

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FUNDING AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AKWA IBOM STATE

Christiana Sunday Asangusung*

Obong University, Nigeria

Corresponding Author
Christiana Sunday Asangusung

Obong University, Nigeria

Article History

Received: 11 / 09 / 2025

Accepted: 27 / 09 / 2025

Published: 02 / 10 / 2025

Abstract: This study investigated the relationship between corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives and agricultural development, with specific focus on ExxonMobil in Mkpak, Ibendo Local Government Area of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Guided by three objectives, research questions, and null hypotheses, the study employed a descriptive survey design. The population comprised 100 respondents, including 60 fishermen and 40 ExxonMobil staff, from which a sample of 70 (40 fishermen and 30 staff) was selected using the Yaro Yamane formula. Data were collected through two sets of researcher-designed questionnaires and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics (percentages) were used to address the research questions, while Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was applied in testing the hypotheses.

Findings revealed a low relationship between the provision of fishing equipment by ExxonMobil and agricultural development, a moderate relationship between empowerment projects and agricultural development, and a very low relationship between oil spill compensation and agricultural development. The study concludes that ExxonMobil's CSR interventions have not significantly advanced agricultural development in Mkpak. It is recommended that ExxonMobil strengthen its CSR strategies by prioritizing sustainable agricultural support programs and ensuring equitable implementation of community development initiatives.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Agricultural Development, Empowerment Projects, Oil Spill Compensation, Fishing Equipment, ExxonMobil, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

How to Cite in APA format: Asangusung, C., S. (2025). CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FUNDING AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AKWA IBOM STATE. *IRASS Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 2(10)19-32.

Introduction

Globally, organizations are concerned with value re-investment to the society in appreciation of the contributions of the society to their growth, sustenance and survival. Hence attention is further directed to the potential consumers as well as non-consumers of corporate offers as marketing concept philosophies are integrated into societal marketing concept as means of achieving desired level of social responsibility. Given this as the thrust of operations, corporate attention is increasingly being given to issues like equal employment opportunity, thus it is easier for corporation to be re-oriented to corporate social responsibility.

Weltweit, (2008) opines that CSR is a business commitment to manage and improve the environmental, social and economic implications of the activities of the organization.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) in Nigeria would be aimed towards addressing the peculiarity of the social economic development challenges of the country (poverty alleviation, health care provision, infrastructure development, structure, education, Agricultural development. etc and would be informed by social cultural influences (e.g. communalism and charity). This might not necessarily reflect the popular western standard/expectations of corporate Social Responsibility (e.g. consumer protection, fair trade, green marketing) etc.

In Nigeria, it is observed that many organizations now include CSR as one of their core values. Corporate communications proudly report on their CSR endeavors to indicate

the organizations are fulfilling their obligations to the society and are therefore eligible for the social license to operate.

As the second largest oil producer in Nigeria, ExxonMobil started business in 1955 as Mobil Exploration Nigeria Incorporated (MENI) in December, 1961. ExxonMobil Corporation (ExxonMobil) is the world's premier petroleum and has notable history, proven experience and strong records of contributions to Nigeria's development, operating to the highest standards of financial and technical excellence, business ethics, safety; health and environmental awareness.

There are a lot of damages these companies are doing to the environment like local air pollution such as particulates, and the damage caused by the over-use and pollution of fresh water, the "social impacts" such as the migration of people driven out of affected areas, the toxic waste heavy waters users like food, drink and clothing companies are releasing into the environment.

In order to appease the communities in which ExxonMobil is operating over the years, it engaged in the rehabilitation and where necessary, construction/provision of new facilities in areas such as agriculture, education, housing, health and social welfare among others, as their Cooperate Social Responsibility (CSR) within and outside their area of operation.

ExxonMobil has invested in development of agriculture by financing palm produce, fishery, provision facilities, youth empowerment, accessible road, oil spill compensation, etc. The role of ExxonMobil in the Agricultural development of Nigeria

through its corporate Social Responsibility cannot be over emphasized because of the potentials of agriculture to engender economic growth.

Given the aforementioned backdrop the study sought to determine the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility funding of ExxonMobil, Ibemo and agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo local government area Akwa Ibom State with particular reference to fishery

Statement of the problem

ExxonMobil is one of the oil companies operating in Nigeria today. Others are Shell Nigeria, Chevron, Total, Agip and Texaco. Many years of crude oil exploration and exploitation by these multinational Corporations, and the hazards of oil spillage and gas flaring which accompany it, have degraded the environment of the Niger Delta region where they operate and left the communities desolate. Not only have fishing which is the major occupation of the riverine minorities been decimated, their territories have continuously lacked basic infrastructure and amenities like electricity, roads, schools, hospitals, portable water among others, following neglect by these multinational companies operating in the area.

Similarly, a research on critical assessment of environmental issues and corporate social responsibility in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria undertaken by Ejumudo, Edo, and Sagay (2011) shows that oil companies operating in the region has done little or nothing in minimizing the difficulties of the host communities.

Agriculture being the main occupation of the people of Mkpanak community in Ibemo local Government area comprises fishing, farming among others suffering from such neglect. The researcher decided to carry out a study on the relationship between corporate social responsibility and agricultural development a study of ExxonMobil.

Objective of the study:

The objective of the study was to determine the relationship between corporate social responsibility and agricultural development in Akwa Ibom state. The following specific objectives were sought:

1. To determine the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo.
2. To determine the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo.
3. To determine the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo.

Research questions:

The following research questions were put forward to guide the researcher:

1. What is the significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo?
2. What is the significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo?
3. What is the significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo?

Research Hypotheses:

1. Ho: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo.
2. Ho: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo
3. Ho: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibemo.

Significance of the study

This research project will be significant to both government, host communities as it will enable them appreciate the importance of the presence of organizations/companies as such companies have the capacity to create sustainable economic and social empowerment of the people by way of providing them with basic infrastructures, agricultural, educational and medical support through their Corporate Social Responsibility activities.

