



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN HOST COMMUNITIES BY TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN EDO AND DELTA STATES, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

Corporate social responsibilities (CSR) are self-imposed obligations of corporate organizations as a way of cushioning the negative operational impacts they have on their host communities. Unfortunately, not many organizations including tertiary educational institutions have been living up to the CSR expectations of host communities in Nigeria. This necessitated a study of CSR in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states of Nigeria. The design of the study was a descriptive survey with a population of 3,000 out of which a sample size of 945 subjects were randomly selected. Three research questions guided the study while three null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level significance. A questionnaire made of three clusters and 23 items was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by three experts in measurement and evaluation. Cronbach alpha test was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument with an overall reliability coefficient of 0.86. Data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation and the hypotheses were tested using t-test statistics at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that: there were low extent of CSR with respect to the provision of health extension services and infrastructural development in host communities, while there were moderate CSR with respect to environmental sustainability in host communities. Based on the findings above, the following recommendations were made: tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states should provide CSR in host communities with respect to access to their health centres/facilities, preservation of the environment and infrastructural development of host communities.

KEYWORDS : Corporate Social Responsibility, Host Communities, Tertiary Educational Institutions, Health Extension Services, infrastructural development, environmental sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

A gathering of some 189 nations in the early 2000 at the world education forum in Dakar recognized the indispensable roles education and educational institutions play in the socio-economic development of a nation and described it as a social function (UNESCO, 2015). There is no gain saying the fact that host communities have very high social responsibilities expectations from tertiary educational institutions in Nigeria, which explains the clamour to host tertiary educational institutions by communities across the country, Edo and Delta states inclusive.

Corporate social responsibility in the opinions of Nichels, McHugh and McHugh in Aguinis and Glava (2012) is the concern corporate institutions have for the welfare of the society which sustains their operations. It is a widely known concept on how organizations should contribute back to society voluntarily (Nor & Asutay, 2011). Khatun and Alautiya (2012) aptly captured it, when the duo asserted that corporate social responsibilities conceptually means the ability and preparedness of management to relate its plans and policies to social environment in mutually beneficial ways to the organization and the society.

Tertiary educational institutions in Nigeria are those institutions that are classified as post-secondary educational institutions and form the Nigeria higher education sector. They provide formal type of education with organized learning activities in universities, polytechnics and colleges of education settings. Tertiary educational institutions are creations of various enabling laws and are regulated by public agencies such as the National Universities Commission (NUC), the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) and the National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCCE) for Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education respectively. These regulatory agencies formulate policies and guidelines, and supervise the various tertiary educational institutions within their purview.

Host communities are those communities in whose domain tertiary educational institutions are located. They are major stakeholders in the affairs of tertiary educational institutions located within their localities. Host communities are made of indigenes and residence

of the immediate communities to tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states Nigeria. The leadership of host communities often comprise of traditional rulers, first-class chiefs, chiefs, community heads, president-generals of communities, secretaries to traditional councils and other prominent community members. Edo and Delta states are in South-South Nigeria which is one of the six geo-political zones in Nigeria popularly referred to as Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The states host a number of oil and gas companies and other corporate bodies including tertiary educational institutions. The people of Edo and Delta states who are predominantly farmers, fishermen and craftsmen owing to their vast arable land and water ways, have over the years, suffered much deprivation, neglect, poverty and environmental degradation from oil and gas exploitation and explorations added to other activities of actors in the states which demands social responsibilities from them.

Tertiary educational institutions in these states should ordinarily provide social responsibilities to host communities for sustaining their operations and in mitigation of their negative operational impacts. Nejadi, Shafaei, Salamzadeh and Daraei (2011) collaborated this position when they submitted that universities and colleges as centres of knowledge generation and sharing, plays very important roles in solving world's problems by ensuring sustainable tomorrow.

No doubts tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states have had some operational impacts on their host communities which demands provision of social responsibilities as a way of ameliorating their negative operational impacts. Host communities appears very uncomfortable with a number of their negative operational impacts such as; compulsory acquisition of their ancestral lands without adequate compensation; increase in crime rates and cultism; high cost of living due to higher demand pull, gradual, but sustained erosion of community values and culture and continuous threat to community security amongst others.

The trend however, is that host community members are increasingly getting aware of their rights and demands that tertiary educational institutions meet their expectations in terms of social

responsibilities to them. They feel that they are not doing enough to mitigate their negative operational impacts. They have become so agitated to the extent that it has led to high level of restiveness and hostility towards management, staff and students of tertiary educational institutions in the states. Between 2013 and 2015 it was reported in the media that the binis in the University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, insisted that they will not accept any Vice Chancellor that was not of bini extraction. This agitation created succession problems in the headship appointment in that university at that time. The scars are still there as at the time of this study. Within the same period, some indigenes of Ozoro community dragged the Delta State Polytechnic, Ozoro to court for compensation for the land where the institution is currently sited. In 2005 indigenes of Abraka community openly protested over the contracting out of the security services of Delta State University, Abraka, insisting that security personnel ought to be sourced directly from Abraka, being the host community. The problem of hostility, protestation, agitation and restiveness is replicated across the states and affects the cordial relationship and goodwill that ought to exist between tertiary educational institutions and host communities.

