

## An Assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Planning & Development Program in Nigeria: A Study of Amnesty Program, Novena University Ogume, Delta State

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### Abstract

The success of planning and development programs of any nation largely depends on its collaboration with functional business organizations, operating in it. This is why corporate social responsibility (CSR) is the most suitable strategic management approach to the success of these development plans and programs. Most of these business organizations e.g. Oil Firms, succeeded extensively in exploring and exploiting business opportunities and potentialities by virtue of the available mineral resources in these areas. Inversely, the deregulation of environmental inter-dependent issues by the concerned firms has consequently caused a lot of social and economic disorders, leading to problems between these organizations and the indigenous people. Few years ago, the Federal Government in collaboration with the Oil Firms operating in the Niger Delta Region, designed an Academic development and Skill Acquisition CSR approach termed "Amnesty Program" to specially intervene and assuage this situation. This study is therefore intended to assess the extent to which this planning and development program has succeeded in Nigeria. A qualitative exploratory research method was used with Novena University Ogume, Delta State as the Case to conduct the study.

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## Background to the Study

According to Agundu (2006), in retrospect, many business organizations in less developed countries (LDCs) enjoyed the privilege of operating *ad interim* on the leeward side of national/global economic scenarios. So, matters relating to their corporate public image and social responsibility did not command reasonable expediency and urgency. They therefore treated such crucial issues with levity. The firms in the course of their core businesses equally engaged in social undertakings that are widely seen as masterpiece of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiative. Corporate success empowers and positions business organizations to meet peoples' need, provide employment and training opportunities, generate more money for the government and enhance general economic development. The benefit could also be classified as *insider* and *outsider* claims. They represent basic human expectations that are imperative of corporate mission articulation and redefinition. Accordingly, the *claimants* include executive officers, boards of directors, stockholders and employees (insiders) and customers, suppliers, governments, unions, competitors, local committees and the general public (outsiders). The analysis of their various demands involves identifying the claimants, in particular, appreciating their desires, prioritizing the claims and integrating/coordinating them alongside overall organizational mission elements for meaningful corporate governance. There is also the need for firms to understand the dynamics of CSR and appreciate contemporary imperatives occasioned by changes and challenges of the time.

## Definitions of CRS

CSR:

1. The obligation of decision makers (or organizations) to take actions which protect and improve the welfare of society and the whole along their own interest (Davis and Blomstrom, 1986).
2. The obligation of business men to pursue those policies, to make those decisions or to follow lines of actions which are desirable in terms of objectives and values of the society (Onwuchekwa 1999).
3. The citing reference with the banking industry, Okwara (1985), stated that the social responsibilities of bank include creating employment, promoting welfare conserving foreign exchange, fostering self reliance, maturing young industries etc.
4. Includes the reactive responsiveness to its obligatory operational activities like, economic, productive and legal requirement to its stockholders and also stakeholders (Arthur, 1987).
5. Can be described as any step or strategy adopted by any private individual, organization, government, etc to alleviate the suffering of others with the aim of maintaining and enhancing the quality of life (ILO, 1984).

Summarily, Corporate Social Responsibility deals on how business stakeholders will reach to non-regulated environment interdependent issues that affect businesses operating in the societies of their locations. For instance, the Oil business in Nigeria concentrates most in the Niger Delta Region (NDR). Consequently, there has been a lot of

socioeconomic challenges faced by the indigenous people of NDR. These have further degenerated into lawlessness, social disorders and persistent crisis.

### **Statement of Problem**

In the time past, there have been significant accounts on how both organizations and governments have been failing with planning & development programs, as commitment to Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) in Nigeria. This has caused a lot of problems, more so, in the Niger Delta region of the country, consequent to recorded arrears of monumental losses in economic, social and political capacities.

### **Objective of the Study**

The study aimed at evaluating or assessing the extent to which both organizations and government have succeeded in assuaging this problem with strategic management programs like the Amnesty Initiative, as an earnest demonstration of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

### **Methodology**

Both Exploratory Research Method and Qualitative Research Design were adopted, with Novena University Ogume Delta State as the Case for the Study.

