

**“A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES OF SELECTED COMPANIES OF
INDIA”**

A THESIS

SUBMITTED BY

RIDDHI RAJESHKUMAR PATEL

Date: 30/03/2024

MASTER OF COMMERCE

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Ms. NISHITA THAKRAR

Assistant Professor

ATMIYA UNIVERSITY



SUBMITTED TO

Department of Commerce

Atmiya University

Rajkot-360001

Gujarat-India

April-2024

**DECLARATION BY THE
CANDIDATE**

I declare that the thesis entitled “**A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES OF SELECTED COMPANIES OF INDIA**” submitted by me for the degree of Master of Commerce is the record of research work carried out by me during the period from December 2023 to April 2024 under the guidance of **Ms. Nishita Thakrar** and I assert that the statement made and conclusion drawn are an outcome of my independent, legitimate and original research work. I further certify the work has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, and fellowship, certificate in any other University or other institution of higher learning.

I further declare that the material obtained from other sources has been duly acknowledged in the thesis. I shall be solely responsible for any plagiarism or other irregularities, if noticed in the thesis.

.....

Ms. RIDDHI R. PATEL

Place: - Rajkot

Date: -

CERTIFICATE BY
RESEARCH SUPERVISOR

Certified that the work incorporated in the thesis “**A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES OF SELECTED COMPANIES OF INDIA**”

submitted by **PATEL RIDDHI RAJESHKUMAR** and was carried out by the candidate under my guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief: (I) the candidate has not submitted the same research work to any other institution for any degree/diploma, associate ship, fellowship or any other similar titles; (II) the thesis submitted is a record of original research work done by the research scholar during the period of the study under my supervision, and (III) the thesis represents independent research work completed by the research scholar.

.....

Ms. NISHITA THAKRAR

(Assistant Professor)

Place: - Rajkot

Date: -

CERTIFICATE OF PLAIGIRISM CHECK

01	Name of the Research Scholar	PATEL RIDDHI RAJESHKUMAR
02	Title of the Thesis	“A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES OF SELECTED COMPANIES OF INDIA”
03	Name of the Guide	Ms. Nishita Thakrar
04	Name of Institute	Atmiya University, Rajkot – 360001
05	Similar Content (%) identified	6%
06	Acceptable Maximum Limit	15%
07	Software Used	Drill Bit
08	Date of Verification	01/04/2024

Report on plagiarism check specify included/excluded item with 6% of similarity to be attached.

Checked by Ms. Nishita Thakrar

(With Name, Designation & Signature):

Librarian, Atmiya University, Rajkot:

Dr. Sheetal Tank.....

Name & Signature of the Researcher: **PATEL RIDDHI RAJESHKUMAR**

.....

Name & Signature of the Guide: **Ms. Nishita Thakrar**.....

.....

Name & Signature of the HOD: **Dr. Jayesh N. Zalavadia**.....

.....



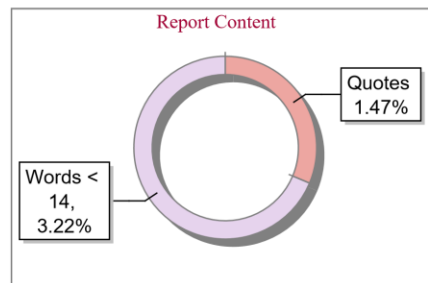
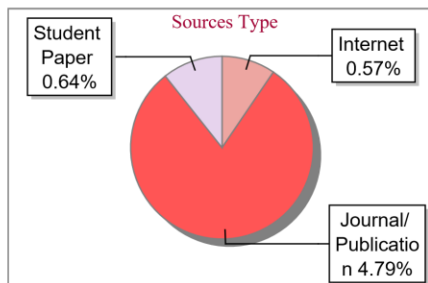
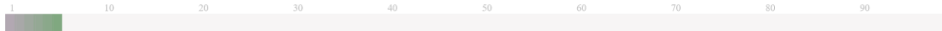
The Report is Generated by DrillBit Plagiarism Detection Software

Submission Information

Author Name	Patel_Riddhi
Title	8_Patel_Riddhi_Nishitamam_Thakarar
Paper/Submission ID	1584483
Submitted by	librarian@atmiyauni.ac.in
Submission Date	2024-03-30 10:06:45
Total Pages	74
Document type	Dissertation

