

A Comparative Study of Corporate Social Responsibility Practices of Total E&P Ltd and Saipem Contracting Company Ltd in Rivers State, Nigeria.

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Abstract: Corporate Social Responsibility package is a strategy of modern companies in maintaining good relationship with their host communities and it has the potential to significantly reduce the risk of local dissatisfaction and local conflicts. This study examined the corporate social responsibilities of an oil producing Company; Total E&P Nigeria Limited and an oil Service Company; Saipem contracting company Limited in two local government areas of Rivers State. Data collection involved primary and secondary data sources. Primary data was obtained through the use of questionnaire and interviews while secondary data was gotten from previous works done on the area. Statistical tools used to analyze the data were standard deviation, Pearson correlation and z ratio test. The findings showed that the oil companies are not committed to Corporate Social Responsibility in their host communities. The results were H_1 : p-value (0.13) > 5%, the null hypothesis is accepted (no significant relationship); H_2 p-value (0.00) < 5%, null hypothesis is rejected (significant relationship); H_3 z-cal (7.17) > z-critical (1.96), null hypothesis is rejected (significant difference) H_4 z-cal (7.68) > z-critical (1.96), null hypothesis is rejected (significant difference). Saipem is rated very low in their implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility CSR from the Community's perception. On the part of Total E&P Nig. Ltd, the study noted that they have brought some developmental projects into their host communities. The study revealed that companies carry out projects that are convenient to them and not what the communities need, because there are no compelling laws on corporate social responsibility in Nigeria. The study recommends that government should liaise with oil and gas companies and host communities to design and implement good Corporate Social Responsibility programmes which will ensure that the core values of Corporate Social Responsibility as an approach geared towards providing development and maintaining good working relationships in host communities is achieved.

Keywords: Comparative-Study, Corporate Social-Responsibility, Total E&P, & Saipem, Rivers State.

1. Introduction

The environment in which a business operates exerts considerable amount of pressure on the behavior of such business in terms of the demands placed on it by the various facets of the environment. This has made the issue of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) a veritable tool for fostering human development Worldwide (CSR DG, 2007). Corporate Social Responsibility is the ability of a corporation to relate its operations and policies to the needs of the environment and the workforce to the benefit of the organization and the host communities (Akansanya, 2001). Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) involves management of an organization, working and relating with host communities and own labor force to ensure that the company or organization is responsible and responsive to corporate governance, (Ekeocha, 2001). It involves the participation of the company in such vital area as environmental protection, training of its workforce and welfare package and employment, provision of social amenities within plant location such as water, electricity, bridges, roads, schools, scholarship programmes and youth development (Ekeocha, 2001).

Business and Society are inter-dependent because business cannot operate in a vacuum, it operates in the society and contribute immensely to the hazards of the environment from citizens and at same time provides employment security and other many values of the community, (Bright, 2010). The CSR concept applies to organizations of all sizes, but discussions tend to focus on large organizations because they tend to be more visible and have more power, (Manby, 1999). It is obvious that most corporate organizations are not living up to expectations of their duties in the host communities. Their activities contribute immensely to environmental degradation of the region, the air, water, and land pollution, destruction of natural habitations and waste disposal system that are harmful and destructive to the host communities. Most multinational corporation's approach lack the capacity to tackle the problem of corporate social responsibility which would reduce the negative effects of their activities on the environments and raise the standard of living of the people in the host communities, (Olukoshi, 2004). Communal crises that occur between host communities and organization are as a result of failure of these organizations to live up to their expectations, (Natufe, 2001). Conflict between

community leaders and youths due to improper channel of resources given by the oil companies to support the development of the communities and corruption, (Mc Williams and Siegel, 2001). Lack of mutual agreement between the communities and the companies will reduce their activities on the environment and create poor infrastructural development which will lead to poor standard of living for the host communities. The study focused on the role of Corporate Social Responsibilities of Saipem Contracting Company and Total Explorations and Production Nigeria Limited in their host communities in Rivers State. The host community expects the company to improve and raise their standard of living and the company on the other hand expects an enabling working environment to operate in the host communities. The communities where the companies operate in Rivers State are Obio/Apor local government and Ogba/ Egbema local government (ONELGA) areas in Rivers State.

2. Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study was to examine the level of compliance of the two oil companies on their corporate social responsibility to their host communities in Rivers state Nigeria.

