

**IMPERATIVE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVE IN
NIGERIA: A STUDY OF ROYAL SALT MINING LTD IN ENYIM AGALEGU
NDUFU-ALIKE COMMUNITY, IKWO L.G.A AND CHINA ZHONG HAO
NIGERIA LTD IN OKWOREKA NKALEKE ECHARA NDIEBOR COMMUNITY
OF EBONYI L.G.A IN EBONYI STATE**

BY

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Abstract

Business, non-governmental Organizations and the Society are inter-dependent in their operations to foster peaceful coexistence and enduring relationship. Corporate Social Responsibility initiative developed to foster the need for company to relate its operations and policies to the needs of the environment and the workforce to the benefit of the business organization and the host communities. The philosophy of the initiative of Corporate Social Responsibility is to involve management of an organization to participate in vital areas as such as environmental issues, welfare packages, employment, provision of social amenities with the company location, scholarship programmes and youth development for the host communities. Obviously, the activities companies in the society result to breaches such as environmental degradation, pollution, waste disposal system of toxic waste, gas flaring, oil spillage, and so on which affect the host communities. In Nigeria, most corporate citizens (organizations) have not been adhering to the agreement as contained in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This paper is designed to investigate why companies operating in Nigeria are renegeing in their Corporate Social Responsibility particularly in two mining sites located in two communities in Ikwo and Ebonyi L.G.As of Ebonyi State.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Citizen and Community, Memorandum of understanding (MOU).

Background to the Study

Business organizations do not operate in vacuum. Their activities are carried out in a given location creating opportunities for interdependence between companies management and the immediate communities. Aside business objective of profit maximization, shareholders and management of companies need to initiate responsible program package that would impact on the life and environment of the host communities. It is in this regard that Corporate Social Responsibility Model was developed. Therefore, Corporate Social Responsibility, otherwise known as corporate citizenship is a business and model which emphasize on the ability of a company to relate its operations and policy packages to the needs of the environment and workforce for the benefit of the organization and the host communities. Obviously, the activities and operations of extractive industries to breaches which affect the environment in the form of oil spillage, water and air pollution, gas flaring, dumping of toxic waste materials in water bodies. These industrial activities affect the economic activities of the host communities thereby reducing their sources of income leading to widespread of poverty, hunger and general low standard of living, coupled with the fact that successive governments in Nigeria have failed in fulfilling their mandate of providing basic social amenities for communities; and the environmental degradation resulting the activities of extractive industries often result to militancy and community agitations and demonstrations. Therefore, Corporate Social Responsibility evolved as initiative to make companies participate and be responsive to vital areas as environmental protection, welfare package, employment, provision of social amenities, philanthropy, donations, scholarship, youth empowerment and charity for the communities where their business plants are located. Most corporate entities such as Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) and Financial Institutions are deeply involved in Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives.

Statement of the Problem:

Globalization has placed the entire World as common business village. Multi- National Corporations (MNCs) and financial institutions are fast spreading their business tentacles across the globe particularly for profit making. To enhance cordiality, such companies need to establish enduring social relations with the host communities so as to have their

businesses thrive well in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. Some outcomes of activities generated by these companies constitute negative effects on human health, environment and the entire eco-system within the host communities. But the very fact that most corporate citizens no longer keep to the terms of agreement as contained in the memorandum of understanding have generated a lot of concerns among scholars and stakeholders in the Sub field of corporate social responsibility.

Against this backdrop, the researcher intends to find out reasons why companies fail in the implementation of corporate social responsibility agreement with their host communities. This researcher has undertaken to carry out the study on corporate social responsibility initiative in two mining companies - Royal Salt Mining Ltd in Enyim Agalegu Ndufu-Alike Community, Ikwo L.G.A And China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd in Okworeka Nkaleke Echara Ndiebor Community of Ebonyi L.G.A both in Ebonyi State.

