

MAINTAINANCE OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT OF HOST COMMUNITIES THROUGH CORPORATIVE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; A STUDY OF MTN IN ONITSHA SOUTH L.GA OF ANAMBRA STATE

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Abstract

This thesis investigated the maintenance of peace and development of host communities through Corporative Social Responsibility; A study of MTN in Onitsha South L.G. A of Anambra State. Specific objectives investigated includes: the existence of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South; (ii) whether MTN has corporate social responsibility programme in Onitsha South; (iii) the level of impact MTN corporate social responsibility programme has on the development and peace building in of Onitsha South; (iv) whether MTN corporate social responsibility programme contributes to maintenance of peace in Onitsha. This lead to formation of three research questions: Are there existences of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South? Does MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South? To what extent has MTN corporate social responsibility programme impacted on the development and peace building in Onitsha South? Is there any significant relationship between MTN corporate social responsibility programme and maintenance of peace in Onitsha.South? The conceptual review, theoretical review and empirical review were used to through more lights on the research. The research employed a descriptive survey design to answer the three research questions. A questionnaire was designed and administered to the sample size of 399 subjects to find answers to the research questions. From the 399 copies of questionnaire distributed to the 399 respondents, 395 copies were returned while 4 copies were not returned. Therefore, a total of 395 questionnaire representing 98.99% of the respondents were used for the finally analysis below. The results of the findings showed that: (i) the level of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South is low (ii) MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South; (iii) MTN corporate social responsibility programme have impacted on the development and peace building in Onitsha South; (iv) there is significant relationship between MTN corporate social responsibility programme and maintenance of peace in Onitsha.South The study therefore recommends that (i) MTN and other multinational companies should increase their dedication to giving back to the society, by formulating a framework for CSR spending to boost the standard of live of Nigerians to the point that their social reputation will engender positive and substantial increase in their financial performance, as this is essential for their going concern in the country; (ii) MTN management staffs should aligned with the management staffs of Anambra Development Board in monitoring the usage of the resource mapped out for enforcing their CSR programmes; etc. so as to create a peaceful relationship with the host communities.

INTRODUCTION

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes are being used in recent time to maintain peaceful relationship between the companies and the host communities where the companies are sited. Through maintenance of good and healthy corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes, the act of peace building is made through provisions of needed social amenities, jobs and reduction in environmental insecurity, which invariably aids development. Developed countries for instance, have well-established legal documents and standard policies which specify the roles corporate bodies have to play for the welfare of society. In Ghana however, not even a single official document for CSR is available (Afrane & Adjei-Poku, 2013). The need for social corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes is paramount in maintenance of peace in the host communities through the development programmes the companies provide for the host communities.

Development is the result of society's capacity to organize the resources to meet challenges and opportunities. Society passes through well-defined stages in the course of its development (Wikipedia, 2021). Initially, around 1980's, many scholars explored and identified the effects of globalisation and global capitalism as the best system with regard to contributing to wealth creation and development. But in the mid 1990's, the failures of the system, like the huge income gaps between nations, were beginning to become obvious. This leads to the debate concerned with the need for a strong and moral ecology which reflects the wider social and cultural mores of society. For this ecology to be developed there is a need for support, not only from governments, but from all stakeholders, not the least from the private business sector (Apatira, 2010).

In the quest for greater contribution to wealth creation and development, and maintenance of peaceful relationship between corporate companies and host communities, the concept of corporate social responsibility becomes very much relevant both in theory and in practice. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept rooted in modern business thinking that corporations have an obligation to consider the interest of customers, employees, shareholders, communities and environmental factors in all aspects of their operations. This obligation is seen to extend beyond their statutory obligation to comply with legislations (Wikipedia, 2021). Corporate Social Responsibility is closely linked with the Principles of Sustainable Development, which argues that enterprises should make decisions based, not only on financial factors, such as, profits and dividends, but also based on the immediate and long-term social and environmental consequences of their activities. Notably, through sustainable development with corporate social responsibility as an agent of achieving that, peace building will be achieved. Corporate social responsibility is a commitment to improve community well-being through discretionary business practices and contributions of corporate resources. In this context, a business goes out of its way voluntarily to provide help in kind or make direct financial contributions to make life better in the society (Kotler and Nancy, 2015).

Statement of the Problem

There is high evidence of underdevelopment of the Nigerian society and most specifically in Onitsha South Local Government in Anambra state. This could be shown on the part of inadequate social amenities and infrastructures in the state and Onitsha South L.G.A in particular; also, high level of poverty which result to crime rate and insecurity of the community is worthy of note. The town like other part of Nigeria also suffers high rate of illiteracy as a result of poverty and lack of adequate environment for academics. The existence of corporate social responsibility in this area is questionable. Sometimes, this frustrates the host communities which lead to aggressive actions and reactions that negate peace in the society.

Also, the existing evidence in Nigeria, points to a conflicting understanding and findings on the relationship between corporate social responsibility in Nigeria and the development of the society (World Bank, 2011; Brammer, 2013). In Nigeria, investigations carried out to delineate the nexus between corporate social spending and corporate financial performance had left much controversy than usual. Engle (2017) in their investigation of the impact of corporate social responsibility on corporate financial performance found that corporate social spending has little influence on the financial performance of the sampled firms. On the other hand studies by Ajadi (2016), Akture et al, (2015) revealed that there is notable relationship between corporate social responsibility and financial performance of organizations in Nigeria.

Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

1. Are there existences of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South?
2. Does MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South?
3. To what extent has MTN corporate social responsibility programme impacted on the development and peace building in Onitsha South?