The aim will be achieved through the following objectives to;

1. Determine what the companies have done in the communities they operate as corporate social responsibility in terms of infrastructural facilities.
2. Ascertain the relationship that exists between the companies and their host communities.
3. Determine the challenges faced by the communities in getting infrastructural facilities from the companies operating in their land.
4. Suggest ways to foster good working relationship between the companies and their host communities.

3. Research Hypotheses Statement

1. There is a significant relationship between the companies and their host communities
2. There is a significant relationship between the company's performances of corporate social responsibility in the host communities

4. Materials and Methods

4.1: Research Design and Sample Size: The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The study population comprises of all inhabitants of Rumuolumeni Community where Saipem Contracting Company is located, and also the inhabitant of Egi community host to Total E & P Nigeria Limited which is made up of sub-communities (clans). Purposive sampling was used to select five (5) sub-communities in Rumuolumeni and six (6) from Egi community. The total population from, (National Population Commission, 1991), Nigeria census projected figure for the five sub communities in Rumuolumeni was 18,055 and that of the six sub communities in Egi is 62,655. The sample for the study is made up of 302 indigenes, comprising both male and female from the five (5) sub communities in Rumuolumeni and 405 indigenes comprising both male and female from Egi community in Rivers State. About 10% of the population was used as the sample size for Rumuolumeni community while 5% was used for Egi community since the population was large. (Taro Yamane, 1967), Formula was applied to reduce the sample size in Egi community as well as in Rumuolumeni community respectively.

Table 1 (a): Population and Sample size for the two Communities (Rumuolumeni Saipem Host) and Egi Community (Total E&P Host)

S/N	Sub-Communities in Rumuolumeni Obio/Akpor LGA.	2014 Projected Population(using 2.8&3.4) growth Rate	Total no. of House holds	10% of Households in each Community
1	Naval Base NNS Okemini	900	150	15
2	Iwofe	1,232	205	21
3	Mgbu-Odiah	1,861	310	31
4	Nkpor Village	5,890	982	99
5	Mgbu-Oshimini	8,172	1,362	136
	Total	18,055	3,009	302

Table 1(b): Population and Sample size for the two Communities (Rumuolumeni Saipem Host) and Egi Community (Total E&P Host)

S/N	Sub Communities in Egi Clan	2014 Projected Population (using 2.8&3.4) growth Rate	Total no. of House holds	5% house Holds in each Community.	TARO-YAMANE S= N ----- 1 +N(e) ²
1	Akabuka	15,697	2,616	130	98
2	Obite	7,899	1,316	65	56
3	Ogboburu	21,852	3,642	182	120
4	Obieyebe	4,165	694	34	31
5	Obagi	6,490	1,081	54	47
6	Ede	6,552	1,092	54	48
	Total	62,655	10,441	519	400

5. Instrumentation/ Data Collection and Analyses

There are two major sources of data collection for this study; this includes primary and secondary sources. Questionnaires were the main instrument for data collection. The questionnaires were made up of well-structured dichotomous questions to clearly elicit the desired information from respondents. Three hundred and two (302) questionnaires were administered in Rumuolumeni community and four hundred (400) was administered in Egi community. The questionnaires were administered by face to face interview with respondents. The exercise lasted for three (3) months and all the questionnaires were returned 100%. The data sets were analyzed using mean scores, standard deviation and percentages, while Pearson Correlation test was used to analyze the hypotheses. Z- Ratio test was also used to test the mean ratings of the companies on the development of the host communities and the mean ratings of the companies on their relationship with the host communities.

6. Results and Discussions

Table 2: Gender

	Location		Total	
	Rumulimeni	Egi	Frequency	Percentage
Male	161	220	381	54.4
Female	141	180	321	45.5
Total	302	400	702	100

Table 3 shows that 385 respondent were males (54.4%), while 322 respondent were females (45.5%) of the total respondent.

Table 3: Marital Status

	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Married	358	50.6	50.6
Single	252	35.6	86.2
Devoiced/Separated	97	13.7	100
Total	707	100.0	

Table 3 shows that 358 respondent were married (64.8%), while 252 and 97 respondent were singles and devoiced/separated respectively corresponding to (35.6%) and (13.7%) of the total respondent.

