

Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Internally Displaced Persons in North-East, Nigeria

YERIMA HAMMAN WABI, CROSS OGOHI DANIEL, HADIZA SAIDU ABUBAKAR
Department of Business Administration,
Nile University of Nigeria, Abuja
NIGERIA

Abstract - Corporate Social Responsibility and its proper implementation entail that organizations are not just driven by the quest for economic gain or a good reputation, but that they are deliberate with positively affecting the lives of the members of their host communities. The study investigated the Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Internally Displaced Persons in North-East, Nigeria. Also other objectives includes to examine the impact of social responsibility on Internally Displaced Children in North East, Nigeria, and to evaluate the impact of economic responsibility on internally displaced elderly persons in North East. The researcher adopted the cross sectional research design and structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. The simple random sampling technique was adopted in the study. Data analysis was committed to descriptive statistics of mean and percentages as well as correlation and regression analysis. The results showed that Social responsibility does have positive impact on Internally Displaced Children in North East, Nigeria; Economic responsibility does have positive impact on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria. The study concludes corporate social responsibility has emerged as a form of sustainability governance with advantages to the economic, environment and social progress of the Internally Displaced Person's at 5% level of significance. It was recommended that corporate social responsibility of the companies should be more environmentally demanded rather than Marjory from angle of ethical consideration and philanthropic obligations.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, social responsibility, economic responsibility, internally displaced persons, North-East Nigeria.

Received: August 23, 2021. Revised: June 7, 2022. Accepted: June 18, 2022. Published: July 8, 2022.

1 Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept whereby organizations consider the interest of the society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all the aspects of their operations.

In early days of business organization, it was generally agreed that businesses has only one objective, and that is to make profit. The business became faulted for putting too much emphasis on profit only and too little on human welfare.

The concept of CSR suggests that organisations are not meant to be unapproachable, careless, or insensitive about their activities as they relate to others not directly involved in the running of the firm. The negative consequences of the operations of many organizations have drawn the attention of stakeholders and calls have been made for firms to

become responsible for members of the communities that host their operations [1] [2].

CSR, also referred to as corporate citizenship, ensures that firms remain aware of the effect of their activities on every aspects of societal living including the social, environmental, and economic dimensions.

According to [3] the humanitarian crisis resulting from activities of insurgents in the North East of the country is showing no sign of abating, going by reports from different agencies in and outside of the country such as Amnesty International, International Organization for Migration [4].

Apart from concerns about the escalating number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the poor living conditions in the IDPs camps is alarming and calls for more commitment from all concerned. Besides, available statistics shows that Nigeria has the highest number of displaced persons in Africa

which is estimated at 3.3 million as at the year 2014 [29]

The figure includes those displaced as a result of Boko Haram attacks, communal conflicts, floods disaster and incessant clashed between farmers and Fulani herdsmen in North east Nigeria. On a global scale, Nigeria is ranked behind Syria, with 6.5 million IDPs and Colombia with 5.7 million.

[29] asserts that the IDPs figures have risen unprecedentedly in the preceding years due largely to increase number of Boko Haram attacks, heavy-landed counter-insurgency and ongoing inter-communal violent conflicts in North east Nigeria.

With Corporate Social Responsibility becoming a more integrated part of business functions, it is important for companies to evaluate the effect they have on the reactions they create in society. Not all CSR activities have tangible returns for companies that partake in them, but for more companies to engage in CSR activities it is important for them to see the benefit.

The factors used in this research have been adopted as measures of CSR in the North east, Nigeria placed in context with the most internally displaced persons and evaluate these activities when making decisions. If there is no relationship between the independent variables of this research and the corporate reputation, then it can be concluded that the market is not at the point to where it is evaluating CSR actions as an indicator for corporate reputation decisions [5]

Also in business context, CSR has emerged as a form of sustainability governance with advantages to the economic, environment and social progress. Successful stake holders know that their long-term success is based on continued good relations with a wide range of individuals, groups and institutions in the society. Smart firms know that business can't succeed in societies that are failing, whether this is due to social or environmental challenges, or governance problems.