Host communities are demanding CSR from tertiary educational institutions in their domain in form of provision of concessionary employment, admission of students, infrastructural development and adequate mobilization of community contractors (Justin & Wadike, 2013). They are also expecting tertiary educational institutions to contribute directly to the development of host communities either financially or through donations of manpower and technical know-how. They are demanding contributions to the management of communities' security, provision of vocational and extra-mural education, health extension services and contribution to the development of community infrastructures. According to Olohi (2008), to be socially responsible is more than just an economic role in society, stressing that the society expects corporate bodies to be directly involved in meeting community needs in education, social welfare, job schemes and contribution to overseas aids amongst others. What is yet to be determined is the extent to which tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states have provided CSR in host communities.

The Problem

Host communities are increasingly getting aware of their rights and are demanding that corporate bodies (tertiary educational institutions inclusive) operating in their domains should meet their corporate social responsibilities expectations. They feel they suffer some negative operational impact of tertiary educational institutions which include compulsory acquisition of their ancestral lands without adequate compensation; increase in crime rates and cultism as a result of influx of people of different backgrounds; high cost of living occasioned by higher demand pull, gradual, but sustained erosion of community culture and values and the continuous threat to community security amongst others.

There is therefore strong agitation for the provision of corporate social responsibilities which is characterized by litigations, demonstrations, hostility and restiveness by host community members directed at the management, staff and students of tertiary educational institutions in their communities. The problem therefore, is that the frosty relationship between host communities and tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states have in many occasions led to closure of institutions, hampered full implementation of academic calendar and in some instances threatened the lives of staff, students and host community members. Staff and students live in fear of the unknown owing to the bad relationship between host communities and tertiary educational institutions.

With incessant disruptions of academic activities, tertiary educational institutions are hardly able to keep to their academic calendars. The situation was so tensed that a study of the provision of corporate social responsibilities in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states became necessary.

This study determined the provision of corporate social responsibilities in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states. Specifically, the study determined the extent of corporate social responsibilities by tertiary educational institutions in host communities with respect to the provision of: Health extension services in host communities; Sustainable environment in host communities; Infrastructural development in host communities.

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What is the extent of corporate social responsibilities by tertiary educational institutions with respect to provision of health extension services in host communities?
2. What is the extent of corporate social responsibilities by tertiary educational institutions with respect to provision of sustainable environment in host communities?
3. What is the extent of corporate social responsibilities by tertiary educational institutions with respect to provision of infrastructural development in host communities?

The following three null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance:

1. There is no significant difference between the mean ratings of tertiary educational institutions' management and host community leaders on the extent of provision of health extension services in host communities.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean ratings of tertiary educational institutions' management and host community leaders on the extent of provision of sustainable environment in host communities.
3. There is no significant difference between the mean ratings of tertiary educational institutions' management and host community leaders on the extent of provision of infrastructural development in host communities.

Evolution and Core Issues in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The theme of CSR had a quick evolution in the last forty years but it appeared much longer before that time. Earlier authors (Joyner & Payne, 2004) tried to analyze the historical evolution of this concept, identifying, in their opinion, the main interpretations and theories relevant to the CSR topics. Joyner and Payne (2004) in particular, believed that the first author who identified the concept of social responsibility in companies was Chester Barnard of 1938 in the text "The Functions of the Executives", where he pointed out the importance and the influence that the external environment can have on the decision-making processes of which a manager is responsible. In particular, Barnard said that the one who has the leadership, necessarily has to consider how the success of a company depends also on the moral incentives he can bring to it.

Subsequently, the duo underlined the work of Herbert Simon in 1945 which recognized that all organizations have to be responsible to their community, beyond the constraints imposed by the law. According to Simon, many firms can be considered of public interest and of primary importance to investors and owners; that is why companies have to establish relationship of trust with their communities.

On the other hand, Joyner and Payne (2004) agreed that the first considerable contribution to the topic is to be attributed to Howard Bowen who in 1953 gave a definition of CSR related to the "businessman" rather than to the whole company (CSR was referred to as social responsibility rather than corporate social responsibility). Even if this thought is still focused on managers' responsibilities instead of on the responsibilities of a company in its complexity, this consideration is relevant since it recognizes firms as powerful entities able to influence the life of the society. The author gave a first definition of CSR saying that companies have the obligation to pursue those policies, to make those decisions, or to follow those lines of actions which are desirable in terms of the objectives and values of society.