Statement of the Hypotheses

The researcher posited the following hypotheses to guide the study:

Hypothesis 1:

H₀: There is no existence of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South

H₁: There are existences of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South

Hypothesis 2:

H₀: MTN does not have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South.

H₂: MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South.

Hypothesis 3:

H₀: MTN corporate social responsibility programme have not impacted on the development and peace building in Onitsha South.

H₃: MTN corporate social responsibility programme have impacted on the development peace building in Onitsha South.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Recent years have seen the concept of social responsibility gain prominence among academics from a wide range of disciplines (Dentchev, 2015). Not long ago a maelstrom of debate existed on whether or not corporate establishments should participate, intervene, or be involved in solving some social problems in their areas of operation and in the society as a whole: The strategic challenge to businesses of today, however, is how to become socially and environmentally sustainable alongside immediate business issues of survival, competition and development (Crosbie and Knight, 2015). One such strategy involves the business being socially responsible; which is believed to present an opportunity to build competitive advantage, increase market share, enjoy goodwill and overall, achieve people and order, worthwhile sustaining its goals. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been defined as a business concern for the welfare of society as a whole (Nickels et al, 2012) Jones & George (2013) opined that corporate social responsibility is a manager's duty or obligation to make decisions that nurture, protect, enhance, and promote the welfare and well being of stakeholders and society as a whole. Social responsibility in general terms is the voluntary consideration of public social goals alongside the private economic ones (Mintzberg and James, 2018).

Concept of Conflict

Conflict is inevitable in human existence and a necessary part of human life (Bukari, 2011). Conflict is also a characteristic of human endeavor that cannot be prevented completely, but can be managed or transformed. According to Kendie (2010), conflict cannot be avoided in social life, but it can only be contained. Conflict might be at the class level, local government level, state or even international level. Conflict usually occurs primarily because of a clash of interest in the relationship between parties, groups or states, either because they are pursuing opposing or incompatible goals (Oyeniyi, 2011). Usually, conflict is assumed to be present when two or more parties, perceiving their interest as incompatible, express hostile attitudes or pursue their interest through actions that damage the other party's.

Concept of Peace Building

The term 'Peace building' first emerged in the 1970s through the work of Johan Galtung who called for the creation of peace building structures to promote sustainable peace by addressing the 'root causes' of violent conflict, and supporting indigenous capacities for peace management and conflict resolution (Galtung,

1996). Since then, peace building has covered a multidimensional exercise and tasks ranging from the disarming of warring factions to the rebuilding of political, economic, judicial and civil society institutions. Peace building became a familiar concept within the United Nations following the Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali's 1992 report, *An Agenda for Peace*, which defined peace building as an action to solidify peace and avoid relapse into conflict (Boutros-Ghali, 2012).

The Concept of Development:

Development refers to man's progressive qualitative and continued improvement of human labour (Chukwuemeka, 2013). Development is needed not only to enable citizens have higher standards of living and material advancement, but to achieve socio-economic and political transformation as well as attain technological feats over the environment (Igbokwe-Ibeto, 2013).

Yet, development have been viewed as "multi-dimensional, referring to positive changes which affect the majority and which lie in the social, economic, political and cultural spheres of societal life. To Rudeback (1997) development is about the people, beginning from the grassroots where majority of Nigerians live. It is the ability of a people to use their cultural values over a period of time to change their situation whereby each new stage is better than the preceding one. Development involves a departure from the past to the new situation, which is reflected in the economic, social, educational and political aspects of a nation.

State of Development in Nigeria

Development as earlier mentioned in its conceptualization is best measured by the welfare of the people and not only by increase in the national income and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rather, it transcends the living standard such as consumption level, poverty, literacy level, employment, maternal and infant mortality, life expectancy, security etc. Nigeria has an estimated population of 170 million which makes it the most populous country in Africa and accounting for 18% of the region's population. About 51.7% of the population still resides in the rural areas leaving 48.3% in the urban centers. A proven reserve of 37 billion barrels of crude oil and 187 trillion standard cubic feet of natural gas with substantial reserve of tin, columbite, granite, iron ore etc can be credited to the Nigerian state and yet endemic poverty has continued to ravage the citizens (Federal Ministry of Environment, 2017).

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Nigeria was worth 375.77 billion US dollars in 2017. The GDP value of Nigeria represents 0.61 percent of the world economy. GDP in Nigeria averaged 97.52 USD Billion from 1960 until 2017 (Human Resource Index, 2017)

Despite these huge resources, corruption, poverty, insecurity, maternal and infant mortality, and unemployment continues to be on the increase. Unemployment rate rose from 12% in 2006 to 24% in 2011 and 33.1% in 2013 (World Bank, 2013). Poverty has been an issue the government has been contending with over the years, however only very little success has been recorded in this regard. Analysis from the Nigerian Economic Report (NER) and the National Bureau of Statistics' (NBS), General Household Survey (GHS) shows that the poverty estimates in Nigeria is believed to be 33.1% in the 2012/2013 survey; While rural poverty stands at 44.9% in the same period (Emejo, 2018).

Corporate Social Responsibility – the driving forces in Nigeria

To be able to understand CSR from a Nigerian perspective it is of value to explore the drivers for, and the history and development of CSR in Nigeria. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development has discussed CSR with business and non-business stakeholders in a number of countries in the world with the objective of understanding local perspectives better and to get different perceptions of what CSR should mean from a number of different societies (<http://www.cecodes.org.co>).