In this study, CSR is the business model adopted by organizations that enables them conduct their operations in such a way that adds value to their environment rather than harm it. It is a business strategy that ensures that firms are not only self-regulated but are also accountable to their customers/clients, employees, shareholders, suppliers, middlemen/distributors, the host community, and the general public. This paper tend to examine the impact of social responsibility on

Internally Displaced Children in North East, Nigeria and to evaluate the impact of economic responsibility on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is created due to the conflict between the organizations' objectives of maximizing benefits with their consequent actions and the need of being responsible to society and environment. Although CSR has been and is a very subjective concept, it has been a subject of extensive research and arguments over the last few decades [6].

CSR developed as a result of the interaction between industrialization and globalization [7]. As industrialization grew, corporations were criticized for advocating factory labour [7]. The factory labour system required many work hours and that workers live far away from home thus it was having a negative impact on family and the community. To counter this criticism, corporations developed "industrial welfare programs, which provided for the education, recreation and socialization" [7] of factory workers. Shortly after World War 1, Howard Bowen came up with what would become one of the earliest conceptions of CSR [7].

[8] argued that an organization has three main responsibilities: people, planet and profit. An organization is responsible for its employees, environment and economic stability. The triple bottom line provides information about the economic, environmental, and social performance of an organization. According to [9], explained that CSR consist in the following six parts: community, environment, marketplace, workplace, ethics and human rights. CSR in the marketplace is mostly concentrating on suppliers and customers. [10] described workplace as the kind of issues that a company should engage in. It includes all the parts of the human resource department.

2.2 Social Responsibilities

Social responsibility means that businesses, in addition to maximizing shareholder value, must act in a manner that benefits society. Social responsibility has become increasingly important to investors and consumers who seek investments that

are not just profitable but also contribute to the welfare of society and the environment.

However, critics argue that the basic nature of business does not consider society as a stakeholder. Social responsibility is a means of achieving sustainability. The responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behavior that: Contributes to sustainable development, including health and the welfare of society.

[11] conducted a study to better understand when, why, and how consumers respond to corporate social initiatives. Interestingly, the research conducted supported [12] [14] emphasis on unique strategic positioning through CSR initiatives. [11] found, Distinctive CSR initiatives that set the company apart from its competitors are not only more likely to catch consumers' attention, but also to generate attributions and attitudes.

Furthermore, the results of the study indicated when companies engaged in a variety of CSR initiatives, perceptions that such efforts cohere into a natural, sensible whole is likely to result in more positive internal outcomes. These internal outcomes may include consumer awareness, attitudes toward the company, attachment with a company, and positive consumer feelings of well-being [11].

It was also discussed earlier how [12] provided two key reasons why CSR initiatives are not as productive as they could be. The researchers attributed lack of productivity to corporations pitting themselves against society and also to the generic stance often taken on CSR initiatives. In selecting which CSR initiatives to support, corporations must choose those initiatives which fit well with the business of the corporation and recognize the codependency of business and society.

The first problem addressed by [12] is of utmost importance. In the current review of CSR literature, no study was found which emphasized this profound idea –that business and society were so dependent upon one another. Consistent with the assertions of [14], most researchers' justifications of CSR relied on at least one of four components, moral obligation, sustainability, license to operate, and reputation.

For example, in the article written by [13], it was argued one of the reasons corporations engage in socially responsible activities is because of strong state regulation and other independent organizations that monitor them. In another example, [15] briefly

mentioned how organizations and stakeholders are involved in an exchange in which the firm offers something of value to the stakeholders and in turn they will support the firm.

Interestingly, the main focus of the article is on goodwill management options of firms but instead of focusing on the potential impacts of a reciprocal relationship between the firm and stakeholders, the authors focus on stakeholders' demands and constraints placed upon the organization.