Bowen's contributions in the '50s are recognized as the modern era of CSR; in that period CSR gained attention in the academic and management literatures. Hereafter, writers like Carroll, Joyner and Payne agreed on attributing a key role in the development of the concept of CSR to Peter Drucker who was the first to use the expression 'social responsibilities of businesses. Unlike Bernard and Simon who put more attention on the ethical and moral dimensions of people's behaviour inside organizations. Drucker focused more on CSR in his text, *The Practice of Management* published in 1954. He classified 'public responsibility' as one of the eight primary objectives a company must have. Talking about management, he stated: "it has to consider whether the action is likely to promote the public good, to advance the basic beliefs of our society, to contribute to its stability, strength, and harmony". As noticed before, the early scientific debate was focused on businessmen's responsibility rather than on that of the whole organization; managers were seen as the one able to influence the external context, with duties that go beyond the classical ones (production function, making profit, distribution of goods and services...)

Between the early 1960s and the end of the 1970s the expression "corporate social responsibility" was finally established. In those years, there was a turning point in the debate about social responsibility; this was mostly due to the work of Milton Friedman in 1962 and 1970 which considered profit maximization as the one and only duty of managers and companies. This concept is the pillar of the Neo-Classical view of which Friedman is considered the progenitor (Carroll & Shabana, 2010).

According to Beurden and Gosling (2008) with extreme harshness, a few trends would so thoroughly undermine the very foundations of our free society as the acceptance by corporate officials of a social responsibility other than to make as much money for their shareholders as they possibly can. Friedman cited in Crowther and Aras (2008) noted the primacy of the economic sphere as the sole duty of corporations. He pointed out that there is only one social responsibility of business – to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits so long as it stays within the rules of the game, which is to say, engages in open and free competition without deception. Friedman (2008) did not deny the existence of social problems, but he claims that they should be dealt with by states and governments. In his opinion, if managers wish to pursue some social good, they should do it as individuals and not as executives, meaning that they should not use shareholders' money for their own objectives. Friedman's rigid point of view was gradually overtaken by other authors, as Davis, Frederick, McGuire and Freeman who recognized broader responsibilities than the economic ones and those established by law. Davis has a name for his "Iron Law of Responsibility" of 1960 in which he underlines the strict link between business power and social responsibility. He maintained that social responsibilities of businessmen need to be commensurate with their social power. In particular he states that if a manager avoids making decisions in a social responsible matter this could lead to a corrosion of his own power. The author further proposed the idea that making socially responsible decisions can contribute to generating economic advantages in the long run. He was a forerunner but in that time this idea sounded like something unacceptable.

In their view, Berrone and Gomez-Mejia (2009) emphasized the role of a company with respect to the environment in which it operates. He affirms that social responsibility in the final analysis implies a public posture toward society's economic and human resources and a willingness to see that those resources are utilized for broad social end and not simply for the narrowly circumscribed interest of private persons and firms. As a support to Frederick's perspective, we can quote McGuire's contributions as well; he reiterated the needs for organizations to consider not only the economic and legislative duties but also the responsibilities that go beyond these duties.

Since in all these years the vagueness was still intrinsic in the concept of CSR, the contributions aimed at formalizing this concept began to

increase considerably, as the interpretative models that analyze from different perspectives the topic of CSR emerged. There are several authors that, in order to limit the area of interest of CSR, tried to identify the behavior that a company should follow to be socially responsible (Mishina, Dykes, Black & Pollock, 2010). Davis in Chong (2009), for example, analyzed the pros and cons of the undertaking of social responsibilities, arguing that CSR begins when the law ends. Therefore, it highlighted the voluntary character of a corporate choice that cannot be considered socially responsible if it just obeys law.

In this period, an increasing attention is given to the referential socio-cultural context that became essential to define companies' tasks. In this context we find Carroll's innovative thought, which suggests a model of CSR characterized of different priority levels that a company has to take into consideration when defining its objectives and behaviour.

In a paper titled "A Three-Dimensional Conceptual Model of Corporate Performance" Carroll introduced four social responsibility categories which define the total responsibilities an organization has. This conceptual model was the ancestor of the Pyramid of CSR model that Carroll presented in 1991 and that is still used as a reference point. Carroll and Shabana (2010) reaffirmed that for a definition of social responsibility to fully address the entire range of obligations business has to society; it must embody the economic, legal, ethical, and discretionary categories of business performance. These four basic expectations reflect a view of social responsibility that is related to some of the definitions offered but that categorizes the social responsibilities of businesses in a more exhaustive manner. According to him, the concept of CSR should embody four dimensions; only in this way it would be possible to have a complete definition and a clear understanding of the concept. The four dimensions are: the economic one, the legal one, the ethical one and the philanthropic (discretionary) one. As highlighted by Carroll in his paper "all of these kinds of responsibilities have always existed to some extent, but it has only been in recent years that ethical and philanthropic functions have taken a significant place"