One important finding in this study was that people were talking about the role of the private sector in relation to a social agenda and they saw that role as increasingly linked to the overall well-being of society. Therefore the chosen priorities differed according to the perception of local needs (Emejo, 2018).

The key CSR issues identified in the study were:

- Human rights
- Employee rights
- Environmental protection

- Community involvement
- Supplier relations

Even though stakeholders across the world agreed on the importance of these issues there were regional differences with regard to priorities and understanding. For example, the understanding and definition of human rights varied between the regions. Company relations with suppliers and contractors were not always viewed as priority. In Asia and Africa, although recognizing the importance, many felt that other issues are more important.

Corporate Social Responsibility Development in Nigeria

The debate over Africa's future has been on the agenda recently with the publications of "Our Common Interest" (<http://www.commissionforafrica.org>). The report calls for "improved governance and capacity building, the pursuit of peace and security, investment in people, economic growth and poverty reduction, and increased and fairer trade". Businesses obviously have an important role in this transformation process, where a lot of efforts can be embedded within the framework of CSR (Emejo, 2018).

Corporate Social Responsibility, Peace and Development

Peace is generally defined as the absence of war, fear, conflict, anxiety, suffering and violence, and about peaceful co-existence (Best 2017). Best asserts that it is primarily concerned with creating and maintaining a just order in society and the resolution of conflict by non-violent means. Peace is a precious state of affairs that ushers in tranquility and development in a given environment. This is why Best (2017) gives one meaning of peace as justice and development, ie. Absence of structural violence. It is also seen as respect and tolerance between people and also a balance in and with the ecosphere. It is observed that violent conflicts (absence of peace) is a major hindrance to the development of Nigeria and other African Countries. Violence inflicts human uprising.

Multinational Corporations (MNCs)

The term multinational corporation (MNC) can be defined and described from differing perspectives and on a number of various levels including law, sociology, history and strategy as well as from the perspectives of business ethics and society.

Multinational corporations are companies which seek to operate strategically on a global scale. A multinational corporation is a company, firm or enterprise that operates worldwide with its headquarters in a metropolitan or developed country. Hockerts (2003) defines Multinational Enterprise as any business that has productive activities in two or more countries. Certain characteristics of Multinational Corporations should be identified at the start since they serve, in part, as their defining features. Often referred to as "multinational enterprises," and in some early documents of the United

MTN Nigeria

MTN Nigeria is part of the MTN Group, Africa's leading cellular telecommunications company. On May 16, 2001, MTN became the first GSM network to make a call following the globally lauded Nigerian GSM auction conducted by the Nigerian Communications Commission earlier in the year. Thereafter the company launched full commercial operations beginning with Lagos, Abuja and Port Harcourt. MTN paid \$285m for one of four GSM licenses in Nigeria in January 2001. To date, in excess of US\$1.8 billion has been invested building mobile telecommunications infrastructure in Nigeria.

Since launch in August 2001, MTN has steadily deployed its services across Nigeria. It now provides services in 223 cities and towns, more than 10,000 villages and communities and a growing number of highways across the country, spanning the 36 states of the Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Many of these villages and communities are being connected to the world of telecommunications for the first time ever.

Shareholder Theory

According to the Shareholder theory, CSR should be voluntary on the part of corporations. Simply, the aim of a business is only to make profit and to promote interest of its stakeholders. These theorists believe that,

the concept of CSR is a total distraction toward profit maximization. Key among these theorists includes Milton Friedman. Friedman (1970) thinks that the sole responsibility of companies is to maximize profit. Friedman reiterates that apart from corporations maximizing profits and promoting the interests of few internal shareholders, the external welfare of the larger society is less important. Hence, the performance indicator of a company is solely based on higher profit maximization. Apart from Friedman, several other scholars have also opposed the practice of CSR. Some add that, the practice is not just an additional cost of a company's growth, but also a waste of resources (Idemudia, 2017).

Integrative Theory

Contrary to the criticisms of the shareholder theory, the Integrative theory and some scholars have opposed the shareholder theory (Simon, Powers & Gunneman, 1972; Swanson, 1995; Mitchell, Agle & Wood, 1997; Wood & Lodgson, 2002; Secchi, 2007).

Research Methodology

Area of Study

This study is carried out in Anambra state, Nigeria. Anambra State which was created in 1991 consists of twenty-one (21) Local Government Areas. They are: Aguata, Awka North, Awka South , Anambra East, Anambra West, Anaocha, Ayamelum, Dunukofia, Ekwusigo, Idemili North, Idemili South, Ihiala, Njikoka, Nnewi North, Nnewi South, Ogbaru, Onitsha North, Onitsha South, Orumba North, Orumba South, Oyi. Onitsha South L.G.A of Anambra state serve as the study area. Onitsha South Local Government Area headquarters in Fegge Town of Onitsha and the districts of upper Iweka, Odoakpu, Woliwo, Awada, Ochanja and more, make up the LGA which is among the 21 LGAs in Anambra State.

The population of the study consists of residents of Onitsha South L.G.A of Anambra state. The study population is estimated to be 189,049 as projected by National Population Census Commission (2016).

Population of Study

The population of this study was collected from the population of Onitsha South Local Government which has the estimate of 189,049 residents according to the 2006 population census (National Population Commission, 2006).

Sources of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used.

