

THE ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN ONE OF THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

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Abstract:

The aim of this research paper is to analyze the corporate social responsibilities in one of private universities in Kurdistan region of Iraq. It starts with explaining the origin and the evolution of CSR, arguments with and against CSR, then it crosses through the different views of CSR. In order to do that a quantitative method was used and a survey questionnaire from earlier research was adopted. The research setting was one of the private universities in Kurdistan region of Iraq, a sample of academic and administrative staff was chosen and a SPSS (Software package for social science) version 23 has been used.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility, university, corporate accountability stakeholder's engagement, sustainability.

INTRODUCTION:

For time, not too long the concept of CSR has emerged for humanitarian issues like poverty, reducing unemployment, and activating the role of people with special needs in the process of development and integration in society and the environment in particular. This concept was missing in the past decades for multiple and complex reasons, one of the most important reasons is that placing this responsibility on the government as its the sole responsible for securing all the needs of the society at that time.

CSR is defined as it any activity that the government or the private institutions provide to the society. The concept of corporate social responsibility has been created on an ethical theory basics that focuses on each entity in society has a role to provide a services to the society whether it was government or non-governmental entity a Profit or non-profit, and even members of society themselves through its good citizenship. Because of the changes in the Global and Arabic world, particularly in Iraq ,Since the government is not able to fulfill all the society needs because of the unstable political and security situation that the country face, so all type of organization (Educational, economic or health) should have roles in the social responsibility activities toward the society not from the a perspective Charity , but from the point of education and community rehabilitation and providing effective mechanisms to address existing challenges and trying to find solutions to the problems that stand in the way of economic growth and long-term well-being of the society. The Higher education institutions since they are the source and the foundation for the development of societies intellectually and morally, so now they are required, more

than ever, to take the responsibility toward the society by adopting CSR in their strategy, which includes conducting studies, developing measurement mechanisms, and indicators of success and this will be done by moving from the concept of volunteering to a wider application based on the concept of responsibility.

Literature review:

1- The origin and the evolution of CSR concept:

Although the bases of corporate social responsibility have a very long developing history, it's the output of the 20th century, especially from 1920s until now days. Although of the recently development and the publicity for CSR concept , but when we go back in time to the decades evidence about the concerns of being socially responsible , for example when we go back to six decades ago we see that according to (Bowen, 1953) in his book **"Social responsibilities of the businessman"** explained that corporation do have social responsibility from the context of expanding the accountabilities for the organizations performance . In the recent decades, CSR got the attention of many thinkers and researchers, not only on the academic field but also on the business world. Corporate social responsibility considered a measuring instrument of organizations contribution in the development of the societies by capturing the values and the criteria for this measurement. The main subject of CSR is about the social working forces that make the organization act in a specific way and this will be done by wiping out all organizations activities that conflict with the social interests. The perception of business should have social responsibility raised before 300 years ago , when the economist and the philosopher (ADAM SMITH) explained in His book "The wealth of nations" (smith, 1776) that "the support for market interactions that are freely participated in by individuals and organizations, saying that they could serve the needs of the society.

2- Arguments with and against CSR:

Since the argument about CSR started, advocates and critics begun to discussing the idea behind this argument. (Friedman, 1962) Was one of the critics about CSR, he noted that the responsibility of business is to make profit only , and social issues solved by the un restricted work of free market . Moreover, he thinks that if free market is unable to solve these issues then legislations and governments should solve it.

The **second** objection done by (Davis, 1973) which states that business is not prepared to deal with social issues and most of the mangers are qualifies in the financial and managerial issues.

Since there are arguments against CSR, there are arguments of CSR has started and the discussion started with idea that in order to get long –term self-interest you should be socially responsible. The **first** argument states that if organizations want a better work environment in the future they should start from now taking the right actions to guarantee long –term existence. The second argument with CSR is that it will prevent future government's regulations and this seems to be logical reason because when the organizations in a specific country are socially responsible there will be no need for

government regulations since organizations have the ability to discipline itself with business policies and meets the society expectations .

Different views of CSR:

(Lohman & Steinholtzgatan, 2004) Put a three dimension definitions to view CSR as a set of three different agenda, which are:

1. Corporate accountability:

It is the obligations of a company to answer stakeholders question about the responsibilities of the company toward society and environment to find solutions of activities that its non-compliance with social standards.

2. Stakeholder's engagement:

Is the procedure that organization follow in which it include people get effected by the decisions that organizations take or they may affect the application of the decisions, even they may support or object about a decision that they didn't find it suitable for achieving the organization objective.

