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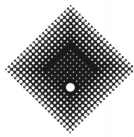
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Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Practices on Employee Commitment

Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to critically review the existing literature on corporate social responsibility (CSR) to develop a framework to analyse the impact of CSR on employee commitment to the organisation.

Design/methodology/approach – Using the scoping review, this paper reviewed the published articles on CSR and employee commitment and how CSR and employee commitment were defined, theoretically supported and conceptualised for a comprehensive understanding of current and future research directions in the field.

Findings – This paper presents a framework developed through the analysis of existing literature on the impact of CSR on employee commitment to the organisation. This framework aims to explore the impact of internal CSR and external CSR on employee commitment while using the contractual position of employees as an intervening variable.

Originality/value – During a time where employee attraction and retention is widely discussed as a competitive advantage, this framework could be used by any industry, especially those with high staff turnover such as mining. The researchers propose to use this framework to explore how perception towards external CSR (directed towards external stakeholders) and perception towards internal CSR (directed towards the own employees) can influence organisational identification and commitment levels. To address several gaps in the literature, this model is based on the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Social-Identity Theory.

Key Words: organisational commitment, Internal CSR, external CSR, employees, organisational identification

Introduction

Recent research on corporate social responsibility (CSR) emphasises that CSR is an investment rather than an expense which leads to a sustainable growth in organisations (Zhou et al., 2018; Jones et al., 2017; Asongu 2007). There is a shift from the traditional concept of increasing shareholder wealth as the main objective of the organisation towards organisational success through sustainable growth. CSR is used as a broad concept that makes organisations more than just profit-seeking entities. CSR needs to be integrated into strategic business practices as it brings long-term benefits to the organisation and the society as a whole (Zhou et al., 2018; Bridoux et al., 2016; Skudiene & Auruskeviciene 2012). Organisations are using CSR to strengthen its relationships with their stakeholders to ensure minimum conflicts with the stakeholders and maximum loyalty from them (Mahmoud et al 2017; Jones et al., 2017; Ali et al. 2010). Existing research classifies CSR into internal and external, internal CSR which is aimed at internal operations and internal stakeholders of the company (Shen & Zhang 2019; Harvey et al., 2017;;) whereas external CSR activities involve external entities and is focused on external stakeholders (Mahmoud et al 2017; Schons & Steinmeier 2016; ; Basil & Erlandson 2008; Brammer et al 2007; Peterson, 2004). Zhou et al., (2018) and Heslin & Achoa (2008) highlighted the strategic significance of CSR for corporate success while some researchers (Shen & Zhang 2019; Schons & Steinmeier 2016, Al-bdour et al. 2010; Eweje & Bentley 2006)) identified the importance of internal CSR measures on employee commitment (Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018). Social-Identity theory and CSR research suggests that CSR practices of a company could build a strong employee-company (E-C) fit (Shen & Zhang 2019; Harvey et al.,2017) and organisational-identity to achieve strong employee commitment which leads to better performance (Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018; Harvey et al., 2017; Mahmoud et al., 2017) and reduced turnover. However, little research so far has focused on identifying the employee's perceptions (Jones et al., 2017) towards internal CSR and its influence on the organisational commitment Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018; Mahmoud et al 2017; Rodrigo et al., 2016; Rodrigo & Arenas 2008) . The purpose of this study is to present a framework which integrates the mechanisms through which perceived internal and external CSR activities affect the organisational commitment.

Aims of the Study

Aim of this study is to analyse existing literature and to develop a conceptual framework that can test CSR practices and its influence on employee commitment levels. Using scoping review

strategy (Pham et al., 2014), this research aims to understand the influence of both the internal and external CSR practices on employee commitment levels and how the type of employee contract held in the organisation can influence their perception towards internal and external CSR practices as the two main research questions of the study.