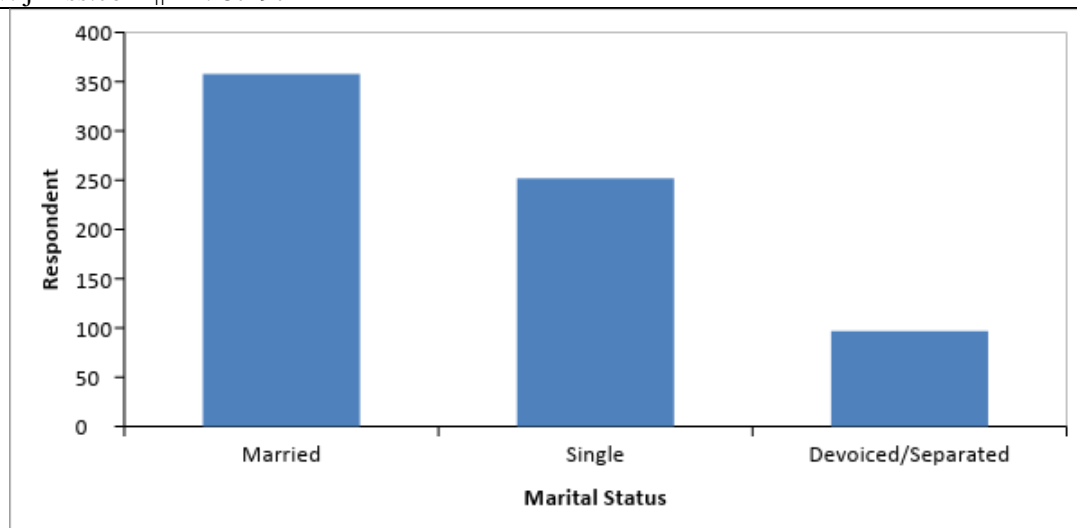


Figure.1: Bar-Chart Showing the Marital Distribution of Respondents

Table 4: Age Distribution of Respondents

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-24	71	10	10
25-34	318	45	55
35-44	221	31.2	86.2
45-55	86	12.2	98.4
55 and Above	11	1.6	100
Total	707	100	

Table 4 shows that 71 respondent had ages (18-24) years corresponding to 10%, while 318, 221, 86 and 11 respondents were of ages (25-34), (35- 44), (45-55) and (55) and above years respectively which corresponds to 45%, 31.2%, 12.2% and 1.6% respectively of the total respondents.

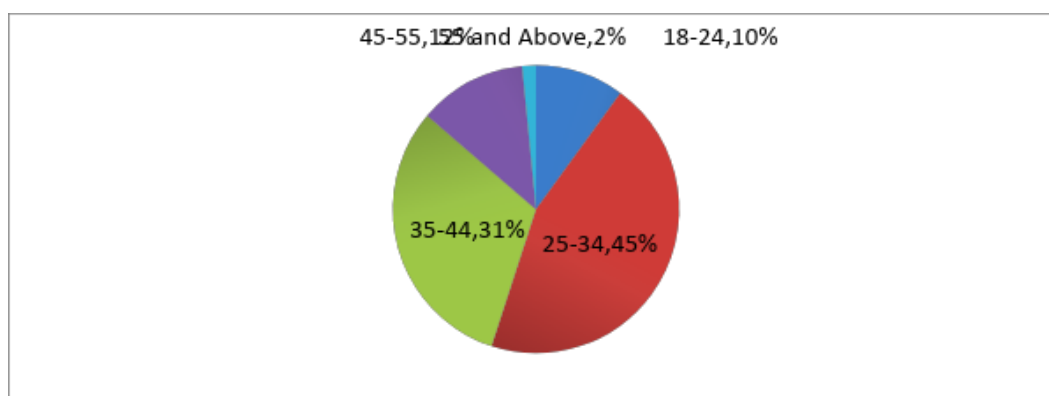


Figure 2: Pie-Chart Showing the Percentage Age Distribution of Respondents

Table 5: Educational Qualification

Educational levels	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not Educated	84	11.9	11.9
Primary	71	10.0	21.9
Secondary	178	25.2	47.1
Tertiary	296	41.8	88.9
Others	78	11.0	100
Total	707	100.0	

Table 5 shows that 84 respondents had no education corresponding to 11.9%, while 71, 178, 296 and 78 respondents had primary, secondary, tertiary and others education respectively which corresponds to 10%, 25.2%, 41.8% and 11% of the total respondents. Figure 3 below corroborates the assertion.