An Exploratory Research Method is synonymous with the Ex-Post-Facto or Case Study Research Method, Ex-Post Facto (After-the fact) research is a research that is undertaken after the events have taken place (Asika, 2001), while Exploratory Research Design is qualitative when the method of information gathering involves verbal/descriptive narration of an event (Asika, 2004). It can also be qualitative when only research questions form the basis of investigation. But for the purpose of this research, we adopted the following:

### **Method of Data Collection, Presentation & Analysis**

Therefore, using the Case Study/Exploratory Research Method which also according to Asika, (2001), has a specific population target, this Study, hence, used secondary data from Novena University Ogume Delta State for data Presentation & Analyses.

### **Brief History of the Amnesty Program in Nigeria**

On Thursday April 2, 2009, President Umar Yar'Adua suddenly appeared from his inner chambers, looking very worried but firm. He walked straight to his office and invited the then Vice President, Dr. Goodluck Jonathan. This was after a reported successful attack on one of Nigeria's major investments in the Oil/Gas sector, the Bonga Oil Field, by the Militants in the Niger Delta.

Though disturbed, he had a viable plan to put an end to all these. In one swift decision and after consideration of the *pros and cons*, President Umaru Yar'Adua, relying on the powers conferred on him, declared amnesty for the Niger Delta insurgents. To show his commitment, he set up a panel known as the Presidential Panel on Disarmament,

Demobilization and Reintegration, headed by the then Minister of Interior, Retired Major General Godwin Abbe with others including the then Inspector General of Police, Mr. Mike Okiro. Their task included designing a means of demobilizing and disarming the militants through request for the submission of their arms at designated centers, ensure that they are out of the creeks, re-integrate them into the society through training and then prepare a post-amnesty plan to ensure a proper means of livelihood for these ex-militants, in order to forestall relapsing and renegeing.[Source: Excerpts from, *The Gist: Amnesty Magazine*].

Subsequently, many of them were sent out under this auspices by the Federal Government to go and acquire different skills, receive some professional trainings and basic academic orientations, both nationally and internationally of which Novena University, was one of the Organizations which benefited from this planning & development program, to train and educate them in different disciplines as sponsored by the government, till date.

**Brief History of Novena University Ogume, Delta State & Amnesty Program**

Novena University, Ogume which was licensed by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2005 as a private University located in Delta State Nigeria.

This University obtained license to practice from the Federal Ministry of Education/National Universities Commission Abuja with campuses at Ogume, Amai, Abbi and Kwale.Students' admission from inception is as follows:

2005/2006	114 Students
2006/2007	140 Students
2007/2008	254 Students
2008/2009	384 Students
2009/2010	571 Students
2010/2011	684 Students
2011/2012	1258 Students

Novena University started with three Colleges (Social and Management Sciences, Natural and Applied Sciences and Health Sciences); list attached.

**Fig.1**

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2010/2011	684 Students
2011/2012	1258 Students

This impressive growth did not only come as a result of the appealing activities and improvement in the quality of facilities in the University for which the National Universities Commission gave them 100% during the accreditation exercise of their programs, but also the way their graduates perform in their post graduate studentship in other older and mostly foreign Universities.

The confidence was more as the Federal Government of Nigeria through its Amnesty Program even sent 80 students to the University to take various degree programs. Since then, there has always been annual admission of students of Amnesty Status to date. [Source: Excerpts from, The Pro-Chancellor's Address, 2011 Novena University Annual Report].

### **Conceptual Clarification**

#### **Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS)**

Nwabuzor (1999), citing Bartels (1963), traced the origins of the concepts of Corporate Social Responsibility for business organizations to, concern for the fundamental rights of human beings. These rights which are derived from ethical principles have been identified as:

1. The right of life
2. The right to justice and fair play
3. The right to honesty and truth telling
4. The right to freedom

These fundamental rights have been directly applied to business situations in which eight principal entitlements, which people associated with business organizations, have. These are:

1. The general right to life, justice, honestly, truth telling and freedom.
2. The right to have ones life protected
3. The right to acquire education and get a job
4. The right to expect agreements and contracts to be executed fairly.
5. The right to establish a business, own property, employ whomever you want and make profit.
6. The right to scout for consumers to use one's products by virtue of organized marketing strategies.
7. The right to fairness and honesty in all business transactions.
8. The right to create employment and also secure employment (Theroux, 1984).

