
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Role Of Listed Oil Firms In Community Development In Port Harcourt

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| ABSTRACT

This study examined the role play by listed oil firms in host community development in the Port Harcourt metropolis of Rivers State. Operating firms have a primary responsibility to ensure community development and improved standard of living for the locals in their areas of operations. There have been series of counter arguments about the willingness of operating firms to effectively take this responsibility, hence the need for this study. The issues are the determination of whether the deployment of social responsibility tools to promote community development by the firms is effective or not; to ascertain whether developmental projects associated with the oil firms are more pronounced and visible than other developmental projects, and to investigate if the collaboration and cooperation of the host communities with the firms has significantly improved project delivery to the communities. Primary data were collated for the study with the use of questionnaires administered on a randomly drawn sample of 153 family heads and community development executives drawn on a population of 250 across six districts selected randomly for the study out of twelve. The study adopted the use of simple percentages and the chi square statistical tool for data analysis. The result of the study showed that the deployment of social responsibility tools to promote community development by the firms is effective. Similarly, developmental projects in the communities by the firms are conspicuously pronounced and visible, and in addition, the collaboration and cooperation of the host communities with the firms has improved project delivery to the communities. Recommendations were however made on ways to further improve the delivery of projects to the communities by the listed firms. Among such recommendations include enhanced co-operation between the listed firms and the host communities in order to attract more projects to the communities, among others.

| KEYWORDS

Oil Firms; Role, Community Development, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Introduction

Every organization has a responsibility towards individuals or groups outside the organization, as well as those individuals that are within its confines. Organizations engage in community development as part of social responsibility activities in order to promote the development of the immediate or host community (Hull and Ruthenbery, 2018). Such development normally creates a harmonious relationship between the affected community and the organization, and are also devised strategies to build positive relationships with local communities, by taking up a number of initiatives for residents, workers and their families, as well as to protect the environment. This on a general note, promotes community development. And, gaining support for the initiatives of local communities becomes one of the social goals of such organisations (Stefa and Tomasz, 2020). As a result, it can be assumed that both the objectives of such organisations and community organizations in terms of wealth creation for the residents and ensuring sustainable development are of common interest.

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In Rivers State oil firms are major stakeholder groups, which significantly determine the strategies of community development. They interact directly with the host communities in order to determine their areas of needs and the determination of investment areas to enhance the living standard of the host communities. The interests of oil firms also include the creation of conditions which support the development of entrepreneurship and implementation of sustainable development concept at the community level. These developments are not different from corporate social responsibility as defined by Hull and Ruthenbery, (2018); Enwereonye, Ugorji, Alozie and Awurumibe (2020).

Therefore, it is in the interest of all corporate entities to care about good relations with host communities. Communities may undertake a variety of activities in this respect, among others in collaboration with corporate entities, e.g. in solving the problems of the local labour market, developing activities for young people, including the organization of optional classes for children. The corporate entities on the other hand, carry out activities such as organizing events, integrating the local community, cooperation in the area of providing healthcare for employees and their families, organizing educational programmes for the locals, e.g. on health or environment protection, sharing their knowledge, e.g. by organizing meetings related to the host community needs, cooperation in the area of the protection of environment, among others. These are undertaken in order to create a harmonious relationship between the host communities and the entities, in addition to promoting sustainable development in the communities.

It has however been adduced that host communities in Rivers State, particularly the oil producing ones have been particularly backward due to the neglect of the oil firms that operate in their environment, which implies the failure of the firms to effectively deploy social responsibility tools to promote development in these host communities. While others argued the other way, particularly the operators of the oil firms. However, if at all the firms have been engaged in community development, the extent to which this has been achieved is not known. Similarly, for the firms to be able to effectively channel the tools of social responsibility towards community development, a high level of collaboration and cooperation is needed on the part of host communities. The issue is also how well do the firms get the much needed collaboration from the host communities. The issues raised above are what this study intends to address with emphasis on oil producing communities where listed oil firms operate in Port Harcourt. .