It will also help these stakeholders; host communities, shareholders, government to demand the accountability of organizations/companies to their Corporate Social Responsibilities towards their communities as it is their legal right.

It will help ExxonMobil and other multi-nationals to appraise its contributions in respect to its corporate social responsibility to the development of agriculture in Mkpanak, Ibemo, Akwa Ibom State, as well as increase funding of agricultural infrastructures and amenities for agriculturists.

It will equally help the government to make motivating policies to encourage multi-nationals in Nigeria to participate and implement fully, the agricultural policies and other goals as contained in the constitution of Federal Republic Nigeria.

Lastly, it will add to the body of knowledge and create room for further research by prospective researchers.

Scope of study:

This research project focuses on the corporate social responsibility and agricultural development in Akwa Ibom State using ExxonMobil in Ibemo local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State as a Case Study. It will specifically concentrate on the area of fishery.

Limitation of the Study

This research project faced some constraints outstanding among these constraints was data collection. The problem of meeting the needed population size and other offices as regards data collection created some challenges.

Therefore, the researcher will continue to put together the necessary and available materials and data in spite of the difficulties involved in sourcing these pieces of information.

Other problem was meeting all the beneficiaries of the ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility funding.

Definition of terms

The definition of the terms stated below is adopted in this study:

- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS):** Corporate Social Responsibility is the commitment by organizations/companies operating in an area to contribute to economic development while at the same time improving the quality of life of their workers as well as the local community and society at large.
- **Agricultural development:** This means providing assistance to crop producers with the help of various agricultural resources.
- **Rural Development:** Is a multi-dimensional process by which productivity, income and welfare in terms of health, nutrition, education and other features of satisfactory life of rural people can be improved or transformed.
- **Agriculture:** This is the cultivation of plant and rearing of animal for man consumption.
- **Development:** The act or process of growing or causing something to grow or become larger or more advanced.
- **Funding:** money provided as funds.
- **Oil spillage:** An oil spillage is the released of a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon into the environment, especially marine areas, due to human activity, and is a form of pollution

Organization of the chapters

This research project consists of five chapters.

Chapter one covers the study background, the statement of the problem, the objectives and significance of the study. Other aspects of the study treated in the Chapter one include research questions and hypotheses which will help to provide answers to related problems in a later section of the study, scope and limitation of the study and the definition of certain terms as used in the study.

Chapter two centered on review of literature as related to corporate social responsibility funding and agricultural development.

Chapter three described the method of carrying out the project study. This includes research design, population of the study, sample and sampling technique, nature of date, method of data collection, model specification, statistical tools, and validity/reliability of the instrument.

In chapter four, the data collected are analyzed and the hypothesis tested using a relevant statistical tool.

Chapter five summarized the study, draws conclusions from it and suggests solutions to the related problems.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

This chapter would provide an overview of the relationship of corporate social responsibility funding by ExxonMobil and the development of agriculture in Mkpanak, Ibeno in Akwa Ibom State. This would be carried out with emphasis on Theoretical background and Conceptual Framework and Empirical Literature Review.

Theoretical/conceptual framework

For the purpose of this research project two theories shall be used; the Legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory.

a. Legitimacy theory

Deegan and Unerman (2011) assert that the legitimacy theory relies upon the notion that there is a "social contract" between an organization and the society in which it operates. Therefore, corporation try to legitimize their corporate actions by engaging in CSR reporting to get the approval from society (societal approach) and thus, ensuring their continuing existence. The social contract as explained by Deegan (2002), represents myriad of expectations that society has about how an organization should conduct its operations. O'Donovan (2002) argues that the legitimacy theory stems from the idea that for corporations to continue operating successfully, it must act within the bounds and norms of what society identifies as socially responsible behavior. Maignan and Ralston (2002) provide that legitimacy of a firm is dependent on the maintenance of reciprocal relationship with its stakeholders, given that the firm has obligations including moral obligations to a broad range of stakeholders in to their shareholders Adams et al., (1998).

According to Kytle et al. (2005), CSR reporting practices have become a key management tool to the growing complexity to multinational business management. They further argue that CSR reporting helps to integrate CSR activities into companies' strategic risk management so that the impact of CSR activities can be maximized. Waddock et al. (2002) argue that employee's perceptions about how a corporation accepts and manages its responsibilities are often part of the employee's decision about where to work. Therefore, publication of sustainability related information can play a role of positioning a firm as an 'employer of choice' and as such, this status can enhance loyalty, reduce staff turnover and increase a firm's ability to attract and retain high quality employees.

b. stakeholder theory

This theory maintains that there is need for an organization to engage in active social role in the society where it is operating since it depends on the society for sustenance Ojo, (2012). Investors, shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, government and the communities are the stakeholders capable of influencing organizational performance of which managers must ensure that their demands are satisfied according to this theory. The stakeholder theory therefore takes into consideration the need to satisfy those interested parties capable of influencing organizational performance if an organization is to survive in its

environment (en.wikipedia.org). Corporate social responsibility has become a necessity in this present time due to the goodwill it generates and for the fact that interdependence exist between the corporate firms and the environment where they are operating. The purpose of establishing an enterprise is value creation that involves producing goods and services that will satisfy the demands of the society which maximizes profit for the owner and contribute in solving societal needs Akindele, (2011).

