



Corporate Social Responsibility Practices In India: Analysis Of Public Company

¹Dr. Ruchi Gupta

¹Assistant Professor (Guest)

¹Department of Commerce,

¹Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi University, New Delhi, India

Abstract: The significance of corporate social responsibility has skyrocketed, making it a crucial component of every company's strategic decision-making process. In its attempt to improve society, the government cannot succeed on its own. Businesses have established separate CSR wings in order to achieve sustainable growth as a result of the globalization, liberalization, and privatization of the corporate environment. The framework for corporate social responsibility activities is explained in this study, which also examines the CSR policies of public businesses.

Keywords: CSR, Public Company, Productivity, Performance, Market Capitalization

INTRODUCTION:

Presently, corporate social responsibility (CSR) surpasses the traditional practice of contributing funds to charitable organizations at the conclusion of the fiscal year. Actually, it has evolved into a year-round obligation. According to PhD executive director Sourish Sandal CSR, to put it another way, is the process of guaranteeing a company's success by the integration of social and environmental factors into its commercial operations. It entails managing the expectations of several stakeholders, including employees, suppliers, and the community at large, in addition to meeting the demands of your customers and shareholders. Managing the environmental impact of your firm and making constructive contributions to society are also included.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. Studying India's CSR regulatory framework is the first goal of the research.
2. To examine how public firms engage in corporate social responsibility.

REVIEWING THE LITERATURE:

Corporate social responsibility is crucial since knowledge evolves with time to learn about the different authors' reviews, conclusions, and recommendations regarding the subject at hand. Thus, the following is the review of the literature for this study: In his 2010 study, Askari Shah examined how the public sector uses Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. for research purposes. There is a broad interaction between the organization and society, according to the research. An organization can only exist in relation to society. Organizations made use of material, human, and other resources and inputs from society. Conversely, society receives services from the organization. It was discovered from the BPCL case study that the business has made numerous efforts to Water, food, education, jobs, and so on are all available, but no one knows about the basic needs of the world's impoverished. He made the argument that corporate social responsibility (CSR) goes beyond a company's legal and natural obligations. In their article "Emerging trends of Corporate Social Responsibility in India" published in the KAIM Journal of Management and Research in 2012, Bansal, Parida, and Kumar examine 30 firms from 11 different sectors that are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange using the information provided in their annual reports. Among these industries were those of transport equipment, finance, metal mining, IT & Power, capital goods, telecommuting, housing, FMCG, oil & gas, and Placid. The type of society and sectors in which

the businesses are investing were taken into consideration in the study. The study came to the conclusion that, after taking into account all those factors, modern businesses are n An analysis of the literature Since knowledge evolves with time, it is crucial to evaluate the literature on corporate social responsibility.to gain insight into the opinions and recommendations of the different writers regarding the subject matter Consequently, The research for this publication was exploratory in nature.

Numerous foreign and Indian periodicals serve as the information source. websites of the relevant companies and the government. The yearly reports of the individual corporations are utilized for analysis purposes.

Eligibility: Businesses (including foreign businesses with projects or branches in India) that fall under this category at any point in the fiscal year must exhibit the following characteristics:

- 500 crore rupees is the minimum net worth.
- Up to "1000 Crore" in turnover
- Having a minimum net profit of 5 crore

Composition of CSR Committee:

The following should be the makeup of the company's CSR committee:

1. The Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three (3) members, one (1) Independent Director. In the ever that the Committee is a Foreign Company or a Private Company, the Committee may be composed of two (2) directors.

2. The CSR Committee will be in charge of developing the CSR Policy in compliance with Schedule VII.

As companies embrace increased transparency, many are now openly sharing detailed information on their social and environmental performance via publicly accessible websites, even when the data isn't favorable. Over the past few years, corporate-governance and corporate social responsibility (CSR) have become more interconnected. Increasingly, governance advocates are recognizing the handling of CSR issues as part of a company's fiduciary responsibilities, akin to traditional risk management. Moreover, CSR efforts now underscore the importance of accountability in the board and management, along with governance and decision-making structures, as crucial elements for successfully- institutionalizing CSR. Today, CSR is more embedded in mainstream investment decisions, with several socially and environmentally endorsed financial instruments entering the market, indicating that investors increasingly view CSR as a strategic business issue. Socially responsible investors often use shareholder resolutions to push companies to enact policy changes and provide guidance on a range of CSR topics, including environmental responsibility, workplace policies, community involvement, human rights, ethical decision making, and governance. There is rising demand for greater transparency around these topics.

Additionally, the advancement of information technology has amplified the relationship between business practices and CSR. Just as email, mobile phones, and the internet speed up change and drive growth, they also enhance the flow of information on a company's CSR performance. As CSR practices have evolved over the past decade, a critical question arises: how effective are current CSR efforts? The answers will shape the future of CSR practices in terms of both scope and depth. Corporate Social Responsibility, often viewed as an umbrella term covering sustainable, responsible, and ethical business practices, is still in search of a universally accepted definition (Chakraborty 2015). Companies are increasingly interested in understanding the impact of their CSR initiatives to allocate their limited resources more efficiently.