Akanwa and Agu (2005), also described Corporate Social Responsibility as an idea that suggests that a person or corporate organization is not only responsibly to himself or itself, but also to the entire society or all those who are directly or indirectly affected by the actions of the individual or organization. By implication, individuals and organizations are expected by the society to take actions that will eventually protect and improve the welfare of the society as a whole, while trying to achieve their objectives. From emotional point of view, the idea of social responsibility of business suggests that the prime purpose

of a business is to maximize the welfare and satisfaction of the society, contrary to the popular capitalist economist view that the purpose of a business is to maximize profits. The argument for corporate social responsibilities is based at least on the ethical stance that a business derives the basis for its existence from the society-aspiring to satisfying the needs and wants of members of the society, receiving patronage and various forms of support from the society as well as drawing the resources from the society. Those organizations are morally obliged to show reciprocity for the gesture.

By the level of reciprocity of gestures, organizations need to protect the interest of the stakeholders in the business and encourage their commitment. The stakeholders in a business include; the workers, suppliers, owners, creditors, distributors, engineers, customers etc. these people have a stake (interest) in the future of the business. Their interests have to be protected so as to encourage them to show more commitment to the welfare of the business and its future.

The third reason for corporate social responsibility stems from the emotional stance that people and organizations owe it as a moral duty to improve the quality of life in the society and to make the society and the world a little better than we found it. To appreciate the need to improve the quality of life in the society and to make the society and the world a little better than we found it. To appreciate the need to improve the quality of life in the society is to recognize our duties and obligations to our professions, organizations communities and neighbours.

### **What is Business Responsible for?**

Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) of business emerges from two major areas. Viz: social impacts of business and problems of society itself as postulated by Akanwa and Agu (2009). The two areas are of interest to management because they concern the society in which business operates.

**Social Impact:** These proponents however, stated that social impacts concerns what the business does to the society. A business organization operates in a society, draws its raw materials from the same society, sells its products to the same society, employs its staff from same society, discharges its waste products into the same society, etc. thus, its activities impact heavily on the society in a number of ways. Therefore, it is logical and rational that his business must assume responsibility for the impacts of its actions. The purpose of business is to produce and sell goods and services by which means it earns its profit. But in the process of doing this, the community is affected in different ways, both good and bad. Socially responsible organizations attempt to minimize the negative social impacts of their actions while trying to improve their relevance and acceptance in the society.

**Society Problems:** However, Akanwa and Agu (2009) in their findings discover that society problems on the other hand arise from malfunctions and inadequacies of the society. They are not essentially the impacts of business organizations and their activities. Social problems of a society may include rising unemployment, poverty, natural

disasters, diseases, hunger, lack of basic infrastructures, illiteracy, etc. As part of the community, in the spirit of the good corporate citizen, and as a neighbour, business organizations are morally bound to show concern for social problems of the society even when they are not the cause of such problems. The business has a stake in the welfare of the society. After all, a business cannot survive and grow healthy in a sick society.

### **Government Involvement in the Performance of Ethical and Social Responsibilities**

The leadership role of business in the society according to Hammer and Staton (1995), makes it imperative for management to champion the course of ethical conducts in business. However, irrationality, selfishness and corruption have prevented the advancement of ethical standards in business in many societies. Where a failure is observed, the responsibility naturally shifts to the government. The result of this is the enactment and enforcement of legally established standards. The government as the supreme authority sets the law which everybody in that state must obey. The law can be said to be the minimum moral standard in every society. Thus, where individuals and organizations on their own, fail to appreciate the ethical reasons to be socially responsible, they will be compelled by the law (where such exists) to observe at least the basic necessary conducts as provided in the law. This is the basis of government control of business.

### **Historical Models in Government and Business Relationship**

Historically, the platform and patterns of government and business relationship are based on two different models, namely: Mercantilism and Constitutionalism (Drucker, 1999).

#### **The Mercantilist Model**

The model according to Drucker, (1999) identifies a strong romantic relationship between government and business. Business and business activities are desired by the national government because of their positive impact on the economy. The economy itself is considered the foundation of political sovereignty and the military strength of the nation. Both the national economy and national sovereignty have to be organized against outside threats with business, providing the bedrock.