Result Information

Similarity **6 %**



Exclude Information

Quotes	Excluded	Language	English
References/Bibliography	Not Excluded	Student Papers	Yes
Sources: Less than 14 Words %	Excluded	Journals & publishers	Yes
Excluded Source	0 %	Internet or Web	Yes
Excluded Phrases	Not Excluded	Institution Repository	Yes

Database Selection

A Unique QR Code use to View/Download/Share Pdf File



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following individuals and institutions, without which the completion of this thesis entitled “**A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES OF SELECTED COMPANIES OF INDIA**”, would not have been possible. I am profoundly grateful to my research guide, **Ms. NISHITA THAKRAR (Assistant Professor)** at Atmiya University, Rajkot, for their unwavering guidance, invaluable insights, and continuous support throughout the entire research process. Their expertise, encouragement, and commitment to excellence have been instrumental in shaping this thesis.

I am sincerely grateful to **Dr. Vishal Khasgiwala**, Associate Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Business and Commerce, Atmiya University, Rajkot, for his guidance and support. I extend my sincere thanks to **Dr. Jayesh Zalavadia**, Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Commerce, Atmiya University, Rajkot, for his valuable feedback and support.

With my family and my parents support, and classmates support whose unwavering love and encouragement sustained me through the challenges of this journey, I extend my deepest gratitude. Your belief in me has been my greatest strength.

Lastly, to the countless unnamed individuals who, directly or indirectly, contributed to this endeavour, your collective impact is not forgotten and is deeply appreciated.

Date:

Place: Rajkot

PATEL RIDDHI RAJESHKUMAR

PREFACE

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a relatively new word in India that has gained momentum over the years. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has emerged as a crucial industry practice, garnering considerable attention from large multinational corporations' management. Aligning company operations with social principles becomes simpler as a result. CSR is thought to be the hub for many programs designed to guarantee the socioeconomic development of communities.

Realizing that, particularly in a developing nation like India, mainstreaming CSR into enterprises may be essential to achieving societal value. Affected corporations are required by the CSR clause to devote at least 2 percent of their average net profits from the previous three years to corporate social responsibility. Establishing a "CSR Committee" is mandatory for businesses, and it must have at least one independent director who will be added to the board. A report detailing CSR activities, the amount of cash set aside for CSR, the makeup of the CSR committee, and, if they haven't spent the requisite amount, a thorough justification for noncompliance, must also be included in the company's annual report.

This study tries to explain the definition of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and the CSR practices of the top 10 Indian firms according to average net profit and Net Profit. Based on the BSE's Market Capitalisation for the 2022–23 fiscal year, the researchers have chosen the top 10 firms for this study.

INDEX

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
➤	DECLARATION	II
➤	CERTIFICATE	III
➤	CERTIFICATE OF PLAGIARISM CHECK	IV
➤	PLAGIARISM SOFTWARE ANALYSIS REPORT	V
➤	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	VI
➤	PREFACE	VII
➤	INDEX	-
➤	LIST OF TABLES	IX
➤	LIST OF ABBREVIATION	XII
➤	CHAPTERS	-
1	INTRODUCTION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	1
2	SAMPLE PROFILE	20
3	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	29
4	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	43
5	DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA	53
6	FINDING, SUGGETION AND CONCLUSION	78
➤	BIBLIOGRAPHY	85

List of Tables

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1	Sample of Study	48
2	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.	53
3	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	54
4	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.	54
5	ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	55
6	TCS	55
7	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	56
8	TCS	56
9	ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	57
10	HDFC LTD.	58
11	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	58
12	HDFC LTD.	59
13	ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT	59
14	ICICI LTD.	60
15	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	61
16	ICICI LTD.	61

17	ANOVA TEST: CSR AMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	62
18	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	63
19	ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	64
20	State Bank of India	64
21	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	65
22	STATE BANK OF INDIA	66
23	Adani Green Energy India	67
24	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	67
25	Adani Green Energy INDIA	68
26	ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT	68
27	Bharti Airtel	69
28	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	69
29	BHARTI AIRTEL	70
30	ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT	70
31	Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL)	70
32	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	71
33	HUL LTD.	72
34	ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT	72

35	Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited (ITC)	73
36	ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	73
37	ITC LTD	74

List of Figures

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	53
2	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	54
3	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	56
4	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	57
5	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	58
6	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	59
7	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	60
8	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	61
9	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	63
10	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	64
11	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	65
12	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	66
13	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	67
14	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	68
15	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	70
16	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	71

