and management. The experts reviewed the items, and only those that received acceptance from two or more

experts were included in the final version of the instrument for administration. The reliability of the instrument was assessed using the split-half method. Specifically, the items of the instrument were assigned odd numbers and administered to respondents who were located outside the study area. The data that was acquired was subjected to analysis using the Chi-squared statistical method. The experts deemed the acquired value of 71 to be sufficiently high for the instrument to be utilised in the study. The data acquired from the field survey was analysed using descriptive statistics; specifically mean score analysis (graphs). After duration of six weeks following the distribution of the questionnaire, a total of 350 questionnaires were deemed suitable for study.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study adopted the stakeholder theory, social capital theory, and the triple bottom line model, to elucidate the relationship between CSR initiatives and community development. Organisations have a responsibility to their stakeholders, according to Freeman's Stakeholder Theory (1984). This includes not just customers and employees, but also suppliers, communities, and the environment. This concept opposes the conventional perspective of corporate governance, which primarily prioritizes shareholders, and instead promotes a more comprehensive approach. Firms that embrace CSR have a better chance of building trust and loyalty across a wide range of stakeholders, which is essential for long-term community development. Communities often reap tangible benefits from CSR initiatives grounded in stakeholder theory. Business donations to local healthcare, education, or infrastructure projects, for instance, can raise people's level of living (Freeman, 1984). The Sustainable Living Plan at Unilever is one such example; it improves community welfare while also satisfying company objectives by linking commercial performance with social and environmental outcomes (Unilever, 2021).

On the other hand, Bourdieu's (1986) and Putnam's (1995) Social Capital Theory places a focus on the value of social networks, trust, and norms that encourage cooperation and coordination for mutual benefit. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) allows businesses to improve local communities by leveraging their resources and expertise. Companies have the opportunity to cultivate trust and collaboration among community members through participatory initiatives and community involvement. As an example of a company-wide initiative, Coca-Cola's "5by20" program aims to provide five million female entrepreneurs access to education and resources throughout the company's supply chain. Coca-Cola (2021), states that this program strengthens neighbourhood ties while also creating job opportunities for women. CSR initiatives increase social capital, which in turn aids in building stronger communities. Elkington (1997) created the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) paradigm, which expands the traditional reporting model to include environmental and social performance in addition to financial success. This all-encompassing method forces businesses to consider not just their

financial impact but also their social and environmental footprint. To assess how CSR influences community development, the TBL paradigm which promotes a holistic view that includes economic, social, and environmental factors is particularly useful. As an outdoor gear brand that is committed to social responsibility and environmental sustainability, Patagonia exemplifies the Triple Bottom Line idea. By highlighting ethical sourcing and sponsoring grassroots environmental projects, Patagonia enhances its brand reputation and significantly benefits the communities in which it operates (Patagonia, 2021). One way in which CSR, when done right, may promote long-term community development is by bringing together corporate goals and community needs.

There are multiple angles from which to view the connection between CSR and community development. Putting CSR first is associated with lower operational risks and more reputational capital, according to empirical studies. Eccles, Ioannou, and Serafeim (2014) found that companies with high sustainability ratings significantly outperform their competitors in terms of long-term accounting and stock market success. We highlight here that CSR has the potential to boost both company earnings and community development. Civic responsibility initiatives also have the potential to boost innovation and competitiveness. Companies that prioritize social issues in their day-to-day operations may be able to increase their market share and customer loyalty by creating shared values, according to Porter and Kramer (2011). Tesla has demonstrated this by making their commitment to sustainability a central part of their business identity. Environmentally conscious people appreciate the company's efforts to develop renewable energy solutions and electric vehicles (Tesla, 2021). CSR activities can enhance employee engagement and retention. Companies that demonstrate a commitment to doing good in the world increasingly attract workers. According to a 2016 survey by Cone Communications, 64% of millennials want companies to get involved in social issues. In the long run, a more invested and enthusiastic workforce benefits the company and the neighborhoods where it does business. When employees are enthusiastic about their work, they are less likely to leave their positions, which benefit the business and the community in the long run.