2.3 Economic Responsibility

Economic responsibilities mean ensuring an economic advantage both to the region from where the purchase arrived and to the region where it is marketed. The essential responsibility of business is assumed to be providing goods and services to society at a reasonable cost. It is also an economic benefit both to the region from which the purchase came and to the region in which it is marketed.

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Business organizations are entities designed to provide goods and services to society economically. The profit motive is central to entrepreneurship. As its principal role, businesses were required to produce goods and services and make an acceptable profit in the process.

At some point in time the idea of profit motive got transformed into a notion of maximum profits and this has been an enduring value economically ever since [16].

Society's expectations suggest that organizations produce goods / services needed and desired by consumers [17].

While the companies founded in order to meet customer demands for products and services. In addition to the wealth they add value to the economy [17]. As well as, offering work opportunities and pay to them employees fairly. Therefore, companies are expected to put the interests of shareholders and other partners in mind, with the achievement of efficiency and profitability, and the creation of economic value wherever they operate [18].

2.4 IDPs in Nigeria: Causes, Prevalence, and Response

Prior to insurgency in northern Nigeria, displacement in the country have been triggered by incessant torrential rainstorms, flashfloods, ethno-religious violence, militancy, and state sanctioned demolitions of “illegal” structures, cutting across Nigeria’s six geo-political zones.

In these situations, displacement occurred at a minimal level in terms of figures and groups hurt. However, following the thick of insurgency that began over a decade ago, displacement have happened on a humongous scale and have taken a devastating toll on vulnerable groups. In other words, the wave of insurgency in the country have continued to account for the upsurge in the Numbers of IDPs in Nigeria, sparking a humanitarian crisis.

The International Displacement Monitoring Council (IDMC) reports that over 3 million people have been displaced in Nigeria [29], thereby, ranking the country as having the highest population of IDPs in Africa (Premium Times, 2019). Although local authorities such as the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) have, to a reasonable degree, assume certain responsibilities for displaced persons, in terms of providing temporary shelters and facilitating aids delivery, more calls, however, have been made by the Nigerian political leadership urging for additional support from the organized private sector (including non-government organizations, for-profit organizations, civil society organizations, faith-based organization etc.), with reference to the deployment of helping professionals to camps where this people are sheltered.

Today, in response to such calls, many independent humanitarian organizations within and outside the shores of the country, have been active on ground level in providing support services to IDPs. As an advantage in conducting various tasks, these organizations utilize the services of helping professionals such as healthcare workers, psychiatrists, social workers, among others.

2.5 Theoretical Anchor

[19] conceptualization of stakeholders offers a good framework for understanding CSR and its relationship to multiple stakeholders. What sometimes becomes more challenging is identifying who are an organization’s stakeholders.

[20] provided a theory to help identify corporate stakeholders in the context of CSR. [21] went on to argue that management’s decision-making should incorporate stakeholder representatives. There were a variety of perspectives which were closely related to the stakeholder theory. For example, [22] perceived the firm as a system of stakeholders which operated legally within society, with a market infrastructure. He held that the purpose of the firm was to create wealth or value to its stakeholders.

Eventually, [24] have revisited their stakeholder theory, by insisting that the main goal of CSR is to create value to stakeholders, including the local community. Consequently, they suggested replacing the notion of corporate social responsibility by company stakeholder responsibility. This was not intended to be a mere semantic change, as it was a completely different interpretation of the CSR meaning [23].

Perhaps, [24] stance may have been influenced by [28] article. The authors presented a proposal for the creation of value (economic, social and ecologic perspectives). Essentially, they have proposed the reconciliation of the stakeholders’ approach with CSR and sustainability. They argued that this new approach has increased the economic value for shareholders.

According to the stakeholder theory; the management’s duties’ extended beyond the fiduciary duties they owed to shareholders. Undoubtedly, this theory has recognised the importance of human resources to the organisation. This reasoning was also consonant with [25] statement that a good business is a community with a purpose. The concept of stakeholder management was becoming very popular among business practitioners. Apparently, this theory seemed to provide a guideline which led towards achieving business success in the long term [26] [27].