Conceptual background of the study

Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept that has undergone several academic debates for over five decades. There is no agreed definition of CSR due to its multi-disciplinary nature giving rise to multiple conceptualizations Garriga & Mele, (2004). There have been continuous arguments about its meaning, approaches and even the terminologies used to explain why businesses should see beyond making profit. Therefore, having an acceptable definition for it is uncertain as different countries, local and multinational corporations (MNCs) are gradually engaging in activities in pursuit of social development. CSR is an obligatory move by MNCs to address the challenges in the society, technologically and financially, in order to benefits the society at large. CSR compels organizations to consider societal interest and accept responsibility to positively influence the communities and other stakeholders in its operation Ako, Obokoh, & Okonmah, (2009). Amao (2008) defines CSR as comprising of labour right, bribery and corruption, human right, transparency, consumer protection, and disclosure of information. This definition explains the level of ambiguity of the concept. CSR is an approach which aims at helping organizations implement voluntary obligation to support and solve social issues and to fulfill commitment. CSR as a management concept helps companies to incorporate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and relations with their stakeholders Freeman, (1998). It has become a method used by organization to achieve a stability of economic, environmental and social imperatives, with strong concern in addressing the aspirations of shareholders and stakeholders UNIDO, (2007). The definition of CSR has ranged from simplistic to complex with diverse associated terms and ideas which often are used interchangeably including corporate sustainability, corporate citizenship, corporate social investment, the triple bottom line, social responsibility investment, business sustainability and corporate governance Thomas & Nowak, (2006).

In today's dynamic environment, Orlitzky (2007) sees CSR as the universal remedy for solving the global poverty gap, social exclusion and environmental degradation. Weltweit, (2008) opines that CSR is a business commitment to manage and improve the environmental, social and economic implications of the activities of the organization. Hohen (2007) supports that CSR is the task of a firm or multinational organization to channel the decisions of an organization to impacts the environment through transparent decisions toward the development and sustainability of the society while taking into cognizance the expectation of stakeholders whether it is in line with existing law and with stipulated norms of behavior in the organization. CSR is a commitment by organization to act ethically, promotes economic development, improve quality of life of the workers, their families, local communities and the society (WBCSD, 2001).

Jones and George (2003) viewed social responsibility as the obligation of a manager to enhance the welfare of the stakeholders and the society in general. In the perception of Kazmi (2003), what a corporate organization intends to do is indicated by its social responsibility. The primary stakeholders to corporate organizations are the owners who risk their money to establish and run the business. Therefore, the business has the responsibility of maximizing the wealth of the owners and other stakeholders such as the employees, the customers, the community and the government in responding to their demands (Fry et al, 2001). "CSR is concerned with treating the stakeholders of the firm ethically or in a socially responsible manner. Since stakeholders exist both within a firm's and outside a firm, hence, behaving socially and responsibly will increase the human development of stakeholders both within and outside the corporation" Clarkson, (1995). A reputable author, Kenneth Andrews Steiner (1977) defined Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) "as the intelligent and objective concern for the welfare of the society that retains the individual and corporate behavior from ultimately destructive activities, no matter how immediately profitable and leads to the directions of positive construction of human betterment".

Characteristics of Corporate Social Responsibilities

The European Foundation for Quality Management [EFQM] presents some common characteristics for CSR which are:

- i. Meeting the need of current stakeholders without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own demand.
- ii. Adopting CSR voluntarily, rather than as legal requirement, because it is seen to be in the long-term interests of the organization.
- iii. Integrating social, environmental and economic policies in day to day business
- iv. Accepting CSR as a core activity that is embedded into an organization's management strategy.

The three dimension of CSR with specific examples of areas particular to each dimension are:

1. **Economic Responsibility;** Integrity, corporate governance, economic development of the community, transparency, prevention of bribery and corruption, payments to national and local authorities, use of local suppliers, hiring local.
2. **Social Responsibility;** Human rights, training and developing local labour, contributing expertise to community programs and similar areas.
3. **Environmental Responsibility;** Precautionary approaches to prevent or minimize adverse impacts support for initiatives, promoting greater environmental responsibility, developing and diffusing environmentally friendly technologies and similar areas.

Lohman and Steinholtz (2004) view the CSR concept as a combination of three separate agendas, namely Corporate Sustainability, Accountability and Governance. Corporate Sustainability derives from the United Nation meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and the Agenda. This refers to how we address and balance the social, economic and environmental areas in the world so that our long term survival is not threatened. Corporate Accountability focuses on the credibility of the organization and is used in situations where discussions are held about the ability of the organization to manage. Corporate governance is used in the

discussion about how an organization is being run. It deals with transparency and in the long run trustworthiness. Bowen (1953) defined it as the obligation of business men to pursue those policies, to make those decisions, or to follow those lines of action which are desirable in terms of objectives and values of the society.

Social responsibility to stakeholders

An organization should fulfill its social responsibilities to the following stakeholders for it to achieve its set objectives. Stakeholders will include:

a. Customers

Organisations can discharge CSR to their customers in the following ways;

- i. Offer efficient services
- ii. Provides a conducive environment doing business.

b. Shareholders

If organizations are to guarantee continuous investment of their shareholders, they have the duty of:

- i. Ensuring effective performance by utilizing the capital invested in the organization to maximize profit.
- ii. Paying good dividends, i.e. reasonable returns commensurate with the capital investment.
- iii. Maximizing the owner's wealth by ensuring good market prices of the shares
- iv. Ensuring safe investments through good and sound management to prevent distress;
- v. Keeping the shareholders informed of the organization's performances through annual general meetings, newsletters and information bulletins.

c. Employees

- i. Provide a conducive working environment i.e. make available modern working tools and equipment, ventilated offices, good infrastructure, decent and official cars, health and safety equipment at the workplace etc;
- ii. Pay competitive salary remuneration commensurate with the level of commitment
- iii. Offer opportunities for career development, e.g. inducement for taking professional examination;
- iv. Train and develop employees through continuous learning at seminars, conferences, workshop, with the view to update their knowledge base, to meet rapid changes in the banking environment.;
- v. Keep employees adequately informed on the policies, procedures and rules relating to day-to-day banking operations. This can be done through newsletters, bulletins, meetings, etc;
- vi. Involve employees in decisions affecting them, to ensure their total commitment and loyalty;
- vii. Maintaining equal opportunities among employees, i.e. there should be no preferential treatment or favouritism;
- viii. Establish clear cut bargaining and grievance procedures that will be known and followed by all employees.