3. Sustainability:

Is a broader term that used instead of corporate social responsibility and corporate citizenship to describe the ethical corporate practices. The goal of this business approach is to create long term consumer and employee value by following (green) strategy like protect the environment and take into consideration the corporation day –to day operation that may affect environment , social and culture.

Research objectives:

The aim of this research is to analyze the corporate social responsibility in one of the of universities in Kurdistan region of Iraq and this will be done by knowing the universities policies toward the society , the perceptions of the employees toward the university policy and what are the activities that has been adopted by the university as a social entity.

Methodology:

In this research a quantitative method was used, a survey questionnaire was adopted from earlier research that has been done by Indian researcher (Satyanarayana, 2013) in 2013. The questionnaire were distributed personally in one of the private universities in Kurdistan region of Iraq and the sample of the question included 100 persons of the academic and administrative staff and the number of respondents were 87 out of 100 which represent 87% from the total respondent and for analyzing the data SPSS software program version 23 was used.

**Table 1- Reliability Test:
For the questions 1 to 14**

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.810	14

**Table 2- Reliability Test:
For the questions 17to 29**

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.812	13

The tables above explains the reliability by using (Cronbach's Alpha) scale and the result of bith tables were 0.81 for the first table and for the second table was 0.812 which are both more than the standard which is 0.7.

Table 3- demographic questions:

Items		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	59	67.8
	Female	28	32.2
AGE	20-30	43	49.4
	30-40	31	35.6
	40-50	9	10.3
	50-60	3	3.4
	Above 60	1	1.1
Position	Lecture	44	50.6
	Head of department	11	12.6
	Dean	5	5.7
	Administrator	8	9.2
	Other	19	21.8
Educational level	Bachelor	32	36.8
	Master	34	39.1
	PhD	19	21.8
Total		87	100

Table 4: CSR policies :

Parameter		Frequency	Percent
1) Does the organization have a CSR structure ?	YES	50	57.5
	NO	8	9.2
	DON'T KNOW	28	32.2
	NOT APPLICABLE	1	1.1
2) Does your employees encouraged to participate in local community activities for example (providing employee time and expertise, or other practical help)?	YES	68	78.2
	NO	7	8.0
	DON'T KNOW	10	11.5
	NOT APPLICABLE	2	2.3
3) Does your enterprise give regular financial support to local activities and projects like charitable donations or sponsorships) ?	YES	62	71.3
	NO	9	10.3
	DON'T KNOW	15	17.2
	NOT APPLICABLE	1	1.1
4)Do you communicate your	YES	36	41.4
	NO	16	18.4

enterprise's values to customers, business partners, suppliers and other interested	DON'T KNOW	31	35.6
	NOT APPLICABLE	4	4.6
5) Does your Company make an assessment of impact of its business on the stake holders?	YES	35	40.2
	NO	15	17.2
	DON'T KNOW	35	40.2
	NOT APPLICABLE	2	2.3
6) Does your Company study the impact of its CSR activities on stakeholders?	YES	35	40.2
	NO	13	14.9
	DON'T KNOW	38	43.7
	NOT APPLICABLE	1	1.1
7) Based on your experience, would you agree the corporation is an instrument for wealth creation with CSR conceived as a strategic tool to promote economic objectives?	YES	47	54.0
	NO	10	11.5
	DON'T KNOW	28	32.2
	NOT APPLICABLE	2	2.3
8) Do you agree: CSR is an unconditionally acceptance obligation of Business?	YES	44	50.6
	NO	14	16.1
	DON'T KNOW	25	28.7
	NOT APPLICABLE	4	4.6
9) Does your	YES	55	63.2

Company make an assessment of impact of its business on the stake holders?	NO	9	10.3
	DON'T KNOW	19	21.8
	NOT APPLICABLE	4	4.6
10) Do you agree: Government should provide training to companies to help them to implement CSR ?	YES	52	59.8
	NO	13	14.9
	DON'T KNOW	19	21.8
	NOT APPLICABLE	3	3.4
11) There should be more public recognition given to companies doing well in the area of CSR?	YES	45	51.7
	NO	16	18.4
	DON'T KNOW	22	25.3
	NOT APPLICABLE	4	4.6
12) Do you agree with CSR budgets allocated by your company?	YES	38	43.7
	NO	13	14.9
	DON'T KNOW	33	37.9
	NOT APPLICABLE	3	3.4
13) Do you agree with the geographical area of CSR interventions?	YES	37	42.5
	NO	12	13.8
	DON'T KNOW	30	34.5
	NOT APPLICABLE	8	9.2
Q14) Do you agree with the nature of CSR activities	YES	41	47.1
	NO	16	18.4
	DON'T KNOW	24	27.6

undertaken by Your Company?	NOT APPLICABLE	6	6.9
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Village adoption	10	11.49425287
Employment & Employability	23	26.43678161
Welfare	18	20.68965517

The table above explains the university's policies towards the society, and the highest percent of the responses was with yes while the other chosen either don't know or not applicable.