Objectives of the Study:

This research on Imperative of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative In Nigeria: A Study Of Royal Salt Mining Ltd in Enyim Agalegu Ndufu-Alike Community Ikwo L.G.A and China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd in Okworeka Nkaleke Echara Ndiebor Community Of Ebonyi L.G.A, both In Ebonyi State has certain objectives. The core objective of the study is discover how best to use the practice of corporate social responsibility to manage and reduce challenges facing extractive (mining) companies, the people of Enyim Agalegu in Ndufu-Alike Ikwo and Okworeka Nkaleke Echara Ndiebor in Ebonyi Local Government Area of Ebonyi State thereby sustaining enduring peace and security of people and property in the state. The specific objectives are as stated below:

- To find out the level of cordial relationship between companies and their host communities.
- To find out the negative impact of mining activities on the host communities.
- To find out the extent of implementation of terms of memorandum of understanding (MOU) on corporate social responsibility.
- To find out problems faced by the extractive industries in mining processes in their host communities.
- To find out the effective strategy of handling relationship between the mining companies and the environments of their operations.

Significance of the Study:

This research on the Imperative of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative in Nigeria: A Study of Royal Salt Mining Ltd in Enyim Agalegu Ndufu-Alike Community, Ikwo L.G.A and China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd in Okworeka Nkaleke Echara Ndiebor Community in Ebonyi L.G.A, both in Ebonyi State is considered to be useful and beneficial to meaningful categories of individuals and institutions. The study will serve as policy guide for the government on how best the concept of corporate social responsibility could be used in the affected regions to enhance peace, development and security of lives and property of mining companies and the host communities. These will create positive impression that business ventures are not established for profit making, but can as well contribute to the welfare of their work force and that of the host communities. Other categories of people who stand to benefit from this study include: The academia, student researchers, international and non-governmental bodies, the media outfits, extractive firms, and development association.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of this study is focused on the Imperative of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative in Nigeria: A Study Of Royal Salt Mining Ltd in Enyim Agalegu Ndufu-Alike Community, Ikwo L.G.A and China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd in Okworeka Nkaleke Echara Ndiebor Community in Ebonyi L.G.A, both in Ebonyi State. In this study, two mining firms were selected from two communities located in Ikwo and Ebonyi Local Council Areas of Ebonyi State as shown in Table A of this research. The selection was based on the fact that they study cannot exhaustively cover the activities of mining companies in Ebonyi State owing to paucity of fund, time limit and other exigencies.

Research Questions:

The research on the Imperative of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative in Nigeria: A Study of Royal Salt Mining Ltd in Enyim Agalegu Ndufu-Alike Community, Ikwo L.G.A

And China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd, Okworeka Nkaleke Echara Ndiebor Community in Ebonyi L.G.A is guided by the following questions:

Are there sustainable cordial relationship between operating companies and their host communities?

Has there been proper implementation of terms of memorandum of understanding (MOU) among your company and host community.

What are the negative impacts of mining activities on the environment of host communities?

What are the challenges faced by the mining companies in their host communities?

What are the effective strategies of promoting healthy relationship between mining companies and host communities?

Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Frame work

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a broad concept which takes many dimensions depending on the company or industry concerned. Corporate social responsibility is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders. Corporate social responsibility is the act whereby organization or institutions operating in an area engage in the provision of social amenities to better the living condition of the people of the area. A related development, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a self-regulatory business model that helps a company be socially accountable to itself, its stakeholders and the public (www.investopedia.com.term.co). Furthermore, corporate social responsibility is the idea that a company should play a positive role in the community and consider the environmental and social impact of business decision (www.bdc.ca).

European Centre for Research Training and Development in explaining the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) (www.eajournals.org) asserts that corporation have an obligation to consider the interests of customers, employees, shareholders, host communities as well as the ecological “foot print” in all aspects of their operations.

Organizations know that they do not operate in a vacuum, but within the society and as such should reciprocate meeting some of her expectations. Indeed, relationship with the community is more substantial in the implementation of corporate social responsibility. Nkanga (2007) defined corporate social responsibility as commitment shown by companies to contribute to the economic and social development of a local community and the society at large. Many organizations such as banks, telecom providers, manufacturing and extractive industries in Nigeria are driven by the sole aim of profit-making and in the bid to meet the profit target do not adequately respond to the needs of host communities, employees' welfare, community development, environmental protection among others.