d. Government

- i. Being a responsible corporate entity or citizen, provide credit facilities to various sectors of the economy, with a view to ensuring the economic development of the country;
- ii. Comply with the laws and regulations prescribed by regulatory authorities like the Central Bank of Nigeria, the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporate, etc;
- iii. Assist government in funding and promoting social activities, such as sponsoring sports programmes, contributions towards combating diseases e.g. AIDS, etc.

e. The Public

- i. Development of the environment through provision of basic facilities like good drinking water,
- ii. Donations to development associations, bringing banking services to the rural areas, indigenous lending, etc.
- iii. Creation and maintenance of employment opportunities to qualified members of the community. This encourages loyalty, commitment and cooperation from the community.
- iv. Participation in community activities, such as donations to community to celebrations, awarding scholarship to deserving members of the community, etc, and
- v. Using the skills of employees to develop charitable goods and services.

Challenges in carrying-out CSR

For most businesses operating in Nigeria whether small or large, local or national, the transaction cost of operating is often unpredictable. At the heart of this difficulty is the obvious problem of operating in a low trust economy. For many businesses the cost of paying upfront on cash flow or delayed payment; the difficulty of investing in people development; the challenge of high volume cash transactions are all part of a severely eroded social capital. At the core of this issue is the role of business partnership with government and others to exemplify and model behaviors that restore optimism and improves trust. The challenges that face a business in Nigeria are unique because CSR can probably not be optional in such a climate. In a country where the social, health, education and environmental needs are so prevalent, where government resources are so stretched, where everyday people live on the breadline, business any other way is not only unethical, it is most probably not sustainable. Implementation of corporate social responsibilities

in Nigeria Annually, limited liability companies in Nigeria give reports of their social responsibility efforts. These are in four major identifiable areas; viz:

- a. The immediate environment of the company where the interest of the neighbours of the given companies are taken care of as much as is practicable Bello, (1988).
- b. Locating worthy national or state activities to support. In this respect, educational, sporting and cultural activities are sponsored by companies as forms of social responsibility. Also, scholarships, training facilities, and other forms of support are often provided for students.
- c. Responding to major disasters. Such disasters may originate from nature or it may be accidental like the bomb explosion at the Ikeja cantonment on Sunday,

January 27, 2002. In the oil industry, there had been several reported cases of oil spills damage farmlands, crops, forests and water. Others like fire, flood, drought and erosion are also responded to. Various types of materials are made available to victims of such disasters.

d. Diversification of activities to areas of importance in the nation's economic development. For example, Guinness plc invested funds in two major eye-clinics in Nigeria, and Texaco Oil Producing and Marketing Company diversified into agricultural activities of cultivating cassava and processing Garri [Cassava flour].

A search for Best Practices in Corporate Social Responsibility by indigenous firms in Nigeria by Dotun Atilade, mentioned that elements of social responsibility include investment in community outreach, employee relations, creation and maintenance of employment, environmental responsibility, human rights and financial performance. It is about producing and / or delivering socially and environmentally responsible products and /or services in an environmentally and socially responsible manner while openness, accountability and transparency are some of the new key words covering a vast range of issues.

A sustained bench mark for studying CSR practice, as suggested by Moon (2002), emphasizes waves, issues and modes; 'waves

1. community involvement
2. socially responsible production process and
3. socially responsible employee relations, issues CSR practices emphasizes e.g. environmental, education, employee welfare, health and safety and modes through which they are implemented e.g. philanthropy foundation and codes.

A Brief History of Mobil Producing Nigeria now ExxonMobil Qua Iboe Terminal

The importance of petroleum in Nigeria can only be fully appreciated when one realizes the dominant role it plays in the economy. Petroleum production and export is the main stay of the Nigerian economy providing almost 90% of the country's export earnings. Agriculture, which traditionally had been the main stay of the economy from the early fifties, has since been pushed to the background. The Development of Nigeria's Oil Industry, Oil prospecting began in Nigeria as far back as 1908, when a German company, the Nigerian Bitumen Corporation started exploration of the Araromi area of the present Ondo State. Their pioneering efforts, however, ended abruptly with the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. In 1937, oil prospecting resumed in Nigeria. Shell D' Arcy (the forerunner of the present Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria) was awarded the sole concessionary rights covering the whole territory of Nigeria. The activities were again interrupted by the Second World War, but were resumed in 1947. However, it was not until 1956. In 1961, other companies such as Mobil, Agip, Safrap (now Elf), Temeco and Amoseas now Texaco/Chevron had begun exploration activities for oil in the Onshore and Offshore areas of Nigeria. The exploration rights, which had formerly been granted to Shell alone, were now extended to new-comers in line with the government policy of increasing the pace of exploration in the country (NNPC, 1986).

Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited (MPNU) is the second largest oil producer in Nigeria. It started business in the country in

1955 as Mobil Exploration Nigeria Incorporated (MENI). In December 1961, after unsuccessful exploration efforts in the former western and northern regions, MENI was granted two offshore oil prospecting licenses (OPLs) in the then South Eastern State. In early 1964, MENI made its first discovery. The prospecting licenses were converted to four oil mining licenses in 1968 and by the end of that year a total of 50 exploratory wells and its appraisal wells had been drilled. On June 16, 1969, Mobil Producing Nigeria was incorporated to take over and continue the business of MENI. MPN began production of crude oil on February 15, 1970 in the offshore areas of South Eastern State, now Akwa Ibom State with a profit ratio of 40 (Mobil) to 60 (Federal Government). In February 1985, after 15 years of production, MPN hit the one-million-barrel Mark. In April 1991, MPN struck another landmark when, along with its Joint Venture Partner, the NNPC, signed loan agreements for about 900 million US dollar with international lenders to develop and produce its Oso Field Condensate, reserves estimated at about 500 million barrels. The company's overall contribution towards the country's economic and social development has followed closely in the wake of its production growth. It was the recognition of this contribution that it won, together with its parents and sister companies - Mobil Oil Corporation and Mobil Oil Nigeria Plc, the 1985 Honor Award of the Nigeria Chamber of Commerce. MPN was also the first corporate citizen to win the honor award of the Society of Occupational Health Physicians of Nigerian (SOHPON). In 1989, MPN won the energy press award for making notable contribution to the growth of energy journalism in Nigeria and for pace setting relationship with the media and thus emerged the first corporate body to win the award (Akpabio, 1990 and EMN, 2006

Fishery facilities provision and agricultural development.