17	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	72
18	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	73
19	CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation	74
20	CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT	75

List of Tables ABBREVIATION

No.	Short Form	Full Form
1	CII	Confederation of Indian Industries,
2	SEBI	Securities and Exchange Bord of India
3	FII	Foreign Institutional Investors
4	RM	Research Methodology
5	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
6	CG	Corporate Governance
7	BOD	Bord Of Director
8	NGO	Non Governmental Organization
9	SBI	State Bank Of India
10	HUL	Hindustan Unilever LTD.
11	ITC	Indian Tabbaco Company
12	BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
13	NSE	National Stock Exchange
14	CSR A.S.	Corporate Social Responsibility Amount Spend
15	F. A	Fund Allocation
16	ANP	Average Net Profit
17	NP	Net Profit

Chapter-1

Introduction of Corporate Social Responsibility



Chapter 1 INDEX

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1.1	OVERVIEW	1
1.2	MEANING OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	3
1.3	WHY CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ?	3
1.4	CSR ACTIVITIES	3
1.5	CSR SPENDING	3
1.6	WHAT IS CSR WORTH ?	3
1.7	THE RANGE OF CSR	4
1.8	RESPONSIBILITY IN BUSINESS AND SOCIETY	5
1.9	The Enterprise and its Partners	6
1.10	The Kinds of CSR	6
1.11	Ethics and CSR	8
1.12	Relationship between CSR and CG	8
1.13	Why CSR?	9
1.14	Why not CSR?	9
1.15	Carroll's CSR Model	9
1.16	LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CSR IN INDIA	9
1.17	CSR History and Development	10
1.18	The Progress of CSR	10

1.19	Modern Era of CSR	11
1.20	CSR in INDIA	12
1.21	DEVELOPMENT DEBACLE AND PRIVATE-SECTOR RESPONSIBILITY	13
1.22	CSR IN INDIA: THE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS	14
1.23	Corporate Social Responsibility's Applicability in Indian Business	16
1.24	The BOD'S Function	16
1.25	Conclusion	17

1.1 Overview

CSR is the impact an organization makes on people, the environment and the economy. Having an effective CSR program contributes positive to all stakeholders as well as adding value for the organization itself, and ensures it operates in a sustainable way. It is separate from environmental, social and governance, which is investors see the company.

Depends on the business and industry, CSR can take on a variety of shapes. Businesses can enhance their brand recognition and contribute to society through CSR initiatives, charitable giving, and volunteer work. In order for a business to be considered socially responsible, it must first answer to its investors and to itself.

Therefore, large corporations usually employ CSR as a strategy. Ultimately, a corporation that enjoys greater success and visibility than its peers has an equally great responsibility to set the standard for ethical behaviour among its rivals and other companies in the same industry.

The Economical Development made a major contribution to the field of Corporate Social Responsibility when it stated that "a business functions by public consent and its basic purpose is to serve constructively the needs of society to the satisfaction of society." According to the Corporate Economic Development, businesses are expected to uphold more social responsibility and a wider range of human values than they did in the past. This suggests that there are significant and lasting changes taking place in the relationship between business and society.

In essence, businesses are being required to do more than merely provide large amounts of Products and services—they are being asked to improve people's quality of life. Business are give to people, but how well management adapts to the public's shifting expectations will determine how successful the industry is long run.

A responsibility, an obligation, social awareness, business legitimacy, charity giving, management enlightenment, and other terms also be use for describe social responsibility.

Carroll (1979) defined CSR as a company's entire set of societal responsibilities. It encompasses all reasonable expectations that the public has, at any given time, of an

organisation, including legal, ethical, economic, and discretionary expectations. "Voluntarily sharing its market power and resultant pecuniary gains and thereby yielding accountability for its action and performance with those groups- who have been adversely affected by the power" indicates that the business has been successful.

"A set of management practices that ensure the company minimises the negative impacts of its operations on society while maximising its positive impacts" is how the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy defines corporate social responsibility. According to this definition, business decisions that are based on respect for the environment, local communities, and the law are also socially responsible.

"The European Commission is advocating for a European framework for corporate social responsibility through the Green Paper." CSR is best described as "a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis." It was first introduced in July 2001. In addition to following the law, social responsibility entails going above and beyond compliance by making "more" investments in the environment, human resources, and stakeholder relations. The European Commission aims to draw attention to the contempt that the various cooperating actors are shown by underlining the word "more" in the original version of the paper. This will demonstrate the necessity of continuous awareness-raising and the urgency of taking corrective action. encouraging CSR investments at the same time as.

