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An Analysis of Dangote Cement PLC's Corporate Social Responsibility and the Socio-Economic Development of Kogi State, Nigeria.

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Abstract:

This study evaluated the effect Dangote Cement Plc's corporate social responsibility has on the socio-economic development of Kogi State, Nigeria. Using the quantitative approach and the descriptive survey research design, the study collected data from a sample of 400 Kogi State indigenes via the aid of close-ended and structured questionnaires. Out of this sample, the study had a response rate of 82%. Gathered data was analysed using multiple regression analysis via the aid of SPSS version 20.0. Findings of the study showed that the health intervention of Dangote Cement Plc has a significant effect on the health development of Kogi State. It also revealed that the educational interventions of Dangote Cement Plc have a significant negative effect on the educational development of Kogi State. It was further discovered that job opportunities created by Dangote had a significant positive effect on the employment rate of Kogi State. Furthermore, the study discovered that Dangote Cement Plc's infrastructural interventions have a significant negative effect on the infrastructural development of Kogi State. Finally, the study revealed that Dangote Cement Plc's security interventions have a significant negative effect on the crime rate reduction of Kogi State. The study then concluded that the corporate social responsibility initiatives of Dangote Cement Plc is not sufficient enough to improve the socio-economic development of Kogi State, Nigeria. As a result, the study recommends amongst others that institutional frameworks should be designed by relevant government agencies to guide potential investors on the need for corporate social responsibility in any region within the state.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, socio-economic development, health, education.

1. Introduction

The rise of globalization and calls for diversifying the economy led to a new era of private sector-driven growth. The 20th century saw massive industrialization globally, which increased the production of goods and fueled demand due to population growth. In Nigeria, the government aimed to benefit from this global economic expansion by promoting home-grown businesses. This brought about significant changes in business, economics, and society. Before industrialization, most countries including Nigeria relied on small-scale farming and artisan handicrafts. The industrial revolution rearranged patterns of human settlement, labor, and family life, but also brought negative impacts.

To address these negative effects, corporations are encouraged to practice Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), which seeks to promote the well-being of its stakeholders through ethical and sustainable practices. However, the expansion of large manufacturing companies has resulted in an unequal distribution of wealth and environmental degradation. This highlights the need for a balance between development and environmental sustainability, and the responsibility of both the government and corporations in promoting socio-economic development while preserving the environment (Vyralakshmi & Sundaram, 2018). This study aims to examine the effect of an independent variable on a dependent variable in the context of CSR and its impact on socio-economic development.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The emergence of the globalization phenomenon over the last couple of decades have brought massive industrializations to the nation, Nigeria. These various industrializations of course have its blessings and curses. On one hand which are the positives, it has improved technological, economic, political and cultural boundaries with a significant positive effect on the overall GDP of Nigeria. On the other hand, are the negatives that come with the phenomenon such as climate, environmental risk concerns. These negative aspects of the advent of globalization have not only changed the rules of social interactions but have further shown to have profound implications on the socio-economic wellbeing and security of the people.

Kogi state in the North Central geo-political zone of Nigeria have had its fair share of both the positives and negatives of the advent of industrialization. The positives being the inflow of foreign direct investment into the state over the last couple of decades occasioned by the opening of new business concerns ranging from the manufacturing sector to the construction sector to the food production sector to the agricultural sector and down to the hospitality sector.

It is imperative to state that despite the various successes achieved in the area of attracting these various developments to the state, opinion moulders and citizens have continued to express worry and frustration over what they tagged as the non-reflection of these various industries on the GDP of the state and opines that the overall development of the state have not been fast tracked despite the presence of these various investment in the state. It is in line of the foregoing that this study intends to evaluate the possible impact of these investments on the development of the state. In particular, this study will restrict its focus on the Obajana Cement Factory in Kogi State, Nigeria.

For the purpose of this research, the independent variable shall be the Dangote Cement Plc's corporate social responsibility which will be measured by components like health interventions, education interventions, employment opportunities, infrastructural intervention and security interventions while the dependent variable shall be socio-economic development which will be measured by educational development, infrastructures, health care development, employment rate, reduction in crime rate.