Exxonmobil/NNPC Joint venture commissioned two fish preservation centres in Ibemo and Mbo Local Government Areas of Akwa Ibom State. The centre which have state-of-art facilities for modern day preservation of fish and other sea food products were built at the cost of over N54 million. These facilities are intended to stimulate the growth of fish industry in Akwa Ibom State and its environs, which would help to alleviate poverty and engender benefits for the primary beneficiary which are women group, (MPN, 2012).



Figure 1: Dry and fresh in Ibemo Local government area

Mobil Producing Nigeria(MPN), operator of the Nigerian National Petroleum cooperation (NNPC)/MPN joint venture on February 19, 2016 donated 50 set of fishing gear to the beneficiaries from the Ibemo local government area. This donation ceremony was the second of its kind, and carried out as part of the company's special community assistance project (SPII). The first batch of 50 units was handed over on December 19, 2015, and brings the total number of donated items to 100 units.

The fishing gadget, which was donated under the empowerment component of the special project II for Ibemo local government area include gals fibred boats, out-board boat Engines, fishing net and life jackets, and were presented at the palace of the paramount ruler of Ibemo and chairman, Akwa Ibom state tradition rulers' council, Obong (Dr.) Effiong Archianga.

The special community assistance projects (spill) in Akwa Ibom state have provided infrastructure, capacity building and empowerment projects to the tune of ₦1.3 billion for Ibemo, ₦1.1 billion for Eket, ₦1.08 billion for Esit Eket, ₦900 million for onna as MPN's core neighboring communities, as well as the Ikot Abasi, Akpat Enin, Easterm Ebolo and Obo. This is exclusive of the recent provision of ₦8 million counterparts funding for the dualization of Eket Ibemo road.



Figure 2: Fishing boat and Boat Engines/others accessories

His majesty Owong (Dr.) Effiong, Archianga receiving the MPN donated Fishing Facilities from MPN representatives to Ibemo Community.

Access road and agricultural development (fishery)

In 1991 Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited completed a road and bridges across eight kilometers of swamp linking Eket town with Ibemo villages in Akwa Ibom State at a cost of N85 million.

Up till 1991, the access to village around Qua Iboe Terminal itself was only by crossing the Qua River by boats. Now with an eight kilometer road constructed by Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited, not only the villages and terminal are linked to the outside world by road, but also major marine food basket and a sprawling beach tourism potential have been exposed for development. Mkpanak village road are also being built. The first 2 kilometers road which joins Qua Iboe Terminal was initially built in 1986. But the surface material could not cope with the soil condition at Ibemo, which led to significant damage to the road. In 1995, the road was re-built using asphalt.



Figure 3: Accessible road

Oil Spillage and its impact on Agricultural Development.

Artisanal folk losses up 20% catch due to oil spillage. Much of the fisheries depleted are due to environmental degradation in coastal and inland water and regular use of dispersant by oil companies.

- i. Destruction of fish breeding ground, weed infestation, siltation of creeks/rivers, inland and coastal erosions.
- ii. High cost of fishing input/inconsistent policy on fishing input prices.
- iii. Non enforcement of the 10 nautical miles non-trawling zone reserved for artisan fishermen.
- iv. Social conflict, neglects, fire outbreak and recent sea piracy on fishermen outboard engines especially at Ibemo zone have caused substantial losses and death of fishing crew members in the high sea.
- v. Crude oil spills /water pollution: indeed it is regrettable and pathetic sharing the Atlantic Ocean and territorial waters with Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited a subsidiary of ExxonMobil. Crude oil spills have brought catalogue of ruins and curses to artisan fishermen family.

Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited accepted spillage from 2000-2003 in their submission of February 27, 2007 at Abuja that they spilled as follows:

February 13, 1998 40,000 barrel of which they paid minimal compensation. 13 barrels were spilled in November 8, 2000, 25 barrels were spilled in December 9, 2000 and 7 barrels in February 27, 2002, with no compensation paid.

These crude oil spills had brought untold hardships to artisan families more than any other group of people. Akwa Ibom state government often set up a technical committee to study the extent of impact and make recommendations every time there is oil spills. In 1998, pitifully at the end of that exercise some peanut were paid to communities as compensation and nothing paid to artisan fishermen victims. in that, 1998 alone our statistics displayed show that 3000 fish folk were impoverished, devastated and put out of their tradition occupation with multiplier adverse effect upon their families and other dependents.

The subsequent crude oil spills by ExxonMobil affected artisan fish folk and billions of naira were lost which is a subject of arbitration now at the national assembly which Mobil had admitted the spills as enumerated above but refuse to compensate artisan Fishermen.



Figure 4: Dead fishes due to oil spill

Empirical Literature Review

According to Hilda, Hope and Nwoye (2015) Empirical studies have been carried out in the area of corporate social responsibility by examining its relationship with the performance of organizations. The scholars' views and findings are presented below:

A critical assessment of environmental issues and corporate social responsibility in Nigeria, the Niger Delta region as case study was undertaken by Ejumudo, Edo, and Sagay (2011). The researchers made use of survey research method which involves primary source of data collection and came up with the findings that oil companies' activities in the region have had destructive

effect on the environment and conclude that oil companies operating in the region has done little or nothing in minimizing the difficulties of the host communities.