3 Methodology

The study adopted cross-sectional design. The design is believed to be most suitable since there are no real experiments carried out with human beings who are the study subjects in this case. The design suitability is also seen in the fact that it involved taking a sample of elements from a population of interest which is measured at a single point in time.

The survey instruments such as questionnaire were designed in a way that meaningful results could

be achieved. The population of this study comprised 3600 internally displaced persons from all the states in Northeast of Nigeria. The sample size was determined using taro Yamane formula; the sample was calculated to be 600 samples. The participating individuals were selected from each state using simple random sampling.

The questionnaire was divided into 2 major sections. Section A sought information on the demography of respondents. Section B elicited information relevant for answering the single research questions posed in the study. Copies of the structured questionnaire were administered to the respondents by the researcher.

Regression analysis technique and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were used to test the hypothesized model. The confidence level was specified at 95%. The decision rule on the statistical significance of the results obtained was based on the probability values of the t-statistic. The decision rule is to accept the alternate hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis if the P-value is less than the level of significance (0.05), or to accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternate hypothesis if the P-value is greater than 0.05. The software used for the analyses were Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) v. 24.00.

Model Specification

The general regression equations in six different equations for this study are as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= a_1 + b_1X_1 \dots\dots\dots (1) \\
 Y &= a_2 + b_2X_2 \dots\dots\dots (2) \\
 Y &= a_3 + b_3X_3 \dots\dots\dots (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, Y represents IDP. On the other hand, ‘X’ represents CSR

The ‘a₁ to a₃’ and ‘b₁ to b₃’ represents the constants and coefficients respectively of each equation from equation 1 to 3.

Hence, for the purpose of this study, the model is stated thus.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{IDP} &= a_{SR} + b_{SR} X + \mu \dots\dots\dots (1) \\
 Y_{IDP} &= a_{ER} + b_{ER} X + \mu \dots\dots\dots (2) \\
 Y_{IDP} &= a_{ER} + b_{ER} X + \mu \dots\dots\dots (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

In terms of functional relationships, the model is also as follows

$$IDP = f(SR) \dots\dots\dots 1$$

$$IDP = f(ER) \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$$IDP = f(ER) \dots\dots\dots 3$$

Where: SR: Social Responsibility, ER: Economic Responsibility and the dependent variables: Internally Displaced Children, Internally Displaced elderly persons. From this functional relationship the following linear regression models are also specified

$$IDP \text{ (Internally Displaced Children)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1SR + \alpha_2ER + \alpha_3ER + \mu \dots\dots\dots 1^1$$

$$IDP \text{ (Internally Displaced elderly persons)} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1SR + \alpha_2ER + \alpha_3ER + \mu \dots\dots\dots 1^2$$

4 Results and Findings

Data Analysis

**Table 1 from Appendix appears here*

See table 1 shows that 910(75.7%) indicated agreement 269(22.3%) indicated disagreement while 32(3.5%) indicated undecided. This shows that Social corporate responsibility has social impact on internally displaced children in North East, Nigeria.

**Table 2 from Appendix appears here*

See table 2 shows that 910(75.7%) indicated agreement 269(22.3%) indicated disagreement while 32(3.5%) indicated undecided. This shows that Economic responsibility has positive impact on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypotheses One

H₀₁: Social responsibility does not have positive impact on Internally Displaced Children in North East, Nigeria.

**Table 3 from Appendix appears here*

See table 3: The model summary indicated the presence of a strong positive correlation (R=0.204) between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Further, the R-squared value of 0.042 indicated that the independent variable accounted for 4.2% of the total variance. Therefore, the researcher observed that the independent variables and the dependent variable were mutually exclusive. The

analysis of variance yielded the results presented in Table 4.

**Table 4 from Appendix appears here*

See table 4: The study established that the F-ratio ($F=4.003$, $p=0.046$) was statistically significant at $p<0.05$ level of significance. This showed that social responsibility significantly influenced Internally Displaced Children in North-East, Nigeria. The model's coefficient values from the regression are presented in Table 5.