The draft of ISO 26000, famous for ISO CSR (ISO/DIS 26000, 2010, ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012), introduced a number of issues in corporate social responsibilities which has attracted the attention of academics and practitioners in recent time. They include amongst others: **Organizational governance:** This is the system by which an organization makes and implements decisions in pursuit of its objectives. Organizational governance in the context of social responsibility has the special characteristic of being both a core subject on which organizations should act, and a means of increasing the organization's ability to implement socially responsible behavior with respect to the other core subjects. Effective governance should be based on incorporating the principles and practices of accountability, transparency, ethical behavior, respect for stakeholders' interests and respect for the rule of law into decision making and implementation (ISO/DIS 26000, 2010 ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012). **Human rights:** Human rights are the basic rights to which all human beings are entitled because they are human beings, with an intrinsic desire for freedom, peace, health and happiness. An organization has the responsibility to respect human rights in its sphere of influence (ISO/DIS 26000, 2010 ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012).

Labour practices: Labour practices of an organization encompass all policies and practices relating to work performed within, by or on behalf of the organization. Labour practices include the recruitment and promotion of workers; disciplinary and grievance procedures; the transfer and relocation of workers; termination of employment; training and skills development; health, safety and industrial hygiene; and any policy or practice affecting conditions of work, in particular working time and remuneration (ISO/DIS 26000, 2010 ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012). **The environment:** The decisions and activities of organizations invariably have an impact on the natural environment, no matter where they are located. These impacts may

be associated with the organization's use of living and non-living resources, the generation of pollution and wastes, and the implications for the organization's activities, products and services on natural habitats. To reduce their environmental impacts, organizations should adopt an integrated approach that takes into consideration the wider economic, social and environmental implications of their decisions and activities. Environmental responsibility is a precondition for the survival and prosperity of human beings. It is therefore an important aspect of social responsibility. Environmental issues are closely linked to human rights, community involvement and development, and other social responsibility core subjects (ISO/DIS26000, 2010 ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012). **Fair operating practices:** Fair operating practices concern ethical conduct in an organization's dealings with other organizations. These include relationships between organizations and government agencies, as well as between organizations and their partners, suppliers, contractors, competitors and the associations of which they are members. Fair operating practice issues arise in the areas of anti-corruption, responsible involvement in the public sphere, fair competition, promoting social responsibility in relations with other organizations and respect for property rights (ISO/DIS 26000, 2010 ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012). **Consumer issues:** Organizations that provide products or services to consumers and customers have responsibilities to those consumers and customers. These responsibilities include providing education and accurate information, using fair, transparent and helpful marketing and contractual processes and promoting sustainable consumption (ISO/DIS26000, 2010 ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012, ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012). **Community involvement and development:** Community involvement and development are both integral parts of broader sustainable development. Community involvement, whether individually or through associations seeking to enhance the public good, helps to strengthen civil society. Organizations that engage in a respectful manner with the community and its institutions reflect and reinforce democratic and civic values. Community involvement goes beyond identifying and engaging stakeholders in relation to the impacts of an organization's operations; it also encompasses support of and identification with the community. Above all, it entails acknowledging the value of the community. An organization's community involvement should arise out of recognition that the organization is a stakeholder in the community having significant common interests with all members of the community (ISO/DIS 26000, 2010 ISO 14001, 2012, ISO 26000, 2012).

Studies on Provision of Health Services in Host Communities

Oyibocho, Irinoye, Sagua, Ogungide–Essien, Edeki, & Okome (2014) carried out a study on sustainable healthcare system in Nigeria: vision, strategies and challenges. The purpose of the study was to spotlight the various international directions and goals for sustainable healthcare. According to the study, the dream of every nation was to achieve sustainable healthcare for its citizenry and to enhance their quality of life. Nigeria like other countries around the globe has not for once lacked any development plans. Unfortunately, with its current estimated population of 150 million and estimated total of 23,640 health facilities operated via a three – tiered governance structure, it is still ranked by World Health Organization at 187th position in its health system among 191 member states. Regrettably, Nigeria is still struggling with the provision of basic healthcare services.. It completely beats imagination that in spite of the enormous natural and human resources the country is blessed with, Nigeria is gradually drifting towards a—banana nation

The study reviewed relevant health related literature which revealed that, for more than two decades ago, Nigeria like other African countries have been plunged into economic crisis which seriously affected a large portion of its populations and raised social and political tensions.

The study identified some of the major challenges to sustainable healthcare system in Nigeria to include: counterfeit and adulterated

drugs, poor healthcare financing and sustainability, increased out-of-pocket expenditure, poverty, lack of basic education, shortage of medical personnel, inadequate medical infrastructure/ equipment/ drugs and inequitable distribution, poor remuneration and other push factors, bribery and corruption and shortage of staff.