The objective of the study is to determine the role of listed oil firms in community development in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The specific objectives of the study are stated below:

- a. To determine whether the deployment of social responsibility tools by listed oil firms is effective in promoting community development in Port Harcourt.
- b. To ascertain whether developmental projects in the host communities in Port Harcourt by listed oil firms are more pronounced and visible than other developmental projects.
- c. To investigate if the collaboration and cooperation of the host communities in Port Harcourt with listed oil companies has significantly improved project delivery.

Literature Review

The Concept of Community Development

Community development (CD) refers to initiatives undertaken by the community with partnership with external organizations or corporations to empower individuals and groups of people by providing these groups with the skills they need to effect change in their

own communities (Enwereonye, Ugorji, Alozie and Awurumibe, 2020). These skills are often concentrated around making use of local resources and building political power through the formation of large social groups working for a common agenda. Community developers must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities' positions within the context of larger social institutions.

Community development is the process of developing active and sustainable communities based on social justice and mutual respect. It is about influencing power structures to remove the barriers that prevent people from participating in the issues that affect their lives (Federation of Community' Development Learning, 2019). Community workers facilitate the participation of people in this process. They enable linkages to be made between communities and with the development of wider policies and programs. Community development expresses values of fairness, equality, accountability, opportunity, choice, participation, mutuality, reciprocity and continuous learning. Educating, enabling and empowering are at the core of community development (Federation of Community' Development Learning, 2019).

The widely used and meaning of community development is the one given by the United Nations (United Nations, 1971) in which community development is referred to as an organized effort of individuals in a community conducted in such a way to help solve community problems with a minimum help from external organizations. External organizations include governmental and non-governmental organizations, and corporations of various types and sizes such as small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and multinational corporations (MNCs). The implication of UN's definition of community development is therefore, emphasizing creativity and self-reliance in the community for short and long term goals, but not to defy the CSR roles of the various types of business firms. In relation to the people, the definition of community development is essentially both an educational and organizational process.

The key purpose is to work with communities experiencing disadvantage, to enable them to collectively identify needs and rights, clarify objectives and take action to meet these within a democratic framework which respects the needs and rights of others. Community work recognizes the need to celebrate diversity' and appreciate differences among ethnic and social groups in the community.

Common Roles of Social Responsibility in Community Development

Closer ties between corporations and community: Through CSR the existence of corporations in the social system is felt beyond a perception that corporation is a place just to get employment and procedures of goods and service. By doing so, corporations and community would stay in peace and harmony. This becomes a social capital that is essential in community development.

Helping to get talents: Organizations with a reputation for CSR can take advantage of their status and strengthen their appeal as an attractive employer by making their commitment part of their value proposition for potential candidates. It is also found that when employees view their organization's commitment to socially responsible behaviour more favorably, they also tend to have more positive attitudes in other areas that correlate with better performance. They believe their organizations recognize and reward great customer service, act quickly to address and resolve customers.

Role in transfer of technology (TOT): Closer ties help in TOT between MNCs that give concerns on CSR and communities in the host countries. Multinational Corporation (MNC) is a corporation that has its facilities and other assets in at least one country other than its home country. Such companies have offices and/or factories in different countries and usually have a centralized head office where they co-ordinate global management. Very large multinationals have budgets that exceed those of many small countries. Barton (2017) focuses on three mechanism of international technology transfer: the flow of human resources; the flow of public-sector technology support; and the flow of private technology from MNCs to developing countries.

Protection of the environment: Some of the world's largest companies have made a highly visible commitment to CSR, for example, with initiatives aimed at reducing their environmental footprint. These companies take the view that financial and environmental performance can work together to drive company growth and social reputation. This attitude can only serve to enhance the employment value proposition such as interest in "going green" gains traction (Towers, 2019). Green river projects" made by some MNCs in Nigeria who own large areas within the vicinity of residential areas is another way CSR initiative seems to protect environment.