1.2 Research Objectives

The broad objective of the study will be to evaluate the impact of Dangote Cement Plc's corporate social responsibility on the socio-economic development of Kogi State.

The specific objectives will be to:

- Evaluate the Effect of Dangote Cement Plc's Health Interventions on Health Care Development in Kogi State.

- Examine the Effect of Dangote Cement Plc's Educational initiatives on Educational Development in Kogi State.

- Investigate the effect of Dangote Cement Plc's Job Opportunities on Employment rate in Kogi State.

- Assess the influence of Dangote Cement Plc's Infrastructural Interventions on the Infrastructural Development of Kogi State.

- Evaluate the effect of Dangote Cement Plc's Security Interventions on Reduction in crime rate in Kogi State.

1.3 Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the effect of Dangote Cement Plc's health interventions on health care development in Kogi State?

- To what extent does Dangote Cement Plc's educational initiatives affect on educational development in Kogi State?

- How does Dangote Cement Plc's job opportunities affect employment rate in Kogi State?

- What is the effect of Dangote Cement Plc's infrastructural interventions on the infrastructural development of Kogi State?

- What is the effect of Dangote Cement Plc's security interventions on reduction in crime rate in Kogi State?

1.4 Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are postulated to provide guidance for this study and they shall be in null forms.

H_{01}: Dangote Cement Plc's health interventions has no negative effect on health care development in Kogi State.

H_{02}: Dangote Cement Plc's educational initiatives has no negative effect on educational development in Kogi State.

H_{03}: Dangote Cement Plc's job opportunities have no positive effect on employment rate in Kogi State.

H_{04}: Dangote Cement Plc's infrastructural interventions has no negative effect on the infrastructural development of Kogi State.

H_{05}: Dangote Cement Plc's security interventions has no negative effect on reduction in crime rates in Kogi State.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This research shall focus only on the impact of Dangote Cement Plc's corporate social responsibility on the development of Kogi State. Study will focus on the residents of the state which comprises the 21 local government areas in the state. Kogi State is one of the 6 (Six) states in North central, Nigeria. The study will be limited to the various components of the independent variable and that of the dependent variable. The study is expected to run through the month December 2022 to January 2023.

1.6 Justification for the Study

On the 5th of October 2022, the Kogi State House of Assembly acting on a resolution shut down the activities of the Dangote Cement factory in Obajana, Kogi State. The reasons given were that the state had shares in the company which the Dangote group has consistently denied. Other concerns raised by authorities were the non-reflection of the company's presence on the socio-economic development of the state, citing failure in corporate social responsibilities, environmental degradation, lack of water, power and road infrastructures in host communities and irregular compliance with taxes. This have drawn a setting the records statement from the Dangote group which says the Kogi State Government have accused them wrongly. This have also drawn public opinions from various quarters with some sharing the views that Dangote Cement Plc is a socially responsible firm while some have opined that the firm has not lived up to expectations. This research is expected to provide empirical evidence to ascertain the facts.

2.0 Conceptual Clarifications

2.1 Corporate Social Responsibilities and Its Dimensions

The European Commission (EU) defines corporate social responsibility as the voluntary incorporation of environmental and social considerations into a firm's corporate operations. This also patterns to corporate interactions with stakeholders that has connections with the organization (European Union Report, 2002). Organizations that makes deliberate efforts towards the incorporation of corporate social responsibility stands to derive much benefits from doing so as they tends to gain the support and appreciation of the host communities or the target beneficiaries on a long run (Eriandani, 2020). Corporate social responsibility affords an enterprise the opportunity to maintain an equilibrium between social, environmental and economic goals with a view of meeting the expectations of various stakeholders (Sarfraz, Qun, Abdullah & Alvi, 2018).