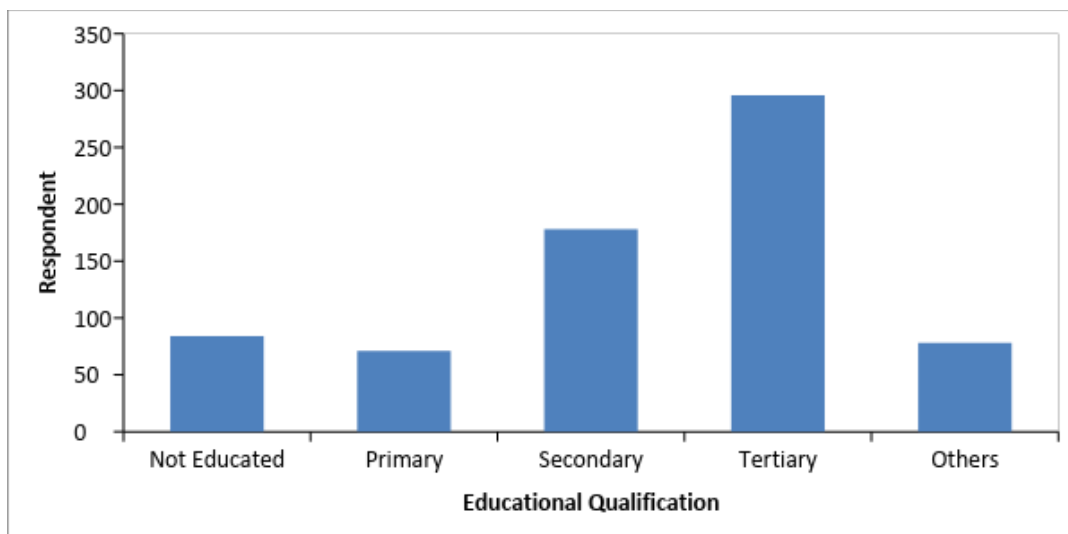


Figure 3: Bar-Chart Showing the Educational Qualification of Respondents

Table 6: Occupation of Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Business	300	42.4	42.4
Civil Servant	145	20.5	62.9
Farmer	34	4.8	67.7
Applicant/Student	228	32.2	100
Total	707	100.0	

The table 6 above and figure 4 below shows that 300 respondent were businessmen/women corresponding to 42.4%, while 145, 34 and 228 respondents were civil servants, farmers and applicants/students respectively which corresponds to 20.5%, 4.8% and 32.2% respectively of the total respondents.

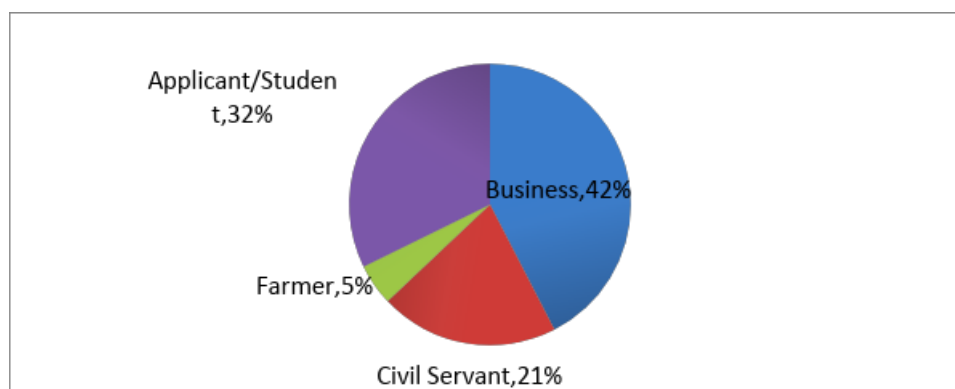


Figure 4: Pie-Chart Showing the Percentage Occupation Distribution of Respondents.