Drucker, (1999) also reviewed that in the Mercantilism Model, as originally used in the seventeenth century, business was considered important because it provided the gold and silver used by national government to protect the nation, especially to pay the soldiers who maintained national defense. This model largely explains the reason for the commitment of government towards building strong national economic foundation especially in competing with other nations. Thus government in some places considers it necessary and a part of their responsibility to support, strengthen and encourage business in different ways.

#### **The Constitutionalist Model**

After Drucker's adoption of this model, it was developed and popularized in America in 19<sup>th</sup> century. The model sees government as standing apart from and in an adversary relationship to business. It sees the relationship between government and business as

clearly defined by law. This model further sees business as capable of pursuing its objectives to a level that could be detrimental to the interest of the entire society and that business may not on its own initiate and carry-out socially desirable responsibilities. Hence, it considers it necessary for government to appropriate laws to control business and compel them to carry out or discharge certain social responsibilities. This explains the reason for the numerous laws and agencies created by government to control and regulate business enterprises.

He further analyzed and claimed that both mercantilism and constitutionalism see business activities as too important to be left in the hands of the business community. But while the mercantilists favour the support and encouragement for business, the constitutionalist oppose romance between government and business and instead support imposition of clear cut control and regulatory measures on business.

Both mercantilism and constitutionalism are today outdated. They no longer offer much guidance either to government or to business in understanding and handling their relationship. This is as a result of changing circumstances particularly, the evolution of mixed economy and the emergence of professional managers who are adequately equipped with the skill and knowledge, necessary to take organizational decisions in a manner that will optimize government and business relationship, not limited by economic or social systems and boundaries.

#### **Amnesty Initiative: A Successful Re-Visitation to Huse's Contingency or Situational Approach for an Effective and Efficient CSR in the Niger Delta**

The Druckers' (1999) Models of mercantilism and constitutionalism emphasis on the "mixed economy and the emergence of professional managers", failed in Nigeria with a successful re-visitation to Huse's, (1979) contingent or situational approach by President Yar' Adua over the Oils & Gas crises and Youths' disturbances in the Niger Delta Region, with the Amnesty Initiative. An approach to any administrative or management issue, becomes contingent or situational when both plans and actions of any Leader/Administrator or Manager are purely discretionary, based on exigency.

True to his word by the Federal Government, on Thursday June, 25 2009, President Umaru Yar'Adua through the instrument of section 175 of the 1995 constitution proclaimed an amnesty and unconditional pardon to all Militants willing to surrender their arms and ammunitions in the Niger Delta. He further extended the Amnesty to the Leader of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta, Henry Okah, who was then standing trials at a Federal High Court in Jos, having been apprehended in far away Kenya for arms shipment and extradited for trials in Nigeria. Also granted amnesty was the leader of the Niger Delta Volunteer Force, Alhaji Majaheedeen Asari Dokubo, who was also standing trial at a Federal High Court in Abuja for treason.

Making the amnesty proclamation at a brief ceremony witnessed by his predecessor, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, in Abuja, President Yar'Adua said the offer of pardon would lapse on October 4, 2019. There was also a caveat for the militants, that for them to be really taken



seriously, they must sign an undertaking which is designed in a “Renunciation of Militancy Form” that would be made available at the surrender and arms collection centers. His brief speech:

*“Today, the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June 2009, the Federal Government takes another decisive step in our avowed commitment to bringing enduring peace, security, stability and development to our nation's Niger Delta. From inception, our administration has demonstrated unwavering commitment to evolving a holistic solution to the problems of the Niger Delta: securing the region for growth and development while also effectively tackling the criminal dimension to the problem.*

*In line with the requisite priority which our seven point agenda accords to the issue and in furtherance of our determination to decisively deal with all the ramifications of the crisis, a Presidential Panel and Amnesty and Disarmament of Militants in the Niger Delta was set up on May 5, 2009. Therefore, with the Federal Government's acceptance of the recommendations of the panel setting out terms, procedures and processes of the granted of amnesty to Niger Delta militants, the National Council of State was today duly constituted.*

*The offer of amnesty is predicated on the willingness and readiness of the militants to give up all illegal arms in their possession, completely renounce militancy in all its ramifications unconditionally, and depose to an undertaking to the effect. It is my fervent hope that all militants in the Niger Delta will take advantage of this amnesty and come out to join in the quest for the transformation of our dear nation.” {Source: Excerpts from the Gist: Amnesty Magazine: 2019 Presidential Speech}.*