Research Instruments

Table Administration of Questionnaire

<i>Details</i>	<i>Number of Copies</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Copies Administered	399	100 %
Copies Returned	395	98.9 %
Unreturned Copies	4	1.1 %

Source: Researchers' field survey. 2021

Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data collected for this work, the descriptive statistics, The Statistical Package for Social Science version 20.0 (SPSS) was used to compute the data. The research questions and the hypotheses were both analyzed and tested using Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient on SPSS software.

DECISION RULE: If the coefficient value is greater than the alpha level of significant, reject the null hypothesis but if the coefficient value is less than the alpha level of significant, accept the null hypothesis.

Data Presentation

Section A: Analysis of Biographical Information

Table: Sex of the respondents

Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	235	59.5%

Female	160	40.5%
Total	395	100%

Source: Researchers' field survey 2021

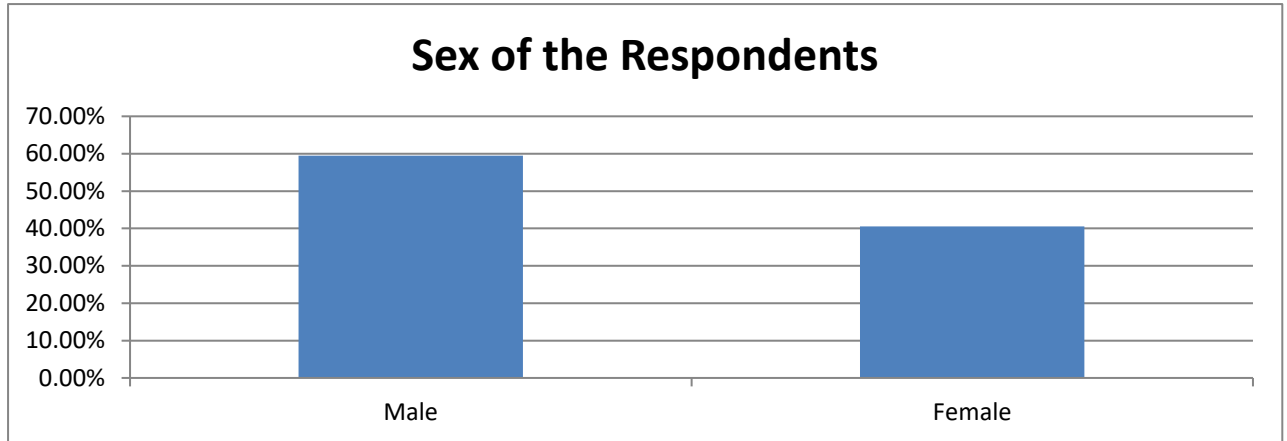


Fig.1: Sex of the Respondents

Source: Chat in Microsoft Office Word – Microsoft Excel, 2021

The figure above showed that 235 (59.5%) of the respondents are male while 160 (40.5%) of the respondents are female. This shows genders were equally represented in the study.

Table .2: Age of respondents

Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 20years	0	0
20 – 29 years	85	21.5%
30 – 39 years	99	25.1%
40 – 49 years	110	27.8%
50 yrs and above	101	25.6%
Total	395	100%

Source: Researchers' field survey 2021

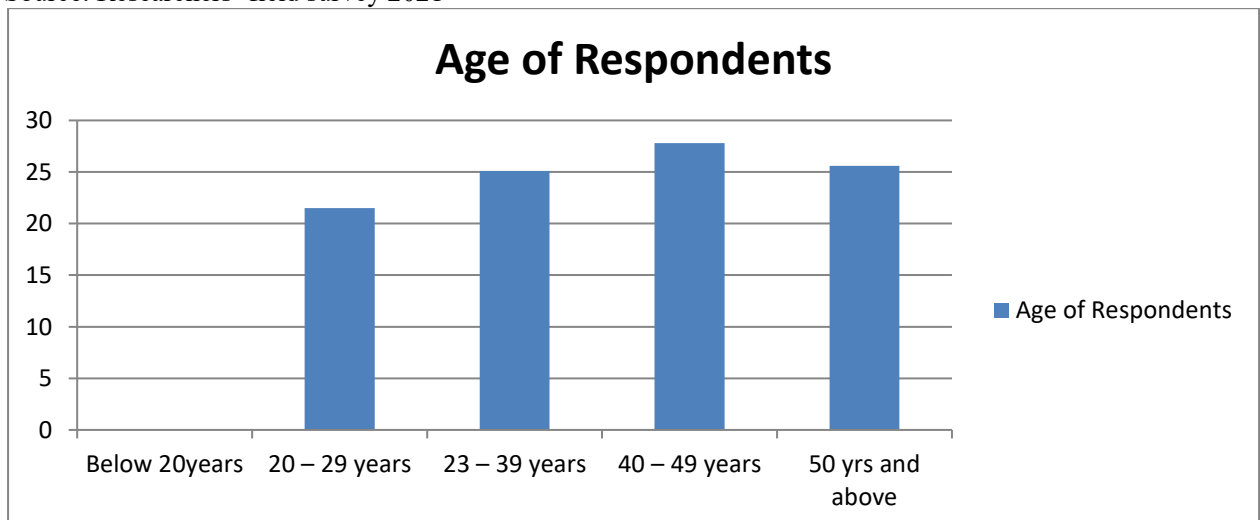


Fig. .2: Age of Respondents

Source: Chat in Microsoft Office Word – Microsoft Excel, 2021

Figure 4.2 shows that no respondents is below 20 years while 21.5%, 25.1% and 25.6% are between the age of 20 – 29years, 30 – 39years and 50years and above respectively. The majority which consists of 27.8% are between the age of 40 – 49years. The distribution shows that the respondents are old enough to understand the role of corporate social responsibility with regards to MTN, Onitsha South.