During a time where businesses are increasingly becoming interested in employee attraction, retention and developing their Human Resource as a form of competitive advantage (Zhou et al., 2018), organisational commitment and its consequential work behaviour (e.g. labour turnover, job performance and employee health) (Harvey et al., 2017) is significant. Despite the increasing interest in CSR and financial performance of an organisation (Mahmoud et al., 2017), its influences on internal stakeholders such as employees have remained largely neglected (Larson et al 2008; Mahmoud et al 2017). Due to inconsistent results found between CSR practices and overall performance of an organisation (Luo and Bhattacharya 2006), literature suggests to focus on the influences of CSR practices on one particular stakeholder type – Employees (, Harvey et al., 2017; Peterson 2004; Wood & Jones, 1995). CSR can be categorised into two; internal and external. Another gap in the research is that existing literature talks about either CSR activities in general or talk about internal and external CSR activities in isolation, except Brammer et al (2007). Therefore this study aims to explore the various types of internal and external CSR practices which affect the organisational commitment and to develop a framework that could be used specifically in industries with very high staff turn over to analyse employee attitudes toward internal and external CSR practices and how this would influence organisational commitment levels.

Significance of the Study

CSR has become an exciting topic, more than half of the articles on CSR have been published in the last decade (Jones et al., 2017). Literature identifies that CSR analysis is quite embryonic for both academicians and practitioners and thus in need of more frameworks and empirical evidence (Jones et al., 2017; McWilliams et al. 2006). Moreover, research has focused on establishing a link between social performance and the overall financial success of organisations, effectiveness of CSR on the significant internal stakeholder – employees – have remained largely neglected (Jones et al., 2017; Schons & Steinmeier 2016;; Kim et al. 2010; Turker 2009; Larson et al. 2008). This study will address these gaps by developing a framework focusing on the impact of CSR on employees and organisational commitment.

Most of the existing CSR research focuses on organizational identification (Hao et al., 2018; Liu et al 2017; Hameed et al 2016) as a significant CSR outcome as it is a fundamental construct that predicts the organisational image and legitimacy (Mahmoud et al., 2017). Collier and Esteban (2007), Rodrigo & Arenas (2008), Hameed et al., (2016), De Roeck & Farooq (2018) found that there is a positive relationship between CSR and organizational identification. Farooq. et al., (2019) identified CSR as an influential factor on staff turnover intentions. The framework proposed by this current study will contribute to understand how internal and external CSR expertly and CSR combined affects employees' commitment.

This study contributes to the literature in several ways. First, it examines how perceived internal and external CSR actions influence employees' organizational identification. In so doing, the study shows how alternative underlying mechanisms—perceived external prestige and perceived internal respect—connect components of CSR and organizational identification. This study responds to Hameed et al (2016) who emphasized the need to understand such mechanisms in relation to employee outcomes. Exploring these alternative mediation mechanisms could also help strengthen firms' capacity for managing the impact of CSR initiatives (Shen & Zhang 2019; Farooq M et al. 2019). This current study argues that CSR generates a number of mediators that influence organizational commitment as it comprises a variety of actions taken by the firms, targeting on different types of stakeholder groups (Shen & Zhang 2019). To better understand how these different types of CSR activities influence organisational commitment, this study will differentiate internal and external CSR activities.

Scholars have suggested that the impact of CSR on employee commitment depends on Further this framework explores the perceived external prestige and perceived internal respect, respectively using social identity theory and Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. Perceived external prestige and perceived internal respect encourage employees (Shen & Zhang 2019) to identify with their socially responsible organization. Moreover, very little empirical evidence is available that discusses the employee-company relationship (Shen & Zhang 2019) and organisational commitment, that too in the CSR context is very limited (Shen & Zhang 2019; Rodrigo et al 2016; Rodrigo and Arenas, 2008). Understanding these relationships is vital as it has number of positive outcomes for the organisation, reducing employee turnover, motivation and attraction (Shen & Zhang 2019; Meyer et al. 2002)). Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, (2018) conducted a study on manufacturing sector in the Democratic Republic of Congo and found that employees' perceptions of corporate ethical values and organisational justice significantly influence their affective and continuance organisational commitment. According to this study