Lys, Naughton, and Wang (2015) offered insights into the various dimensions of the phenomenon corporate social responsibility. His thoughts were on three dimensions namely the charity considerations, investment considerations and the signaling considerations. Postulations under the charity dimension suggests that organization provides corporate social responsibility to address social and environmental concerns of its immediate community and geographical location. This includes the organization venturing into corporate social responsibilities in the area of health interventions and educational initiatives (building of hospitals, provision of basic primary health care, building of schools, recruitment of teachers, offering of educational scholarship programmes and free drug distribution). Another hypothesis as being postulated by Lys *et al*. (2015) is the investment consideration which is basically carried out in expectation of some positive economic gains. Under these category are employment opportunities like (youth employment and business grants, infrastructural interventions like road constructions, erosion control projects and bridges) and Security interventions like (procurement of security vehicles, building of security posts, funding of security initiatives and support to State security trust funds). Lastly, the signaling consideration that seeks to carry out corporate social responsibility because the organization feels it portends future prospects financially and growth wise. These includes sponsoring of cultural festivals, beauty pageants and several other community development initiatives. Studies like Deng, Kang, & Low (2013) show there are great correlation between corporate social responsibilities and financial performance of organizations. This is against the assertions of McWilliams, Siegel, and Wright (2006) which opine that corporate social responsibilities have no relationship with the financial prospects of an organization.

2.2 Socio-economic Development

Development can also be seen as a multi-facial process required for the achievement of an improved quality of life for the people of a certain geographical area. This can be classified into economic development, social development, and environmental protection. They are dependent on each other and are functional pre-requisites of sustainable development (United Nations, 2020).

The sustained and consistent efforts by relevant policy makers such as government agencies, development partners, communities and private individuals tailored towards the upliftment of the livelihood standard of the people of a certain area or geographical location is known as socio-economic development. This includes provision of infrastructures, development of human capital, health care development, and educational initiatives, security of lives and properties (Ukpong & George, 2012).

Uju and Joy (2014) defines socio-economic development as the procedure for addressing social and economic concerns in a certain area or community. It includes the identification of challenges and proffering sustainable solutions to them. It is either long term or short term solutions in some cases. Socio-economic development plays a significant role when calculating the development index of a state. Changes like changes in social and economic status are indices of socio-economic development (Chojnicki, 2010). Series of changes in quantity, quality and structures of economically driven practices which has positive impact on the standard of living of the people are economic development. The measurements of such changes includes access to more material wealth, access to quality services, environmental conditions, Gross domestic product, unemployment rate and literacy level (Litwinski, 2017).

2.2.1 Indicators of Socio-economic Development

2.2.1.1 Health Care Development

These are the process of constant, consistent and deliberate uplifting of the life of a certain population. It encompasses stakeholder's interventions that seeks to uplift the health well-being of the people in a certain geographical area. This includes the number of basic primary health centers that are

accessible to the people. Most of which are geared towards addressing maternal health and mortality concerns, which are part of the sustainable development goals of the United Nations.

2.2.1.2 Educational Development

These are purposeful activities be it formal or informal anchored through deliberate processes of planned objectives with a view of influencing, enriching and advancing the knowledge well-being of the populace of a certain area. It involves the improvement in the productivity and skills of the people. This can be either on a long term or short term basis and are designed to improve the literacy level in the society while also eradicating poverty.

2.2.1.3 Employment Rate

Employment rate can be defined as the degree or rate at which people who are willing to work and capable of working are able to get jobs. In other words, it is seen as the pace to which individuals who are in search of employments and have the requisite skills to perform tasks have access to those opportunities. This can also be explained as how available employment opportunities abounds in a certain geographical area.

2.2.1.4 Infrastructural Development

These are improvements in the quantity and quality of the various components of infrastructure such as roads, electricity, environmental sanitation, information technology and water. These are the basic fundamental services geared towards the improvement in economic growth and the quality of human life. Infrastructural development remains a key strategy in the wheel of progress of any nation.