RESULTS

Table 1: Knowledge and awareness of corporate social responsibility on Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities

Knowledge and Awareness of Corporate Social Responsibility	Yes	No	N=350	Mean Score
Are you aware of any corporate organization in Anyigba	289	61	350	1.17

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Have you benefited from the activities of any corporate social responsibility	58	292	350	1.83
Do you know of any project executed by corporate Organization	10	340	350	1.97
Do you know that banks and other companies in Anyigba are corporate organization which ought to be implementing policies or project for Anyigba development	294	56	350	1.16

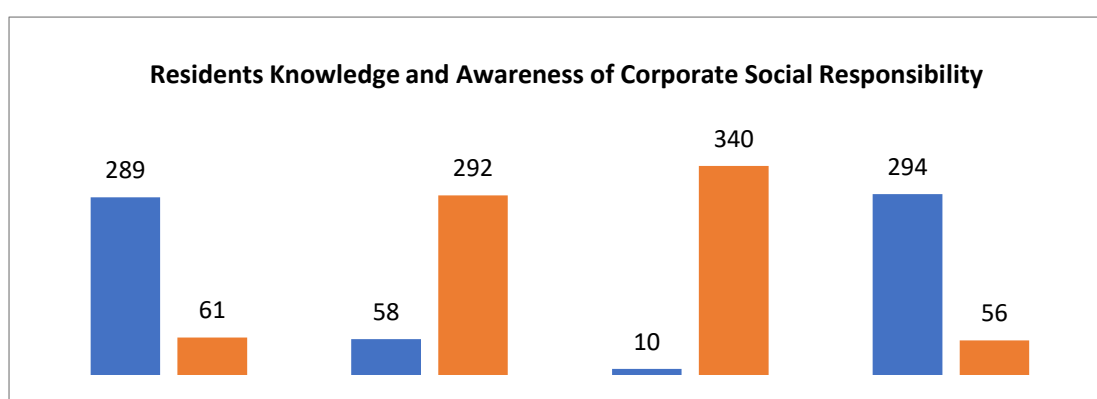


Figure 1: Residents Knowledge and Awareness of Corporate Social Responsibility

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Table 1 and figure 1, displays the levels of knowledge and awareness regarding corporate social responsibility. The level of awareness regarding corporate organisations in Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities was found to have a mean score of 1.17. Similarly, the mean score for the extent to which these organisations benefited from corporate social responsibility activities was 1.83. Furthermore, the mean score for the execution of projects by corporate organisations was 1.97. Lastly, knowledge regarding the responsibility of banks and other companies in Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities to implement policies or projects for the development of the area had a mean score of 1.16. The findings indicate that respondents had a satisfactory level of awareness regarding the concept of corporate social responsibility in Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities. However, when it comes to the actual benefits derived from corporate organisations in Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities, the mean score reveals that a significant number of individuals have not experienced such benefits. Regarding the implementation of various projects, such as the construction and maintenance of feeders, the renovation of primary and secondary schools, the provision of desks, textbooks,

and exercise books, scholarships for residents of Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities, the organisation of competitions for academically talented students, the renovation of university classrooms, and the provision of interest-free loans for market women to empower them, The present study reveals that business entities in Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities have not fulfilled their obligation of corporate social responsibility towards the local community in the development of Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities town.

Table 2: Responsibility of Cooperate Organization in Developing Anyigba, Ajaokuat and Bassa/Oguma communities

Responsibility of Cooperate Organization in Developing Anyigba, Ajaokuat and Bassa/Oguma communities	SD	D	U	A	SA	N=350	Mean Score
Implement activities and service that tackle community needs and problems	17	43	11	100	179	350	4.08
Engaged in socio-economic development	3	10	7	140	190	350	4.44
Donation of funds to support the funding of an intensive care unit project	5	10	7	228	100	350	4.16
Demonstrate commitment to sanitation, health and agriculture through CSR initiatives	5	75	60	172	48	350	3.52
Construction of public toilets and supporting farmers to impact the lives of rural farmers across the country	5	35	10	129	171	350	4.21

(Source: Field Survey,2023)