“when employees perceive their values to be congruent with those of the organisation and they believe that they are being treated in a fair manner, they will likely develop a consistent desire to remain with the employing organisation. Upholding ethical values that are observed, respected, and lived, together with fair and just treatment by the organisation will individual perception (Rupp et al., 2013; Bridoux et al., 2016; Mahmoud et al 2017,). Glavas and Godwi (2013) proposes that employees' perception about CSR and its subsequent outcomes are sensitive to their calling orientation which is a concept derived from Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, that the extent to which employees see their work as a “calling” rather than just a ‘position’ in an organisation (Need of prestige). This proposed framework explore how employees' calling orientation can strengthen or weaken the perception of internal and external CSR of the firm and its impact on employees' organizational commitment.

increase employees' intentions to continue working for the employer (Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018 pp. 301)

It is difficult to generalise the findings from the existing research to every industry and every country. Current study endeavours to address these limitations which would not only extend the existing literature but will be useful for practitioners to better understand the impact of organisational CSR activities and its influence on employee commitment.

This framework initiates the research which could contribute to both theory and practice by closely gauging how employees perceive and react to CSR. Even though there is no perfect measure, employees' calling orientation plays an important role in evaluating such activities. This implies that managers must consider the differential impact of CSR components on employees in order to design effective CSR strategies. McWilliams et al. (2006) and Mahmoud et al (2017) addressed the need for more frameworks and measurements to test CSR. This study will add to the existing literature by developing a theoretical framework that is needed to identify the employee perception towards CSR practices of the organisation.

Review of Literature and Theoretical Framework

Various definitions of CSR are seen in the literature. Votaw (1972) stated that CSR “means something, but not always the same thing, to everybody” (p.25). The definition of the notion varies and different researchers define it differently, depending on the period of the research and the ideological belief behind it. Even though there is no so called “true” definition of CSR, a widely used definition of CSR is Carroll's (1979) pyramid of CSR, “the social responsibility

of business includes the economic, legal, ethical, and discretionary expectations that society has of organisations at a given point in time” (p.500). In contrast to this, O’Connor et al (2017) emphasised the responsibilities beyond the economic and legal obligations of business.

There is a widespread growth of CSR research focussing on its influence on different stakeholders such as employees, consumers, investors, suppliers, and the government (Shen & Zhang 2019; O’Connor et al., 2017; Hameed et al 2016). Among all these groups, employees are vital to any type of CSR research (Shen & Zhang 2019; Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018; Aguilera et al, 2007) although majority of the CSR research focuses on external stakeholders such as consumers and investors (Lichtenstein et al., 2004; Luo & Bhattacharya, 2006), ignoring the importance of employees as a key and integral stakeholder group to any socially responsible organisation (Shen & Zhang 2019; Larson et al., 2008).

For decades, researchers have investigated the impact of CSR on financial performance of an organisation (Shen & Zhang 2019; Mahmoud et al., 2017; McWilliams et al. 2006). Most studies have extensively looked into the link between the effects of CSR on overall organisational performance in terms of reputation, competitiveness, sustainability (Porter and Kramer 2002; Johnson 2003). However, research around the impact of CSR on employees is limited (Kim et al. 2017; Kim et al. 2010; Turker 2009; Larson et al. 2008; Rodrigo and Arenas 2008). Depending on the type of stakeholder it intends to satisfy, CSR can be broadly categorised into internal and external CSR (Shen & Zhang 2019; Brammer et al. 2007). These two concepts were defined as internal and external dimensions by the European Commission (2009) and as actions within and outside the firm (Shen & Zhang 2019; Aguilera et al. 2007). Few studies taken place during the last decade (Collier and Esteban, 2007; Rodrigo and Arenas, 2008; Shen & Zhang 2019) showed that employees are concerned with organizational activities that support external stakeholders, which they perceived as an important part of developing a positive social image (Shen & Zhang 2019; Rogers & Ashforth, 2017). According to social identity theory, the aim of enhancing one's self-esteem is achieved by members of an organization if that organisation is considered highly prestigious by the society which compels employees' identification needs with their organization (Ashforth & Mael, 1989; Rogers & Ashforth, 2017). This perceived external prestige of external CSR translates into employees' identification (Shen & Zhang 2019) with their organization.