2.2.1.5 Crime Rate

These are the summary of crimes and security breaches that occurred at a certain period of time and in a given geographical location. This includes violent and not violent crimes perpetuated by persons or group. Crime rates are crimes ascertained through reports from law enforcement agencies. Factors that drives crime rates are economic conditions, cultural factors, literacy level and religious orientation.
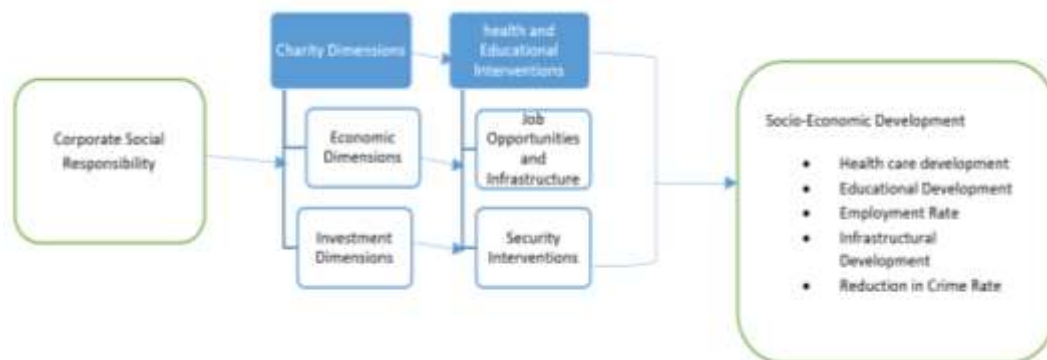
2.3 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1: Model showing the relationship between corporate social responsibility and socio-economic development.

Source: Adapted from Lys, Naughton, & Wang (2015)

Figure 1 above illustrates the various hypothesis surrounding the incorporation of corporate social responsibility by business organizations. Corporate social responsibility is clearly linked to charity, economic and investment considerations. It also clearly shows that many organizations carry along the entire hypothesis when initiating corporate social responsibility initiatives. Interventions under the charity hypothesis are health and educational initiatives, the economic hypothesis has job opportunities and provision of infrastructure while investment hypothesis have security interventions as some of its initiatives. The end game of all the various interventions are the utterly the development of the host communities.

3.0 Methodology

In order to achieve the research objectives of this study, the descriptive survey research design was used. This was used because this study sought to examine the features, frequency, and trends of happenings in Kogi State, and the survey provides an opportunity for the collection of large data. The study population for this study are 4,153,734 indigenes of Kogi State (Wikipedia, 2023). In drawing the sample size for this Taro Yamane (1967) formula was used, which is given below as:

n = 4,153,734

$1+4,153,734(0.05)^2$

n = 399.96

n = 400

Simple random sampling technique was adopted to select the sample size. This was because the study sought to provide every member of the universe with equal chance of being selected into the survey. Also, this study adopted the quantitative research method and employed a close-ended and structured electronic questionnaire to collect data. Gathered data was analysed using multiple linear regression via the Statistical Package and Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.

4.0 Data Analysis and Presentation

From the four hundred (400) questionnaires distributed, only 327 study participants responded. This indicated that the study had a response rate of approximately 82%. This response rate showed that the response rate is sufficient enough for analysis to be carried out since at least 60% of the study's participants participated in the study.

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Respondents' Socio-demographic Features

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	287	87.8
Female	40	12.2
Total	**327**	**100%**
Age		
Under 21 Years	0	0.0
21-30 Years	96	29.4
31-40 Years	138	42.2
41 Years and above	93	28.4
Total	**327**	**100%**
Marital Status		
Single	124	37.9
Married	203	62.1
Divorced	0	0.0
Widowed	0	0.0
Widower	0	0.0
Total	**327**	**100%**
Educational Qualifications		
O' Level	0	0.0
B.Sc.	200	61.2