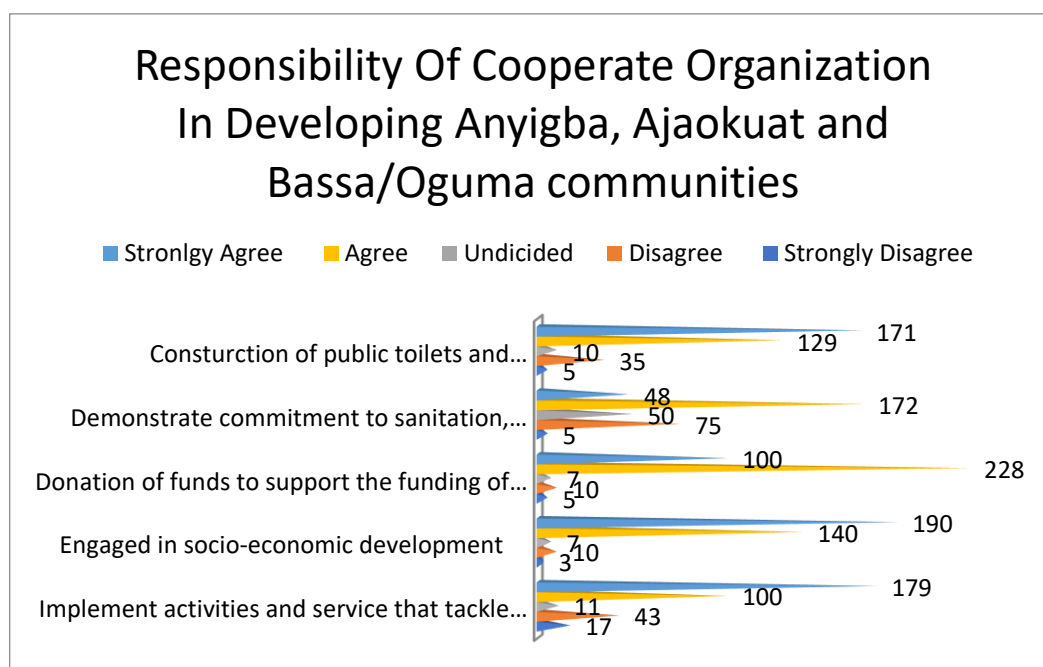


Figure 2: Responsibility Of Cooperate Organization in Developing Anyigba, Ajaokuat and Bassa/Oguma Communities
(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Findings on the Role of Business Organisations in Building up Anyigba, Ajaokuat, and Bassa/Oguma Communities are shown in Table 2. Do things and offer services that meet the wants and solve problems in the community. (Average Score: 4.08), Taking part in economic and social growth (mean score = 4.44), donating money to help pay for a project in an urgent care unit (mean score = 4.16) Show that you care about health, cleanliness, and farming by taking part in corporate social responsibility (CSR) projects (mean score = 3.52), building public toilets, and helping farmers across the country (mean score = 4.21). Findings show that corporations should give back to the communities where they work by doing things or providing services that help those communities with their wants and issues. This is shown by the mean score. It was also found that businesses like Nigo Rite Pharmaceutical, Chuks Cosmetic, The Grove, Zack Pure Water and Gas, Shafa Petroleum, Matrix Petroleum, Himsu Petroleum, Wisdom Home Hotel, Harbobay Hotel, Ayibe Hotel, Idrinana Hotels, Majio Hotel, Da Creamy Restaurants, and Chicken Delight, among others, should help the development of the Anyigba, Ajaokuat, and Bassa/Oguma communities. It's possible that projects like building public toilets and helping farmers are part of the business organisation's plans, but none of them have been carried out yet.

Table 3: Impact of Cooperate Social Responsibility on Community Development

Impact of Cooperate Social Responsibility on Community Development	SD	D	U	A	SA	N=350	Mean Score
Offers scholarship to indigene of Anyigba	20	10	35	195	88	350	3.92
Performs the activity of human capital development in Anyigba	5	7	5	131	202	350	4.48
Provide waters supply to the rural areas in Anyigba communities	5	10	5	184	146	350	4.30
Provide transformers to enable electricity supply to communities	6	7	10	89	238	350	4.56
Build school and social responsibility to communities	5	10	50	184	101	350	4.03
Provide free health facilities to communities	10	10	5	125	200	350	4.41