Control of an organization's overall effects on its direct stakeholders and the community in which it functions. CSR encompasses more than just the money and skills businesses decide to put into communities to address social issues. It also involves a company's self-governance, mission fulfilment, adherence to core values, stakeholder engagement, impact measurement, and reporting on its operations.

In order to maximise advantages and minimise drawbacks, firms must consider their effects on society, the environment, and the economy when operating. This is known as CSR.

1.2 Meaning Of CSR

“An intentional action that business can reach, over, raised compliance with small legal need, to address both is own competitive interests and the interests of broader society.”

1.3 Why Corporate Social Responsibility?

- Help attract and retain members or customers.
- Fulfill association targets.
- Build Company’s or Industry’s brand Reputation.
- Enhance improvements in the industry.

1.4 CSR Activities

- Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty.
- Promotions for education.
- Promotion for gender parity and women empowerment.
- Lower infant mortality while enhancing maternal well-being.
- Enterprises focused on the environment and social issues.
- Vocational skills enhancement through employment.

1.5 CSR Spending

According with the company's CSR policy, at least 2 percent of the average net profits generated during the financial years. If the company doesn't spend this amount, the board will explain why in its report.

1.6 What is CSR worth ?

CSR matters for many reasons. It supports businesses in gaining the credibility and trust of their stakeholders. Businesses can improvement in credit of the company and project a favourable image in the eyes of the public, investors, and customers by showcasing their commitment to social and environmental issues. Increased sales, better brand recognition, and a more enthusiastic and engaged staff are all possible outcomes of this.

1. Value of Brand

A quick at the top brands in the world would suggest that responsibility is fundamental. of their operations. A well – managed CSR program can help progress brand equity.

2. Cost efficiency

Making small but effective adjustments like using less packaging, buying locally, and improving processes can save your company a substantial sum of money. Your business can make financial savings. by teaching its employees the worth of recycling and reusing materials through CSR initiatives.

3. Awareness about Brand

CSR is a fantastic approach to improve your business's standing and raise the likelihood that you'll draw in the right clients. Dedicated to using ethical business practices, many people will know of your company. This increases community word-of-mouth and brand awareness, both of which eventually result in higher sales.

1.7 The Range of CSR

1. Human Resources

CSR is the research of how an organization's actions affect its assets, or human resources. Promotion policies, hiring procedures, workforce stability, training initiatives, and other administrative tasks are examples of these.

2. Fair Business

CSR is concerned with how a business interacts with special interest groups, such as minorities, women, and other employment-related groups. Additionally, this field addresses minority business support and socially conscious international business practices.

3. Supply Chain

A company's reputation is severely impacted by its supply chain's corporate social irresponsibility, which raises the cost of problem-solving. making sure that suppliers have suitable CSR policies, ethical trading, get rid of non-recyclable packaging and pollution, and stop contractors from using abusive labour practices.

4. Employee Volunteering

Employee participation in CSR initiatives is encouraged for charitable purposes. Employees gain a plethora of skills along the way in addition to experience. Employees are encouraged to grow both personally and professionally by volunteering. Furthermore, the workplace has evolved into a more encouraging and effective place to work.

5. Community Development

Communities development initiatives can be included in an organization's CSR programme. In addition to offering better and healthier living, organisations can also give like-minded people a place to gather and exchange ideas. Examples of these activities include health-related ones, support for education, encouragement of the arts, and other community development initiatives.

1.8 RESPONSIBILITY IN BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

In matters of technology, politics, society, and economy, business is very important. As a result, business has obligations to all societal groups. Business controls a large portion of a nation's wealth. This offers corporations and their leaders "enormous power" to influence the lives of workers, clients, shareholders, and so on. As a force that influences and is influenced by the environment in which we live, business is a part of it all. Businesses and their surroundings have a mutually beneficial relationship in which both parties gain from and contribute to different sectors. A business can only thrive through a relationship like this.

1.9 The Enterprise and its Partners

The notion of a stakeholder underscores the reality that corporate activity encompasses more than just a series of market transactions; it also entails a collaborative and competitive endeavour involving a sizable workforce arranged in diverse ways. A corporation is a tool used by numerous people or groups of people to try and accomplish their goals (Boatright 2003).