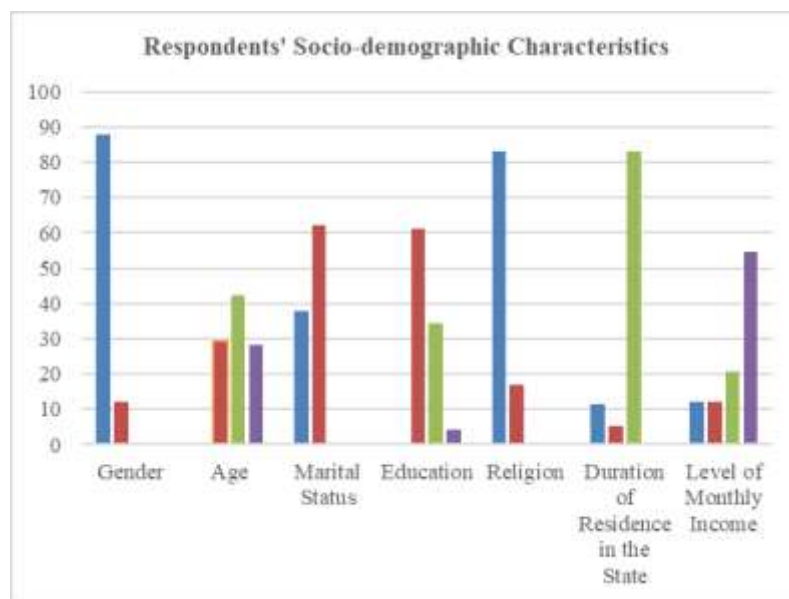|		
M.Sc.	113	34.6
PhD	14	4.3
Total	**327**	**100%**
Religion		
Christianity	272	83.2
Islam	55	16.8
Traditional	0	0.0
Total	**327**	**100%**
Duration of Residence in the State		
1 – 5 years	38	11.6
6 – 10 Years	17	5.2
10 Years and Above	272	83.2
Total	**327**	**100%**
Level of Monthly Income		
Below N30,000	40	12.2
N30,000 – N50,000	40	12.2
N51,000 – N71,000	68	20.8
N72,000 and above	179	54.7
Total	**327**	**100%**

Source: Field Survey (2023)

Figure 2: Respondents' Socio-demographic Characteristics

Table 1 and Figure 2 offers a tabular and graphical presentation of the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents who partook in the study. As given above, 87.8% are male while 12.2% are female. This shows that most of the respondents who partook in the study are male. This may also imply that most of the employees in the Dangote cement factory at Obajana are male. With regards to age, none of the respondents were under the age of 21 years, 29.4% were within the age range of 21 and 30 years, 42.2% were within the age range of 31 and 40 years while 28.4% were at least 41 years. This analysis indicates that most of the study's participants were within the age range of 31 and 40 years. Regarding respondents' marital status, 37.9% were still single, 62.1% were married, while none was divorced, widowed or a widower. Concerning educational qualification of the respondents, none had O' Level as their highest educational qualification, 61.2% had a B.Sc. as their highest qualification, 34.6% had an M.Sc. as their highest qualification, while just 4.3% had a PhD as their highest qualification. This indicates that most of the study's participants had B.Sc. as their highest educational qualification. Regarding religion, 83.2% of the respondents were Christians, 16.8% were Muslims while none was Traditional. This shows that most of the study's participants were Christians, and this also indicates that averagely, most people employed into the Dangote Cement factory at Obajana are Christians. With respect to the respondents' duration of residence in the state, 11.6% have spent a timeframe of 1 and 5 years, 5.2% have spent a duration of 6 and 10 years, while 83.2% have spent at least 10 years in the state. This shows that most of the study's respondents have spent at least 10 years in the state. Also, this indicates that on an average, most of the employees of Dangote Cement factory at Obajana have stayed so long in the state, to the point they can be regarded as the State's indigenes. On the issue of the level of monthly income of the study's participants, 12.2% each earn below N30,000 and within the range of N30,000 and N50,000. Moreover, 20.8% earn between N51,000 and N71,000 while, 54.7% indicate that they earn at least N72,000. This shows that most of the study's respondents earn at least N72,000 as their monthly income.

4.2 Hypotheses Testing

It is pertinent to reiterate that all the study's hypotheses shall be tested using simple linear regression as aforementioned.