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

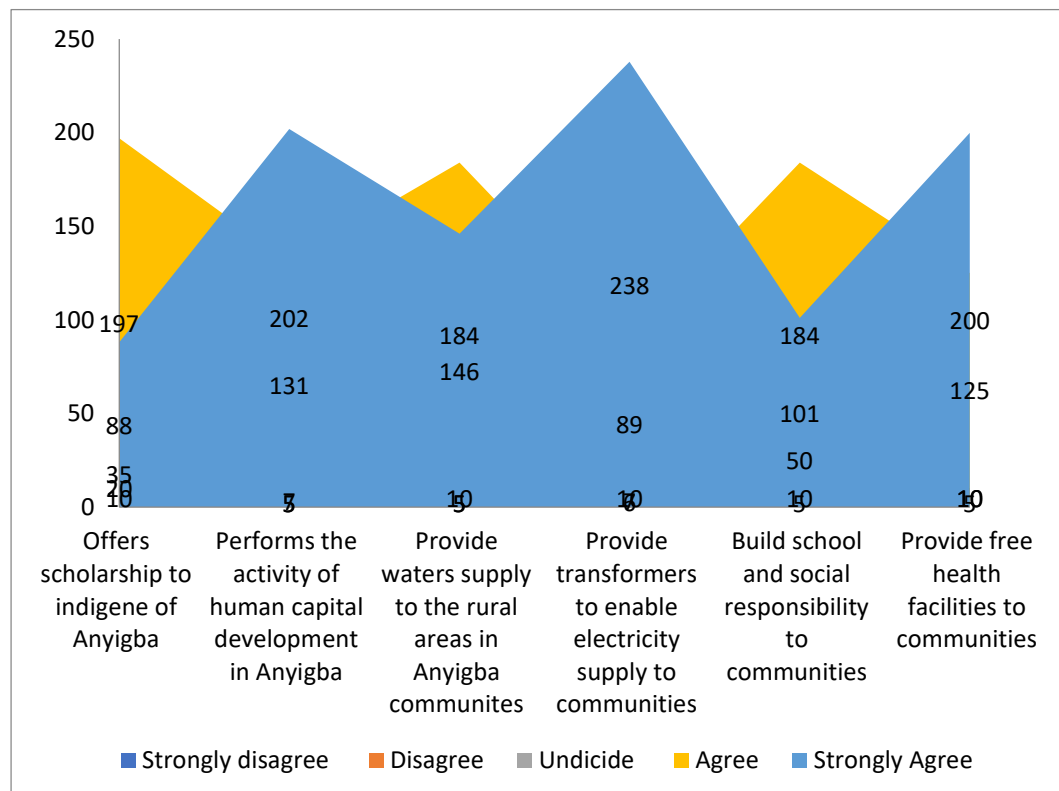


Figure 3: Impact of Cooperate Social Responsibility on Community Development

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

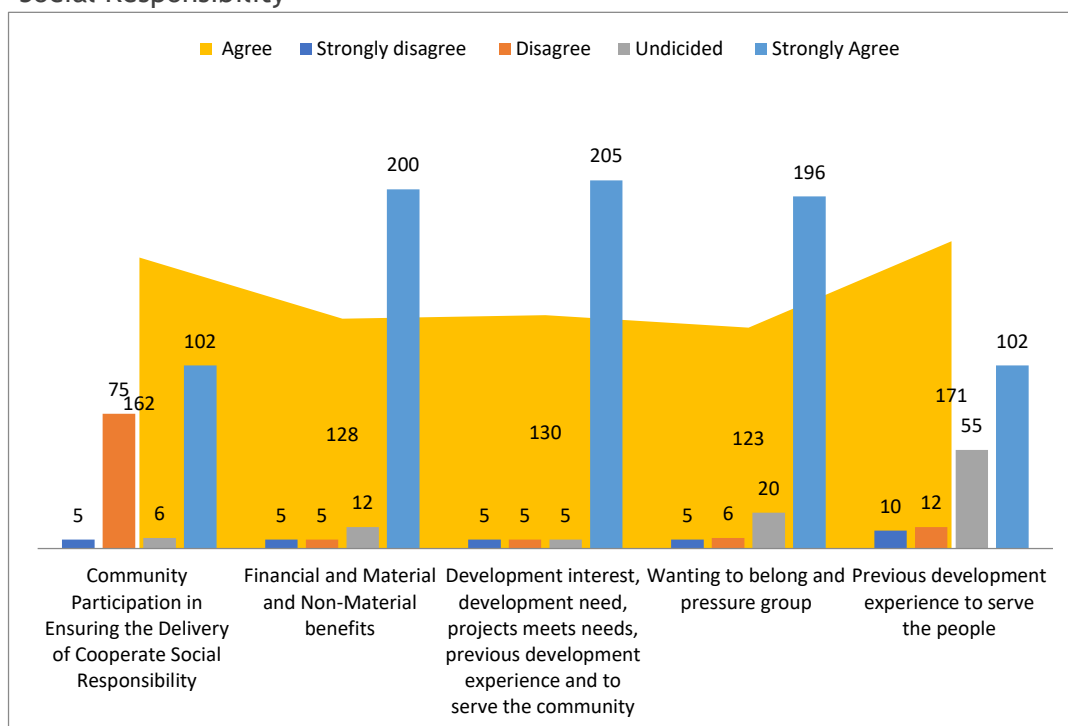
Table 3 and figure 3 presents findings on the Impact of Cooperate Social Responsibility on Community Development. Offers scholarship to indigene of Anyigba, Ajaokuat and Bassa/Oguma (Mean Score = 3.92), Performs the activity of human capital development in Anyigba (Mean Score = 4.48), Provide waters supply to the rural areas in Anyigba communities (Mean Score = 4.30) Provide transformers to enable electricity supply to communities (Mean Score = 4.56), Build school and social responsibility to communities (Mean Score = 4.03), Provide free health facilities to communities, (Mean Score = 4.41). This findings shows that community benefits from corporate organizations as they perform their corporate social responsibility by providing the necessary facilities needed and initiate policy and programme for rural development. However, it is sadden to know that in-spite of all this benefit Anyigba communities has been left out by corporate organization in the community, the banks, fuel station, pure water industries, business merchants, Hotels amongst others have not been performing their corporate social responsibilities to Anyigba communities which negates the bases of peaceful for existence between the community and corporate organization and in most case result to conflict.