Meanwhile, the import of the role of corporate entities in the society and their social responsibility show indications that interaction with the host communities is very necessary. According to Eze and Adenike (2016:87) research has shown that corporate social responsibility can increase profitability, sustainability, increased patronage, integrity and reputation of any business that include it in its policy. On the other hand, Carpenler et al (2010) argued that corporate social responsibility as practiced by some organization is a mere facade as it is widely believed that corporate social responsibility efforts are mere campaign by organizations to promote corporate brands. Even in Nigeria, most communities and individuals have not realized the import of corporate social responsibility in their localities, hence any little social services from operating company management were usually considered too philanthropic.

In Nigeria, a lot of companies and their management are not considerate of the problems created by the activities of corporate firms in their host communities. In most cases, these problems pose serious dangers to individuals' life and the immediate environment of the host community. The increased call for more social responsibility across many countries is necessitated by the global crises, financial market breakdown, economic declines, food shortages, climate change which require immediate responses all over the world.

Characteristics of Corporate Social Responsibility

Owing to increased interest and concern by the government and business organizations on the subject matter of corporate social responsibility, the European Foundation for Quality

Management (EFQM:2007) put forward the following characteristics of corporate social responsibility.

- * Meeting the needs of stakeholders without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own demand.
- * Embracing corporate social responsibility voluntarily, rather than as legal requirement; because it is seen to be in the long term interest of the organization.
- * Accepting corporate social responsibility as a core activity that is embedded into an organization's management strategy.

Importance of Corporate Social Responsibility

The importance of corporate social responsibility in every community where industries are located cannot be over-emphasized, because they play significant roles in boosting healthy relationship with the employees, the government and the host communities. Such importance include:

- It encourages customer loyalty and retention.
- It gives business a competitive edge.
- It makes employees happier and more dependable.

Categories of Corporate Social Responsibility

There are four categories of corporate social responsibilities which include:

Environmental Responsibility

Ethical Responsibility

Philanthropic Responsibility

Economic Responsibility ([online.hbs.edu>blog>post>types](http://online.hbs.edu/blog/post/types)).

Problems of Corporate Social Responsibility

Many problems pose challenges to the adoption and practice of corporate social responsibility. Chiejina (2011), argued that numerous variables represent the clear

disregard of corporate social responsibility by Nigerian organizations for the advancement of the country. Such problems include:

- Some Management of organizations' inability to see corporate social responsibility as one of the key elements of management. Supervisors with expertise in management style need social abilities or skills to handle and deal with social matters.
- In Nigeria, the little size and financial capabilities of some organizations affect the idea of corporate social responsibility as a concept and practice. A good number of organizations are preoccupied with profit maximization and see social duties as patriotic motion best embraced by organizations to help their nations.
- Involvement of organizations in social exercises could unfavorably influence the financial well-being of a business venture. Other forms of militating issues against the thought and practice of corporate social responsibility include:
 - Uncertainties such as riots/restiveness, ethnic disturbances, religious intolerance and so on.
 - Unemployment
 - Corruption
 - Poor attention to objective achievement
 - Poor direction
 - Poor condition of infrastructural provision
 - Natural disaster (Earth quake, fire outbreak, drought and flood).

Theoretical Framework

A theory is a formal idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something (www.collinsdictionary.com/theory). According to Britannica dictionary, theory is an idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain facts or events (www.britannica.com/dictionary/theory). Nwori (2005:38) defined theory as an intellectual framework which structure one's thinking concerning a set of phenomena.

The theoretical framework adopted in this study is group theory. Group theory as postulated by Arthur F. Bentley and David Trauman posit that every society or organization consist of different and divergent groups which are always in constant struggle for

protection of respective group interests. Basically, the decision making processes in every society is greatly influenced by the inter play of activities between categories of people and institutions. In this study, three prominent groups have been identified to be conspicuously involved in the business of mining in any society. Such groups include: the mining industries, the government and the host communities. Though, these groups strive to pursue and protect group interests, but also synergize in many occasions to ensure harmonious relations as contained in the memorandum of understanding (MOU). Mining industries operate as business firms, the government through its policy regulate the activities of the mining companies and the host communities while the later push up their demands in terms of employment quota, environmental protection, and provision of social amenities and payment of tenancy rent.