Table .3: Educational qualification of respondents

Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
FSLC	5	1.3%
SSCE/GCE	35	8.9%
OND/NCE	80	20.3%
B.Sc/HND	120	30.3%
Masters and above	155	39.2%
others (specify)	0	0
Total	395	100%

Source: Researchers’ field survey 2021

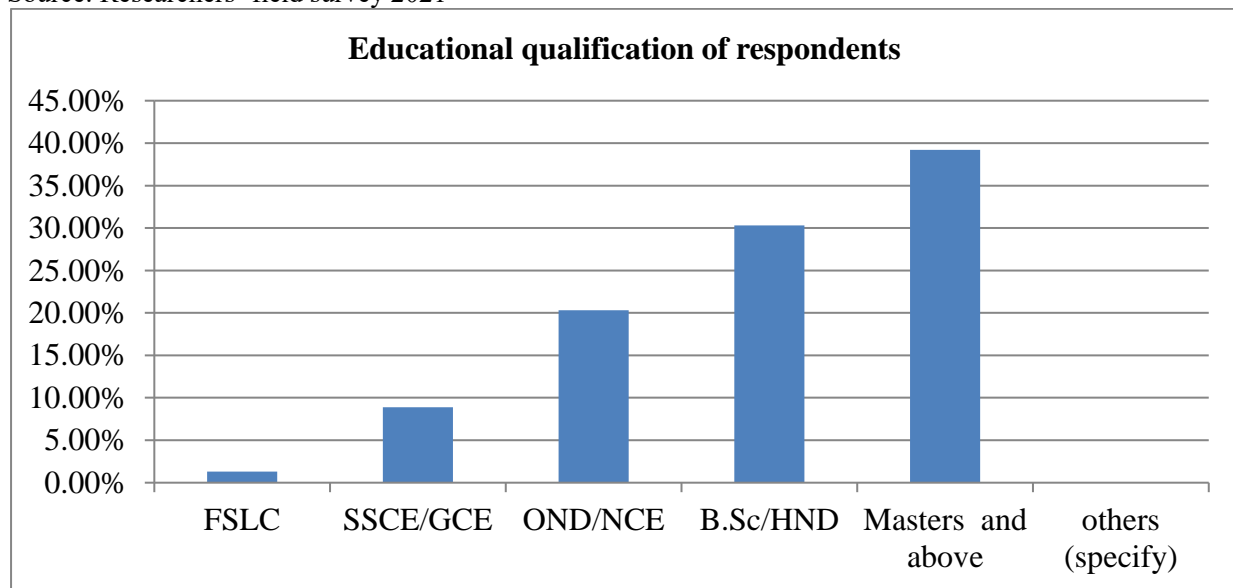


Fig.3 Educational qualification of respondents

Source: Chat in Microsoft Office Word – Microsoft Excel, 2021

Figure 4.3 above shows that 1.3% of the respondents are FLSC holder; 8.9% of the respondents are SSCE/GCE holder; 20.3% of the respondents are OND/NCE holder; 30.3% of the respondents are B.Sc/HND holder while 39.2% of the respondents are Master level holders and above. This shows that the respondents are academically sound and capable of understanding the questionnaire and able to present concrete answers to the questions in the questionnaire.

Table .4: Year of Residence in Onitsha South

Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 5years	81	20.5%
5 – 10years	103	26.1%
11years and above	211	53.4%
Total	395	100%

Source: Researchers’ field survey 2021

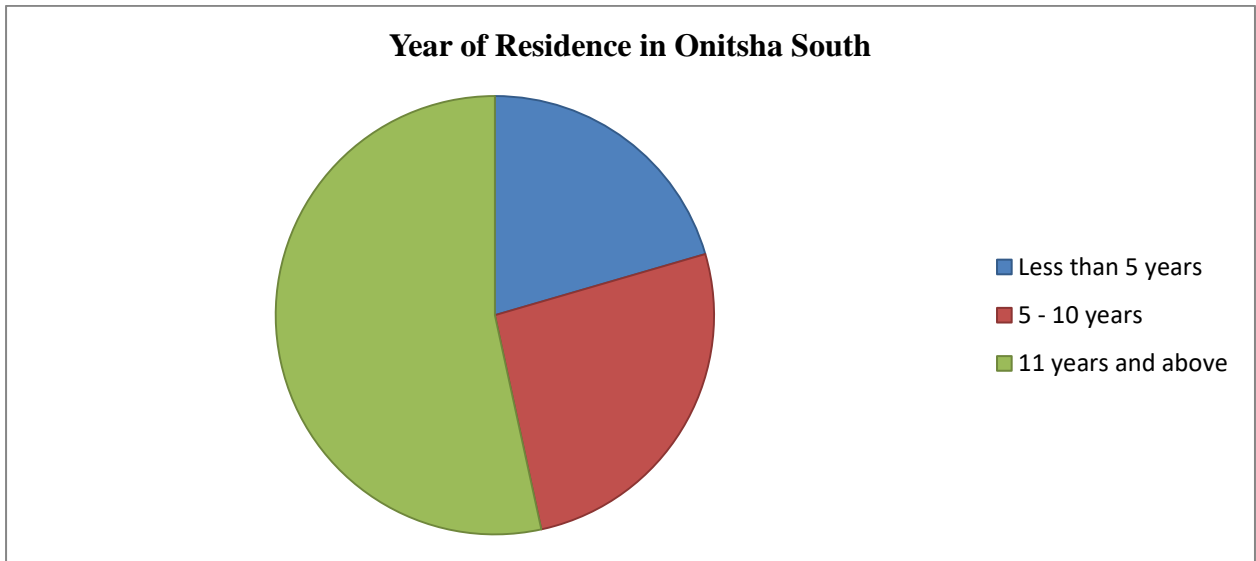


Fig. .5 Year of Residence in Onitsha South
Source: Chat in Microsoft Office Word – Microsoft Excel, 2021