Table 4: Community Participation in ensuring the Delivery of Cooperate Social Responsibility

Community Participation in ensuring the Delivery of Cooperate Social Responsibility	SD	D	U	A	SA	N=350	Mean Score
Community Participation in Ensuring the Delivery of Cooperate Social Responsibility	5	75	6	162	102	350	3.80
Financial and Material and Non-Material benefits	5	5	12	128	200	350	4.46
Development interest, development need, projects meets needs, previous development experience and to serve the community	5	5	5	130	205	350	4.50
Wanting to belong and pressure group	5	6	20	123	196	350	4.25
Previous development experience to serve the people	10	12	55	171	102	350	3.98

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Figure 4: Community Participation in Ensuring the Delivery of Cooperate Social Responsibility



(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Table 4 and figure 5 presents findings on motivating factor of Community Participation in ensuring the Delivery of Cooperate Social Responsibility to Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities in the following order. Ensuring the Delivery of Cooperate Social Responsibility, (Mean Score = 3.80), Financial and Material and Non-Material benefits (Mean Score = 4.46), Development interest, development need, projects meets needs, previous development experience and to serve the community (Mean Score = 4.50), wanting to belong and pressure group (Mean Score = 4.25), Previous development experience to serve the people, (Mean Score = 3.98). This findings shows that community development interests, needs and projects needs constitutes another basis for community participation in making sure corporate organization perform their responsibility to the community, this therefore, are drivers of community members participation in community development.

Table 5: Factors that Influence Participation of Corporate Organization in Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities

Community Participation in ensuring the Delivery of Cooperate Social Responsibility	SD	D	U	A	SA	N=350	Mean Score
Peaceful coexistence/perception as agent of development	5	20	35	130	160	350	4.20
CRS creates a competitive advantage for firms, thus leading to greater market place	6	75	10	119	140	350	3.89
Poverty and penury of host communities	5	10	15	130	200	350	4.45
Inclusion of CRS principles in the cooperate decision making processes ensures that companies are mindful of public interests particularly in respect to the triple bottom line: People, planet and profit	5	5	5	132	200	350	4.48