The history of mining shows tripartite groups, the government, the mining companies and host communities which co-relate to achieve harmonious relations in extractive industry. No mining activities or investment can take place without the co-operative efforts with the government and host communities, just as extractive industries need enabling environment to operate.

Key Words

Corporate Social Responsibility: Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a business model that helps a company be socially accountable to itself, its stakeholders and the public. (www.inventopedia.com>sociallyresponsibleinvesting).

Corporate Citizen: Is the act of being guided by strong moral and ethical standard in daily interactions with customers, shareholders and employees. It includes carefully balancing shareholders needs with those of the community and always considering the environmental impact of business operations (www.linkedin.com.pulse.being).

Corporate Citizenship: Refers to the extent to which businesses are socially responsible for meeting legal, ethical and economic standard (www.investopedia.com.terms.co). It is the activities and processes implemented by an organization to meet its social responsibilities. (www.igi.global.com.dictionary).

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): It is a type of agreement between two (bilateral) or more (multi-lateral) parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action. MOU is a document that describe the broad

outlines of an agreement that two parties have reached (www.ivistopedia.com>businessessntials).

Summary of Literature

Many theories and perspectives have been put forward by experts to clarify the significance of corporate social responsibility in business domain. In this regard, organizations need to commit part of their resources and energies to providing certain products and services to their clients, though corporate social responsibility is not just hinged on the business principle of wealth creation, but serves to limit rivalry and stimulate harmonious relationship and reputation. Bowman and Haire (2008), view corporate social responsibility as typical management technique and an image of reputation and the organization reputation enhanced by the activities of bolster the community, thereby bringing about positive impact on sales.

Salawu (2007), noted that an organization couldn't exist in isolation from the general public in which it is found. No business can overlook the environment in which it works, just as level of achievement and accomplishment of organizational objectives depend to some extent upon their public image. Salawu (2007), further said that corporate social responsibility offers many streams of advantages. It spurs creative business and mechanical activities which help to open up new market paths for organization operations. Again, it will bring societal reputation to limelight and socially dependable personality for the organization and their workers on the long run. Corporate social duty empowers the organizations and the people or group to add to the prosperity of recipients and the general public.

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The study on the imperative of corporate social responsibility initiative in Nigeria adopts survey research design. Ezeh (2005) described survey design as a reliable technique which enables the researcher to collect data systematically from selected segments of the sampled population for the purpose of determining the attributes of the population. Survey design identifies the characteristics inherent in a specific population in respect to given variables. The focus of this survey design is on corporate social responsibility in

Nigeria with special reference to two mining companies operating in Ikwo and Ebonyi local government areas of Ebonyi State.

3.2 Area of the Study

The area of the study include two mining companies: Royal Salt Mines located at Enyim Agalegu community in Ikwo Local government area and China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd located at Okworeka Ndiebor Echara Community in Ebonyi local council area of Ebonyi State. These mining companies will serve as selected areas of the study. Details as seen in table A of chapter four.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study comprised of 220 people selected across two mining companies operating in Enyim Agalegu Ndufu Alike Community in Ikwo LGA and Okworeka Ndiebor Echara Nkaleke in Ebonyi L.G.A of Ebonyi State. Categories of the population of the study include: Mining company staff=60 people, stakeholders=160 people.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques

In this research, sample of respondents were selected and the responses thereof constituted the data used in the analysis of the research findings. In the same vein, the study adopts random sampling technique to select respondents from mining areas located at Enyim Agalegu Village in Ndufu Alike Community of Ikwo LGA and Okworoeka village in Ndiebor Echara Nkaleke Community of Ebonyi LGA of Ebonyi State. In Royal Salt Mines and host community, a total of 130(59.1%) respondents were selected, while in the China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd, a total of 90(40.9%) respondents were drawn for the research computation and analysis.