**Table 5 from Appendix appears here*

See table 5 shows that "social Responsibility" regressed on "Internally Displaced Children" Social Responsibility has significant effects on the Internally Displaced Children in North-East, Nigeria. The null hypothesis is hereby rejected; $p<0.05$. The analysis result further indicates that Social responsibility, which yielded a Beta (β) of 0.138, t-value of 2.001, was deemed to be statistically significant since the obtained p-value (0.046) is less than 0.05 level of significance. Thus, an appropriate implementation of social responsibility positively affects the Internally Displaced Children in Nigeria. The study therefore accepts the alternative hypothesis which states that, "Social responsibility does have positive impact on Internally Displaced Children in North East, Nigeria."

Hypotheses Two

H₀₂: Economic responsibility does not have positive impact on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria

**Table 6 from Appendix appears here*

See table 6: The model summary indicated the presence of a negative correlation ($R=0.134$) between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Further, the R-squared value of 0.018 indicated that the independent variable accounted for 1.8% of the total variance. The analysis of variance yielded the results presented in Table 7.

**Table 7 from Appendix appears here*

See table 7: The study established that the F-ratio ($F=1.700$, $p=0.193$) was not significant at $p<0.05$

level of significance. This shows that economic responsibility does have a significant effect on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria. The model's coefficient values from the regression are presented in Table 8.

**Table 8 from Appendix appears here*

Table 8 shows that "economic responsibility" regressed on "internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria". Economic responsibility has a significant effect on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria. The null hypothesis is hereby rejected; $p<0.05$. The analysis result further indicates that economic responsibility, which yielded a Beta (β) of -0.047, t-value of -1.304, was deemed to be statistically significant since the obtained p-value (0.001) is lesser than 0.05 level of significance. The study therefore accepts the alternate hypothesis which states that, "Economic responsibility does have positive impact on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria"

Discussion of Findings

The result from the analysis and test of hypothesis shows some far reaching findings among which the most important is that there is a significant and positive effect between social responsibility, environmental responsibility and economic responsibility and its effects on internally displaced persons in North East Nigeria.

Hypothesis one was tested using Regression analysis and Pearson product moment coefficient correlation to examine the impact of social responsibility on the Internal Displaced children (IDPs) with a computed result ($r = 0.682$; $F=332.632$; $t= 14.223$; $p < 0.05$). The null hypothesis was rejected and alternate hypothesis was accepted resulting in the conclusion that social responsibility has positive impact on Internally Displaced children in North East, Nigeria. Many studies reviewed follow with the general pattern as [15] regarding satisfying stakeholders and emphasizing their imposed demands. [20] devoted an entire research article solely to a means of identifying organizational stakeholders and to which ones corporations should be most concerned. As [12] mentioned however, stakeholder groups views are indeed important but these groups will never be able to fully understand the intricacies of a corporation's regarding their capabilities, positioning, or trade-offs and sacrifices

it must make. This idea of impact is exactly what Porter and Kramer viewed as one of the most important components of strategic CSR.

Hypothesis two was tested using Regression analysis and Pearson product moment coefficient correlation to determine the impact of economic responsibility on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria. With a computed result of ($r = .955, P < .05$). The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate hypothesis was accepted resulting in the conclusion that economic responsibility has positive impact on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria. Society's expectations suggest that organizations produce goods / services needed and desired by consumers [17]. While the companies founded in order to meet customer demands for products and services. In addition to the wealth they add value to the economy [17]. As well as, offering work opportunities and pay to them employees fairly. Therefore, companies are expected to put the interests of shareholders and other partners in mind, with the achievement of efficiency and profitability, and the creation of economic value wherever they operate [18].

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

Today, stakeholders are calling on organizations to be more involved in ensuring beneficial activities to the society by fulfilling their societal expectations as they affect the various stakeholders of the organizations, since an interaction between business and the society is a mutual relationship in which one depends on the other for its wellbeing. The way the society sees business organizations in relation to her involvement in some actions that benefit the general society is therefore very important today. CSR involvement can no longer be swept under the carpet anymore. The society always favour firms that show genuine care and concern for her wellbeing and always finds a way to punish organizations that fails to get involved in CSR activities.