Interdependency between a corporation and community: The close link between a corporation and community is another aspect of CSR role in CD because in long run it creates sustainable development. This could be seen e.g. Shell Foundation involvement in the Flower Valley in South Africa, Agip Green River Project in Nigeria and Marks and Spencer in Africa. The CSR projects give aids to local organization and impoverished communities. This certainly leads to sustainable community development (Towers, 2019)

The Nigerian Stock Exchange

The Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE), now the Nigerian Exchange Group was founded as the Lagos Stock Exchange on September 15, 1960. There were seven subscribers to the Exchange's Memorandum of Association: R.S.V. Scott, representing C.T. Bowring and Co. Nigeria Ltd.; Chief Theophilus Adebayo Doherty; John Holt Ltd; Investment Company of Nig. Ltd.(ICON); Sir. Odumegwu Ojukwu; Chief Akintola Williams; and Alhaji Shehu Bukar. Operations began officially on August 25, 1961, with 19 securities listed for trading. However, informal operations had commenced earlier in June 1961.

As of November 2022, it has a total of 161 listed companies, with 8 domestic companies on the premium board, 144 companies on the mainboard, and 4 on the Alternative Securities Market (ASeM) board. In the Fixed Income market, the NSE has 84 FGN bonds, 21 state bonds, 27 corporate bonds, 1 supranational bond, and 53 memorandum listings (NSE, 2023).

Theoretical Framework of the Study

There are three main theories regarding community development which formed the basis of this study: basic needs, conflict theory and symbolic interactionism. The social workers community practices and their efforts to influence social policy creation are affected by all three of these theories. York (1994), summarizes these theories as the organization of community agencies, the developing of local competences, and political action for change. Paiva (1997), calls the theories tenets structural change, socioeconomic integration, institutional development, and renewal. Pandey (1981), refers to the strategies as distributive, participative, and human development, while Schiele (2005), summarizes them as collective problem solving, self-help, and empowerment. Payne (1997), refers to them as developing social capital, social inclusion and exclusion, and capacity building.

These community development theories are framework that provide explanations and understanding of people's behavior in the context of community life and social and economic change. Community development is a complex and contested form of practice that draws on various theoretical positions and methods. The basic needs theory which is the major tenet of this study is proposed as a useful theory in community development, which includes an assessment technique to identify and prioritize the basic needs in a community. Additionally, community development aspects that involves symmetry, equity, inclusion, participation, cooperation, and collective project, emphasizing self-development and community empowerment is also the focal point of this study.

Empirical Literature

Opusunji, Abubakar and Aliyu (2016), examine the impact of social responsibility on community development in Akwa Ibom State with a particular reference to Julius Berger Company Plc. Point in time data were collected from primary source. The Ordinary Least Square was adopted and finding reveals that corporate social responsibility has significant relationship with community development in Akwa Ibom State. It is therefore recommended that social responsibility activities like basic social amenities, social causes and compensation to community members and policies should be improve to enable the Julius Berger company to operate freely in the community and add to their development.

Alabi and Ntukekpo (2020), examine the impact of oil companies on community development in Nigeria with emphasis on Chevron Nigeria Ltd. An empirical assessment of chevron's community development projects in the Niger Delta using descriptive survey research to assessed the efforts of Chevron in three oil communities of Niger Delta. 150 opinion leaders from three communities were purposively selected for participation in the study. Data were generated with Project Assessment Instrument ($r=0.84$). The results indicate that although, the community development efforts of Chevron is significant and were actually on ground in the three communities. However the efforts of chevron were considered not satisfactory or relevant enough to the needs of the community dwellers and study recommend that chevron improves on its community development efforts.

Dagwom, Chundung and Mabur (2020), examines how effective is community development efforts by corporate organisations in the enhancement of community relations in Nigeria using Grand Cereals Limited, situated in Zawan community of Plateau State. The Likert-type questionnaires are used to collect data from the community and the data are presented in a multiple bar chart. Likert scale data from the questionnaires are analysed using Chi-square and the population was 100 respondents and this was used as a sample size. The study finds that the community development efforts of Grand Cereals Limited are effective to the Zawan community based on community perception on matters enhancing community relations. This implies that there is a significant relationship between community development efforts of the organisation and community relations.

Research Design

There are two major types of research designs in social sciences (Avwokeni, 2006). These are the case study and survey designs. The case study is an in-depth analysis of a small unit. On the other hand, the survey approach takes into consideration a larger sample and the findings generalized. In this study, cross sectional data was used as such data were extracted concurrently from questionnaires served on oil bearing communities in port Harcourt. This enabled us to gather meaningful data on the study phenomenon for the purpose of reliability and generalization.