It concluded that to achieve sustainable healthcare, there is need for transformative plans and solutions that requires cooperation among industries and the government through delivery of minimum set of cost–effective health interventions, packages and revitalization of the country's health system.

This study is similar to the present study in that it offered more insight to solve the health problems of Edo and Delta states which are parts of Nigeria.

Studies on Provision of Sustainable Environment in Host Communities

Takon (2014) studied environmental damage arising from oil operations in Niger Delta of Nigeria: How not to continually live with their specific impact on population and ecology. According to him, oil operations and their impact on environment remains a contentious issue in the relationship between oil communities, oil companies and governments in developing countries, and less so in advanced economies with oil resources and vibrant civil societies.

In Nigeria, the global debate on the environment and sustainability resonates with its citizens, and since post-2000 crystallized Niger Delta politics around local oil-related environmental damage as a conflict issue in itself and by itself. Although environmental issues do not relate to oil and gas alone, this study examined and elaborated on the role of government, transnational oil companies and local oil theft in environmental degradation, and steps down analysis from the larger debate into the specific impact focusing on the nature of gas flaring, oil spills and pipeline network/sabotage in the South-South Nigeria.

Drawing from eclectic data gathering method - local documentation, participatory observation and elite interviewing technique – ample empirical evidences suggest that beside other human and institutional actions in this region, the effect of oil operations has substantial consequences on populations and ecology.

This study concludes that, though oil holds out a vision of development, leaves detrimental effect on the Niger Delta environment. In this context, policy shift from fossil-based energy system to the uptake of renewable energy technologies is inevitably a sine qua non. Greater participation of other civil society organizations, research institutions; colleges and universities on ways of mitigating environmental degradation in South-South Nigeria will be a step in the right direction.

Similarly Kadifa (2012) studied the environmental impacts of oil exploration and exploitation in the Niger Delta of Nigeria. According to the study oil exploration and exploitation has been on-going for several decades in the Niger Delta. It has had disastrous impacts on the environment in the region and has adversely affected people inhabiting that region. The Niger Delta consist of diverse ecosystems of mangrove swamps, fresh water swamps, rain forest and is the largest wetland in Africa and among the ten most important wetland and marine ecosystems in the world, but due to oil pollution the area is now characterized by contaminated streams and rivers, forest destruction and biodiversity loss in general the area is an ecological wasteland. This affects the livelihood of the indigenous people who depend on the ecosystem services for survival leading to increased poverty and displacement of people.

The study revealed without any doubt that oil has been of great benefit to the Nigerian state and the people as a whole but the oil pollution caused by spillages from the oil industry located primarily in the Niger Delta region has caused the massive destruction to farmlands, sources of drinking water, mangrove forest, fishing

grounds and declination of fish, crabs, molluscs, periwinkles and birds. Large areas of mangrove forest have been destroyed over a wide area affecting terrestrial and marine resources. Some past spills have necessitated the complete relocation of some communities, loss of ancestral homes, pollution of fresh water, loss of forest and agricultural land, destruction of fishing grounds and reduction of fish population, which is the major source of income for the Niger Delta people.

These studies is very important and related to this present study because it justifies the clamour for CSR with respect to the environment whether in research or checking devastation of any kind.

Studies on Provision Infrastructural Development in Host Communities

Otega, Danni and Badariah (2016) carried a study on infrastructure and sustainable development: The case of the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria. The study noted that several strategies have been employed by the Nigerian government to address the challenges of infrastructure deficiency in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria without meaningful results. It established that unless there is adequate understanding of the operations and functions of a system, the government would continue to encounter developmental challenges. The study therefore, examined strategies for sustainable infrastructure development in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria.

The study employed an in-depth face-to-face interview to elucidate information from the key informants of the surveyed communities in the Niger Delta region. Several interviews were conducted with the key informants from six (6) selected oil producing communities in the Niger Delta region namely; Akassa and Oloibiri, Afesere and Koko, Omoku and Bonny from Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers states respectively who were selected through purposive/convenience sampling method. In all, 19 community members consisting community opinion leaders, community development committee chairman (CDC), youth leaders and women leaders were selected from the six communities in the Niger Delta region in Nigeria. Data collected were analyzed using the Nvivo 10 software.

The results from the interviews were generated through the coding frames which consist of conceptualized frames that capture the activities of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC). The study found out that there are no sustainable infrastructure developments in the Niger Delta despite the huge capital investment in infrastructure development especially in the rural communities. Further findings revealed low participation of community members, assessment of community needs, lack of involvement of community members, enlightenment of community members and inaccessibility of community members to developmental agency as the key factors hindering the success of sustainable infrastructure development in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The study concludes among others that participation of community members, community involvement; assessment of community needs, enlightenment of community members etc. play a crucial role in the achievement of sustainable infrastructure development in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria.