Although the literature differentiates between internal and external CSR, most micro CSR research examining the impact of CSR on employees' commitment has rarely been tested

(Rogers & Ashforth, 2017). This distinction is important from an employees' perspective because perceived internal CSR appears to be self-focused whereas perceived external CSR activities to be focussed on others (Shen & Zhang 2019) although both aspects of CSR can affect employees' perception and organisational commitment (Farooq et al., 2019). This framework focuses on how internal and external CSR produce different pathways through which CSR builds identification.

Internal CSR

Brammer et al (2007) defined internal CSR as activities that are aimed at internal operations of the company. Kim et al (2010) identified non-discrimination policies, in-house education and training as internal CSR dimensions. Employees are provided with good training opportunities, respect for human rights, work-life balance, treated well in the workplace in the form of health and wellbeing of employees, this is very much likely to enhance the employee self-image (Farooq et al., 2019) Similarly Basil and Erlandson (2008) identified code of ethics and health and safety policies as internal CSR. In addition, Vives (2006) categorised well-being of workers, equality of opportunities, and work-family relationship as internal CSR.

Al-bdour et al (2010) identified several indicators of the GRI as internal CSR measures, labour relations, occupational health and safety, diversity and equal opportunity, training and education. With regard to internal CSR Al-bdour (2010) identified several sections of the UN convention on Human Rights, child labour, forced labour, health and safety, free association and collective bargaining, discrimination, disciplinary practices, working hours and compensation.

Strong link between CSR practices and employee retention can be expected if the CSR initiatives are impacting the employees directly – internal CSR. Some of those practices are employment conditions, health and safety, training and education, diversity and equal opportunities, and the human rights at the workplace (Farooq et al., 2019; Trivellas et al., 2019; Eweje & Bentley 2006;).

Longo et al. (2005) proposed the grid of values model that provides an in-depth explanation of internal CSR in the organisation.

- 1) Health and safety standards
- 2) Development of workers' skills through training
- 3) Employee well-being and quality of work

- 4) Social equity policies and procedures around work safety and equal opportunity.

Similarly, procedural justice is “the process through which firms evaluate employee performance and ensure the fair treatment of employees of different gender, race...” (Brammer et al., 2007 p.10). Furthermore ethical climate is viewed as the construct that assesses the perception (Shen & Zhang 2019) that “one’s organization has established and maintains an ethical code through communication and policy” (Stewart et al 2011 p.583). Similar to social equity literature, ethical climate literature suggests that ethical treatment of employees create a reason for employees to reciprocate in the same way with their attitudes and behaviours (Shen & Zhang 2019; Farooq M et al., 2019; Brammer et al. 2007; Rupp et al. 2006; Peterson 2004).

Social-Identity Theory

CSR can influence both existing and potential employees through enhanced reputation (Turker 2009; Albinger and Freeman, 2000). Organisations would attract employees whose values and beliefs are similar to that of the company which has been shown to improve employee job satisfaction (Trivellas et al., 2019; Shen & Benson 2016) and belongingness to the organisation (Turker 2009). Tajfel (1974) describes this as social-identity theory (SIT).

Social-identity is developed when an individual wants to conform to various norms and customs of a group that contributes positively to their social identity (Tajfel 1974; Ashforth and Mael 1989 Rogers & Ashforth, 2017; Farooq M et al., 2019). Organisational identification can then be seen as essentially a subtype of social identification (Ashforth and Mael, 1989; Rogers & Ashforth, 2017)

Once an individual identifies with the positive attributes of a company defined by its existing employees, policies and practices, they identify themselves with the organisation (Dutton et al. 1994; Shen, & Benson 2016.). High organisational identification can encourage employee behaviours such as organisational commitment (Marin & Ruiz 2007; Dutton et al. 1994 Shen & Zhang 2019). In addition, both internal and external stakeholders identify and respect an organization that engages in CSR activities which will significantly improve the positive image of that organisation (Luo et al. 2006 Shen & Zhang 2019,).