(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

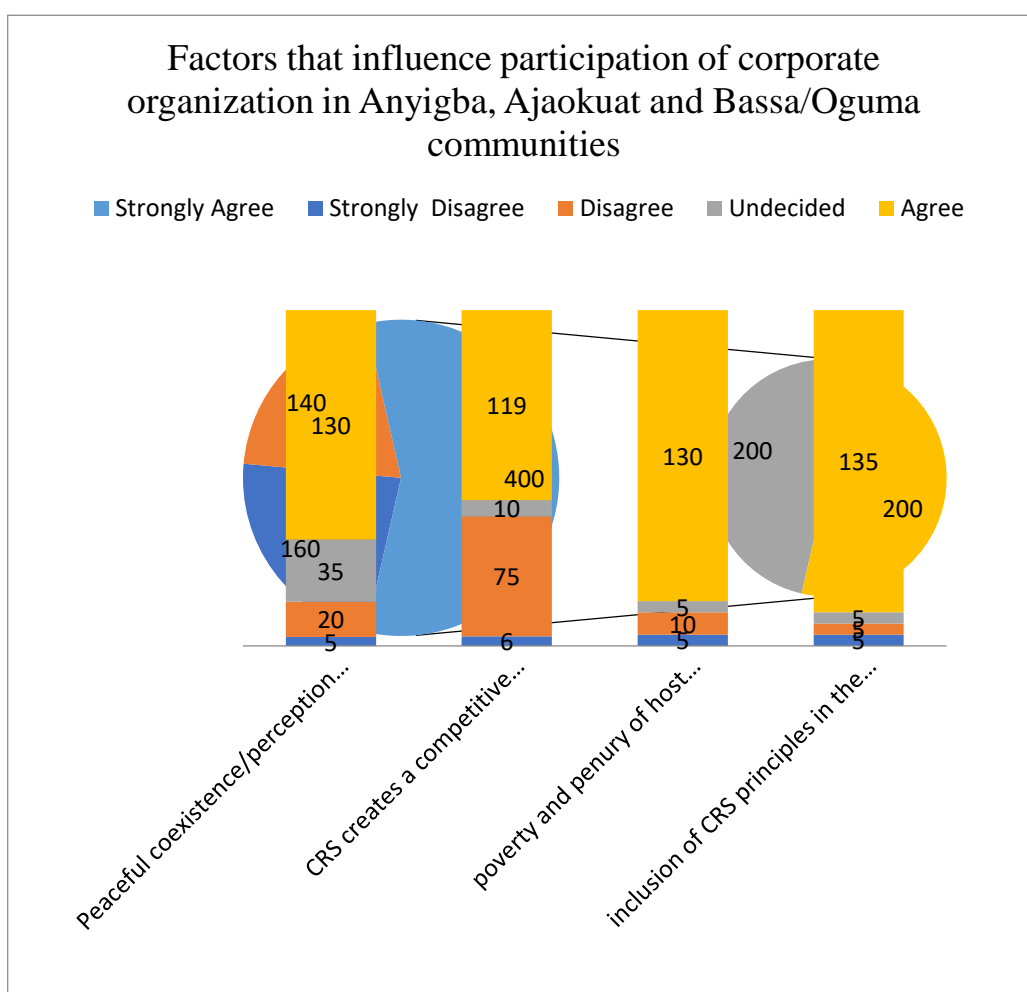


Figure 5: Factors that influence participation of corporate organization in Anyigba, Ajaokuta and Bassa/Oguma communities
(Source: Field Survey, 2023)

Table 5 and figure 5 present factors that influence corporate organization to participate in community development. Find shows that there are lots of factors that drive corporate organization participation in community development of which peaceful coexistence with host community and global perception of corporate organization as agent of development as was indicated by mean score analysis. Peaceful coexistence/perception as agent of development (Mean Score = 4.20), CRS creates a competitive advantage for firms, thus leading to greater market place (Mean Score = 3.89), Poverty and penury of host communities (Mean Score = 4.45), respect to the triple bottom line: People, planet and profit (Mean Score = 4.48). This finding shows that corporate organization do not exist in a vacuum and thus need the host community to operate to its interest and satisfaction and to actualize this, there is need to put the people into consideration in decision making process. However, corporate organizations in Anyigba are far from this reality as they pretend as if such initiative is not in

existence and has continued to make profit without recourse to help Anyigba, Ajaokuat and Bassa/Oguma communities from developing.

TEST OF RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

To test the hypothesis specified in chapter one, we adopted the Multiple Regression model in testing for the relationship between the independent variable (Corporate Social Responsibility) and dependent variable (Community Development) in the study area

Table 6: Model Summary of Regression Result

H₀: Corporate Social Responsibility has no significant impact on Community Development in the study Areas



Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.892 ^a	.796	.793	.20007

a. Predictors, p. (Constant), Corporate Social Responsibilities features; Project execution, Development Policies, renovation of public schools, Hospitals, Markets, Scholarships, Public toilets, market women and youth empowerment, are the major influencer of community development.

Table 7: Anova Result of Hypothesis Tested



ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	31.225	34	10.408	260.029	.000 ^a
	Residual	8.005	316	.040		
	Total	39.230	350			

a. Corporate Social Responsibilities features; is the major influencer of community development.

Table 8: Model Summary of Coefficients

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.892 ^a	.796	.793	.20007

b. Dependent Variable: Community Development

Coefficients^a

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Pearson's R	.709	.024	14.308	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Spearman	.722	.032	14.850	.000 ^c
Ordinal				
N of Valid Cases	350			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

That's an R-square value of 0.796, which means that the presence of corporate social responsibilities in the study area affects about 79.6% of things like project execution, development policies, renovation of public schools, hospitals, markets, scholarships, public toilets, empowering women and youth, and market women. When this answer is compared to the math error, it still shows a 79.3% difference. And the fact that the ANOVA result is 31.225 (0.00) means that the total regression result is important. This is more proof that corporate social responsibility can have an effect on community growth if it is actually used in the study area. It turns out that there is a strong positive relationship (70.9%) between corporate social responsibilities and community growth in the study area. This relationship has a statistical significance of 14.308 and is worth 0.000. This also shows that a unit rise in corporate social responsibilities (projects that help people) will result in a unit rise in community growth. Both a significant

(0.000) and a positive (0.722) link exists between community development projects and starts and a growth in community development.