Table 7: Availability of Company's Co-operate Responsibility Laws

Variables	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agree	312	44.1	44
Agree	227	32.1	76.1
Disagree	102	14.4	90.5
Strongly Disagree	66	9.3	100
Total	707	100.0	

Table 7 shows that 312 respondents strongly agree that there are availability of Company’s Co-operate Responsibility Laws in the Country corresponding to 44.1%, while 227, respondents agrees, 102 disagree and 66 strongly disagree respectively which corresponds to 32.1%, 14.4% and 9.3% respectively of the total respondents.

Table 8: Rating of Company’s Corporate Responsibility

Rating	SAIPEM (Frequency)	TOTAL E&P NIG. LTD (Frequency)	Frequency	Percentage
Low	196	24	220	31.11
Average	59	116	175	24.8
High	26	203	239	33.1
Neutral	21	57	78	11.0
Total	302	400	707	100

Table 8 shows that 220 respondent are of the opinion that the company’s social responsibility is low corresponding to 31.1%, while 175, 234 and 78 respondents believes that the company’s social responsibility is average, high and neutral respectively which corresponds to 24.8%, 33.1% and 11% of the total respondents.

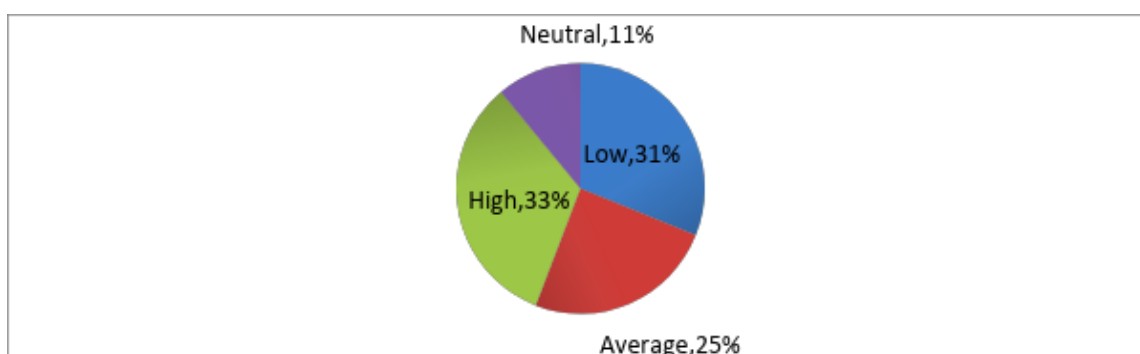


Figure 5: Pie-Chart Showing respondents rating of Company’s Co-operate Responsibility.

Table 9: Provision of Infrastructure by Companies

Infrastructure	Saipem (Frequency)	Total E&P Nig. Ltd (Frequency)	Total	Percentage
Water	96	59	155	21.9
Health Care	46	76	122	17.3
Electricity	75	116	191	27.0
Roads	25	50	75	11.3
Town Halls	24	28	52	7.4
Skills Acquisition Center	36	71	107	15.1
Total	302	400	707	100

Table 9 shows that 155 respondent agrees that water was provided by the host company corresponding to 27.4%, while 122, 191, 80, 52 and 107 respondents reported that health care, electricity, roads, town halls and skills acquisition centers were provided by the company to host communities, corresponding to 17.3%, 27%, 11.3%, 7.4% and 15.1% respectively.

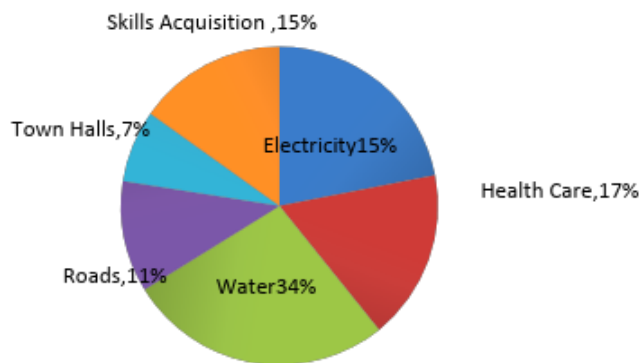


Figure 6: Pie-Chart Showing the Percentage Distribution of Infrastructural facilities by the Company to the host communities.