With those instructive words, the late President Yar'Adua set the tone for a fresh beginning in the quest to end the Niger Delta crisis. The effort necessitated the declaration of a cease fire on August 6, 2009 for 60 days by the Joint Military Task Force in the Niger Delta (Code named JTF). And before long, the major leaders began to surrender arms and accept the amnesty. The list was endless: *General Africa set the pace, Soboma George, Ateke Tom, Osama Bin Laden, Fara Dagogo and Government Ekpemokpolo (aka, Tompolo who operated the notorious camp 5 in Delta State)* all embraced the amnesty.

All embraced the amnesty. Many of them had a warm hand shake with President Yar'Adua at the Presidential Villa, Abuja as they emerged from their camps. Throughout 2010, the main chunk of the exercise was to finish the re-orientation before advancing to the next phase of trade empowerment through training.

Subsequently a post-amnesty program was designed before the close of 2010. Through many of the ex-militants had been enlisted and trained in diverse areas of economic sustenance, political activities necessitated the exit of the Special Adviser to the President on Amnesty, Mr. Timi Alaibe, thus paving way for the subsequent appointment of Hon. Kingsley Kuku to pilot the affairs of the post-Amnesty.

**Novena University Ogume, Delta State: Admission & Graduation Progression Tables  
Amnesty Students 2010/2011**

**Table 1: College of Management and Social Sciences (CMSS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CMSS</b>						
<b>Accounting Department</b>	06	01	02	03	-	-
<b>Business Admin Dept.</b>	07	02	02	02	-	-
<b>Mass Comm. Dept</b>	05	01	01	03	-	-
<b>Intelligence &amp; Security Department</b>	06	01	01	03	01	-
<b>Economics Dept.</b>	06	01	02	03	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total Percentage of Graduands = 100%**

**Table 2: College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CNAS</b>						
<b>Dept of Chemical Sciences</b>	05	01	02	02	-	-
<b>Dept. of Biological Sciences</b>	06	01	02	07	-	-
<b>Dept. of Computer Sciences</b>	08	-	04	04	-	-
<b>Dept. of Energy &amp; Petroleum Studies</b>	16	02	04	07	02	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

**Tables 3:** College of Health Sciences (CHS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CHS</b>						
<b>Pubic and Community Health</b>	15	02	05	06	02	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

### Amnesty Students 2011/2012

**Table 4:** College of Management and Social Sciences (CMSS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CMSS</b>						
<b>Accounting Department</b>	10	01	04	05	-	-
<b>Business Admin Dept.</b>	15	02	05	06	01	01
<b>Mass Comm. Dept</b>	12	02	05	05	-	-
<b>Intelligence &amp; Security Department</b>	17	02	05	06	02	02
<b>Economics Dept</b>	08	01	02	04	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>03</b>

**Total Percentages of Graduands = 96%**

**Table 5: College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CNAS</b>						
<b>Dept of Chemical Sciences</b>	10	01	03	06	01	-
<b>Dept. of Biological Sciences</b>	07	01	02	04	-	-
<b>Dept. of Computer Sciences</b>	08	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Dept. of Energy &amp; Petroleum Studies</b>	15	02	05	06	01	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>01</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =99%**

**Tables 6: College of Health Sciences (CHS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CHS</b>						
<b>Pubic and Community Health</b>	12	01	04	05	02	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

### Amnesty Students 2012/2013

**Table 7: College of Management and Social Sciences (CMSS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CMSS</b>						
<b>Accounting Department</b>	07	01	02	04	-	-
<b>Business Admin Dept.</b>	15	01	04	07	02	01
<b>Mass Comm. Dept</b>	12	01	03	06	01	01
<b>Intelligence &amp; Security Department</b>	15	02	03	07	02	01
<b>Economics Dept</b>	07	-	04	04	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>03</b>

**Total Percentages of Graduands = 97%**

**Table 8: College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CNAS</b>						
<b>Dept of Chemical Sciences</b>	08	01	02	05	-	-
<b>Dept. of Biological Sciences</b>	06	-	02	04	-	-
<b>Dept. of Computer Sciences</b>	10	-	04	04	01	01
<b>Dept. of Energy &amp; Petroleum Studies</b>	12	01	03	06	01	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =98%**