CSR Mechanisms in Indian Organizations:

In India, some companies have established specific committees dedicated to identifying and addressing social or environmental issues. Others have expanded the roles of existing committees to include CSR responsibilities. Additionally, some boards now strategically appoint directors with expertise in particular areas to advise on relevant CSR matters. Companies are also finding that a board with diverse gender, ethnic, and professional backgrounds is better equipped to navigate emerging and complex challenges. Organizations are implementing CSR initiatives through internal management systems that generally focus on: Adherence to labor standards within the company and with business partners, One Respect for human rights, Protection of both local and

global environments, Minimizing negative impacts in conflict zones, avoiding bribery and corruption, and Ensuring consumer protection. CSR Implementation Strategies in India Each organization approaches CSR differently, based on factors such as size, sector, culture, and leadership commitment. Some companies focus on specific areas, such as environmental sustainability or community economic development, while others integrate CSR into every aspect of their operations. Corporate scandals related to CSR have prompted a new wave of reforms, leading to an increase in voluntary CSR norms and performance measurement tools.

As a result, companies now face greater transparency requirements and are expected to continuously report and improve social, environmental, and economic performance. To meet these demands, companies must make information about their actions publicly available and engage with stakeholders in meaningful dialogue on issues of shared concern, extending the call for transparency to public policy as well. Challenges in CSR Implementation One of the major challenges in implementing CSR is the high cost. Companies must invest considerable resources in planning and executing CSR initiatives, which may place a financial strain on the organization. This requires a long-term strategy to balance profitability with social responsibility. For private companies, the focus on profit maximization makes it difficult to justify CSR investments, as these do not always yield immediate financial returns. Even when a company complies with regulations, such as proper chemical waste disposal, it may still fall short in addressing broader environmental and social concerns. In India, CSR efforts are often hindered by a lack of human resources and the costs associated with managing them (Dadwal and Arya, 2023). Moreover, implementing CSR often necessitates significant changes to business processes, particularly in terms of increased reporting. Companies typically hire additional staff to oversee CSR efforts, which increases costs. Critics, such as Elaine Stern-berg, argue that the resources allocated to CSR come at the expense of shareholders, putting their interests at risk. She contends that the expenses involved in CSR are substantial, with little tangible benefit. Companies must carefully consider how to implement CSR effectively, strengthening its integration into core business operations while fostering strong relationships with stakeholders (Saxena, 2016).

Another reason companies may hesitate to engage in CSR is the associated cost. CSR activities require investments in environmental programs, employee training, and waste management systems. While businesses typically expect returns on their investments, CSR initiatives do not always improve a company's financial position. Additionally, shareholders may view CSR activities unfavorably, as companies traditionally prioritized maximizing shareholder value. Now, companies must strike a balance between financial returns and fulfilling their social and environmental obligations.

CSR Practices in India Common CSR activities in India include career guidance programs, women's and girls' education initiatives, healthcare services, free health camps, gender equality programs, and environmental education. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many organizations provided support through the distribution of free personal protective equipment (PPE) kits. **Common CSR Practices Adopted by Indian Companies**

Conclusion:

This study highlights that the top 200 Indian companies are implementing CSR primarily due to the requirements of the Companies Act 2013, alongside benefits such as enhanced reputation, improved business environments, and long-term growth. Key developments in CSR include enhanced governance, accountability, and transparency. Many companies now align their CSR practices with their vision and mission, integrating CSR into their strategic planning and management systems. Transparency in CSR reporting has also become more widespread.

PLANNING RE COURSE:

While some companies view CSR as a legal obligation, contributing 2% of their average net profits, others use CSR as a marketing strategy to promote their business. For example, a company may donate a portion of proceeds from certain product sales to a charitable cause. Involvement of advertising agencies in CSR initiatives further underscores this trend.

Identification of Focus Areas

GAIL shall undertake CSR systems or programs targeted at enlistment of heirs belonging to the under

privileged section of the society. The overarching thing of GAIL's CSR enterprise is socioeconomically profitable commission of people from all underprivileged groups, as per the intent and vittles of Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013.

Keeping in view the spirit of executing CSR conditioning, the broad marquee of GAIL CSR enterprise will be named „ GAIL Hriday' (Commercial with a Heart).

GAIL shall take over CSR systems in sectors as linked under Schedule VII of the companies Act, 2013 with special focus on the areas given below, each of which is named by the ideal they seek to achieve

- GAIL Arogya (Wellness) Nutrition, Health and Sanitation and Drinking Water systems
- GAIL Ujjwal (Towards a Bright future) – Education enterprise
- GAIL Kaushal (Skill)- Livelihood Generation and Skill development enterprise.
- GAIL Unnati (Progress)- Rural Development
- GAIL Sashakt (commission)- Women commission enterprise
- GAIL Saksham (Able)- Care of the senior and else baled.
- GAIL Harit (herbage)- terrain centrism enterprise

As a part of the sustainability enterprise within the association, GAIL shall give due significance to environmental sustainability indeed in normal mainstream conditioning by icing thatcher operations and processes promote renewable sources of energy, reduce/ play reclaim

waste material, replenish ground water force, cover/ conserve restore the ecosystem, reduce still, expenditure towards similar-sustainability enterprise would not constitute a part of CSR spending from 2 of gains as-quested in the Act and the CSR Rules

PERPETRATION

CSR programmer will be accepted by colorful work centers of GAIL within the defined- dimension of Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on the heads as listed at Clause 3.2.2. maturity of the CSR programmer by value(at least 75) will be enforced in and around the „ original areas "(within a compass of 100 Ks) adjoining GAIL installations whichever largely located in remote areas along the GAIL channel. The balance systems can be takes up time CSR conditioning shall be accepted through colorful agencies including registered trusts-societies or companies or independent bodies government departments. In case of NGO/ Trust/ Pvt. Companies, an established track record of 03 times in undertaking analogous systems or programs would be essential.