Table 10: Challenges faced by host communities

Challenges	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Poor Community Representation	138	19.5	19.5
Lack of Accountability and Dishonesty	93	13.2	32.7
High Rate of Corruption	204	28.9	61.6
Poor Government Policies	127	17.9	79.5
Poor Communication	68	9.6	89.1
Poor Project Implementation	77	10.9	100
Total	707	100	

Table 10 shows that 138 respondents agrees that poor community representation is a challenge corresponding to 19.5%, while 93, 204, 127, 68 and 77 respondents reported that lack of accountability and dishonesty, high rate of corruption, poor government policies, poor communication and poor project implementation were the challenges faced in the communities corresponding to 13.2%, 28.9%, 17.9%, 9.6% and 10.9% respectively of the total respondents.

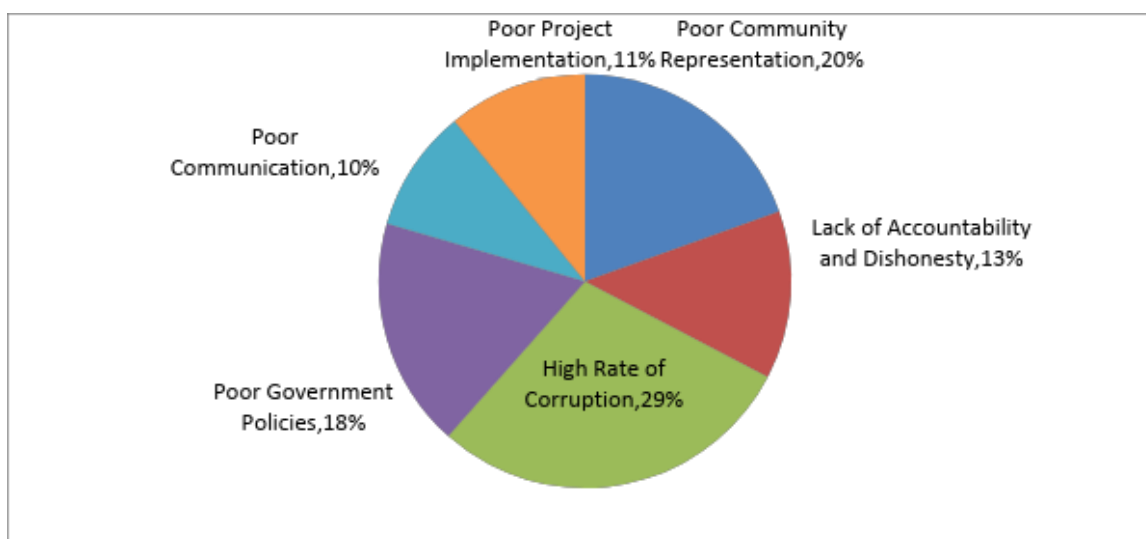


Figure 7: Pie-Chart Showing the Percentage perceived challenges faced by host communities.

7. Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1 (weighted mean)

Table 11: The weighted Mean Showing the Relationship between Company and host Community

No	Items	SAIPEM (n=302)		TOTAL E&P NIG. LTD. (n=400)		Total (N=707)		Decision
		Weighted Mean	Std. Dev.	Weighted Mean	Std. Dev.	Weighted Mean	Std. Dev.	
15	My community is in good relationship with SAIPEM/ TOTAL E&P Nig Ltd	2.54	1.40	3.41	1.23	2.98	1.32	Not Significant
16	SAIPEM/ TOTAL E&P Nig Ltd invite my community representatives for (MOU)	2.57	1.47	3.36	1.16	2.97	1.32	Not Significant
17	SAIPEM / TOTAL E&P Nig Ltd implement decisions reached at MOU with your community.	2.60	1.53	3.70	1.22	3.15	1.38	Significant
18	Who determines the type of projects or services to be done in your community?	3.09	1.48	3.48	1.01	3.29	1.25	Significant
Total		2.70	1.48	3.49	1.16	3.09	1.32	Significant

Table 11 shows the weighted means relationship between the company and the host community. The responses on item 15, 16, 17 and 19 with total mean of 2.98, 2.97, 3.15 and 3.29 respectively. Some means were less than the criterion mean of 3.0. The aggregate mean of 3.09 showed that there is a relatively good relationship between the company and the host community. However, the weighted mean of 3.49 shows that Total E&P Nig Ltd has strong relationship with the host community while the weighted mean of 2.7 shows that SAIPEM Contracting Company has no good relationship with her host community.