This study in particular is related to my present study because its findings bothered on the need for infrastructural development of the Niger Delta region of Edo and Delta states belong.

The Method

The design of the study was a descriptive survey. The study had a population of 3,000 out of which a sample size of 945 subjects made up of senior management staff of tertiary educational institutions and host communities leaders were randomly selected. Three research questions guided the study while three null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level significance. A structured questionnaire made of three clusters and 23 items was used for data collection.

The instrument was validated by three experts in measurement and evaluation. Cronbach alpha test was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument with an overall reliability coefficient of 0.86 indicative of high reliability. Data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation and the hypotheses were tested using t–test statistics at 0.05 level of significance.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE 1: Respondents’ mean ratings on provision of health extension services in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states.

B1	Health Extension Service	\bar{X}	S.D	Remarks
1.	Regular provision of free eye, blood pressure and diabetes tests in the host community.	2.71	0.84	Moderate Extent
2.	Regular access to institutions' health centre and other medical facilities	2.01	0.98	Low Extent
3.	Regular access to clean portable drinking water in the host community.	2.97	1.25	Moderate Extent
4.	Sponsorship of medical surgery of host community members.	1.40	0.79	Very Low Extent
	Grand Mean	2.27		Low Extent

Table 1 shows that the grand mean of this cluster is 2.27 which fell within the range regarded as low extent of CSR. The standard deviation ranged from 0.79 -1.25 which indicated that the respondents were homogenous and not far apart in their ratings. This therefore means that the respondents are of the views that there is low extent of CSR with respect to the provision of health extension services in host communities.

Table 2: Respondents’ mean ratings on provision of sustainable environment in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states.

B2	Sustainability of Environment and Cherished Cultural Values	\bar{X}	S.D	Remarks
5.	Development of green areas in parts of host community.	2.33	0.93	Low Extent
6.	Checkmating the degradation of host community environment by planting trees.	2.04	0.60	Low Extent
7.	Mounting of courses of study in host community local language.	2.11	0.56	Low Extent
8.	Education of host community members on environmental pollution and waste management techniques.	2.87	0.44	Moderate Extent
9.	Promotion of decent dressing amongst students within the host community.	4.81	0.88	Very High Extent
10.	Contribution to host community security and local vigilante activities.	3.07	0.58	Moderate Extent
11.	Prevention of high incidence of immoral conducts by students within the host community.	2.92	0.79	Moderate Extent
12.	Sponsorship/cash/gifts donations to the host community during festive and cultural ceremonies.	2.83	0.58	Moderate Extent
13.	Donation of live stocks for use during host community festivals and cultural ceremonies.	2.68	0.70	Moderate Extent
14.	Courtesy visits to the Monarch and host community leaders during festivals.	3.99	1.23	High Extent
	Grand Mean	2.88		Moderate Extent

Table 2 shows that the grand mean of this cluster is 2.88 which fell within the range regarded as moderate extent of CSR. The standard

deviation ranged from 0.44 – 1.23 which implied that the respondents were homogenous in their ratings in which case they were not far apart in their rating. This means therefore that the respondents are of the views that there is moderate extent of CSR with respect to provision of sustainable environment in host communities.

TABLE 3: Respondents’ mean ratings on provision of infrastructural development in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states.

B3	Infrastructural Development of Host Communities.	\bar{X}	S.D	Remarks
15.	Physical infrastructural development of the host community.	1.93	0.70	Low Extent
16.	Construction of water boreholes and related water projects in the host community.	2.27	0.86	Low Extent
17.	Construction of feeder roads within the host community.	1.45	0.86	Very Low Extent
18.	Construction of drainages and prevention of flooding and erosion in host community.	1.98	0.74	Low Extent
19.	Extension of electricity to host community from their private facilities.	1.38	0.90	Very Low Extent
20.	Construction of power projects within the host community.	1.39	0.77	Very Low Extent
21.	Grading and maintenance of host community's earth roads.	2.77	0.89	Moderate Extent
22.	Host community's members' participation in the execution of CSR projects in the community.	2.86	0.87	Moderate Extent
23.	Accountability, transparency and honest disclosures of costs of CSR projects in host community to members.	2.79	0.86	Moderate Extent
	Grand Mean	2.10		Low Extent

TABLE 3 shows that the grand mean of this cluster is 2.10 which fell within the range regarded as low extent of CSR. The standard deviation ranged from 0.74 – 0.90 which implied that the ratings were homogenous and not far apart. This means therefore that the respondents are of the views that there is low extent of CSR with respect to provision of infrastructural development in host communities.

TABLE 4: Summary of t-test analysis of respondents’ mean ratings on provision of health extension services in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states.