MONITORING AND FEEDBACK

To ensure translucency and effective perpetration of the CSR program mes accepted at each work Centre, a robust monitoring medium will be introduced by the company, furnishing for periodic monitoring at different situations using the following reflective medium

- Yearly Progress Report
- Daily Progress Report
- Videotape Conferencing
- Point Visits

REPORTING

An yearly show corporate social responsibility activity-enforced by GAIL shall be included in the Board of Directors " Report for every FY,as per the format specified under the Rules to Section 135 of Companies Act, and also displayed on the GAIL

Need for corporate social responsibility

For any business to attract a wide range of customers, elite staff, and faster revenue growth, it is necessary that

it develop its public image. Adopting social responsibility objectives is essential for raising public awareness and increasing an organization's profitability. If business can effectively address social issues, it can transform many obstacles into opportunities and multiply the usefulness of its resources. For businesses to maximize profits over the long run, a society should provide an even more favorable environment. Businesses that put community needs first would logically benefit from better operating environments. Enforcing corporate social responsibility programs can help accomplish this goal. Putting CSR into practice in order to create shared Value may successfully satisfy the societal expectations of today. This strategy has application in addition to being in line with the primary business goal (Agudelo et al., 2019). Businesses cannot make flexible decisions since regulation and management are expensive in terms of money and strength. When businessperson disregard their social responsibilities, government agencies are free to step in and change or control their operations. To avoid government interference, it is prudent for commercial enterprises to understand their energy limits and how to use electricity in a responsible and cautious manner. The term "inclusive increase" describes economic expansion that creates employment opportunities and lowers the rate of poverty. Ensuring the impoverished have access to essential healthcare and education is part of it.

Merchandising fair opportunities and empowering men and women via talent training and development are other aspects of inclusive growth. The adoption of corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies improves a corporation's reputation and visibility, which in turn promotes a long-term inclusive growth for both the organization and society. The commercial enterprise group survives only because it provides valuable services to society. Enterprise is granted a license to exist by society, which can be changed or revoked at any time if it doesn't live up to social norms. Therefore, a commercial enterprise should respond to society's needs in a positive way if it hopes to keep its current social position and strength. People refer to this as the Iron Law of Responsibility. Companies now have financial authority and have access to the community's productive resources. They have been entrusted with increasing riches for the sake of society, and they must employ these assets for the benefit of society. When applied to social challenges, the business's creative and technological resources can help find solutions. For its own benefit, an organization that is sensitive to local sentiments would want to conduct business in a higher community. There would be special social assistance programs put into place. The benefits would be lower crime, lower absenteeism and turnover, a more dependable source, and higher requirements for borrowing money from financial institutions.

The surrounding ecology is negatively impacted by the emissions from numerous enterprises. Through socially responsible behavior, these corporations can avoid government interference by proactively fulfilling their environmental responsibility to society. Businesses are realizing that corporate responsibility initiatives offer advantages beyond risk management, such as assisting them in overcoming the obstacles posed by globalization and reducing both internal and external risks. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change and enhancing environmental performance are the main goals of many CSR projects. Numerous recycling initiatives lower the cost of disposing of waste while making money from the sale of recovered products. Flexible scheduling and other work-life programs in HR departments that lower absenteeism and raise employee Turnover frequently results in increased production, reduced recruiting and training costs, and cost savings. Organizations implement a variety of CSR strategies to enhance working conditions, lessen their impact on the environment, or boost employee involvement in decision-making. For enterprises, this frequently results in more output and less error rates. Employers who are seen as having a strong commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR) frequently have an easier time finding and keeping new hires, which lowers turnover and the related expenses of hiring and training new staff. Prospective employees assess a company's CSR performance to see if it is a "fit".

KEY DEVELOPMENT IN CSR DOMAIN

Important Advances in the CSR Field The private sector is being called upon by the public and other stakeholders more and more to help with a wide range of intricate and urgent social and economic problems. Businesses are concentrating on actively interacting with their diverse stakeholder base. Corporate accountability has expanded over the past few years, which has been a hallmark of the CSR agenda. A growing number of stakeholders hold corporations responsible for the actions of their business partners along the whole value chain, with an emphasis on supplier, labor, environmental, and human rights standards. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) accounting scandals have spurred yet another wave of reform, with performance

measuring tools and voluntary CSR standards multiplying. Companies now have to deal with more demands on openness and to measure, report, and improve their social, environmental, and financial performance on a continuous basis. Organizations have to make information about the effects of their activities accessible, undertake meaningful discussions with stakeholders about topics that both parties find interesting, and address particular issues that aren't taken by regular reporting and communication procedures. Public policy is being requested to be open more and more. Viewed as an umbrella term, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is still in quest of a generally accepted definition that encompasses all the ideas surrounding ethical, sustainable, and responsible business practices.