**Tables 9:** College of Health Sciences (CHS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CHS</b>						
<b>Pubic and Community Health</b>	06	01	05	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>06</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

#### **Amnesty Students 2013/2014**

**Table 10:** College of Management and Social Sciences (CMSS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CMSS</b>						
<b>Accounting Department</b>	10	02	04	-	-	-
<b>Business Admin Dept.</b>	15	02	04	06	01	02
<b>Mass Comm. Dept</b>	14	03		05	01	-
<b>Intelligence &amp; Security Department</b>	15	02	05	05	01	02
<b>Economics Dept.</b>	10	01	04	04	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>04</b>

**Total Percentages of Graduands = 92%**

**Table 11:** College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CNAS</b>						
<b>Dept of Chemical Sciences</b>	10	02	04	04	-	-
<b>Dept. of Biological Sciences</b>	08	-	02	06	-	-
<b>Dept. of Computer Sciences</b>	06	-	03	03	-	-
<b>Dept. of Energy &amp; Petroleum Studies</b>	12	02	04	04	01	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands = 98%**

**Tables 12:** College of Health Sciences (CHS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CHS</b>						
<b>Pubic and Community Health</b>	08	01	02	05	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

### Amnesty Students 2014/2015

**Table 13:** College of Management and Social Sciences (CMSS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CMSS</b>						
<b>Accounting Department</b>	12	01	04	05	02	-
<b>Business Admin Dept.</b>	15	01	06	07	01	-
<b>Mass Comm. Dept</b>	08	01	03	05	-	-
<b>Intelligence &amp; Security Department</b>	15	02	04	07	02	-
<b>Economics Dept</b>	10	01	03	05	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total Percentages of Graduands = 100%**

**Table 14:** College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CNAS</b>						
<b>Dept of Chemical Sciences</b>	13	01	04	08	-	01
<b>Dept. of Biological Sciences</b>	05	-	02	03	-	-
<b>Dept. of Computer Sciences</b>	07	01	02	03	01	-
<b>Dept. of Energy &amp; Petroleum Studies</b>	15	02	05	07	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>01</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =99%**



**Tables 15: College of Health Sciences (CHS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CHS</b>						
<b>Pubic and Community Health</b>	08	01	02	04	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

### **Amnesty Students 2015/2016**

**Table 16: College of Management and Social Sciences (CMSS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CMSS</b>						
<b>Accounting Department</b>	10	01	02	06	01	-
<b>Business Admin Dept.</b>	15	01	04	08	01	01
<b>Mass Comm. Dept</b>	15	02	03	09	01	-
<b>Intelligence &amp; Security Department</b>	17	02	05	06	02	02
<b>Economics Dept.</b>	10	01	02	06	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>03</b>

**Total Percentages of Graduands = 97%**

**Table 17: College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CNAS</b>						
<b>Dept of Chemical Sciences</b>	07	01	01	04	01	-
<b>Dept. of Biological Sciences</b>	06	-	02	04	-	-
<b>Dept. of Computer Sciences</b>	05	-	01	03	01	-
<b>Dept. of Energy &amp; Petroleum Studies</b>	12	02	03	05	02	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

**Tables 18: College of Health Sciences (CHS)**

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CHS</b>						
<b>Pubic and Community Health</b>	13	02	04	06	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

### Amnesty Students 2016/2017

**Table 19:** College of Management and Social Sciences (CMSS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CMSS</b>						
<b>Accounting Department</b>	08	-	02	05	01	-
<b>Business Admin Dept.</b>	12	02	04	06	01	-
<b>Mass Comm. Dept</b>	10	02	02	04	01	-
<b>Intelligence &amp; Security Department</b>	15	02	04	05	02	-
<b>Economics Dept.</b>	10	01	02	05	02	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total Percentages of Graduands = 100%**

**Table 20:** College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CNAS</b>						
<b>Dept of Chemical Sciences</b>	07	01	02	05	-	-
<b>Dept. of Biological Sciences</b>	05	-	01	04	-	-
<b>Dept. of Computer Sciences</b>	06	-	02	04	-	-
<b>Dept. of Energy &amp; Petroleum Studies</b>	12	01	04	05	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