3.5 Instrument for Data Collection

Research instrument used in this study for data collection is structured questionnaire reflecting on corporate social responsibility in two mining sites in communities located at Ikwo and Ebonyi local government areas of Ebonyi State. Twenty item questionnaire was designed to reflect the research questions. Each item has four point rating scale of Strongly Agree ((SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD) and Disagree (D).

3.6 Validation of Instrument

In keeping with the research standard, the draft copy of the questionnaire passed through face and content supervision and scrutiny of experts in research and measurement and evaluation. Necessary corrections and professional inputs were carefully reflected before the administration of the instrument on targeted respondents.

3.7 Reliability of the Instrument

The measuring instrument (questionnaire) was determined to be reliable through the application of test re-test reliability process. Test re-test reliability method allows for the same instrument to be tested on respondents at different occasions and time intervals of not less than two weeks.

3.8 Procedure for Data Collection

In this study, the researcher gathered the appropriate data through the aid of research assistants who administered the questionnaires on the respondents drawn from two communities where the mining companies were located. However, the researcher and assistants after distribution of the research instrument, waited to retrieve the filled questionnaires which showed that out of the 220 copies of distributed questionnaire to respondents, 210 (95.4%) copies were duly completed and returned for analysis while 10 (4.6%) copies for some reasons were not returned.

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

In this section, the research will assemble all the data and arrange them in tabular form using simple frequency and percentage analysis. Items in the tables were designed to reflect the research questions. The raw data were collected, tabulated and the percentage value of the corresponding figures calculated using the formula below:

$$\frac{\text{Number of responses}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

Data Presentation and Analysis

The Imperative of Corporate Social Responsibility initiative in Nigeria as a research study on two mining companies located in two communities of Ikwo and Ebonyi Local Government Areas of Ebonyi State are presented and analyzed hereunder.

All responses of strongly (SA) and Agreed were pulled together, while data on strongly disagreed (SD) and Disagreed (D) were added together and their respective percentage calculated.

Table A showed the distribution and analysis of research questionnaire in the two council areas of Ikwo and Ebonyi Local government areas of Ebonyi State. Other tables displayed all analysis based on the research question.

Table A: Distribution and analysis of questionnaire in selected mine companies in the

S/N	Name of company	Local Govt.	Community of operation	No. of questionnaire distributed	%	No. completed or returned	%	No. not returned	%
1.	Royal Salt Mining Company Ltd.	Ikwo L.G.A	Enyim Agalegu	Staff	18.2	40	18.1	-	0
				Stakeholders	40.9	83	37.7	7	3.2
2.	China Zhong Hao Nig. Ltd.	Ebonyi L.G.A	Okworeka Nkaleke	Staff	9.1	20	9.1	-	0
				Stakeholders	31.8	67	30.5	3	1.4
Total	2	2	2	220	100	210	95.4	10	4.6

two Local Government Areas of Ebonyi State.

Source: Research's Field survey 2022.

Analysis:

Royal Salt Mining Company Ltd: In Enyim Agalegu Ndufu-Alike Community Ikwo Local Government Area 130 (59.1%) questionnaires were distributed among the staff of the company and stakeholders of the host community. Out of the number, 123 (55%) questionnaires were duly completed and returned while 7 (3.2%) questionnaires were not returned.

China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd: In Okworeka Nkaleke Echara Ndiebor, Ebonyi Local Government Area, 90 questionnaires which represents (40.9%) were distributed among company staff and other stakeholders of the community. Out of this number, 87 (39.6%) questionnaires were duly completed and returned, while only 3(1.4%) were not returned for analysis.