That is, the IDPs are faced by “the politics of policy application.” The government pays little or no attention to this group of people and their plight. Measures taken to address the deplorable conditions in which they live are very, very inadequate, if any. The social unrest, violence, and terrorism are caused by corrupt turgid political practices and mindless approach to politics. Since the IDPs are within the

country, the government should - by international law and established principles.

That the responsibility of helping and assisting the internally displaced rests on the national authorities is a core concept reflected in guiding principles on internal displacement, which set forth the rights of IDPs and the duties of the CSR towards them, and also is a central tenet guiding international and regional approaches to internal displacement.

Based on the findings, the researcher recommended thus: Arising from the foregoing, we recommend that:

- i. Organizations endeavor to understand the nexus between their operations and the needs of various internally displaced persons in the societies in which they do business, select-mutually beneficial issues to address and invest their resources in initiatives that generate large and distinctive benefits for the society in a way that add to the organizations' bottom line.
- ii. Governments at federal and state levels in Nigeria endeavor to have a clear understanding of CSR and promote, ensure and enforce appropriate corporate governance and ethics, health and safety, human rights policies by organizations for the general good of the internally displaced persons.
- iii. Corporate social responsibility of the companies should be more environmentally demanded rather than Marjory from angle of ethical consideration and philanthropic obligations.
- iv. Organizations should also ensure that they communicate to their major stakeholders of their CSR involvement in order to make the society know that they really care about the welfare of the internally displaced persons.
- v. In addition, organizations should get their major stakeholders involved when they are planning some CSR programmes for their specific locality, as any CSR activity that does not impact positively on the people that it was carried out for, will not be appreciated.
- vi. Organizations should ensure that they make corporate social responsibility a major part of their corporate strategy in order to gain competitive advantage over their rivals by gaining the confidence of their stakeholders who can directly or indirectly influence their continued corporate existence and survival.

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APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1. Social impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Internally Displaced children in North East, Nigeria

Options	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Total
Social corporate responsibility has social impact on internally displaced children in North East, Nigeria.	360	100	100	30	10	600
Social responsibility takes care of the needs of Internally displaced children in North East, Nigeria.	250	200	112	27	11	600
Total	910(75.7%)		269(22.3%)		21(3.5%)	1200

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 2. Impact of economic responsibility on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria

Options	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Undecided	Total
Economic responsibility has positive impact on internally displaced elderly persons in North East, Nigeria.	360	100	100	30	10	600
Through economic responsibility Internally displaced elderly Persons in the selected camps are established.	250	200	112	27	11	600
Total	910(75.7%)		269(22.3%)		21(3.5%)	1200

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 3. Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.204	0.042	0.039	1.35118
a. Predictors: (Constant), social responsibility				

Table 4. ANOVA

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.308	1	7.308	4.003	.046b
	Residual	691.936	379	1.826		
	Total	699.244	380			
a. Dependent Variable: Internally Displaced Children						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Social Responsibility						

Table 5. Coefficients_a

Coefficients_a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.260	0.140		16.101	0.000
	Social responsibility	0.138	0.069	0.102	2.001	0.046
a. Dependent Variable: Internally Displaced Children						

Table 6. Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.134	0.018	0.015	1.19774
a. Predictors: (Constant), Economic responsibility				

Table 7. ANOVA

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.439	1	2.439	1.700	.193b
	Residual	543.703	379	1.435		
	Total	546.142	380			
a. Dependent Variable: internally displaced elderly persons						
b. Predictors: (Constant), economic responsibility						

Table 8. Coefficients_a

Coefficients_a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.027	0.107		28.420	0.000
	Economic responsibility	-0.047	0.036	-0.067	-1.304	0.001
a. Dependent Variable: internally displaced elderly persons						