Q15) Please state any tool through which CSR is popularized?

Table (5)

Name of the item	No .of respondents	%
News bulletins	24	27.5862069
Reports	30	34.48275862
Weekly News Video Magazine	24	27.5862069
Newspapers	16	18.3908046
Websites	55	63.2183908
Others	10	11.49425287

Q16) Please state CSR activities of your organization relating to the following :

Table (6)

Name of the item	No.of respondents	%
Environmental Care	50	57.47126437
Healthcare	30	34.48275862
Housing	14	16.09195402
Community Involvement	26	29.88505747
Rural Sports	51	58.62068966
Education	71	81.6091954
Peripheral Development	9	10.34482759

Table (7)

Environmental care	Rate	Percentage
Pollution control	Neutral	31%
Solid waste management	Neutral	32.2%
Development of green belt	Neutral	32.2%
Energy saving	Poor, neutral and good	26.4%
Solid waste management	Very poor	29.9%
Safety and environmental initiatives	Neutral	36.8%
Growing trees	Good	41.4%
Education		
Support to primary and secondary schools	Good	42.5%
Scholarships to student	Good	43.7%
Infrastructure to schools and colleges	Good	40.2%
Furniture, Play equipment etc. to schools / Colleges	Good	42.5%
Trainings to students	Good	41.4%
Provide Hostel Buildings to students	Good	44.8%

Discussion:

This research conclude that the highest percent of the answers were positive, regarding wither the university have a CSR structure or not, encouraging the employees to participate in activities of the society, providing financial support to them, wither it communicates the enterprises values to the students or its stakeholders and wither they were satisfied or not with the nature of CSR actives, the geographical area were CSR was implemented and about the budget allocated by the university , while the second part of the questionnaire concluded that 63.2% of the respondents said that the first time they got introduced to CSR was through websites, 34.4% said it was through reports, 27.5% was through news bulletins and weekly new videos magazine , 18.3% said newspaper and the percentage of 11.4% belonged to “other tools”. According to the activities that the university adapts as a corporate that is socially responsible, answers shows that 81.6% of the university’s activities were toward the educational part, 58.6% were rural sports, 57.4% environmental care, 34.4% health care, 29.8 community involvement, 26.4% employment and employability, 20.6% welfare, 16.09% housing, 11.4% village adaption and 10.3% were peripheral development.

Conclusion:

As continuation to improve the work of the other researchers who analyzed the corporate social responsibility in higher educational institutions, this research paper will analyze the concept of the corporate social responsibility in universities in Kurdistan.

Till the late in Kurdistan region the universities was only responsible for education and developing the students skill but with the educational institutions being characterized by various developments, universities now days are forced to be responsible not only toward education but also society, due to the faster communication , faster traveling means and the geographical boundaries shrinking people are becoming more aware of the responsibilities they have toward the organizations and society in general and the responsibility that the society and the organizations itself has towards them. Educational institutions depend on society for their existence so it is in their interest to take care of society. The purpose of this research is analyze the corporate social responsibility in one of the private universities in Kurdistan region of Iraq by asking the academic and the administrative staff of that selected university .The concept of CSR has been introduced in the late of 1920s and in the recent decades, CSR got the attention of many thinkers and researchers, not only on the academic field but also on the business world , from those thinkers were many critics and advocators begun to discussing the idea behind this concept .Researchers Put a three dimension definitions to view CSR which were

(corporate accountability , stakeholder engagement and sustainability) as a set of three different agenda. The research objectives was set in order to explain the effect of the university as a social entity on the society, since its created by the society and for the society and this was done by examining the university policies toward the society, that starts from asking the employees inside the university which included the academic and the administrative staff . In this research the data was collected by self-administrated questionnaire that has been distributed personally to the staff and employees directly by the researcher, the questionnaire included four types of questions and all of them were close-ended questions, for the data analysis part, data was analyzed by using both SPSS and excel software to get the result from the respondent response.

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