Area of the Study

Port Harcourt is the capital and largest city in Rivers State, Nigeria. It is the fifth most populous city in Nigeria after Lagos, Kano, Ibadan and Kaduna (Ekeinde, 2019; Williams, 2021). It lies along the Bonny River and is located in the Niger Delta. As of 2016, the Port Harcourt urban area had an estimated population of 1,865,000 inhabitants, up from 1,382,592 as of 2006 (Williams, 2021). The population of the metropolitan area of Port Harcourt is almost twice its urban area population with a 2021 United Nations estimate of 3,171,076. Port Harcourt is a major industrial centre as it has a large number of multinational firms as well as other industrial concerns, particularly business related to the petroleum industry. It is the chief oil-refining city in Nigeria and has two main oil refineries located at Eleme. Both refineries process around 210,000 barrels of crude oil a day, both operated by the Port Harcourt Refining Company. Some of Port Harcourt's more popular and well-known residential areas are known as Port Harcourt Township, GRA (Government Reserved Area) phases 1–5, Elekahia, Rumuomasi, D-line, Elelenwo, Eliozu, Iboloji, Ogbunabali, Rumuola, Rumigbo, Mgbuoba, Diobu, Woji, Amadi Flats, Umuchitta, Rumuokoro and Borikiri. The main industrial area is located in Trans Amadi (Izeogu, 1989; Archibong, 2019; Amaechi, 2012). The choice of Port Harcourt in this study lies in the fact that there are numerous firms, notably oil firms that abound the area..

Population of the Study

The population of this study are the heads of families that made up the 12 districts of Port Harcourt metropolis (Abuloma, Akpor, Borikiri, Diobu, Elekahia, Eneka, Rukpokwu, Rumubiakani Rumuemue, Rumukurushu, Rumumasi, Rumudamaya/Okoro) . Through a randomization process of two, six districts were selected for the purpose of this study. Therefore, the family heads in the six districts and the community development executives were selected for the study after they were arranged in alphabetical order. The population of family heads was (250) distributed among the six districts as indicated below. Table1 shows the distribution of the population of the study.

Table 1: Distribution of Population among the Six Districts.

Section	Number	%
Abuloma	45	18.0
Borikiri	50	20.0
Elekahia	40	16.0
Rukpokwu	32	12.8
Rumuemue	40	16.0
Rumumasi	43	17.2
Total	250	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2023

Determination of Samples Size

The population of this study was a finite one (250). This permitted the researcher to adopt Yamane (1964) model for determining the sample size of a finite population. The model stated that

$$N = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{(Onwe 1998)}$$

Asika (1991:114), Osuala (1993:43).

n = required sample size

N = Population of the study (250)
 I = statistical constant
 e = maximum level of error at 5%
 Therefore

$$n = \frac{250}{1 + 250 \times (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{250}{1.63}$$

$$n = 153$$

The sample size was distributed to the participating population using proportional stratification (Onwe 1998, Asika 1991, Osuala 1993). Table 2 demonstrates the distribution of sample size.

Table 2 Proportional Stratification

Section/Units	Number	%	Proportional Stratification	No Found Useful
Abuloma	45	18.0	0.18 x 153 = 28	30
Borikiri	50	20.0	0.20 x 153 = 31	30
Elekahia	40	16.0	0.16 x 153 = 24	25
Rukpokwu	32	12.8	0.128 x 153 = 20	28
Rumuemue	40	16.0	0.16 x 153 = 24	20
Rumumasi	43	17.2	0.172 x 153 = 26.3	
Total	250	100	153.3	133

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 2 above shows a total number of 153 questionnaires were distributed among the respondents. After retrieval, 133 of the questionnaires were found useful for the purpose of the study. This shows a rate of success of 87%.

Method of Data Analysis

Data obtained were refined for all purposes and ease of comprehension. To achieve this, we used tables, percentages and where necessary used means and charts. The stated hypotheses were tested using the non - parametric static chi-square (χ^2) The formula is mathematically presented as:

$$\text{Formula: } \chi^2 = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

Where χ^2 = output of the chi-square model

f_o = observed frequencies

f_e = expected frequencies

Decision rule: If χ^2 calculated is $\geq \chi^2$ table reading, then reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Section one: The Deployment of Social Responsibility Tools and Community Development.