DEVELOPMENT IN CSR DOMAIN

Many business are releasing comprehension information about their social and environmental performance, even bad information—on their publicly accessible websites as part of this movement towards greater transparency. The integration of CSR and corporate governance has advanced in recent years. In addition to traditional risk management, a rising number of proponents of corporate governance also see corporations' handling of a broad variety of CSR issues as a fiduciary duty. Additionally, he is emphasizing more and more in his CSR initiatives the necessity of governance, accountability, and decision-making mechanisms on the part of the board and management as necessary preconditions for the successful institutionalization of CSR. CSR is becoming more and more ingrained in the world of mainstream investing. In recent years, a number of well-known market instruments that have been verified by social and/or environmental factors have entered the market. This undertaking is evidence that CSR is becoming more and more important to mainstream investors. A lot of socially conscious investors use the shareholder ownership resolution process to pressure businesses to alter their business practices and offer advice on a variety of CSR matters, such as corporate governance, human rights, workplace ethics, charitable giving, environmental responsibility, and workplace policies. Increased issue disclosure is under pressure. The relationship between business and social responsibility for businesses has also come into sharper light because to the information technology industry's rapid growth. The Internet, mobile devices, and email all quicken change and spur corporate expansion; the same is true for the information that spreads about a company's CSR record. Ten years have passed since businesses, staff, clients, NGO, and society started to consider—this raises the question of the practicality of present CSR approaches. The answers to these queries will define his CSR practices' scope and depth over the ensuing ten years. The phrase Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is often used as a catch-all, and there is ongoing effort to find a single definition that incorporates all of these ideas (Collaborator, 2015). In order to better allocate their limited resources, businesses want to know what outcomes their CSR initiatives have produced. Adoption of CSR Mechanism by Indian Organizations Some Indian organizations have created committees tasked with identifying and resolving social or environmental issues, or they have expanded the purview of more conventional standing committees to include CSR. Still other organizations have appointed directors in a calculated manner. This raises the question of the practicality of present CSR approaches. The answers to these queries will define his CSR practices' scope and depth over the ensuing ten years. The phrase Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is often used as a catch-all, and there is ongoing effort to find a single definition that incorporates all of these ideas (Chakraborty, 2015)

CSR mechanism adopted by Indian Organization

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- Respect for the rights of individuals.
- Safety of the local and global environment.

- Reducing the negative effects of operating in conflict zones.
- Avoiding corruption and corruption; and
- Customer protection.

As companies embrace increased transparency, many are now openly sharing detailed information on their social and environmental performance via publicly accessible websites, even when the data isn't favorable. Over the past few years, corporate governance and corporate social responsibility (CSR) have become more interconnected. Increasingly, governance advocates are recognizing the handling of CSR issues as part of a company's fiduciary responsibilities, akin to traditional risk management. Moreover, CSR efforts now underscore the importance of accountability in the board and management, along with governance and decision-making structures, as crucial elements for successfully institutionalizing CSR. Today, CSR is more embedded in mainstream investment decisions, with several socially and environmentally endorsed financial instruments entering the market, indicating that investors increasingly view CSR as a strategic business issue. Socially responsible investors often use shareholder resolutions to push companies to enact policy changes and provide guidance on a range of CSR topics, including environmental responsibility, workplace policies, community involvement, human rights, ethical decision making, and governance. There is rising demand for greater transparency around these topics. Additionally, the advancement of information technology has amplified the relationship between business practices and CSR. Just as email, mobile phones, and the internet speed up change and drive growth, they also enhance the flow of information on a company's CSR performance. As CSR practices have evolved over the past decade, a critical question arises: how effective are current CSR efforts? The answers will shape the future of CSR practices in terms of both scope and depth.

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environments, Minimizing negative impacts in conflict zones, Avoiding bribery and corruption, and Ensuring consumer protection.

CSR Implementation Strategies in India

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To meet these demands, companies must make information about their actions publicly available and engage with stakeholders in meaningful dialogue on issues of shared concern, extending the call for transparency to public policy as well.

Challenges in CSR Implementation

One of the major challenges in implementing CSR is the high cost. Companies must invest considerable resources in planning and executing CSR initiatives, which may place a financial strain on the organization. This requires a long-term strategy to balance profitability with social responsibility. For private companies, the focus on profit maximization makes it difficult to justify CSR investments, as these do not always yield immediate financial returns. Even when a company complies with regulations, such as proper chemical waste disposal, it may still fall short in addressing broader environmental and social concerns. In India, CSR efforts are often hindered by a lack of human resources and the costs associated with managing them (Dadwal and Arya, 2023).

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Another reason companies may hesitate to engage in CSR is the associated cost. CSR activities require investment-management systems. While businesses typically expect returns on their investments, CSR initiatives do not always improve a company's financial position. Additionally, shareholders may view CSR activities unfavorably, as companies traditionally prioritized maximizing shareholder value. Now, companies must strike a balance between financial returns and fulfilling their social and environmental obligation.