Figure .4 above shows the years of residence of the respondents in Onitsha South. 20.5% of the respondents have resided in Onitsha South for less than 5 years; 26.1% of the respondents have resided in Onitsha South for period of 5 – 10 years; while 53.4% of the respondents have resided in Onitsha South for period of 11 years and above. This shows that the respondents have resided in Onitsha South enough time to witness or ascertain the level of existence of cooperate social responsibilities in the town.

Table .5: Position in the Society

Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
MTN staff	60	15.2%
Civil servant	60	15.2%
Traders	100	25.3%
Public servant	60	15.2%
Others (general public)	115	29.1%
Total	395	100%

Source: Researchers’ field survey 2021

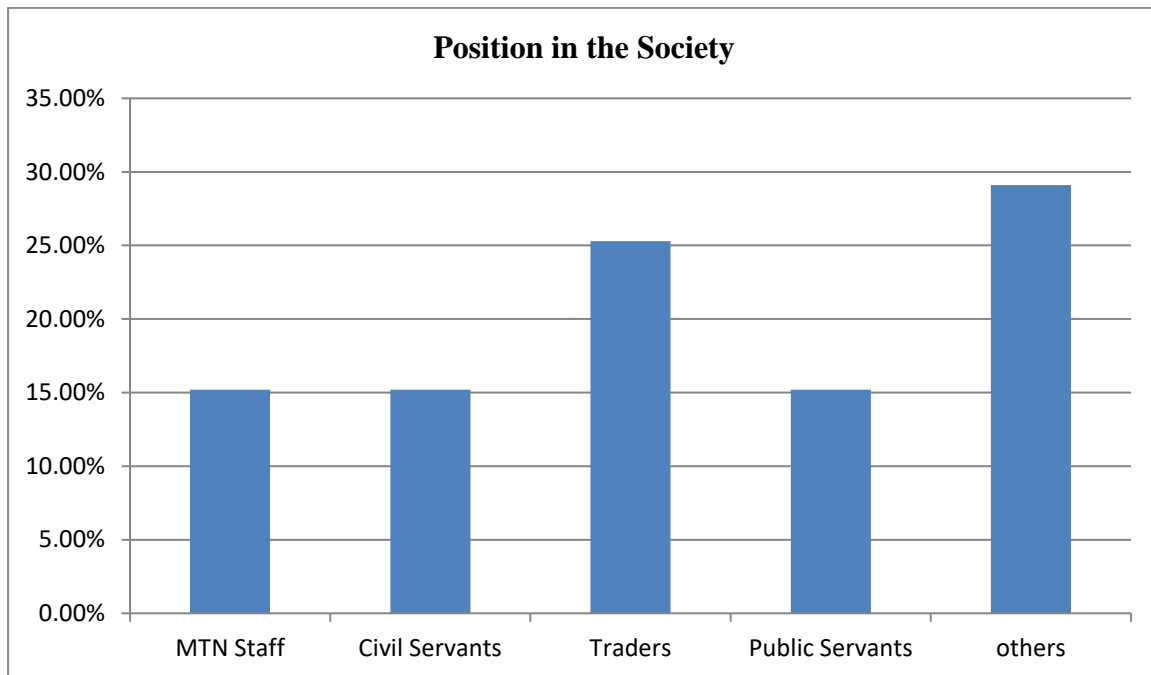


Fig. .3 Position in the Society

Source: Chat in Microsoft Office Word – Microsoft Excel, 2021

The figure above shows that 15.2% of the respondents are MTN staffs; 15.2% of the respondents are civil servants; 25.3% of the respondents are traders; 15.2% of the respondents are public servants, and 29.1% of the respondents are other general public not listed.

Section B.

Research Question 1: Are there existences of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South?

Table .6 Mean response to research question I

S/N0	Items	X	SD	Decision
1	The level of development in Onitsha South shows that there is low level of corporate social responsibility in the area.	3.75	0.09	Accept
2	The level of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South is high	1.97	0.52	Rejected
3	Corporate social responsibility is just an illusion in Onitsha South.	3.94	0.72	Accept
4	Most institutions/organisations in Onitsha South exploit the community rather than supporting them.	3.90	0.81	Accept
5	Companies in Onitsha South generates revenues though not adequate for development of the area	3.81	0.74	Accept
6	There is high level of misappropriation and misapplication of revenues meant for development in Onitsha South	4	0.41	Accept
<i>Grand Mean (x)</i>		3.91		Accept

Source: Researchers’ field survey 2021

Table .6 shows the opinion of different respondents as well as their mean score on the existence of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South, Anambra State. From the presentation, the level of development in Onitsha South shows that there is low level of corporate social responsibility in the area. This is supported by a mean score of 3.75. The item two that stated that the level of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South is high is

rejected with a mean score of 1.97. Corporate social responsibility is just an illusion in Onitsha South. This response is supported by mean score of 3.94. Most institutions/organisations in Onitsha South exploit the community rather than supporting them. This response is backed by the mean score 3.90. Companies in Onitsha South generates revenues though not adequate for development of the area. The mean score is 3.81. There is high level of misappropriation and misapplication of revenues meant for development in Onitsha South. This was supported by a mean score of 3.12.