Table 1: Showing responses to cordial relationship between operating companies and host community

Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total
Is there healthy relationship between the mining company in your area and the host community	90 (42.9)	50 (23.8)	50 (23.8)	20 (9.5)	210 100
Are the stakeholders and the company in good terms over mining activities and corporate responsibility	105 (50)	65 (31)	25 (11.9)	15 (7.1)	210 100
Is the support between the youth of the community and the company conducive enough for mining in your area	115 (54.8)	53 (25.2)	30 (14.3)	12 (5.7)	210 100
Is the relationship between the government and the company cordial for mining activities.	111 (52.9)	60 (28.6)	29 (13.8)	10 (4.7)	210 100

Source: Researcher's Field Survey 2022

Analysis: Table 1 shows that 140 (66.7%) respondents agreed that there exist healthy relationship between the mining company and host community, but 70 respondents which represents 33.3% of the sampled population disagreed to that assertion. In item two, 170 (81%) respondents agreed that stakeholders and the mining company are in good terms over mining activities, while 40 (19%) respondents were in disagreement to that statement. Item three shows that 168 (80%) respondents agreed that the rapport between the youth and the mining companies is conducive, just as 42 (20%) respondents disagreed to that assertion. Item five indicated that 171 (81.5%) respondents were in agreement that there is cordiality between the government and mining companies, while 39 (18.5%) respondents differed from such stand.

Table II: Showing responses to research question two on whether there have been proper implementation of terms of memorandum of understanding (MOU) among the operating company and the host community.

Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total
Is there any existence of memorandum of understanding (MOU) among the company and the host community	121 (57.6)	63 (30)	17 (8.1)	9 (4.3)	210 100
Has the company kept to the terms of agreement in the MOU in provision of social amenities?	40 (19)	20 (9.5)	110 (52.4)	40 (19)	210 (100)
Has the company be faithful to the community in terms of capacity building	38 (18.1)	22 (10.5)	141 (87.1)	9 (4.3)	210 100
Has the community been faithful in keeping the terms of MOU.	126	31	29	24	210

Source: Researcher's field survey 2022.

Analysis:

Item one above indicate that 184 (87.6%) respondents agreed that there are existence of memorandum of understanding (MOU) among the mining firms, government and host communities, 26 (12.4%) of the respondents did not agree that statement.

Item two show that 60 (28.6%) respondents agree that companies keep to the terms of MOU in terms of provision of social amenities while 150 (71.4%) respondents disagrees to that assertion. In item three, 60 (28.6%) respondents were in agreement that mining companies have been faithful in terms of capacity building, while 150 (71.4%) did not agree to that assertion. Item four indicate that 157 (74.8%) respondents agreed that communities have kept the terms contained in MOU while 53 (25.2%) disagreed to that statement.

Table iii: showing responses to negative impacts of mining activities on the environment of host community.

Item	SA	A	SD	D	Total
There is high rate of environmental pollution	152 (72.4)	28 (13.3)	17 (8.1)	13 (6.2)	210 100
There is high level of destruction of farm land/public road due to heavy trucks	161 (76.7)	23 (11)	19 (9)	7 (3.3)	210 100
There are destructive effects resulting from use of explosives on surrounding buildings	143 (68.1)	31 (14.8)	27 (12.9)	9 (4.2)	210 100
Effects of pebbles from blast stone affect building	136	51	13	10	210

roofs and human being around the area	(64.8)	(24.3)	(6.2)	(4.7)	100
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Source: Researcher's field survey 2022.

Analysis: Item one shows that 180(85.7%) respondents agreed that there is high rate of environmental pollution just as 30 (14.3%) disagreed to that assertion. In item two, 184 (87.7%) respondents agreed that there is high level of destruction of farm land/public roads due to heavy trucks while 26 (12.3%) respondents disagreed. Item three showed that 174 (82.9%) of the respondents were in agreement that there are destructive effects resulting from use of explosives on surrounding buildings, while 36 (17.1%) respondents disagreed to that assertion. Item four indicated that 187 (89.1%) respondents agreed that pebbles from stone blast affect building roofs and human beings around the mining area, while 23 (10.9%) of the sampled population disagreed to that statement.

Table V: Showing responses to research questions five on strategies for promoting healthy relationship between mining companies and the host community.

Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total
Keeping religiously to the terms of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by the company and the host community	201 (95.7)	5 (2.4)	3 (1.4)	1 0.5	210 100
Proper Waste Management System	203 (96.7)	7 3.3	0 0	0 0	210 100
Use of modern technology to reduce use of explosives during blastering of raw materials	198 (94.3)	6 (2.9)	3 (1.4)	3 (1.4)	210 100
Mining firms should raise their budgets on	180	15	8	7	210

Source: Researcher's field survey

Analysis: Item one indicated that 206 (98.1%) respondents agreed that both mining companies and host communities should keep to the terms of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), while 4 (1.9%) disagreed. In item two, 210 (100%) respondents agreed that proper waste management system is a good strategy for promoting healthy relationship between mining companies and host communities while no respondent disagreed to that assertion. In item three, 204 (97.2%) respondents agreed on the use of modern technology to reduce effects of explosives during blastering of raw materials is necessary, while only 6 (2.8%) respondents did not agree to that statement. Finally, item four showed that 195 (92.8%) respondents agreed that mining firms should raise their budgets on corporate social responsibilities, while only 15 (7.1%) did not agree to that statement.

Research Findings:

The research conducted on the Imperative of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative in Nigeria: A Study Of Royal Salt Mining Ltd in Enyim Agalegu Ndufu-Alike Community, Ikwo L.G.A And China Zhong Hao Nigeria Ltd in Okworeka Nkaleke Echara Ndiebor Community in Ebonyi L.G.A, both in Ebonyi State. These findings were made in the course of the research.

- That there exist healthy relationship between host communities and the mining companies. Stakeholders and mining companies are in good terms over mining activities and that the youths enjoy good rapport with the companies just as the research indicated that government and the mining firms are in good relationship.
- That there is existence of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), but companies have not kept the terms of agreement as contained in the MOU. This is as supported by the research when 150 respondents, representing 71.4% of the sampled population confirmed that most mining companies fail to keep to the terms spelt out in MOU, particularly as it concern provision of social amenities. Same as found by the research that mining companies have not been faithful to the host communities in terms of human capacity building.

- That there are high rates of environmental pollution, high level of destruction of farm land/public roads due to activities of heavy machineries, dangerous effects of explosives on surrounding buildings, building roofs, and on human beings.
- That there are less problems of youth restiveness in the mining host communities. There are high taxation from government and heavy challenge of waste management; just as the research discovered government and stakeholders unduly interfere in the activities of mining companies.
- On strategies for promoting healthy relationship between mining companies and host communities, the research proposed thus: keeping religiously to the terms of MOU both by the company, government and host communities. Another strategy is proper waste management, use of modern technology in blastering of stones and mining firms to raise their budget on corporate social responsibility.

Conclusion

The role and impact of Corporate Social responsibility has been estimated to be a useful model needed for meaningful development and peaceful coexistence between the extractive industries and host communities. Economic prosperity cannot be achieved at the expense of agents that impact and are impacted by the economic prosperity. Companies must reach terms of the new model of sustainability, in order to meet with the needs of the Society and accommodate the social needs of up-coming generation. Developed countries have advanced tremendously in many other models of development such as green-marketing, green design and biomimicry as part of their corporate sustainability agenda. While developing economies like Nigeria is still at its growth stage of corporate sustainability, which involve issues like waste reduction, waste recycling, energy and resource conservation, corporate ethics and community investment and so. Strategically, corporate sustainability can be used to address Socio-economic development challenges of the country such as poverty alleviation, health-care provision, infrastructure development, education and so on.

Recommendations

From the findings of this research, the following recommendation were put forth to enhance sustainable corporate social responsibility in Nigeria.

- ✚ That all efforts/Strategies from the government, host communities, and mining firms should be strengthened to ensure enhanced relationship among the tripartite bodies.
- ✚ That tripartite bodies to MOU should endeavor to keep to the terms of agreement, particularly the mining firms.
- ✚ That enabling legislation should be put in place to regulate the activities of extractive industries and host communities in terms of environmental rules as they apply in areas of stone blast, road/farmland destruction by heavy machines, air/water pollution and so on.
- ✚ Mining companies to increase their budget on capacity building of youths of host communities as a way of promoting peaceful co-existence within and around their area of operation.

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