CSR Surveys:

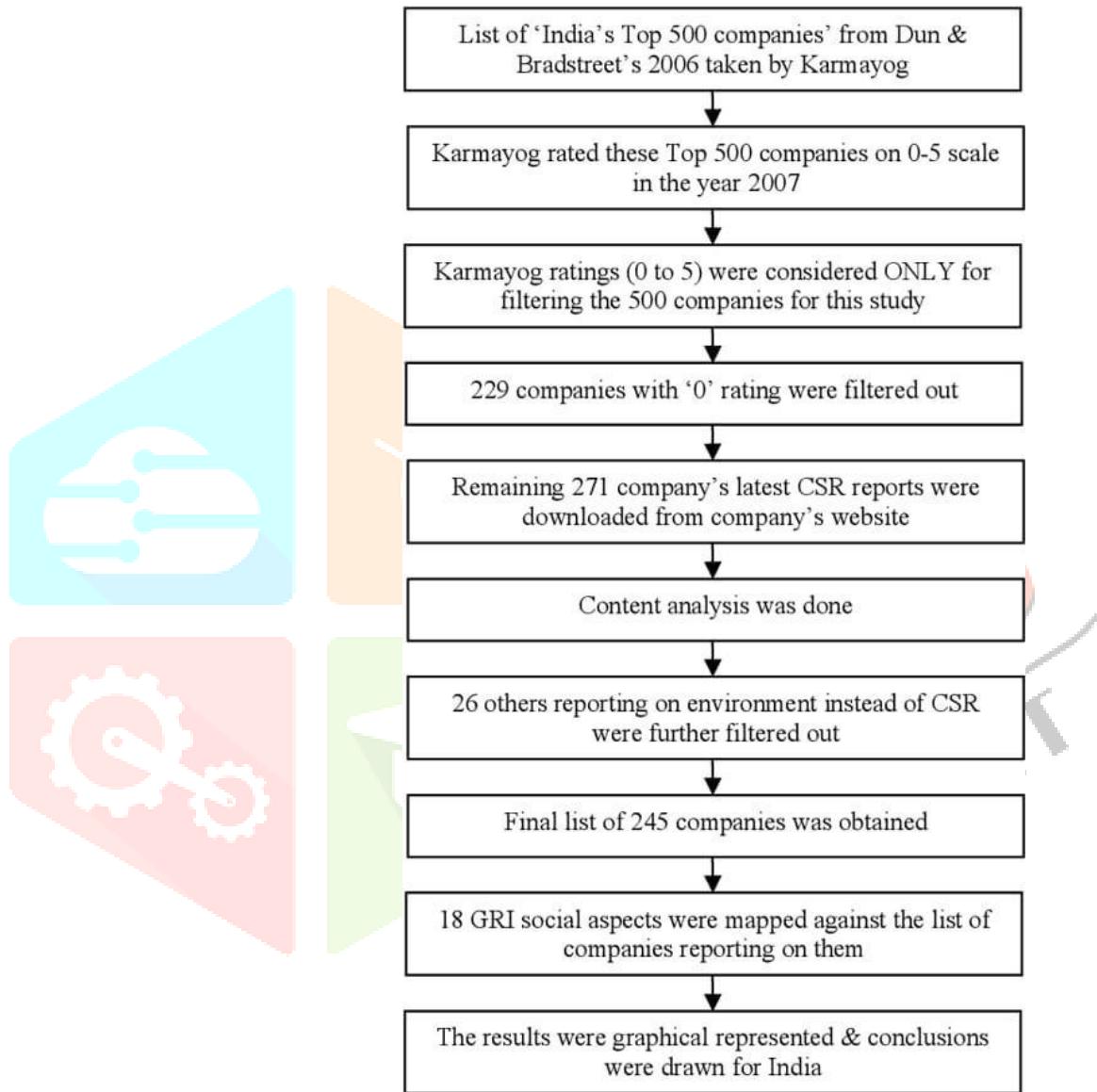
There have been very few and restricted CSR studies conducted in India. The first study on corporate social responsibility (CSR) in India was carried out in 1983 by Singh and Ahuja on 40 Indian public sector businesses covering the years 1975–1976. They discovered that 40% of the enterprises revealed more than 30% of all the disclosure items included in their survey. In order to determine the amount and type of social reporting, Raman (2006) employed content analysis to look at the chairman's message part of the top 50 Indian corporations' annual reports. According to the study's findings, Indian businesses prioritized developing their people resources and improving their products (Raman, 2006). As to a poll conducted by Partners in Change 2000, which included 20 CEOs and 60 businesses.