Table 3 The Siting of projects in your community by the oil firms through their social responsibility policy has greatly improved lives and development of your community.

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Responses	Male	%	Female	%	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Strongly Agreed	20	15	30	22.6	50	43.6
Agreed	12	9	8	6	20	15.0
Disagreed	17	12.8	2	1.5	19	14.3
Strongly Disagreed	24	18.1	20	15	44	33.1
Total	73	54.9	60	45.1	133	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 3 above highlights data to ascertain if the siting of projects in the community by the firms through their social responsibility policy has greatly improved lives and development of the community. 50 or 37.6% (20 males and 30 females) of the respondents strongly agreed that the siting of projects in the community by the firms through their social responsibility policy has greatly improved lives and development of the community; 20 or 15% (12 males and 8 females) agreed on the same issue; 19 or 14.3% (17 males and 2 females) disagreed on the issue while 44 or 33% (24 males and 20 females) of the respondents strongly disagreed on the issue. Following the above analysis, the siting of projects in the community by the firms through their social responsibility policy has greatly improved lives and development of the community as indicated by 78 or 58.6% of the respondents.

Section Two: The Presence of Developmental Projects Associated with the oil Firms in the Communities compare to other Projects and Programmes.

Table 4 The developmental projects associated with the oil firms are more pronounced than others from other sources.

Responses	Male	%	Female	%	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Strongly Agreed	38	28.7	10	7.5	33	36.2
Agreed	5	3.7	42	31.5	62	35.2
Disagreed	15	11.3	5	3.8	20	15.1
Strongly Disagreed	15	11.3	3	2.3	18	13.5
Total	73	54.9	60	45.1	133	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 4 above was drawn to determine if the developmental projects associated with the oil firms are more pronounced than others from other sources. 48 or 36.2% (38 males and 10 females) of the respondents strongly agreed that the developmental projects associated with the firms are more pronounced than others from other sources.; 47 or 35.2% (5 males and 42 females) agreed on the same issue; 20 or 15.1% (15 males and 5 females) of the respondents disagreed on the issue while 18 or 13.5% (15 males and 3 females) strongly disagreed on the issue. Following the above analysis, the developmental projects associated with the oil firms are more pronounced than others from other sources as indicated by a majority of the respondents of 95 or 71.4%.

Section three: The Collaboration and Cooperation between the Host Communities and Oil Firms and Improved Project Delivery

Table 5 The collaboration between your community and the firms has led to improved project delivery and development of your community.

Responses	Male	%	Female	%	Total no of Respondents	Total % of Respondents
Strongly Agreed	13	9.8	20	15.0	33	24.8
Agreed	30	22.6	18	13.5	48	36.1
Disagreed	4	3.0	15	11.3	19	14.3
Strongly Disagreed	26	19.5	7	5.3	33	24.8
Total	73	54.9	60	45.1	133	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

Table 5 was drawn to ascertain if the collaboration between the community and the firms has led to improved project delivery and development of the community. 33 or 24.8% (13 males and 20 females) of the respondents strongly agreed that the collaboration between the community and the firms has led to improved project delivery and development of the community; 48 or 36.1% (30 males and 18 females) of the respondents agreed on the same issue; 19 or 14.3% (4 males and 15 females) disagreed on the issue while 33 or 24.8% (26 males and 7 females) strongly disagreed on the issue. From the above analysis the collaboration between the community and the firms has led to improved project delivery and development of the community as indicated by a majority of the respondents i.e 81 or 60.9%

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

In line with the above, the null (H_0) and the alternative (H_1) hypothesis are stated below:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): the deployment of social responsibility tools by listed oil firms is not effective in promoting community development in Port Harcourt.