This study carried out by Okafor, Hassan and Hassan (2008) on environmental issues and corporate social responsibility with Nigeria as a case study reveals that industrial activities have adversely affect the environment creating serious discomfort to the inhabitants especially in the oil producing area of which there is urgent need to seriously address the problem.

Anyafulu (2010) examines the impact of social responsibility on organizational performance using survey data and came up with the finding that different areas of corporate social responsibility contribute differently to the public image of an organization. In examining the relationship between corporate social responsibility and organizational effectiveness of insurance companies in Nigeria, Olowokudejo and Adulolu (2011) making use of survey data discovered that involvement in corporate social responsibility have positive relationship with organizational effectiveness and therefore, conclude that being socially responsible can help insurance companies succeed, increase their profitability and overall performance.

Akindele (2011) carried out a study on corporate social responsibility as an organizational tool for survival in Nigeria by examining four major banks in Osogbo, Osun State in order to identify the extent of participation of the banking industry in CSR using primary source of data collection procedure through the administration of questionnaire. Frequency distribution was used to analyze the data and the findings of the study revealed that about 90% of the participants indicated that the extent of participation of the banks in social responsibility activities is high.

Classon and Dahlstrom (2006) carried out a study on corporate social responsibility and how it can affect company performance in Sweden using survey data, observe that CSR can influence customer perceptions on a product or service offering and in the end affect company performance. Among all the study reviewed above, it appears that none of the authors have gone into the area of agricultural development. This study is to bridge the gap on how ExxonMobil impact and develop the agricultural sector in the host community.

Summary of Literature Review

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to business practices involving initiatives that benefit employee, customers, shareholders, government and society. Corporate Social Responsibility is the commitment by organizations/companies operating in an area to contribute to economic development while at the same time improving the quality of life of their workers as well as the local community and society at large. In the case of Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited (MPNU) it is the second largest oil producer in Nigeria. It started business in the country in 1955 as Mobil Exploration Nigeria Incorporated (MENI) in December, 1961. Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited is said to recognize the community in which they operate as shareholders in its business. However, the activities of these companies have also brought about corporate social responsibility.

Mobil now called ExxonMobil Nigeria, has made substantial and verifiable contributions in the areas of health, education, water supply, electricity, roads, capacity building and

agricultural development among others in and around communities located within and outside their operational bases in Akwa Ibom state of Nigeria. In the area of agriculture, ExxonMobil has invested in development of agriculture by giving out, fishery provision facilities, assessable road, fertilizer to farmers, scholarship award to students studying agriculture etc.

Considering that agriculture (fishing) is the mainstay of many in Mkpanak, Ibeno in Akwa Ibom state and it is fundamental to the socio-economic development of a nation because it is a major element and factor in a national development.

This research work is intended to determine the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the development of agriculture using ExxonMobil as a case study. The research work is to assess these impacts in the areas of provision of fishing gadgets, empowerment and responsibility to its environment of operations.

CHAPTER THREE

Methods of Study

This section provides an outline of the research design, population, sample size, nature of data, method of data collection/instrumentation, model specification or estimation techniques, statistical tool for data analysis and validity/reliability of instrument used for data collection.

Research Design

This study adopts a descriptive survey design. This design involves studying a group of people by collecting and analyzing data from only a few samples considered to be representative of the entire group (population). The study also adopts a survey approach as it is aimed at collecting data on, and describing in a systematic manner, the characteristics, features on facts about the population under study. The study involves a thorough examination of a specific social setting or particular aspects of social setting (fishermen).

Population of the Study

A total population of 100 was used for this study, the targeted population comprises management staff, staff of personnel, and Finance departments of ExxonMobil as well as the fishermen in Mkpanak, Ibeno Local Government Area. From the population 40 were ExxonMobil staff member while 60 were fishermen in Mkpanak, Ibeno Local Government Area.

Sample and Sampling Technique

This study had 80 as sample size. This is made up of the combination of different staff disposition in the Public relations department of ExxonMobil and fishermen who carry out business in the host community.

Yaro Vamen's formular sample size determination formula is used to draw the sample size. This computational formular is given as Appendix C,

The choice of Yaro Vamen's formular is as a result of finite population.

Nature of Data

The major source of data for this study was administration of questionnaires, while information on literature review adopted was obtained from secondary sources.

The researcher obtained the primary data through administration of thirty (30) questionnaires to the staffs in public relation Department of ExxonMobil.

In the same vein, forty (40) questionnaires were administered to fishermen in Mkpantanak community to assess their views in respect to ExxonMobil performances in agricultural development (fishery).

Secondary sources of information include;

- Text books on management and corporate social responsibilities
- Journals articles/research papers
- Research projects papers as well as annual reports of Mobil Producing Unlimited.

Method of Data Collection

The researcher administered questionnaire to two groups of respondents namely;

- Staff of public relation department of ExxonMobil
- Fishermen of Mkpantanak, community

Instrument for Data Collection

Questionnaire instrument titled “CSRAADQ” were developed by the researcher and used for the data collection. The questionnaire had three (3) parts; part I was on the respondent personal data, part II contained items based on the independent variables and research question this is divided into three (3) section: section A contains items of provision of fishing gadget, section B contains items on empowerment project to fishermen while section C contain items on oil spill compensation/environmental cleanup while part III centered on dependent variables. Each item in part II and part III has Likert rating scale continuum as follows:

Very highly responsible..... VHR (5 point)

Highly responsible..... HR (4point)

Moderately responsible..... MR (3point)

Low responsible..... LR (2point)

Non responsible..... NR (1point)

Estimated Techniques

The appropriate sampling technique adopted in the study was stratified random sampling. The major instruments used for this research were questionnaire administered to respondents.