There are two meanings of the word "stakeholder," according to Freeman and Reed (1983). The "narrow definition" refers to those groups that are essential to the corporate survival and success, whereas the "wide definition" refers to any group or individual that the business may impact in order to regain its standing as an ally rather than an adversary of global progress.

Doing no harm extends beyond following the law's obligations to protect the environment, foster good community relations, and uphold ethical standards. Best practices are always subordinated to the law. As an alternative to continuously being forced to the back foot, business should take the initiative in fields like environmental and social sustainability.

1.10 The Kinds of CSR

A company or organisation engaging in corporate social responsibility (CSR) must also balance its four primary types of CSR responsibilities: legal, ethical, philanthropic, and economic.

1. Economic

- This represents the primary duty of a company.
- It means running the business profitably, which provides jobs, products, services, and taxes that fuel the economy.
- It's about creating wealth in a accountability and resiliency manner.

The economic accountability of work is one of the kinds of CSR, Responsibility of Economic means ensuring an economic advantage both to the region from where the purchase arrived & region where the purchase arrived and to the region where it is marketed.

It's also that a business needs and desires should be satisfied by the products and services offered. of consumers, create new jobs and wide competition and compensation for employees or workers and profit generate for investors.

In addition to maximising profits, the ultimate objective of goal achievement is to guarantee that business operations have a positive influence on people, the environment, and society. Economic responsibility is the most fundamental social responsibility of a business because it embodies the primary goal of the industry, which is to create value for society by producing goods and services that meet and satisfy consumer needs.

2. Accountability

All applicable laws and regulations must be followed by businesses. In other words, you have to abide by the rules and the legislation. Businesses have an obligation to the communities in which they conduct business, according to the concept of corporate social responsibility, or CSR. One type of csr is legal responsibility.

Legal responsibility entails a company's adherence to all applicable laws, rules, court rulings, and moral principles. Any unlawful or dishonest behaviour that could endanger a company's clients, staff, investors, rival companies, or society at large should not be tolerated. If a business doesn't full fill its legal obligations, it could be held accountable for damages.

3. Accountability on an ethical level

It entails acting morally, justly, and fairly even in situations where there is no legal need for it. It goes above and beyond the responsibilities imposed by law.

A wide range of topics, including fair labour practices, customer transparency, and sourcing policies, can be included in ethical duties.

A business's greatest societal obligation is not to uphold ethical standards. The concept that a business should use charity contributions or actions to further the welfare and advancement of society is known as its philanthropic obligation. This duty is an expression of a business kindness and compassion for the people welfare.

4. Philanthropic Obligation

This entails making voluntary or required contributions to the community and raising standard of living. Companies can accomplish this through employee volunteer initiatives, donations, and support of neighbour-hood organizations.

CSR do not take the place of other obligations. In addition, An organisation needs to consider its legal, ethical, and environmental obligations—the other categories of corporate social responsibility.

1.11 Ethics and CSR

- Ethics: moral standards and principles that direct a company's actions
- CSR: the duty to maximise positive effects and minimise negative effects on society
- CSR is multifaceted, encompassing environmental, legal, ethical, and philanthropic aspects (society wants businesses to contribute to community development)
- Ethical responsibilities: behaviour or conduct that is expected by society but is not governed by law
- Ethics: conducting business with honesty, decency, openness, and equitable treatment Morality, conventions, and principles not able to be enforced evolved & internalised over time Not reported; less concrete
- CSR is more focused on achieving the goals of important stakeholders.
- Values expressed and put into practice

1.12 Relationship between CSR and CG

Rules are secondary to values in good governance. CSR is how those ideals are expressed on the outside. The Foundation of CSR is Corporate Governance Good CG structure, Board of Directors CSR as a Component of Corporate Governance adhering to fundamental relationship, responsibility, and social norms Complementary and mutually reinforcing are CSR and CG, which address illicit behaviour, undesired activities, and the roles of CSR and CG.

Maintaining equilibrium between social and economic objectives, as a between personal and collective aspirations, is centre in corporate governance. The aim of the governance framework is to both demand accountability for the responsible management of resources and to promote their efficient use. The goal is to bring the interests of people, businesses, and society as close to one another as feasible.

1.13 Why CSR?

- Aid in bringing in and keeping members. Improve the industry's level of innovation and cultivate good ties with NGOs and the government.
- Achieve the objectives of the association.
- Establish brand and reputation in industry.
- Improve hiring and retaining of staff.