Hypotheses 2 (Weighted Mean)

Table 12: The Weighted Mean showing the Companies Performance in the Host Communities

No	Items	SAIPEM (n=302)		TOTAL E&P NIG. LTD. (n=400)		Total (N=707)		Decision
		Weighted Mean	Std. Dev.	Weighted Mean	Std. Dev.	Weighted Mean	Std. Dev.	
7	SAIPEM/ TOTAL E&P Nig Ltd employs many qualified youth in my community	2.47	1.19	3.17	1.11	2.82	1.15	Not Significant
9	My access to basic needs such as water, health care, food, electricity, income, agricultural product has changed since SAIPEM/TOTAL E&P Nig Ltd came to my community	2.78	1.42	3.28	1.12	3.03	1.27	Significant
12	SAIPEM / TOTAL E&P Nig Ltd conducts regular empowerment programs for the youth in my community	2.74	1.37	3.74	1.32	3.24	1.35	Significant
13	SAIPEM / TOTAL E&P Nig Ltd award scholarship to students in my community	2.65	1.38	3.25	1.28	2.95	1.33	Not Significant
Total		2.66	1.35	3.36	1.21	3.01	1.28	Significant

Table 12 shows the means of the respondent on the performance of the company in the host community. The responses on item 7, 9, 12 and 13 with total mean of 2.82, 3.03, 3.24 and 2.95 respectively. Some means in the table were less than the criterion mean of (3.0). The aggregate mean of 3.01 showed that the

performance of the company in the host community is relatively high. However, the weighted mean of 3.4 shows that Total EP Nig Ltd has provided infrastructure to develop the host community but the weighted mean of 2.7 shows that SAIPEM Contracting Company has not done very well for their host community.

7.1: TEST OF HYPOTHESIS 1 (Correlation coefficient)

H₀: There is no significant relationship between the Companies and the host community.

Table 13: Correlations statistics

		Company	Host Community
Company	Pearson Correlation	1	.681
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.13
	N	707	707
Host Community	Pearson Correlation	.681	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.13	
	N	707	707

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The correlation coefficient in table 13 revealed a positive correlation coefficient of 0.68 with a probability of 0.13 at a sample size of 707. Although the correlation coefficient was high but there was no statistical significant relationship between the companies and the host Community. The alternative hypothesis was rejected and the null hypothesis accepted. That is, P-value > 0.05 level of significance.

7.2: Hypotheses 2 (Correlation coefficient)

H₀: There is no significant relationship between the Company’s performance and cooperate social responsibility in their host community

Table 14: Correlation Statistics

		Company’s Performance	Cooperate Social Responsibility
Company’s Performance	Pearson Correlation	1	.815**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	707	707
Cooperate Social Responsibility	Pearson Correlation	.815**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	707	707

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The correlation coefficient in table 14 revealed a positive correlation coefficient of 0.815 with a probability of 0.00 at a sample size of 707. Thus, the Company’s performance has significant relationship with cooperate social responsibility (CSR). The alternative hypothesis was accepted and the null hypothesis rejected. That is, P-value < 0.05 level of significance.

Table 15 H₀: There is no significant difference between the mean ratings of SAIPEM and TOTAL E&P NIG. LTD in the provision/ development of her host community

Status	N	\bar{X}	SD	Df	z-cal	Critical value	Levels of significance	Decision
SAIPEM	302	2.66	1.35	705	-7.17	1.96	0.05	H ₀ is rejected (Significant)
TOTAL	400	3.36	1.21					

Table 15 shows that the calculated z-value of 7.17 is greater than the critical z-value of 1.96 with 705 degree of freedom at 5% critical level. Since the calculated z-value was greater than the critical z-value, the null

hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, there was significant difference between the mean ratings of SAIPEM and TOTAL E&P NIG LTD in the provision of infrastructural facilities to her host communities.

Table 16 H₀: There is no significant difference between the mean ratings of SAIPEM and TOTAL on her relationship with the host community

Status	N	\bar{X}	SD	Df	z-cal	Critical value	Levels of significance	Decision
SAIPEM	302	2.70	1.48	705	-7.68	1.96	0.05	H ₀₂ is rejected (Significant)
TOTAL	400	3.49	1.16					

Table 16 shows that the calculated z-value of 7.68 is greater than the critical z-value of 1.96 with 705 degree of freedom at 5% critical level. Since the calculated z-value was greater than the critical z-value, the null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, there was significant difference between the mean ratings of SAIPEM and TOTAL on her relationship with the host community.