Table 6

The relationship between the deployment of social responsibility tools and community development

SEX	SA	%	A	%	D	%	SD	%	TOTAL
Male	20	15.0	12	9	17	12.8	24	18.1	73
Female	30	22.6	8	6	2	1.5	20	15.0	60
Total (No)	50		20		19		44		133
(%)		37.6		15.0		14.3		33.1	100

Source, field survey 2023

Contingency Table1

SEX	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL
Male	(a)20	(b)12	(c)17	(d)24	73
Female	(e) 30	(f) 8	(g) 2	(h) 20	60

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Total	50	20	19	44	133
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Source, field survey 2023

Formula $CT \times RT$

GT $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$$(a) \quad \frac{50 \times 73}{133} = 27.4$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{20 \times 73}{133} = 11.0$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{19 \times 73}{133} = 10.1$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{44 \times 73}{133} = 24.2$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{50 \times 60}{133} = 22.6$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{20 \times 60}{133} = 9.0$$

$$(g) \quad \frac{19 \times 60}{133} = 8.6$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{44 \times 60}{133} = 19.8$$

CELL	O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
A	20	27.4	-7.4	54.76	2.0
B	12	11.0	1	1	0.1
C	17	10.1	6.9	47.6	4.71
D	24	24.2	-0.2	0.04	0.002
E	30	22.6	7.4	54.76	2.4
F	8	9.0	-1	1	0.1

G	2	8.6	-6.6	43.6	5.1
H	20	19.8	0.2	0.04	0.002

Chi square (X^2) calculated =14.604

$$DF = (R-1) (C-1) = (2-1) (4-1)$$

$$(1) (3) DF = 3$$

At a degree of freedom of 3, at 0.05 significance level, the chi-square table value stood at 7.81. Therefore using the chi-square (X^2) to test at 0.05 level of significance, the calculated chi-square (X^2) value is 14.60 while the tabulated chi-square value is 7.81.

DECISION RULE

Since X_{cal}^2 is greater than X_{tab}^2 the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative (H_1), which states that deployment of corporate social responsibility tools has significant effect on community development in Port Harcourt is accepted.

Hypothesis Two

The null and alternative of hypothesis two are stated below:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): developmental projects in the host communities in Port Harcourt by listed oil firms are not more pronounced and visible than other developmental projects.

Table 7

The visibility of developmental projects associated with the oil firms in relation to other developmental projects

SEX	SA	%	A	%	D	%	SD	%	TOTAL
Male	38	28.7	5	3.7	15	11.3	15	11.3	73
Female	10	7.5	42	31.5	5	3.8	3	2.3	60
Total (No)	48		47		20		18		133
(%)		37.6		35.2		15.1		13.5	100

Source: field survey 2023

Contingency Table Two

SEX	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL
Male	(a) 38	(b) 5	(c) 15	(d) 15	73
Female	(e) 10	(f) 42	(g) 5	(h) 3	60
Total	48	47	20	18	133

Source: Field Survey 2023

$$\frac{\text{Formula} \quad \text{CT x RT}}{\text{GT}}$$

$$(a) \quad \frac{48 \times 73}{133} = 26.4$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{47 \times 73}{133} = 25.8$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{20 \times 73}{133} = 11.0$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{18 \times 73}{133} = 9.9$$

$$(e) \quad \frac{48 \times 60}{133} = 21.7$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{47 \times 60}{133} = 21.2$$

$$(g) \quad \frac{20 \times 60}{133} = 9.0$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{18 \times 60}{133} = 8.1$$

CELL	O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
A	38	26.4	11.6	134.56	5.1
B	5	25.8	-20.8	432.64	16.7
C	15	11.0	4.0	16	1.5
D	15	9.9	5.1	26.01	2.6
E	10	21.7	-11.7	136.89	6,3
F	42	21.2	20.8	432.64	20.4
G	5	9.0	-4.0	16	1.8
H	3	8.1	-5.1	26.01	3.2

Chi square (X^2) calculated = 57.60

DF = (R-1) (C-1) = (2-1) (4-1)

(1) (3) DF = 3

At a degree of freedom of 3, at 0.05 significance level, the chi-square table value stood at 7.81

Therefore using the chi-square (X^2) to test at 0.05 level of significance, the calculated chi-square (X^2) value is 57.60 while the tabulated chi-square value is 7.81.

Decision Rule

Since X_{cal}^2 is greater than X_{tab}^2 , the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative (H_1) which states that the developmental projects associated with the oil firms are more pronounced and visible than other developmental projects is accepted.