1.14 Why not CSR?

- Might divert management's attention from the main operations of the company.
- Could seem purely cosmetic and have no real social benefit.
- Limits the objective of profit maximisation in a free market (Dilution of Profit Maximisation)
- Arguments related to taxes
- Social activities are beyond the scope of business.
- Makes it harder to compete in a global market.

1.15 Carroll's CSR Model

CSR as four multi-layered, interconnected components. "CSR is conducting business in a way that is profitable, compliant with the law, moral, and supportive of society." Consequently, being socially responsible means that a company prioritises profitability and legal compliance over ethics and the amount of money, time, and talent it gives back to the community in which it operates. CSR encompasses all the moral, legal, ethical, and discretionary (philanthropic) standards that the general public has of companies at any given moment.

1.16 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CSR IN INDIA

Road construction, community development initiatives, donations of money or non-money to schools, hospitals, temples, and other organisations are the hallmarks of the majority of CSR programmes in India. Society benefits substantively when these initiatives are systematic and ongoing. To improve CSR operations, the government,

trade associations (like the Confederation of Indian Industries [CII]), and regulatory bodies [SEBI] are working together.

The Business Responsibility Reports that the SEBI required of the top 100 companies, along with (NVGs) for Social, Environmental, and (NVGs), 2011.

Two significant efforts by the Indian government to offer a better framework and guidance for the expansion and continuation of CSR activities in India are the CSR.

1.17 CSR History and Development

Three stages of development have occurred for the concept: (1) rise and extension; (2) decline and absorption; and (3) a revival. Notwithstanding the existence of responsibility rhetoric, the concept of responsibility tends to disappear when it is criticised for being unclear and inconsistent within itself (Levitt, 1958; Friedman, 1962, 1970). Within the scholarly community, approaches such as corporate social performance, stakeholder theory, and business ethics have been successful in identifying what Carroll (1999, p. 268) calls "alternative themes." An emerging economic theory of profitable "responsibility" in practice has become central to the discourse in management circles surrounding global corporate citizenship and stakeholder stewardship.

This developmental history is located within an academic framework that differs both conceptually and empirically. Business and society studies are a loosely affiliated collection of different research and teaching streams. These streams do not centre around a single, generally accepted core paradigm, despite their partial overlap (Preston, 1975). Among these streams are public policy (i.e., business-government relations), international policy regimes, global corporate citizenship, environmental protection, business ethics, corporate social performance, and stakeholder agreement theory.

1.18 The Progress of CSR

Acting in the public interest of advancing social welfare is just as trustworthy as acting in one's own economic self-interest, as Adam Smith made abundantly evident. Respect and accountability are fostered by progressivism. The progressive reform movement began to take shape in the US at the turn of the millennium. According to

Tyndall (1988), progressives were "more of the zeitgeist than a formal group or party." Enterprise executives have generally adhered to some form of accountability and responsiveness practices since the 1920s, even though the terminology did not come into being until after World War II. To diffuse tensions with potentially influential interest groups, however, they did so by utilising both professional apologies and professional strategies.

Since the 1920s, managers have been balancing stakeholders' interests, according to Drucker (1999). In his seminal work that established stakeholder theory, Freeman (1984) recognised that although efficiency and effectiveness were primarily based on product-market theories, "business has always dealt with non-market-place stakeholders." Mitchell (1989) Carnegie (1900) "traced the emergence of corporate social responsibility in the 1920s as an ideological movement intended to legitimise the power of large corporations" (Oberman, 2000). Carnegie basically preached "riches oblige" (translated here as "noblesse oblige"). But this generosity came about following the giving up of the competitive, immoral, and legally unrestrained race for personal opportunities.

1.19 Modern Era of CSR

The contemporary "mixed economy" combines industries with differing levels of regulation, giving the government a major role (Bowen, 1953). Scholars such as Ackermann and Bauer (1976), Carroll (1979), Cheit (1964), Heald (1970), and others pointed out that the 1960s and 1970s saw a significant increase in the attention given to corporate social responsibility. And there was now a whole industry of social auditors and consultants. Up until the 1970s, the predominant conception of corporate social responsibility was to give companies' efforts towards social improvement priority. However, the focus has shifted to social responsiveness—that is, the capacity of organisations to respond to societal forces—starting in the 1970s. Corporate social responsibility has expanded and gained traction since management practices have changed, and leadership roles are being taken on to launch a variety of CSR initiatives.