Research Question 2. Does MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South?

Table .7: Mean response to research question 2

S/N0	ITEMS	X	SD	Decision
7	MTN has a social contract in Onitsha South	3.55	0.10	Accepted
8	MTN has corporate policies that benefit the environment.	3.76	0.71	Accepted
9	MTN has a work safety initiative in Onitsha South	3.62	0.62	Accept
10	MTN has demonstrated reduction of operational impacts on climate and air pollution in Onitsha South	3.60	0.17	Accept
11	MTN has contributed in enhancing health of community dwellers and sponsoring voluntary community development programmes in Onitsha South.	3.62	0.62	Accept
12	MTN has education initiatives for Onitsha South residents.	4.08	0.41	Accept
13	MTN has engaged in lots of awareness initiatives such as supports to the National Action Committee Against Aids (NACA), through the sponsorship of its HIV-AIDS awareness campaign and other related awareness projects to Onitsha South Communities	3.60	0.17	Accept
14	MTN has also engaged in poverty alleviation programmes to help the poor and unemployed youths in Onitsha South.	3.62	0.62	Accept
15	Generally, MTN has a corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South	4.08	0.41	Accept
Grand Mean (x)			3.43	Accept

Source: Researchers’ field survey, 2021

Table .7 shows the opinion of different respondents as well as their mean score, on whether MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South. From the analysis, MTN has a social contract in Onitsha South. This is supported by a mean score of 3.55 which shows that it is accepted by the majority of the respondents. MTN has corporate policies that benefit the environment. Support to this response is backed by a mean score of 3.76 which is accepted. MTN has a work safety initiative in Onitsha South. This response is supported by mean score of 3.62 which is accepted. MTN has demonstrated reduction of operational impacts on climate and air pollution in Onitsha South. The mean score of respondents is 3.60. MTN has contributed in enhancing health of community dwellers and sponsoring voluntary community development programmes in Onitsha South. This response is supported by a mean score of 3.62. MTN has education initiatives for Onitsha South residents. The mean score of respondents is 4.08. MTN has engaged in lots of awareness initiatives such as supports to the National Action Committee Against Aids (NACA), through the sponsorship of its HIV-AIDS awareness campaign and other related awareness projects to Onitsha South Communities. The mean score of respondents is 3.60. MTN has also engaged in poverty alleviation programmes to help the poor and unemployed youths in Onitsha South. This response is supported by a mean score of 3.62. Generally, MTN has a corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South. The mean score of respondents is 4.08.

Research Question 3: To what extent has MTN corporate social responsibility programme impacted on the development of Onitsha South?

Table 4.8 Mean response to research question 3

S/N0	Items	X	SD	Decision
16	The company has contributed in unemployment in Onitsha South	3.75	0.09	Accept
17	There is increase literacy level as a result of MTN corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South	4.97	0.41	Accept
18	There is increase structural development as a result of MTN corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South	3.94	0.72	Accept
19	There is increase health facilities and health education as a result of MTN corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South	3.90	0.81	Accept
20	MTN has contributed to development of Onitsha South to large extent	3.81	0.74	Accept
<i>Grand Mean (x)</i>		3.91		Accept

Source: Researchers' field survey, 2021

Table .8 shows the opinion of different respondents as well as their mean score on the extent has MTN corporate social responsibility programme impacted on the development of Onitsha South. From the analysis, the company has contributed in unemployment in Onitsha South. This is supported by a mean score of 3.75. There is increase literacy level as a result of MTN corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South. Support to this response is backed by a mean score of 4.97. There is increase structural development as a result of MTN corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South. This response is supported by mean score of 3.94. There is increase health facilities and health education as a result of MTN corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South. This response is backed by the mean score 3.90. MTN has contributed to development of Onitsha South to large extent. The mean score is 3.81.

Research Question 4. Is there any significant relationship between MTN corporate social responsibility and maintenance of peace in Onitsha South?

Table .7: Mean response to research question 4

S/N0	ITEMS	X	SD	Decision
21	MTN corporate social responsibility programmes has contributed to peace building	3.55	0.10	Accepted
22	MTN Support to the security system in Onitsha South has helped in maintenance of safety and peace.	3.76	0.71	Accepted
23	MTN has added to the peace education and awareness of the society.	3.62	0.62	Accept
10	MTN corporate social responsibility programmes has encouraged peaceful co-existence between the host communities and the company.	3.60	0.17	Accept
<i>Grand Mean (x)</i>			3.43	Accept

Source: Researchers' field survey, 2021

Table .7 shows the opinion of different respondents as well as their mean score, on the relationship between MTN corporate social responsibility and maintenance of peace in Onitsha South. From the analysis, MTN corporate social responsibility programmes have contributed to peace building. This is supported by a mean

score of 3.55 which shows that it is accepted by the majority of the respondents. MTN Support to the security system in Onitsha South has helped in maintenance of safety and peace. Support to this response is backed by a mean score of 3.76 which is accepted. MTN has added to the peace education and awareness of the society. This response is supported by mean score of 3.62 which is accepted. MTN corporate social responsibility programmes has encouraged peaceful co-existence between the host communities and the company. The mean score of respondents is 3.60.