4.2.1 Hypothesis One (H_{01})

The study's first hypothesis states that Dangote Cement Plc's health interventions have no negative effect on healthcare development in Kogi State.

Table 2: Hypothesis One

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.211	0.188	17.067	0.000
CSRHI	0.123	0.028	4.339	0.000
R-square	0.055			
Adjusted R-squared	0.052			
F-statistic	18.830			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000			

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

    a.   Dependent Variable: SEDHD

    b.   Predictors: (Constant), CSRHI

*** CSRHI = Corporate Social Responsibility – Health Intervention

*** SEDHD = Socio-economic Development – Health Development

4.2.1.1   Decision Rule Interpretation

As shown in Table 2, the R-square is seen to have a value of 0.055. This shows that 5.5% of the variance in health development of Kogi State can be explained by the health intervention of Dangote Cement factory at Obajana. Using a significance level of 5% (0.05) and with the F-statistic probability (0.000) being lesser than the significance level, it is concluded that the model is fit for predicting the causal relationship between both variables. This is expressed as $F(1, 326) = 18.830$, $p = 0.000$.

Decision: Also, it was seen that health intervention had a coefficient of 0.123 and a p-value<0.05. Due to this, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the health intervention of Dangote Cement Plc's has a significant negative effect on the health development of Kogi State.

4.2.2 Hypothesis Two (H_{02})

The study's second hypothesis states that Dangote Cement Plc's educational interventions have no negative effect on educational development in Kogi State.

Table 3: Hypothesis Two

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.333	0.215	6.200	0.000
CSREI	0.282	0.026	10.856	0.000
R-square	0.266			
Adjusted R-squared	0.264			
F-statistic	117.863			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000			

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

    a.   Dependent Variable: SEDED

    b.   Predictors: (Constant), CSREI

*** CSREI = Corporate Social Responsibility – Educational Intervention

*** SEDED = Socio-economic Development – Economic Development

4.2.1.2 Decision Rule Interpretation

As shown in Table 3, the R-square is seen to have a value of 0.266. This shows that 26.6% of the variance in educational development of Kogi State can be predicted by the educational intervention of Dangote Cement factory at Obajana. Using a significance level of 5% (0.05) and with the F-statistic probability (0.000) being lesser than the significance level, it is concluded that the model is fit for predicting the causal relationship between both variables. This is expressed as $F_{(1, 326)} = 117.863$, $p = 0.000$.

Decision: Moreover, it was demonstrated that educational intervention had a coefficient of 0.282 and a p-value<0.05. Due to this, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the educational interventions of Dangote Cement Plc have a significant negative effect on the educational development of Kogi State.

4.2.3 Hypothesis Three (H_{03})

The third hypothesis of the study states that Dangote Cement Plc's job opportunities have no positive effect on employment rate in Kogi State.

Table 4: Hypothesis Three

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.499	0.153	3.267	0.001
CSRJO	0.384	0.024	15.881	0.000
R-square	0.437			
Adjusted R-squared	0.435			
F-statistic	252.194			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000			

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

    a.   Dependent Variable: SEDER

    b.   Predictors: (Constant), CSRJO

*** CSRJO = Corporate Social Responsibility – Job Opportunities

*** SEDER = Socio-economic Development – Employment Rate

4.2.1.3 Decision Rule Interpretation

As shown in Table 4, the R-square is seen to have a value of 0.435. This shows that 43.5% of the variance in the employment rate of Kogi State can be predicted by the job opportunities Dangote Cement factory at Obajana creates. Using a significance level of 5% (0.05) and with the F-statistic probability (0.000) being lesser than the significance level, it is concluded that the model is fit for predicting the causal relationship between both variables. This is expressed as $F_{(1, 326)} = 252.194$, $p = 0.000$.

Decision: Moreover, it was demonstrated that the job opportunities created by Dangote had a coefficient of 0.384 and a p-value (0.000) < 0.05. Due to this, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the job opportunities created by Dangote Cement Plc have a significant positive effect on the employment rate of Kogi State.