**Tables 21:** College of Health Sciences (CHS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CHS</b>						
<b>Pubic and Community Health</b>	04	-	02	02	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

### Amnesty Students 2017/2018

**Table 22:** College of Management and Social Sciences (CMSS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CMSS</b>						
<b>ACC Department</b>	05	-	02	03	-	-
<b>Business Admin Dept.</b>	08	01	02	05	-	-
<b>Mass Comm. Dept</b>	07	01	02	04	-	-
<b>Intelligence &amp; Security Department</b>	10	01	02	07	-	-
<b>Economics Dept.</b>	05	-	02	03	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total Percentages of Graduands = 100%**

**Table 23:** College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CNAS</b>						
<b>Dept of Chemical Sciences</b>	02	-		02	-	-
<b>Dept. of Biological Sciences</b>	01	-	-	01	-	-
<b>Dept. of Computer Sciences</b>	02		01	01	-	-
<b>Dept. of Energy &amp; Petroleum Studies</b>	05	-	02	03	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

**Tables 24:** College of Health Sciences (CHS)

College	No of Admitted Students	Final Results & Grading				Withdrawal & Outstanding
		1st class	2nd Class Upper	2nd Class Lower	3rd class	
<b>CHS</b>						
<b>Pubic and Community Health</b>	05	01	01	03	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Total percentage of Graduands =100%**

### Summary and Findings

The summary and findings of this study are thus stated:

That both government and business organizations can use CSR for planning and development program successfully in Nigeria. Also, that the success of CRS in Nigeria can no longer only depend on the classical application of Models Concept and Theories, to approach issues in CRS, rather, it can also extensively depend on the study of circumstances and situations to enable effective and efficient planning and development programs, using Novena University as a Case Study, it becomes evident as the result is herein declared, transforming a large number of militants into resourceful human beings in the Nigerian Society with the following progression of students successful admission and graduation in different courses or disciplines:

1. The year 2010/2011, 30 students graduated from the college of Management & Social Science, (CMSS), 35 from the College of Natural & Applied Sciences (CNAS), 15 from the College of Health Sciences (CHS), making it a total of 80 (100%) students for the year.
2. The year 2011/2012, 67 students from CMSS, 40 from NAS, 12 from CHS, with a total of 122 (199%) students for the year.
3. The year 2012/2013, 56 students from CMSS, 36 from NAS, 6 from CHS, with a total of 98 (98%) students for the year.
4. The year 2013/2014, 64 students from CMSS, 38 from CNAS, 8 from CHS, with a total of 110 (98%) for the year.
5. The year 2014/2015, 60 students from CMSS, 40 from CNAS, 8 from CHS, with a total of 108 (98%) for the year.
6. The year 2015/2016, 67 students from CMSS, 30 from CNAS, 13 from CHS, with a total of 110 (94%)for the year.
7. The year 2016/2017, 56 students from CMSS, 30 from CNAS, 4 from CHS, with a total 90 (100%) for the year.
8. The year 2017/2018, a total 35 students from CMSS, 10 from CNAS, 5 from CHS, with a total of 50 (100%) for the year.

### **Conclusion**

Our explorative study and assessment conclude that Corporate Social Reasonability (CSR) is one of the most effective and efficient management strategies for managing Organization/Government and indigenous issues for planning and development program in Nigeria.

This is because, by virtue of introducing the Amnesty program, it is also credible with both facts and figures to conclude here that;

1. Government and Organization have made human resources, so much available in the Labour Market with the appreciable number of graduates that successfully benefited from Amnesty Program's University Provident Fund, as part of CRS in Nigeria.
2. Government has succeeded in reforming the restive and hyperactive behaviours of the former militants that have now turned to become highly resourceful to both the economic and social developments of the society.
3. Government and Organizations also succeeded extensively in controlling violence and achieving peace by reason of this meaningful reformation of the militants, changing them in both character and in learning.
4. Finally, with this dynamic approach to studying and monitoring CRS trends in the Nigerian society, both government and the concerned benefitting organizations have now realized that it is not always rewarding to rely on the classical models, theories and concepts as more feasible ways of handling issues in CSR. Rather, their ideas and approaches should be more contingent or situational, as recommended by Huse in his (1979) models, to suite exigent plans and actions.

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