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Proposed in 1943 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory is a classical depiction of human motivation based on the assumption that there is a hierarchy of five needs within each individual as physiological needs, safety needs, social needs esteem needs and self-actualization needs. Urgency of these needs varies according to the situation but influence the organisational commitment as a motivation to be attached to the organisation. According to Maslow, individuals are motivated by unsatisfied needs while physiological and the safety needs constituted the lower-order needs such as job security, occupational health and safety (HS) and recognition of the employee effort (Shen, & Benson 2016). Social, esteem, and self-actualization needs constituted the higher-order needs. These higher-order needs are generally satisfied within an individual which influence the identity concept.

Organizational identification allows employees to develop a strong, enduring relationship (developing a feeling of belongingness) with their organization, Dutton et al.(1991) and Farooq et al.,(2019) explain that organizational identification is strongest when the individual's alternative identities are less salient than his/her identity as an organizational member and the individual's self-concept and perceived organizational identity have many common attributes (Farooq et al., 2019; El Akremi, et al., 2018) . Hence, when investing in CSR activities with the objective of benefiting the community at large as well as its own employees, an organization enhances employees' identification as the employees may perceive their organization as being socially responsible (Farooq et al., 2019) and belonging to this organisation meets their own need to enhance their self-esteem (Bartel, 2001) which Maslow identified as esteem needs.

Organisational Commitment

Organisational commitment is the "relative strength of an individual's identification with and involvement in a particular organization" (Mowday et al. 1982 p.27). Allen and Meyer (1990) Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, (2018) defined employee commitment as a three dimensional construct, affective, continuous and normative. Affective commitment which denotes 'an emotional attachment to, identification with the organisation'; continuance commitment is 'the perceived costs associated with leaving the organisation'; and normative 'a perceived obligation to remain in the organization' (Brammer et al. 2007 p.21).

CSR can enhance organisational identification; in return will enhance organisational commitment. Organisational commitment is associated with positive behavioural outcomes (Farooq et al., 2019) – reduction in labour turnover and high employee satisfaction (Bergami & Bagozzi 2000). Organisational commitment behaviour can be further explained by social-exchange relationship which is developed when mutual exchanges occur; one party makes a contribution and is expected that the other party develops a sense of obligation to reciprocate (Blau, 1964; Masterson et al 2000; Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018). The exchanged resources could be financial or socio-emotional such as care, respect and loyalty (Aselage & Eisenberger, 2003). Literature suggests that when the employees are being looked after by their employer, this would be reciprocated through organisational commitment (Shore & Wayne 1993 Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018.). Recent meta-analytic studies show that all three forms of commitment is associated with labour turnover and intentions to leave the organization but this relationship is stronger with affective commitment (Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018; Mahmoud et al., 2017; Brammer et al. 2007; Meyer et al. 2002).