8. Discussion of Findings

The result of the research showed that SAIPEM Ltd is not committed to corporate social responsibility but TOTAL E&P NIG LTD showed some level of commitment. Their activities fall short of the core values of CSR advocated by (Lord Holme and Richard-Watt (1993). Most times, oil companies feel reluctant about developing the host community and only show little interest when confronted by the youths which may result in restiveness. Key informant survey with the community Development committees (CDC) and youth leaders report attested to this assertion. Thus, they only engage in corporate social responsibility not for the concern to improve the community but to secure social license to operate and to placate around the communities. According to (Natufe,2001) it is stated that : the contemporary CSR agenda of oil companies are relatively immature and despite their widespread rhetoric, the impact of CSR on the community is patchy, shallow and fragmented. In all the villages visited in Rumuolumeni community in the course of this research (Mgoboshimini, Mgobodohia, Nkpor village, Iwofe, and Naval base Okemini), there are no schools, skill acquisition centers, hospitals or clinics that is built by the company for the communities. In the communities, the noticeable achievements so far are the fencing of the already existing community secondary school at Nkpor village and building of Assembly hall. Also provision of water tanks in Mgobodohia and Mgboshimini which most of the respondent agreed to be their major CSR in the community, although some of the water tanks need serious maintenance. There is also the construction of the Aker – Saipem road which is still under construction. Most of the projects in these communities are not well equipped. On the other hand the Total E&P Ltd has made several efforts, in Obagi the hospital there lacks staff and specialists that can attend to major health cases in the communities. The communities blame their representatives for allowing Total E&P Nig. Ltd. to carry out such massive project which they know is capital intensive because they want to enrich themselves in the process. Today the hospital is non-functional and most of the equipment has been stolen. Furthermore, Total E&P Nig Ltd on the other had given out scholarship to indigent bright students of the community. The Egi community host to Total E&P Nig. Ltd. has monitoring teams from the community from the respondents interviewed that ensures funds released for community development are properly channeled toward effective use. Findings also showed that government also has a major role to play in terms of helping the company such as to provide security, electricity and enabling environment to operate. The findings also showed that the challenges faced by the host communities in getting good development from the companies are poor community representation, lack of accountability and dishonesty, high rate of corruption, poor government policies, poor communication and poor project implementation by the companies etc.

9. Recommendations and Conclusion

Corporate social responsibility is the commitment of business or organizations to contribute to sustainable development workings with employee, the local community and society at large to improve the quality of life of the people thereby creating good for business environment for the companies. Corporate social responsibility in the oil and gas sector is geared towards remedying the effect of their extraction activities in the local economy. Government should make laws that promote corporate social responsibility in the host communities. Companies should also endeavor to give opportunity to host communities to identify their area of priority in sitting of projects. There should be broad consultation at all levels of the community to identify their needs and priority. The companies should conduct regular interaction programmes with the stake holders rather than just the community development chairman and chiefs at the neglect of the youths and women so as to have

diverse opinions concerning the company and the need of the communities. Government should enact laws on the implementation of CSR programme for oil and gas companies operating in Nigeria. This will ensure that CSR as an approach engenders development.

10. Conclusion

There is no doubt that the host community to SAPIEM is faced with underdevelopment which hinders the relationship between the community and company. The deficiencies are traceable to inadequate representation, poor accountability by community leaders and host company. On the other hand, Egi community host to Total E&P Nig Ltd is also faced with underdevelopment but not to the extent of the Rumuolumeni community. Total E&P Nig. Ltd has been able to carry out some CSR programmes in the communities. This research discovered that there is no existing company corporate social responsibility law in Nigerian constitution compelling companies to develop the host communities, but what is on ground is an advisory policies such as the Polluter Pay Principle which says if you pollute the environment you will pay for the cost of removing the pollution and also pay the cost of the environment and others. The effect of this has led to poor company's participation in host community development. The findings also shows that the people are dissatisfied with the lack of response from the oil company and have thus in recent years been restive. This shows that without been confronted these companies only pay lip service to their host communities. The companies are not committed to corporate social responsibility, their practices fall short of the core value of corporate social responsibility as practiced in developed countries.

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