Testing of Hypotheses

Testing of Research hypothesis 1

Research Hypothesis one:

H₀: The level of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South is not low

H₁: The level of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South is low

Table 4.9: Statistical Package for Social Science Result

		Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Onitsha South	Low level of existence
CSR in Onitsha South	Pearson correlation	1	0.83*
	Sig(2-tailed)		.000
	N	162	162
Low level of existence	Pearson correlation	0.83* .000	1
	Sig(2-tailed)		
	N	0.62	162

Sources: SPSS version 20.0

Table 4.9 shows there is a significant relationship between CSR and low level of existence in Onitsha South. The result indicated 0.83 level of correlation coefficient which shows that corporate social responsibility existence is low in Onitsha South, Nigeria, and this is significant. The result was tested at 5% alpha level of significance and found that the correlation coefficient value 0.83 is greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significant. The hypothesis one which says that The level of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South is not low is hereby reject. Therefore we conclude that the level of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South is low

Testing of Research hypothesis 2

Research Hypothesis Two:

H₀: MTN does not have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha

H₂: MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South.

Table .10 answers research question 2 as well as hypothesis 2 tested at 0.05 level of significant.

Table 4.10: Statistical Package for Social Science Result

		MTN	CSR for dev. of Onitsha South
MTN	Pearson Correlation	1	0.78*
			.000
information			162
Sig(2-tailed)	N	162	
CSR for dev. of Onitsha South	Pearson Correlation	0.78*	1
		.000	
Sig(2-tailed)	N	162	162

Sources: SPSS version 20.0

Table 4.10 shows that MTN has CSR for development of Onitsha South to high extent. The result indicated 0.78 level of correlation coefficient which shows that award MTN has a corporate social responsibility (CSR) for development of Onitsha South. The result was tested at 5% alpha level of significance and found that the correlation coefficient value 0.78 is greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significant. The hypothesis two which says that MTN does not have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South is hereby rejected. Therefore, we concluded that MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South.

Testing of Research hypothesis 3

Research Hypothesis three:

H₀: MTN corporate social responsibility programme have not impacted on the development and peace building in Onitsha South.

H₃: MTN corporate social responsibility programme have impacted on the development peace building in Onitsha.

Table .9: Statistical Package for Social Science Result

		MTN's CSR	Development of Onitsha South
MTN's CSR	Pearson correlation	1	0.83*
			.000
Sig(2tailed)	N	162	162
Dev. of Onitsha South	Pearson correlation	0.83*	1
		.000	
Sig(2tailed)	N	162	162

Sources: SPSS version 20.0

The result above shows that the calculated SPSS 4.7 shows that MTN corporate social responsibility programmes have impacted the development of Onitsha South. The result indicated 0.83 level of correlation coefficient which shows that MTN’s CSR programme make a positive impact on development of Onitsha South, and this is significant. The result was tested at 5% alpha level of significance and found that the correlation coefficient value 0.83 is greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significant. The hypothesis three (null hypothesis) which says that MTN corporate social responsibility programme have not impacted on the development of Onitsha South is hereby rejected. Therefore we conclude that MTN corporate social responsibility programme have impacted on the development of Onitsha South.

Testing of Research hypothesis 4

Research Hypothesis Four:

H₀: MTN does not have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South.

H₄: MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South.

Table .12 answers research question 4 as well as hypothesis 4 tested at 0.05 level of significant.

Table 4.12: Statistical Package for Social Science Result

		MTN	Peace in Onitsha South
MTN	Pearson Correlation	1	0.78*
			.000
information			162
Sig(2-tailed)	N	162	
Peace in. Onitsha South	Pearson Correlation	0.78*	1
		.000	
Sig(2-tailed)	N	162	162

Sources: SPSS version 20.0

Table .12 shows that MTN has a positive relationship with maintenance of peace in Onitsha South. The result indicated 0.78 level of correlation coefficient which shows that award MTN has a corporate social responsibility (CSR) which has contributed positively towards maintenance of peace in Onitsha South. The result was tested at 5% alpha level of significance and found that the correlation coefficient value 0.78 is greater than the 0.05 alpha level of significant. The hypothesis four which says that there is no significant relationship between MTN corporate social responsibility programme and maintenance of peace in Onitsha South is hereby rejected. Therefore, we concluded that there is significant relationship between MTN corporate social responsibility programme and maintenance of peace in Onitsha South.

Finding of the Study

The following findings are made from the research work based on the hypotheses posited:

1. The level of corporate social responsibility in Onitsha South is low
2. MTN have corporate social responsibility programme for development of Onitsha South.
3. MTN corporate social responsibility programme have impacted on the development of Onitsha South.
4. There is significant relationship between MTN corporate social responsibility programme and maintenance of peace in Onitsha.South

Conclusions

From the findings, this study concludes that MTN has a corporate social responsibility programmes in Onitsha South which they have tried to some extent to accomplish, nevertheless, the high level of poverty and underdevelopment as seen in the Onitsha South today, even with existence of companies, showed that

corporate social responsibility has not been sufficient enough to improve sufficient development and peace building in Onitsha South.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and our conclusion, the following recommendations are made:

1. MTN and other multinational companies should increase their dedication to giving back to the society, by formulating a framework for CSR spending to boost the standard of live of Nigerians to the point that thAeir social reputation will engender positive and substantial increase in their financial performance, as this is essential for their going concern in the country.
2. MTN management staffs should aligned with the management staffs of Anambra Development Board in monitoring the usage of the resource mapped out for enforcing their CSR programmes to avoid misapplication and misappropriation of the funds.
3. MTN should engage the youth of Onitsha South through empowerment programmes and employment. This will help in reducing the poverty and crime level in Onitsha South.

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