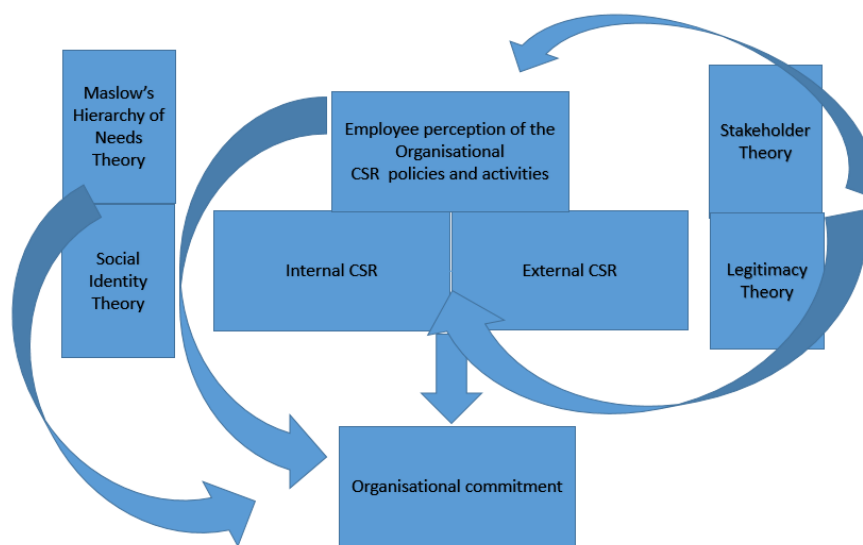
Increased commitment is paramount for a stable workforce (Steers 1977; Gond et al., 2017. Steers conducted a study on two major professions that generally experience very high turnover rates – hospital staff and engineers. It was found that organisational commitment is significantly and inversely related to employee turnover, (Farooq et al., 2019; Gond et al., 2017; Meyer et al. 2002). Recent research on CSR impact on employees (De Roeck & Farooq 2018; Hameed et al., 2016; Mahmoud et al 2017; Glavas and Godwin, 2013) found employees associate themselves strongly with their organization when it is involved in social welfare activities while employees who received support from their organization when carrying out community services were more likely to feel strongly attached to the organization and organisations with positive image are better able to attract suitable employees (Jones et al., 2017).

Discussion and analysis

Analysis on CSR is quite embryonic and research on the influence of CSR practices on employee commitments is even rarer (Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018) . This is a desk-based study of reviewing existing literature using the scoping review approach, review of recent research publications, books and journal articles where the separate concepts were brought together to build the conceptual framework of CSR and employee commitment. Moreover

news articles, employment trends proposed by economists were assessed to show the urgency and relevance of this research. Following framework proposes that firms with excellent internal and external CSR enjoy positive employee attitudes, employee pride, satisfaction which eventually leads to high organisational commitment (De Roeck & Farooq 2018 ; Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018; Zhou et al., 2018; Gond et al., 2017;Hameed et al., 2016).

Proposed conceptual Framework: CSR and Organisational Commitment



This model addresses number of gaps in the literature and makes original and significant practical contributions to the literature. Employee-Company fit concept has focused on the term ‘employees’ as a whole and not differentiated their needs according to their employment contracts or the position level in the organisation’s hierarchy. Although the labour force is increasingly becoming highly skilled, due to the economic instability employers are more interested in temporary workers than permanent staff. This framework will extend the understanding of the employee-company relationships and provide practical inferences for organisations to improve employee commitment levels in a dynamic economic situation.

This framework aims to elaborate that not all CSR activities are appealing or will influence the employee commitment levels of the whole workforce and that there are

discrepancies (De Roeck & Farooq 2018; Mitonga-Monga & Hoole, 2018; Zhou et al., 2018; Hameed et al., 2016). CSR is considered a higher order needs; employees that have not satisfied their basic needs will not be influenced significantly by external CSR initiatives in particular. For instance a large pool of temporary contractors in an engineering company may not be influenced by the same CSR initiatives as permanent staff.

Once this model is empirically tested using mixed methods, it will explain to an extent some of the inconsistent results found in the literature of the link between CSR and organisational commitments

Suggestions for future research using the framework

Employee attraction and retention is a very important organisational success factor. The proposed conceptual framework could be used by any industry, especially those with high staff turnover such as mining in any country to explore how employee perception towards external CSR [directed towards external stakeholders (Gond et al., 2017)] and perception towards internal CSR [directed towards the own employees (Zhou et al., (2018)] can influence organizational identification and commitment levels (Gond et al., 2017).

Australia is one of the well-placed countries to meet the growing global demand for iron ore and energy resources driven by the continuing industrialisation and development of the countries mainly in the Asia-Pacific region. Australia's high expertise in exploration, mining and processing not only present economic opportunities for the country but also major challenges, particularly in the area of corporate social responsibility in this sector.