DISCUSSION

According to the findings, the communities of Anyigba, Ajaokuat, and Bassa/Oguma have not gotten any benefits from the presence of business organizations. This is the case even if Anyigba is located in Anyigba. Concerning the execution of a variety of projects, including the building and maintenance of feeders, the renovation of primary and secondary schools, the provision of desks, textbooks, and exercise books, scholarships for residents of Anyigba, the organisation of competitions for academically talented students, the renovation of university classrooms, and the provision of interest-free loans for the empowerment of market women, among other things, According to the findings of this study, commercial entities in Anyigba have not met their obligations of corporate social responsibility towards the local community in the process of developing Anyigba town. This is an issue that needs to be addressed. The purpose of this research is to investigate the efforts that are being carried out by corporate groups. Some of these initiatives include the purchase of automobiles for use by security professionals (vigilant, police, and civil defence personnel), the implementation of rural electrification projects, and the provision of assistance to rural farmers.

The findings suggest that a substantial majority of the respondents have reported not observing any project being executed in the villages of Anyigba, Ajaokuat, or Bassa/Oguma by commercial groups. This is according to the findings, which indicate that there is a significant majority of respondents. According to the findings of the study, a sizeable proportion of residents in the Anyigba, Ajaokuat, and Bassa/Oguma communities have a high degree of knowledge of the corporate character of the banking industry and other businesses that are active within the neighbourhood. These groups have been acknowledged as legal bodies and have been tasked with the obligation of putting into action plans and initiatives designed to encourage the growth of Anyigba. The results of this study show that the involvement of business groups has a significant impact on the growth of the Anyigba, Ajaokuat, and Bassa/Oguma communities.

According to the findings, corporate organisations are required to participate in activities or provide services that meet the requirements and difficulties of the areas in which they are located. It has also been observed that corporate entities such as banks (First Bank, Zenith Bank, UBA, Eco Bank, Union Bank, FCMB), Nigo Rite Pharmaceutical, Chuks Cosmetic, The Grove, Zack Pure Water and Gas, Shafa Petroleum, Maticx Petroleum, Hemsu Petroleum, Shafa Pure Water and Gas, Wisdom Home Hotel, Harbobay Hotel, Anyibe Hotel, Idrinana Hotels, Majio Hotel, Da Creamy Restaurants, and Chicken Delight In terms of the commitment to

improving sanitation, health, and agricultural development through the work of corporate social organisations, they have not been carrying out any of these functions. The initiative taken by the business corporation to bolster the Anyigba, Ajaokuat, and Bassa/Oguma communities includes a number of essential components, including the conduct of more research into various projects. Some of these projects include the building of public restrooms and the offering of assistance to farmers.

This finding agrees with the findings that Masum, Aziz, and Ahmad (2020) found, which state that the conventional view of the primary purpose of business as being to maximise profit has shifted in recent years. In today's competitive corporate climate and high-stakes social arena, the conventional point of view is no longer tolerated. This may be accomplished by adopting a strategy that seeks to maximise profits while also benefiting the community in which the business is located. One must keep in mind that corporate social responsibility (CSR) mandates that one's focus be redirected away from the goal of increasing the wealth of shareholders (which is a calculation with a moral foundation). To guarantee that CSR is effective, government entities that have been given the responsibility of implementing and enforcing it should uphold a high level of morality and ethics at all times. The same principle applies to the applicable environmental legislation in the majority of developing nations, which, in order to effectively manage government operations, requires substantial financial support.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect that corporate social responsibility has on the community. More specifically, the study will concentrate on the practice of awarding scholarships to natives of the Anyigba, Ajaokuat, and Bassa/Oguma communities as a way of giving something back to the community that has welcomed them. According to the findings, corporate organisations have not been functional in fulfilling their responsibilities. Regarding the non-functionality of the advancement of human capital development as a method of organisational growth and development inside business organisations, Corporate organisations are not functional in any of these aspects, including providing transformers to enable or increase rural electrification as part of corporate social responsibility towards community development; the construction of schools is seen as a positive outcome resulting from business entities fulfilling their social obligation to communities; however, the provision of transformers to enable or increase rural electrification is not part of corporate social responsibility.

The findings of this study offer a few major management implications for businesses that want to adopt CSR strategies and improve the beneficial influence they have on local societies. These implications stem from the findings of the research that was conducted. Companies create CSR projects with the goal of providing financial and non-financial assistance for the sustainable development of local communities. In order for these efforts to be effective, local communities

need to be engaged in the process and given the ability to make decisions. Therefore, in order for managers to maximise the potential benefits of collaboration, they should place a primary emphasis on cultivating trustworthy relationships between their organisations and the communities in which they operate. To achieve this objective, managers should work to enable contacts with local communities, enabling diverse stakeholders to get information regarding the aims of the firm and to establish a better understanding between themselves and the organisation. In order for managers to effectively clear up any misunderstandings that may arise, it is imperative that they engage in an open flow of information with the communities that are located nearby, using both official and informal lines of communication. In addition, it is important to remember that corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes, if they are properly conceived and carried out, have the potential to result in long-term reciprocal benefits for both local communities and businesses.