4.2.4 Hypothesis Four (H04)

The study's fourth hypothesis states that Dangote Cement Plc's infrastructural interventions have no negative effect on the Infrastructural Development of Kogi State.

Table 5: Hypothesis Four

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.951	0.171	5.565	0.000
CSRII	0.380	0.021	17.664	0.000
R-square	0.490			
Adjusted R-squared	0.488			
F-statistic	312.028			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000			

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

 a. Dependent Variable: SEDID

 b. Predictors: (Constant), CSRII

*** CSRII = Corporate Social Responsibility – Infrastructural Interventions

*** SEDID = Socio-economic Development – Infrastructural Development

4.2.1.4 Decision Rule Interpretation

As shown in Table 5, the R-square is seen to have a value of 0.490. This shows that 49% of the variance in the employment rate of Kogi State can be predicted by the infrastructural interventions of Dangote Cement factory at Obajana. Using a significance level of 5% (0.05) and with the F-statistic probability (0.000) being lesser than the significance level, it is concluded that the model is fit for predicting the causal relationship between both variables. This is expressed as $F_{(1, 326)} = 312.028$, p = 0.000.

Decision: Moreover, it was demonstrated that the infrastructural interventions performed by Dangote had a coefficient of 0.380 and a p-value (0.000) < 0.05. Due to this, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that Dangote Cement Plc's infrastructural interventions have a significant negative effect on the Infrastructural Development of Kogi State.

4.2.5 Hypothesis Five (H05)

The fifth and final hypothesis of the study states that Dangote Cement Plc's security interventions has no negative effect on reduction in crime rates in Kogi State.

Table 6: Hypothesis Five

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.733	0.172	10.096	0.000
CSRSI	0.307	0.024	12.821	0.000
R-square	0.336			
Adjusted R-squared	0.334			
F-statistic	164.377			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000			

Source: Author's Computation (2023)

 a. Dependent Variable: SEDCRR

 b. Predictors: (Constant), CSRSI

*** CSRSI = Corporate Social Responsibility – Security Interventions

*** SEDCRR = Socio-economic Development – Crime Rate Reduction

4.2.1.5 Decision Rule Interpretation

As displayed in Table 6, the R-square is seen to have a value of 0.336. This shows that 33.6% of the variance in crime rate reduction of Kogi State can be explained by the security interventions of Dangote Cement factory at Obajana. Using a significance level of 5% (0.05) and with the F-statistic probability (0.000) being lesser than the significance level, it is concluded that the model is fit for predicting the causal relationship between both variables. This is expressed as $F (1, 326) = 164.377$, $p = 0.000$.

Decision: Moreover, it was demonstrated that the security interventions performed by Dangote had a coefficient of 0.307 and a p-value $(0.000) < 0.05$. Due to this, the null hypothesis is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that Dangote Cement Plc's security interventions have a significant negative effect on the crime rate reduction of Kogi State.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The study findings showed that the health intervention of Dangote Cement Plc has a significant negative effect on the health development of Kogi State. This negative effect implies that the health interventions of Dangote Cement Plc is not sufficient enough to improve the health of the indigenes of the state. This might be because when compared to the environmental or health hazards caused by the company, its health interventions are insufficient. Hence, instead of it positively contributing to the health development of the state, it is negatively contributing.

Also, it was discovered by the study that the educational interventions of Dangote Cement Plc have a significant negative effect on the educational development of Kogi State. However, this finding contradicts the report of Kukwa-Yanor (2022) who revealed the commendation of the host community of Dangote's educational yearly bursary to the Gboko community indigent students in Benue State. A reason for this could be that such is not done in Kogi State and that the educational interventions done by the company is not satisfactory, hence the negative effect. This can be further validated by the Sunday's (2021) revelation where it was stated how Dangote Group injected about N1.2 billion each into Kaduna State, specifically, Ahmadu Bello University and Kano State, specifically Bayero University; N300 million into University of Ibadan Business School (Oyo State); N50 million into Ogun State Crescent University; N200 million into Katsina State University; N120 million into Nawair-ud-deen Comprehensive College, Lagos State; N118 million into University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State and; N50 million into the University of Port-Harcourt. With all these donations, it is seen that Kogi State is left out.