Mining industry has been struggling with high employee turnover rates and high costs associated with it for a long time (Beach et al. 2003). Turnover is considered a norm in this particular industry as it happens too often. Energy Skills Queensland reported, in 2013 the labour turnover in Queensland mining sector was 23%. Of those, 18% left within the first 12 months of commencement. In 1996, labour turnover in the Australian mining industry was 20.2%, slightly below the national average of 21.2%. Ten years later the rate has risen to 23.5%, whilst labour turnover rates in other industries had dropped to a national average of 18.4% (Peetz & Murray 2010).

Voluntary redundancy or resignations is the most harmful as this change is unforeseen; it disrupts operations and performance (Boshoff 2000). Ongoing costs associated with labour

turnover are for recruitment, selection, training, loss of productivity due to missing staff, loss of knowledge and work group synergy (Farooq et al., 2019; Beach et al. 2010; Chultz & Grimm 2008). It could also post a health and safety risk; increase in workplace accidents due to insufficient training and experience and increased workload of remaining team members can lead to fatigue and stress (Amponsah-Tawiah & Mensah 2016; Catano & Morrow Hines 2016; Farooq M et al., 2019). Moreover, in a competitive economic environment, losing your professional staff to other competitors in the industry can be detrimental (Chidyamakono 2010; Trivellas et al., 2019).

Current technological changes in the mining sector has led to data-driven maintenance, a crucial focus on safety has shifted the landscape of mining (Australian Mining 2019).

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High rate of pay has not reduced the labour turnover rates in the mining sector in Australia (Peetz & Murray 2010; Chidyamakono, 2010; Amponsah-Tawiah & Mensah 2016). High wages do attract workers to mining; however the employee turnover rates have increased over the last decade (Peetz & Murray 2010). The labour turnover rates of 16 industries in 2006 indicated, for each \$1 increase in hourly earnings, industry level labour turnover falls by an average of 1.1%; however labour turnover in mining was well over 10% above the rate predicted by its earnings level (Peetz & Murray 2010). Hence, increasing salary packages might not be the long-term solution to reducing labour turnover.

Allen, Bryant, & Vardaman (2010)'s study yielded that pay is a weak predictor of employee turnover and intention to leave, however organisational commitment is a stronger predictor of employee turnover (Catano & Morrow Hines 2016, Farooq M et al., 2019). Zheng et al (2007) interviewed several Australian mining company managers that provided insight into strategic developments to reducing labour turnover, mainly employee well-being programs. Some managers strongly believe that a comprehensive set of work-life balance programs (Amponsah-Tawiah & Mensah 2016) have assisted in employee retention and attracting talent amidst of war for talent in the mining sector in Australia. A manager said, (Zheng et al 2007 p.11)

We have 7-day on and 7-day off. We have a number of people living on site. We bring in health professionals, physiotherapists periodically, so they can spend time on regular basis to improve people, to help them with their physical needs. People also work 4-hour on, 4-hour off in a 12-hour shift, so they have sufficient rest.... We also try to rotate people... I think we must have done something right. We have a very low staff turnover

rate. We have significantly grown the staff number for the past two years; we only lost two people within two years.

There is a need for empirical evidence and research to understand employee turnover in mining and ways to improve retention in mining (Beach et al. 2003; Chidyamakono 2010). Amponsah-Tawiah & Mensah (2016) investigated the relationship between the occupational health and safety (OHS) and organizational commitment in the mining industry in Ghana and concluded that OHS has a positive relationship with affective, normative and continuance organizational commitment.

This proposed framework would be ideal in understanding the impact of CSR on organisational commitment which is a strong predictor of employee turnover (Catano & Morrow Hines 2016; Farooq et al., 2019; Amponsah-Tawiah & Mensah 2016) as it considers OHS as one of the social responsibility factors and also the impact of internal CSR on the mining employees which is vital to the sustainability of the sector.

What history has shown is that the corporation is no more acting in between owner and the corporation. The reality has changed and their social responsibility has increased to include all its stakeholders, specifically the employees in a morally acceptable way for a sustainable future.

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