Hypothesis Three

The null and alternative of hypothesis three are stated below:

Null hypothesis (H_0): the collaboration and cooperation of the host communities in Port Harcourt with listed oil companies has not improved project delivery.

Table 8

The relationship between collaboration and cooperation of the host communities with the oil firms and improved project delivery and community development.

SEX	SA	%	A	%	D	%	SD	%	TOTAL
Male	13	9.8	30	22.6	4	3.0	26	19.5	73
Female	20	15	18	13.5	15	11.3	7	5.3	60
Total (No)	33		48		19		33		133
(%)		24.8		36.1		14.3		24.8	100

Source, field survey 2023

Contingency Table Three

SEX	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL
Male	(a) 13	(b) 30	(c) 4	(d) 26	73
Female	(e) 20	(f) 18	(g) 15	(h) 7	60
Total	33	48	19	33	133

Source: Field Survey 2023

Formula $CT \times RT$

GT

33 x 73

= 18.1

$$(a) \frac{33 \times 60}{133} = 14.9$$

$$(b) \frac{48 \times 73}{133} = 26.3$$

$$(c) \frac{48 \times 60}{133} = 21.7$$

$$(d) \frac{19 \times 73}{133} = 10.4$$

$$(e) \frac{19 \times 60}{133} = 8.6$$

$$(f) \frac{33 \times 73}{133} = 18.1$$

$$(g) \frac{33 \times 60}{133} = 14.9$$

CELL	O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
A	13	18.1	-5.1	26.01	1.43
B	30	26.3	3.7	13.7	0.52
C	4	10.4	-6.4	40.9	3.9
D	26	18.1	7.9	62.4	3.4
E	20	14.9	5.1	26.01	1.7
F	18	21.7	-3.7	13.69	0.63
G	15	8.6	6.4	40.9	4.8
H	7	14.9	-7.9	62.4	4.2

Chi square (X²) calculated = 20.62

DF = (R-1) (C-1) = (2-1) (4-1)

(1) (3) DF = 3

At a degree of freedom of 3, at 0.05 significance level, the chi-square table value stood at 7.81. Therefore using the chi-square (X²) to test at 0.05 level of significance, the calculated chi-square (X²) value is 20.62 while the tabulated chi-square value is 7.81.

DECISION RULE

Since X_{cal}^2 is greater than X_{tab}^2 the null hypothesis (H_0) should be rejected and the alternative (H_1) which states that the collaboration and cooperation of the host communities in Port Harcourt with listed oil companies has significantly improved project delivery is accepted.

Discussion of Findings

The study showed that a significant relationship exist between the deployment of social responsibility tools by oil firms and community development in the host communities. This finding agreed with that of McWilliams and Siegel (2018), who examined the implications social responsibility of private firms on community development in Manchester, England. Similarly, the finding is also in line with the study of Ahmad, Hajah and Muhammad (2020) who explore social responsibility and its effect on community development in Akwa Ibom State.

The result of the study also showed that developmental projects in the host communities by the oil firms are more pronounced and visible than other developmental projects. This result also agrees with the study carried out by Surroca and Taribo (2018), in their study on community leadership and private organization social responsibility.

The result also showed that the collaboration and cooperation of the host communities with the oil firms has improved project delivery in the communities. This result agreed with the study carried out by Enwereonye, Ugorji, Alozie, and Awurumibe, (2018), exploring the impact of harmonious relationship between oil firms host communities on community development in Imo State.

Conclusion

Every organization, irrespective of whether it is public or private deserves to bring succor and promote the development of its area of operation or administration. The result of this study has shown that one of the major ways through which this can be is through collaboration and cooperation with the host communities, in addition to using social responsibility tools.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in line with the findings of the study.

- The use of social responsibility as a community development strategy by the oil firms should be vigorously pursued as results showed that the effect on community development is positive which has to some extent transformed the host communities involved.
- Secondly, the oil firms should extend their good gestures to their employees. This gesture would go a long way to encourage them to put their best at work.
- Similarly, host communities should intensify efforts at collaborating with the oil firms as this would help to attract more projects to the communities through the social responsibility policy of the firms..

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