	N	\bar{X}	S	t-cal	α	df	t-crit	Remark
Host community leaders	720.00	2.09	0.86					Not Significant
Senior mgt. staff	215.00	2.90	0.48	-3.45	0.05	933	1.96	

Table 4 shows the t-test analysis of responses of host community leaders and senior management staff of tertiary educational institutions in the south-south region with a mean of 8.86 and 2.90 respectively. The t-calculated value of -3.45 is less than the t-table value of 1.96 at 933 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis was retained which implied that there was no significant difference between the mean responses of tertiary educational institutions’ management and host community leaders on the extent of CSR with respect to the provision of health extension services in host communities.

TABLE 5: Summary of t-test analysis of respondents’ mean ratings on the extent of provision of sustainable environment in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states.

	N	\bar{X}	S	t-cal	α	df	t-crit	Remark
Host community leaders	720.00	2.88	0.71					Significant
Senior mgt. staff	215.00	3.29	0.64	-0.84	0.05	933	1.96	

TABLE 6: Summary of t-test analysis of respondents’ mean ratings on the extent of provision of infrastructural development in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in Edo and Delta states.

	N	\bar{X}	S	t-cal	α	df	t-crit	Remark
Host community leaders	720.00	1.95	0.78					Significant
Senior mgt. staff	215.00	2.67	0.90	-1.39	0.05	933	1.96	

Table 6 shows the t-test analysis of responses of host community leaders and senior management staff of tertiary educational institutions in the south-south region with a mean of 1.95 and 2.67 respectively. Since the t-calculated value of -1.39 is within the range of t-table value of 1.96 at 933 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis was accepted. This implied that there was a significant difference between the mean responses of tertiary educational institutions’ management and host community leaders on the extent of CSR with respect to provision of infrastructural development in host communities.

Discussion of Findings

The discussion of the results is presented based on the seven research questions raised and the seven null hypotheses formulated to guide the study.

Provision of Health Extension Services in Host Communities

The study showed that there was low extent of CSR with respect to the provision of health extension services in host communities. Result also show that there was not significance difference between the senior management staff and community leaders in their opinion on the provision of health extension services in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in South-South Nigeria. This finding is collaborated by the study of Oyibocho, Irinoye, Ogungide, Edike and Okome (2014) on sustainable healthcare system in Nigeria: vision, strategies and challenges. The study affirmed that despite the enormous natural and human resources at the disposal of government in Nigeria, it is still drifting towards what they called 'banana' nation.

The study identified some of the major challenges to sustainable healthcare system in Nigeria to include counterfeit and adulterated drugs, poor healthcare financing and sustainability, increased out-of-pocket expenditure, poverty, lack of basic education, shortage of medical personnel, inadequate medical infrastructures/ equipment/drugs, poor remuneration and other factors such as bribery and corruption. To achieve sustainability of health services, Oyibocho et al maintained that there is the need for transformative plans and solutions which require cooperation among industries and governments through delivery of minimum set of cost effective health interventions, packages and revitalization of the country's health system.

Similarly, the study by Izelokoko and Leana (2013) on the barriers to mental health services in the Niger Delta of Nigeria shows a very low access to health services. The study also showed that their mean age was 37.7 years, 60% were males, 40% were unemployed and only 15% had regular monthly salaries, while 65% live in rural areas. The

study identified physical, financial and cultural issues as part of the barriers to access to health care in Niger Delta. According to the duo, absence of health services in rural communities, poor knowledge of mental health services, stigmatization, transportation problems, waiting time at available facilities and cost of services were identified as issues in health services in South-South Nigeria.

An earlier study by Adeyanju (2012) identified health services as one major area of interest for CSR in South –South Nigeria. The researcher advised that organizations should show commitments to the promotion of community health and that of their work force. Tertiary educational institutions could allow host community members guided access to their health facilities\clinics for common ailments.

Occasionally, health talks or programmes can be organized in host communities especially by institutions that run medical courses or programmes. Adeyanju cited the health intervention scheme of MTN – MTNF portfolio. The key goal of the health portfolio is to alleviate the health challenges facing Nigerians through feasible and sustainable projects geared towards improving lives in various communities in Nigeria. He challenged other organizations to emulate the MTN in this direction. Adeyantu collaborated the earlier work of Amaeshi, Adi, Ogbegie and Amao (2008) that CSR in Nigeria should aim at addressing the issues of health care, poverty alleviation and that these interventions should be informed by socio-cultural influences in the communities.