This study illustrates that communities benefit from business entities when such entities achieve their corporate social responsibility by providing needed infrastructure and adopting policies and programmes for rural development. These benefits may be seen in the form of economic growth and improved quality of life. However, it is depressing to realise that despite the many benefits, the Anyigba communities have been ignored by business companies that are located inside the neighbourhood. This is despite the fact that there are multiple advantages. The hotels, commercial merchants, gasoline stations, purified water companies, and banks, among others, have not lived up to their obligations to meet their corporate social duties towards the Anyigba people. Because of this neglect, the foundation of peaceful coexistence between the community and business entities is undermined, which frequently results in confrontations. The importance of community engagement in promoting the effective implementation of corporate social responsibility projects has been the subject of research, which has generated some interesting discoveries. According to the findings, people in the community participate in community development activities to ensure that corporate organisations meet their duties in the process of creating policies and implementing projects for the goal of rural development.

CONCLUSION

Corporate social responsibility activities, such as the provision of basic social amenities, the support of social causes, and the compensation of community members, are shown to significantly contribute to the development of the Anyigba, Ajaokuat, and Bassa/Oguma communities in this research. Development as a notion has evolved over time and among different cultures. Companies should tailor their community development programmes to the individual requirements of each community because the demand for integrated development initiatives varies from one area to another. Government regulations may be of assistance to businesses in determining how to deal with the ambiguity of a certain situation's

requirements. However, it's crucial to give people a lot of leeway in deciding how to prioritise their own needs. Concern has been raised over how well social audits assess the quality of Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives because they are not seen as an adequate instrument for determining quality.

Public participation, the creation of needs-based programming, and the execution of stringent social and financial audits are all ways to guarantee that Corporate Social Responsibility efforts lead to positive community development. In both academic and business settings, the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has continued to be dissected and debated. When a business acts for reasons other than to maximise its bottom line, it is engaging in what is known as "corporate social responsibility," or CSR. Businesses are being encouraged by the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) to put the needs of the communities where they operate first by funding improvements to social infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, roads, and water systems. The hope is that positive effects will result from adopting this strategy. In light of this, the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has acquired global recognition as a laudable practice and a proactive policy framework that enables firms to make a positive contribution and promote the wellbeing of their own local communities. Enhanced education and the ubiquitous influence of the media have contributed to a heightened awareness of corporate responsibility among consumers in today's affluent cultures. As a result, companies and other commercial groups cannot afford to ignore Corporate Social Responsibility any more. The modern view of corporations' place in society has broadened from an earlier emphasis on wealth creation to a current one on responsible participation in the wider community. Effective strategies and procedures must be established to ensure the successful implementation of corporate social responsibility (CSR). The paper proposes the implementation of the following measures:

- i. Businesses and groups should collaborate with local government representatives to identify possible areas for improvement in the neighbourhood with the goal of boosting people's well-being by offering a range of social facilities. As a result, people's general quality of life will be considerably improved. The community must be involved in all phases of a company's CSR effort, including strategy, conception, implementation, and assessment. The application of this method may help reduce disputes between stakeholders in particular communities.

- ii. Governments and local authorities ought to create a favourable political and social environment that fosters the participation of firms operating within their jurisdictions in sustainable social responsibility endeavours, with the objective of improving the welfare of the local population. The establishment of an efficient monitoring system is crucial for properly addressing the challenge posed by limited or absent benefits. The aforementioned objective can be attained by employing a strategic methodology that aims to maximise financial profits while simultaneously addressing the requirements and concerns of the local community. It is imperative to acknowledge that the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) entails a fundamental change in perspective, shifting

the emphasis away from the singular objective of maximising shareholders' wealth, which is primarily motivated by profit-driven calculations, towards the objective of maximising society wealth, which is rooted in ethical considerations.

iii. In order for corporate social responsibility (CSR) to have the greatest possible impact, government institutions charged with its implementation and enforcement should adhere to a strict moral and ethical framework. Most developing countries need to adequately support the relevant Ministry and other bodies responsible for executing environmental legislation in order to successfully manage governmental efforts.

iv. Governments and local authorities should think about putting some of the money they get from corporate taxes towards community-focused projects like building schools, providing electricity and clean water, and making jobs and activities that make money. Tax exemptions can be used to encourage companies to be responsible and make important contributions to the growth of the country.

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