Statistical Tools for Data Analysis

Data collected were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Hypotheses were analysis using the Pearson-Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) coefficient (r). The significance of the Pearson’s r was tested by comparing the computed r -value with the critical r -value for decision purposes.

Decision rule: when the calculated r -value is greater than the critical r - value at 0.01 level of significance the H_0 will be rejected. If the calculated r -value is less than the critical r -value at 0.01 of significant, the H_0 will be accepted.

Validity of Instrument

There is need to examine and sensitize the completeness and appropriateness of the questionnaire before administering them to the respondents such that when eventual released, the questionnaire will meet its target and generate authentic and reliable response, the questionnaire after construction was shown to three lecturers (experts): two accounting lecturers and one research methodology, corrections from these lecturers would be effected to make the instrument valid and be reliable.

Reliability of Instrument

With the questionnaire tagged CSRAADQ pre-test was administered to fourteen respondents consisting of ten fisherman and four chiefs in mkpantanak, Ibano Local Government Area. In order to establish reliability coefficient. The split-half method of reliability testing was used to establish the reliability coefficient of the CSRAADQ. The method required that the test be administered once. The odd number scores were correlated with the even number scores. The reliability coefficient of the questionnaire (CSRAADQ) was calculated using Cronbach alpha statistic. The result yielded a reliability coefficient of .89 (see Appendix F) this reliability index was adequate, therefore the instrument was considered reliable for use in the study. This was in line with Ogbazi and Okpala (1994) who suggested that a reliability index of .60 and above would be adequate for a study.

CHAPTER 4

Data Presentation, Result and Discussion of Findings

This chapter is concerned with the presentation and analysis of data collected for the study, the result of findings and discussion of findings.

Data Presentation

The data presentation is done in a tabular form. Thereafter, the data is analyzed via Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC) to test for the respective research hypothesis and answer the research questions.

Table 1 Population and sample distribution for Mkpantanak Ibano

Respondent	Population	Percentage	sample	Percentage
ExxonMobil	40	40%	30	38%
Fishermen	60	60%	50	62%
Total	100	100%	80	100%

Source: Field study 2017

A population of one hundred (100) was used for the study. This consist of forty (40) top ExxonMobil staff which accounts for 40% of the total population of study, while the remaining 60% of the study population was made up of sixty (60) fishermen in Mkpanak, Ibano. The population and sample distribution is presented in table 1 above.

Also, from table 1, the sample for the study was 80 this consist of 30 top ExxonMobil staff being 38% of the sample and 50 fishermen from Mkpanak, Ibano local government area being 62% of the total sample size.

Table 2 Distribution of administered and returned questionnaires

Respondent	Questionnaire administered	Questionnaire returned	Percentage (%) returned
ExxonMobil	30	30	43
Fishermen	50	40	57
Total	80	70	88

Source: Field study 2017

Eighty (80) questionnaires were administered as a source of primary data. Out of the total number of administered questionnaires, seventy (70) were completed and returned, which represents 88% of the total number of questionnaires administered. This is tabulated in table 2 above.

Data Analysis

The following are the responses gotten from field, for the respective sections (A, B and C) as earlier mentioned in section 4.1 and their PPMC analysis

Research Question 1

What is the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development (fishing) in Mkpanak, Ibano?

Table 3: Relationship between fishing gadget and Agricultural development

Variable	Mean	R	R ²
Fishing gadgets to fisherman	17.7		
Agricultural development	3.44	0.49	0.24

The result in Table 1 above shows that the correlation ratio (R) between fishing gadgets donation to fisherman by ExxonMobil and Agricultural development is 0.49, which implies that there exists a low relationship between the two variables. The squared coefficient (R²) of 0.24 obtained means that fishing gadget donation to fishermen by ExxonMobil contributed only 24% to agricultural development.

Research Question 2

What is the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibano?

Table 4: Relationship between empowerment project and Agricultural development

Variable	Mean	R	R ²
Empowerment project	13.77		
Agricultural development	2.99	0.59	0.35

The result in Table 1 above shows that the correlation ratio (R) between empowerment project and agricultural development is 0.59, which implies that there exists a moderate relationship between the two variables. The squared coefficient (R²) of 0.35 obtained means that obtained means that

empowerment project to fishermen by ExxonMobil contributed only 35% to agricultural development.

Research Question 3: What is the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibano?

Table 5: Relationship between oil spill compensation and Agricultural development

Variable	Mean	R	R ²
Oil spill compensation	15.71		
Agricultural development	3.27	0.33	0.11

The result in Table 1 above shows that the correlation ratio (R) between oil spill compensation and Agricultural development is 0.33, which implies that there exists a very low relationship between the two variables. The squared coefficient (R^2) of 0.11 obtained means that empowerment project to fishermen by ExxonMobil contributed only 11% to agricultural development.

Research Hypothesis 1

There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development Mkpanak, Ibeno.

In testing for the above hypothesis, a set of questions were administered to respondents from both Exxon Mobil workforce and the fishermen. Based on their responses, a Pearson product moment correlation was carried out to determine the relationship between the provision of fishing gadgets to the fishermen and the corresponding impact on agricultural development (fish production). The result of the test is presented in table 6 below:

Table 6 Pearson product moment correlation analysis of the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of donation of fishing gadgets and agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno

Variable	N	ΣX	ΣY	ΣX^2	ΣY^2	ΣXY	r	Remark
Provision of fishing gadgets (X)	70	1202		21648		4288	0.49	low relationship
Agricultural development (Y)			241		921			

Critical r = 0.325, at .01 level of sig. df=68

Source: Field Experiment 2017

As shown in table 6, the calculated r value of 0.49 was greater than the critical r-value of 0.325 at .01 level of significance and df of 68. The result was statistically significant. This means that there was significant relationship between ExxonMobil Corporate Social Responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fishermen and Agricultural development. Hence the, the null hypothesis one was rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted.