CSR STUDY

In order to determine the present state of CSR operations in India, more research was conducted building on the findings of Karmayog's fourth study. Next, a list of 500 businesses was created using Karmayog's selections from Dun & Bradstreet's 2006 edition of "India's Top 500 companies." Based on data from the company's website and most recent annual report, Karmayog assigned these companies a rating of between 0 and 5. 229

businesses out of 500 had a "0" rating, meaning they were eliminated since they did not produce alcohol, tobacco products, or cigarettes. The annual reports and CSR reports for the remaining 271 companies were downloaded, and their content was examined. A total of about 26 businesses were discovered to be reporting on the environment under the CSR umbrella. After these were removed from the list, a final list of 245 businesses was acquired, and additional work was done on them, such as downloading CSR-related

TABLE:- Flowchart depicts step wise methodology used for carrying out the study

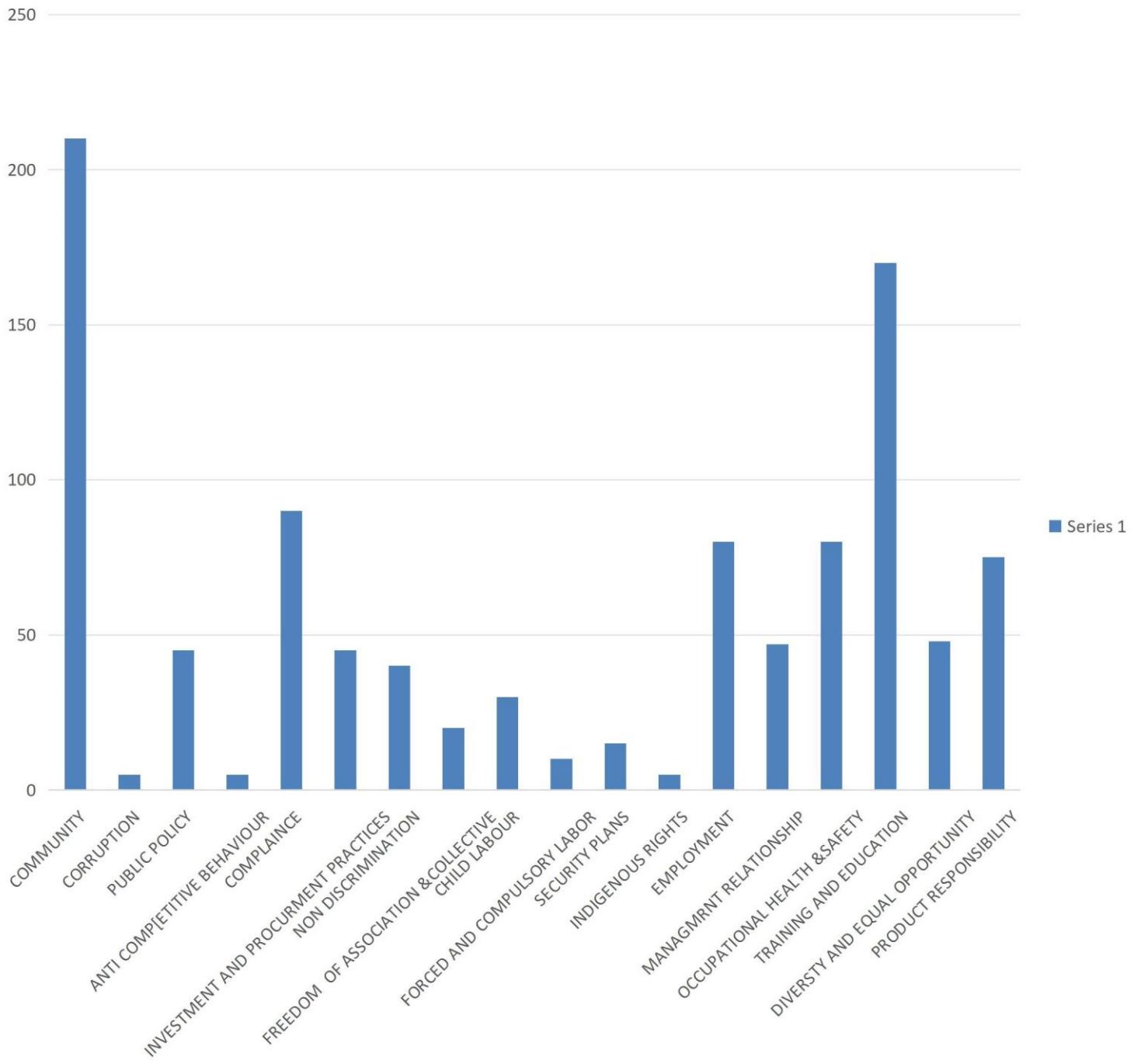


OBSERVATION

Around 8% of the organizations received a Karmayog rating of 3 or 4 out of 5, while 46% received a zero rating, indicating no reporting. (Table 3). Of the 500 biggest Indian corporations, 49% reported on corporate social responsibility. The majority of businesses provide information about donations, midday meals, local school renovations, etc. A corporation is expected to invest at least 0.2% of its yearly revenue in CSR initiatives. However, the majority of reports do not include the amount spent on any of their annual or balance sheets. Well defined expenditure on CSR has been shown by only few corporations. Businesses' efforts to engage in CSR were likewise inadequate, with only 25% of them concentrating on employees and the remainder on the community.