Moreover, the study found out that the job opportunities created by Dangote had a significant positive effect on the employment rate of Kogi State. This is corroborated by the report of Sunday (2021) who revealed that over 1,000 student engineers from Obajana, Kogi State were admitted into different subsidiaries of the company. This shows that in terms of creating job opportunities, Dangote has performed well.

Furthermore, the study discovered that Dangote Cement Plc's infrastructural interventions have a significant negative effect on the Infrastructural Development of Kogi State. Although it has been reported that the infrastructural interventions of Dangote Cement Plc in Obajana have been commendable (Bello, 2022), this finding reveals otherwise. This means that the state's indigenes are dissatisfied with the level of Dangote's infrastructural interventions in the state especially Obajana.

Finally, the study also revealed that Dangote Cement Plc's security interventions have a significant negative effect on the crime rate reduction of Kogi State. The implication of this findings is that the rate of crime has not reduced despite the security interventions of Dangote Cement Plc. This is to say that the company's security interventions are not sufficient enough to discourage or enforce the reduction of crime in the state, specifically Obajana.

5.0 Conclusion

This study therefore concludes that the corporate social responsibility initiatives or interventions of Dangote Cement Plc is not enough to ameliorate the socio-economic development of Kogi State. Hence, it accounts for why there is an often face-off between the state and the company. This has contributed to the negative perception members of the host community have about the company, thereby destroying the public image/trust of the company.

6.0 Recommendations

Going by the findings of this research and the stated conclusions examined, it has been established that the research objectives have been achieved. The study therefore proposes the following recommendations to stakeholders around this discourse:

State Government Agencies:

(i)   Relevant government agencies should as a matter of urgency develop a corporate social responsibility policy on behalf of the state and host communities where certain mineral resources are situated. This is to forestall future situations where the establishment of firms will report negatively to the development of its direct environment.

(ii)   The Kogi State Government should strategize through effective collaborations with the State legislative arm by formulating legislations and implementing executive orders that will protect the host communities and the state at large from environmental hazards and degradation in the case of explorative and manufacturing industries and social responsibility in the case of service providers.

(iii)   A working committee should be inaugurated by the state government with a view of liaising with various manufacturing industries and firm in the state for the proper monitoring and evaluation of their corporate social responsibility initiatives.

(iv)   Institutional frameworks should be designed by relevant government agencies that will serve as future guide when discussing with potential investors in critical sectors of a geographical location within the state.

(v)   The state legislature should promote bills that will promote the adoption of local content by manufacturing companies in the state in the area of supplies, procurements and manpower. This will drive full economic derivatives on the side of the host communities and the state at large.

Dangote Cement Plc:

(vi)   Dangote Cement Plc should fashion out appropriate corporate social responsibility initiatives that will be geared towards the expedite development of its host communities. These initiatives could be in the area of educational interventions, infrastructural funding, health interventions and other areas of development.

(vii)   Dangote Cement Plc should design a cost effective strategies geared towards incorporating host states and communities into its existing corporate social responsibility programs with a view of wading off hostilities that could be detrimental to the achievement of its organizational goals.

(viii)   Dangote Cement Plc should maintain good relations with its host communities by ensuring that modest contributions are made towards community based programs that seeks to promote the culture and unity of the geographical location.

(ix)   Dangote Cement Plc must in all sincerity develop plans that seeks to protect the host communities from health related issues that arises from its activities. There are concerns from stakeholders that the atmosphere at Obajana, which is Dangote cement's host community has remained dusty since the inception of the organization. This according to environmentalists' possess serious threat to the health of dwellers of obajana.

Traditional Rulers:

(x)   Traditional rulers of host communities should pursue communal interests in their engagements with manufacturing industries in their domain. With this in place, the communities stands the chances of getting the company committed to the development of the communities.

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