Provision of Sustainable Environment in Host Communities

Results show moderate extent of CSR in host communities in South-South Nigeria with respect to sustainability of environment in host communities. Results also show that there was significant difference in the opinions of senior management staff and community leaders on provision of sustainable environment in host communities. This result is collaborated by Igbinedion and Ovbiagele (2012) who reported that the gale of agitation and restiveness in South– South Nigeria over CSR was gradually being addressed by operators in the area. According to the duo, the agitations which were no longer limited to oil and gas companies operating in the area has resulted in some CSR activities in the management of the negative ecological impacts of corporate operators in the area. Similarly Takon (2014) observed that oil explorations and their impact on the environment remains a contentious issue in the relationship between oil communities, oil companies and governments in South-South Nigeria. The global debate on the environment and sustainability resonates with the people of the region, and since post 2000 crystalized its politics around local oil-related environmental degradation as a conflict issue in itself and by itself. The study observed however, that environmental issues in the region do not relate to oil and gas alone, as such, the study examined and elaborated on the role of government, transnational oil companies and local oil theft and other corporate entities on environmental degradation. He recommended a greater participation of other civil society organizations, research institutions, colleges and universities on ways of mitigating environmental degradation in South-South Nigeria will be a right step in the right direction.

Oko (2014) canonized that the relationship between the environment and the business must be optimized in favour of the environment, while Bateman and Shell cited in Igbinedion and Ovbiagele (2012) in their earlier contributions to the debate declared that the management of the environment is a thrust area of CSR anchored on the appraisal of society as a risk prone entity and that to ensure sustainable future it should be of great concern to all.

In the same vein, Post in Oko and Agbonifoh (2014) advocated the need for corporate managers to create a new relationship between

business activities and the natural (physical) environment. They hold the view that operational abuses and associated impacts are enormous in Nigeria, and that its management should be effective and efficient as well as long-term goals oriented. To achieve this, they argued that management of the environment must be strategic and based on the integration of technical, ethical, social and competitive variables. The duo advised that strong economy can only be sustained if it integrated economic, social and environmental well-being.

Shepherd, Patzelt and Baron (2013) further asserted that culture reflects the society in which organizations are embedded and that organizations reflects a variety of aspects of the society in which they exist and that there are significant evidences of the direct influence of societal culture and values on organizations. They summed their position by saying that organizations should take cognizance of the culture and values of its host communities. Their argument found collaboration in an earlier work by Ite (2006) which stated that CSR programmes should take into consideration the social, cultural and political characteristics of host communities in South–South Nigeria.

Provision of Infrastructural Development in Host Communities

Results show that there was low extent of provision of infrastructural development in host communities and that there was significant difference between the opinions of senior management staff and host community leaders on provision of infrastructural development in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in South-South Nigeria. This finding is in agreement with Okinono and Badariah (2016) who studied infrastructure and sustainable development in the Niger Delta of Nigeria. According to the study several strategies have been employed by the Nigerian government to address the challenges of infrastructure deficiency in the Niger Delta. The study however noted that nothing meaningful has been achieved in the direction of infrastructural development in the region. Okinono supra advised that until there is adequate understanding of the operations and functions in Niger Delta region as system, the government and other development agencies would continue to encounter developmental challenges.

Ogula (2012) similarly identified one of the major expectations of host communities to be infrastructural development. According to his study, “repeatedly all respondents emphasized the need for organizations to build infrastructures in host communities.” Ogula quoted a respondent as saying “they should be able to provide roads to link the communities, mobility – first provide transportation, then aide the local people with” Ogula concluded that in general there was a lack of modern infrastructures observed during his field visits reinforced the host communities’ expectations that companies and other organizations should be involved in sustainable development. Though there were claims of interventions by senior management staff, Aids cited extensively in Igbinedion and Ovbiagele (2012) had in its report on the activities of operators in South - South Nigeria confirmed that some of the schools, hospitals and other social amenities claimed to have been provided by some organizations have been abandoned or did not meet the needs of the communities they were meant to support. South–South Nigeria faces many constraints, including poor infrastructures, particularly road networks and electricity supply; inadequate physical security, corruption, weak enforcement of contracts and high cost of finance (FGN 2005)

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it is hereby concluded that there is dare need for the provision of corporate social responsibilities in host communities by tertiary educational institutions in South-

South Nigeria. There are CSR gaps which have not been sufficiently addressed over the years. Though some level of CSR have been reported in host communities with respect to employment generation, environmental sustainability, the extent of such engagements appear insignificant due to enormity of host communities' expectations.

Greater level of commitment to CSR in host communities with respect to provision of health extension services, infrastructural development of host communities, transparency in the management of CSR schemes, participation of host community members are fundamental to addressing host community agitations. Enhanced provision of CSRs in host communities will promote conviviality, goodwill, co-operation and mutual respect between tertiary educational institutions and host communities in South-South Nigeria. It will enhance the perception of tertiary educational institutions by host communities as partners in progress.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion made in this study, it was recommended that:

1. Tertiary educational institutions should allow host community members guided access to their health facilities on regular basis. Where the resources are available, carry out health enlightenment programmes in host communities in Edo and Delta states.
2. Tertiary educational institutions should embark on CSR projects that have far-reaching implications on infrastructural development in host communities in the states.
3. Tertiary educational institutions should contribute to the preservation of host communities, physical environment.

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