Few businesses have a CSR concept that is well-defined. The majority of them employ CSR in an ad hoc fashion that is disconnected from their company operations. The majority of businesses distribute their CSR expenditures haphazardly across numerous initiatives, which ultimately defeats the objective of engaging in that activity. Some companies have implemented specific CSR initiatives, such as structured CSR. In general, it appears that most businesses are either uninformed of or don't keep an eye on their CSR. All businesses, though, can be seen as being on an upward learning curve in terms of corporate social responsibility. The general strategy still appears to be based on philanthropy, as opposed to merging it with business, as has been the case in the west.

REPORTING ON GRI ASPECTS



interconnected. Increasingly, governance advocates are recognizing the handling of CSR issues as part of a company's fiduciary responsibilities, akin to traditional risk management. Moreover, CSR efforts now underscore the importance of accountability in the board and management, along with governance and decision-making structures, as crucial elements for successfully institutionalizing CSR. Today, CSR is more embedded in mainstream investment decisions, with several socially and environmentally endorsed financial

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Additionally, the advancement of information technology has amplified the relationship

Table 3: Summary of CSR Ratings of top 500 companies

Karmayog CSR Rating	No. of Companies	Companies with given rating
0/5	231	46%
1/5	92	18%
2/5	138	28%
3/5	35	7%
4/5	4*	1%
5/5	0	0%
total	500	100%

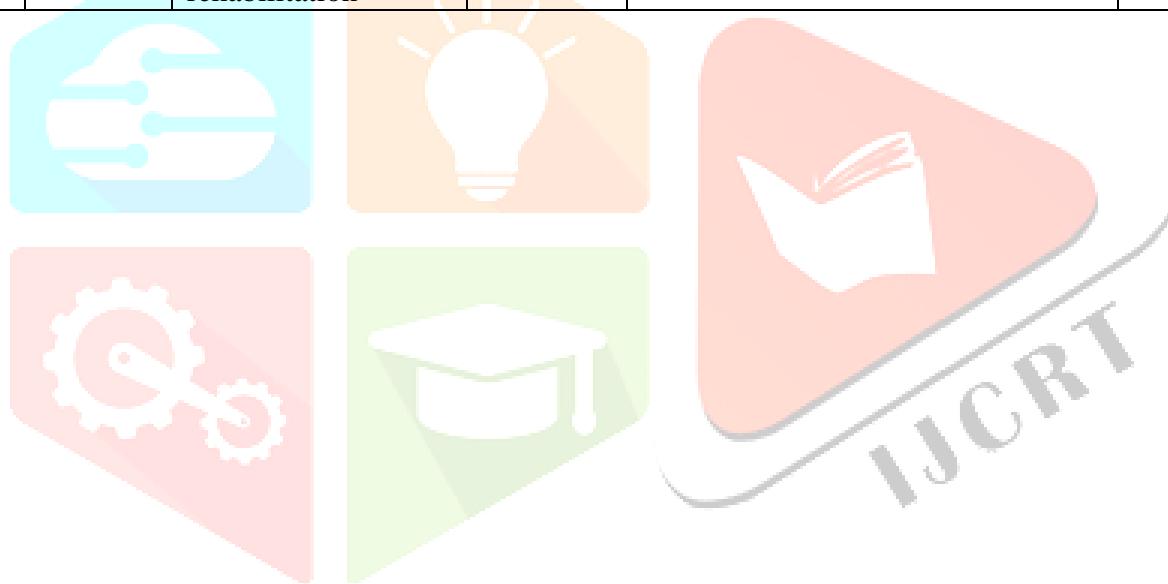
*HDFC ,INFOSYS ,TATA STEEL TITAN INDUSTRIES

CONCLUSION

In summary Globally, businesses are becoming aware of their social and environmental responsibilities and taking part in a variety of social and environmental initiatives. The current imperative is to develop strategic policies that are effective and implement different tools based on the history, nature, and unique characteristics of the company in relation to its various stakeholders. This will allow CSR to be implemented as effectively as possible in order to achieve its goals, which include sustained social, environmental, and economic growth. The literature on CSR that is currently available is examined in this study. The literature study presents definitions and trends dating back to the early 1950s, when corporate social responsibility was just getting started. The current trends indicate that corporate social responsibility (CSR) now influences a company's financial performance in addition to its reputation and goodwill. Analysis revealed that the reporting

company	type	Focus area	Business lineage	Methalogy adopted	impact
Bajaj auto	auto	Development of weaker sections of society	indirect	trust Undertakes long-term projects in rural areas.	Community development
Castrol india	Chemicals	Strengthens link between business & social investments	indirect	Rehabilitation of earthquake affected victims in Gujarat. Castrol Drive for Safety Initiative	Community service
Mahindra & mahindra	Auto-mobible	Support and encourage underprivileged section	indirect	College establishment Nanhi Kali (underprivileged girl child) 1% Profit after tax for CSR activities Free education for girls Lifeline Express: medical facility Free surgeries	Community development
infosys	IT	Support and encourage underprivileged sections	indirect	Infosys Foundation provide medical facilities to remote rural areas, organizing novel pension schemes and aiding orphans and street children and rural education program titled "A library for every school", Human Capital Education index for its employees	Successfully implemented projects
ITC	FMCG	"Citizen First" watershed development program; Empowering Farmers; Greening Wastelands and Irrigating dry land	indirect	Through "e-choupal" organizing farmers into water user groups that plan and build water-harvesting structures Primary education livestock development Social forestry Integrated watershed development First to be certified SA 8000 standard	Supplier and community development
L & t	Engg.	Enhancing shareholder value and responsibility for welfare of society at large	indirect	Eco Friendly approach; Create awareness on HIV/AIDS; and waste minimization, Health One of the first corporate to launch HIV/AIDS program	Community Service and environment protection
Dabur india	Pharma FMCG	Give back some part of what Dabur has gained from community	indirect	Establishment of Sundesh, NGO Program for ecological regeneration & protection of endangered plantspecies Promoting health and hygiene amongst the underprivileged through Trust and Create environmental awareness amongst young minds	RM Supplier development