Research Hypothesis 2

➤ Ho: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno Local Area.

A Pearson product moment correlation analysis for determining if there is a significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fishermen and agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno led to the result in table 7 as presented below:

Table 7 Pearson product moment correlation analysis of the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project and agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno

Variable	N	ΣX	ΣY	ΣX^2	ΣY^2	ΣXY	R	Remark
Empowerment project (X)		964		14462		3086	0.59	Moderate relationship
Agricultural development (Y)	70			209	921			

Critical r = 0.325, at .01 level of sig. df=68

Source: Field Experiment 2017

As shown in table 6, the calculated r value of 0.59 was greater than the critical r-value of 0.325 at .01 level of significance and df of 68. The result was statistically significant. This means that there was significant relationship between ExxonMobil Corporate Social Responsibility of empowerment project to fisherman and Agricultural development Mkpanak, Ibeno. Hence, the null hypothesis two was rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted.

Research Hypothesis 3.

➤ Ho: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno Local Area.

Table 8. Presents the result of a Pearson product moment correlation was run to determine the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill

Table 8 Pearson product moment correlation analysis of the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fishermen and agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno Local Area.

Variable	N	ΣX	ΣY	ΣX^2	ΣY^2	ΣXY	r	Remark
Oil spill compensation (X)	1100		17876			3671	0.33	Very Low relationship
Agricultural development (Y)	70	229		831				

Critical r = 0.325, at .01 level of sig. df=68

Source: Field Experiment 2017

As shown in table 6, the calculated r value of 0.33 was greater than the critical r-value of 0.325 at .01 level of significance and df of 68. The result was statistically significant. This means that there was significant relationship between ExxonMobil Corporate Social Responsibility of oil spill compensation to fisherman and Agricultural development Mkpanak, Ibeno. Hence, the null hypothesis three was rejected and the alternative hypothesis accepted.

Re – statement of Hypotheses

- Ho1: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno.
- Ho2: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno.
- Ho3: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno Local Area.

Test of Hypothesis one

- Ho1: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno Local Area.

Based on the critical values (r) that were obtained, which were compared against the PPMC decision rule which shows a low relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno at 0.49, Therefore the null hypotheses is rejected while the alternate hypotheses which states that there is a relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno is accepted.

Test of Hypothesis two

- Ho2: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno.

Based on the critical values (r) that were obtained, which were compared against the PPMC decision rule which shows a moderate relationship ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno at 0.59, Therefore the null hypotheses is rejected while the alternate hypotheses which states that there is a relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno accepted.

Test of Hypothesis three

- Ho3: There is no significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno.

Based on the critical values (r) that were obtained, which were compared against the PPMC decision rule which shows that there is a very low relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno at 0.33, Therefore the null hypotheses is rejected while the alternate hypotheses which states that there is a relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno is accepted.

Discussion of Findings

Following the objectives of the study which were to determine the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of fishing gadgets donation to fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno, secondly to determine the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility empowerment project for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno and lastly to determine the relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation for fisherman and Agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibeno.

The study was based on the Legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory of social responsibility which emphasized the need for a corporate organization to satisfy the requirements of various interest groups.

Pearson product moment correlation (r) for hypothesis (1) which was 0.49 showed a low relationship level of correlation between ExxonMobil's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

efforts in the area of supply of fishing gadgets to fishermen in Mkpanak and agricultural development. The coefficient of the Pearson product moment correlation for hypothesis (2) was 0.59 which showed a moderate relationship level of correlation between ExxonMobil's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts in the area of empowerment project to fishermen in Mkpanak and agricultural development. While hypothesis (3) was 0.33 which shows a very low relationship between ExxonMobil's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts in the area of oil spill compensation to fishermen in Mkpanak and agricultural development. This finding confirms that there is significant relationship between the independent variable (Corporate Social Responsibility) and the explanatory variable (agricultural development).

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter includes the summary, conclusion and Recommendations

Summary

This study sought to assess the relationship between corporate social responsibility and agricultural development, using ExxonMobil as a case study. Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to assess whether ExxonMobil has significantly contributed to the development of Agriculture (fishing) in the area of provision of fishing gadgets, Empowerment, and compensation during oil spillage at Mkpanak Ibano. There is a significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of provision of fishing gadget to fishermen and agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibano, there is also a significant relationship between ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility of oil spill compensation to fishermen and agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibano Local Government Area.

Conclusions

The quantity of fishing gadgets donated by ExxonMobil to fishermen are inadequate to create reasonable impact on Mkpanak, Agricultural development.

The ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility in terms of empowerment project to fishermen has only moderately helped in Mkpanak, Agricultural development, the ExxonMobil corporate social responsibility aspects of oil spill compensation was not adequate enough to boost agricultural development in Mkpanak, Ibano Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State.

Although, the objective of every business is to maximize profit, the organization should also know that being socially responsible to the host communities will promote their corporation image of the organization and this will lead to profit.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the research findings:

1. ExxonMobil should improve in the provision of fishing gadget to fishermen as part of their social responsibility for the development of agriculture.

2. ExxonMobil should increase their empowerment projects for fishermen in Mkpanak Ibano.
3. ExxonMobil should give more financial compensation to those that are affected or deprived of their livelihood through their operation (oil spillage).
4. ExxonMobil should fully carry out their corporate social responsibility to the environment in which they operate.

Contribution to knowledge

This research project has established the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility of organizations on their host communities taking ExxonMobil as a study. When host communities are impacted on by adequate discharge of CSR by companies operating within them, it will create an environment of mutual cooperation and understanding. It will enhance peaceful operational environment which will reduce conflict and increase productivity. Also, the result of this work would help policy makers to direct policies on organizations that are operating within different communities so that they would act as partners in progress in the development programmes of the nation.

Furthermore, it will form a spring board for researchers to harness ideas and research data from for further studies.

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