BHEL	Engg.	Community and Product development	direct	Adopted 56 villages and provided infrastructure for schools for physically challenged children near its units Launched wind electric generators, solar heating systems, solar photovoltaic systems, solar lanterns and battery powered road vehicles	Benefited over 80,000 people. Minimize environmental impact of fossil energy products,
Tata steel	Engg./metal	“Improve the quality of life of the communities it serves.”	indirect	Through “Green Millennium” campaign planted 1.5 million surviving trees Through Employment Generation, Building people, education, health and hygiene	Settling Sustainability Standard
Wipro	IT	Learning Enhancement Disaster rehabilitation	indirect	Through trust: Provide rehabilitation to survivors of natural calamities and Enhancing learning	Community Service



				abilities of children from underprivileged sections.	
Nestle india	FMCG	integrate communities where it runs industrial and commercial operations	indirect	Through Water Conservation, Natural refrigerants replaced ozone depleting. Also include Nutrition & health projects, agricultural assistance, education and training, arts and culture, HIV/AIDS prevention and donations	Environment protection and community services
ICICI	Financial	Empower millions economically & socially challenged Indian	Direct	Through initiatives Give India; Shop; Volunteer; and Info change.	Community development
Colgate - palmolive	FMCG	Colgate care for the community where they live & work	Direct	Free oral care education Through different community programs	Community development
Britannia industries	FMCG	Wadia Group Community conscious, desire to share prosperity with community.	Direct	Welfare of its workers through trust Health care facilities	Employee development Support
BPCL	Petrochemicals	Community development	Indirect	Through Health, Rain water harvesting, Infrastructure development, education, HIV Health care and prevention.	Community services
Godrej	Engg & FMCG	Promoting education, housing, social upliftment, conservation, population management and relief of natural calamities	Indirect	Three Foundations/Trusts to contribute to Social, Environmental, and Educational causes.	Employees' involvement in Group's philanthropic efforts.
Grasim industries	Textile Engg Chemicals	Social and economic development of the communities in which we operate	Indirect	Through "Aditya Birla Centre for Community Initiatives and Rural Development". Includes education, Health & family welfare, Sustainable development & livelihood & agriculture & watershed development, Infrastructure development & Social causes	community Development
Cipla	Pharma	Cipla Care	Direct	Cipla Foundation Through Dr. K. A. Hamied Institute & Cipla Cancer Palliative Care Centre	Community service
Johnson & Johnson	Pharma FMCG	support good works and charities.	Direct	Through donations of time, money and goods. Women's and Children's Health Community Responsibility Access to Care Advancing Health Care Knowledge Global Public Health	Community service

Hero Honda	Auto-Mobile	Do something for community from whose land we generate our wealth	Indirect	Through Integrated Rural Development Centre including : Hospital, Sports complex, Vocational Training Centre, Adult Literacy Mission , Marriages of underprivileged girl,	Community development
				Rural Health Care	
NIIT	IT	Narrowing the digital divide across the world,	Direct	Through launch of International Women's Month uplifting Indian women, Computer literacy. Developed I-Learn Create awareness about AIDS	Community service
Zee Telefilms	Entertainment	being successful is to be socially responsible	Direct	Public Service Ads / Fillers telecast to date are: Campaigns on TV	Community service
Dr Reddy's lab	Pharmaceuticals	Prosperity of communities integral to success of companies	Direct	Through Environmental: Water Usage Energy Usage Wastewater Discharge COD & TDS Load Discharge HW-hazardous waste disposal GHG emissions	Environmental Protection
Satyam computer service	IT	Contributing to the well-being and development of society	Indirect	Specific services through various development projects	Community service
Novartis	Pharma	Treatment for Leprosy	Direct	Free Multi Drug therapy. Cured 4.5 million patients	Community service
TCS	IT	Flexible Global business practices	Indirect	Global delivery model: Global deployment & delivery of high value services	35 Countries benefited
Citi group	Financial services	Women empowerment	Direct	Rehabilitation Education Health	Community services Benefited states AP, TN, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, MP
NTPC	Power	Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy, community work, gender equality, Policy of grant of paternity leave,	Direct	Founded Global Compact Society for India in 2003	Community service
SAIL	Manufactures	Community development	Direct	AIDS awareness Education Medical facilities and health Development of small scale/ancillary industries Agriculture, poultry, fisheries	Community development
Hindalco	Manufactures	Poverty Alleviation Program	Direct	Asian CSR award for Integrated Rural Poverty Alleviation Program	Community development

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