However, the topic vanished from most managers' thoughts in the 1980s and reappeared in the 1990s (Dierkes & Antal, 1986; Vogel, 1986). The field of corporate social responsibility has seen a number of contributions [(Frooman (1997), Reed, Darryl (1999), Pushpa Sunder (2000), McWilliams and Siegel, (2000), Michael

Hopkins (2003), Donald (2007) Matten and Jeremy Moon (2008), Field, David, (2009)], among others. Wood, Donna J. (1991), Gopalakrishna (1992), and Reed, Donna J. (1999).

1.20 CSR in INDIA

Over the past 60 years, the Indian governments have carried out a number of development initiatives since gaining independence. However, because of problems with poverty, environmental degradation, unequal access to wealth, and a lack of basic amenities, social development in India requires a multifaceted approach. Even as the government works tirelessly to improve the lives of the socially and economically disadvantaged segments of society through a variety of development programmes, the business and volunteer sectors are expected to support government efforts. Civil society organisations, like advocacy or consumer action groups, have also put a lot of pressure on companies to change their business practices and demonstrate a greater concern for the suffering of society.

The good news is that a lot of Indian businesses have historically acknowledged a social responsibility generating profits for investors. In India, company involvement in social-development initiatives dates back to the pre-industrial era, when traders and merchants made significant financial contributions underprivileged and their communities. Historically, wealthy businessmen, traders, and merchants have all responded differently to societal issues. Many business families, including the Tatas, Birla, and Bajaj, got involved in social welfare initiatives and contributed to the development of the community even after independence, when India faced the challenge of ensuring equitable socio-economic development throughout the nation. The failure of the state and the start of economic reforms have made social welfare obligations shifted to the corporate sector.

Only when a company benefits all parties involved—especially when it comes to the welfare of its workforce and the broader community—can it be considered socially responsible. In India, the business community has embraced social responsibility as a core value (Moodbidri 2011). Since they strongly believe in corporate social responsibility, many Indian business managers have incorporated charitable giving into

their company culture (Gopalakrishna 1992). When compared to developed nations, where social security programmes and strong, resourceful governments have made corporations less concerned with the impoverished and more focused on reducing the damaging effects of industrial activity on the environment (Hoekstra 2003).

In India, as the social economy changes, the way companies approach welfare activities is also changing significantly. Originally a philanthropic endeavor, companies are now adopting a more systematic approach to improve their competitiveness. We respond to society's needs in a variety of ways. From philanthropy to strategic philanthropy, (CSR) has gone through multiple stages in parallel with India's social transformation. This chapter aims to understand the future of she CSR in India given the development and historical background of she CSR in India.

This chapter's discussion of the develop of CSR in India takes up a significant amount of space. India's charitable practices were significantly influenced by culture, religion, and society. This chapter's several subsections present the evolution of corporate giving from the days of merchants and traders during the industrialization era and the freedom struggle. This chapter also tells the stories of how businessmen like Jamsetji Tata, G. D. Birla, Jamnalal Bajaj, and others, as well as Mahatma Gandhi, influenced the CSR practices of companies during the 1940s and 1980s. Globalisation and liberalisation, along with the emergence of contemporary businesses like Infosys, Wipro, and other multinational conglomerates, had an effect on the social-developmental.

1.21 DEVELOPMENT DEBACLE AND PRIVATE-SECTOR RESPONSIBILITY

Past twenty years, India's economy has grown at the fastest rates and it is now recognised as the largest democracy in the world. India makes up 17.5% of the world's population but only occupies 2.4% of its surface. According to the 2011 Census, 69% of India's 1.2 billion people reside in rural areas. India's economic domination and significant contributions to literature, medicine, education, and the arts have been documented throughout world history. According to Bhattacharya (2008), the Indian economy made up roughly 33% of the global GDP up until the twelfth century.

Under Moghal rule, India, with its predominant emphasis on agriculture and textiles, dominated the global economy even in the eighteenth century, contributing roughly 20% of the global GDP (Maddison 1995). India needed more than 60 years of planned economic development after gaining independence in 1947 in order to reclaim its status as the world's most powerful economy. The nation's economy grew at one of the fastest rates in the world as a result of the economic reforms carried out in the early 1990s through privatisation and liberalisation. Since 2005, the Indian economy has grown by more than 8% annually.

The country's GDP growth rate was 7.6 percent in 2015, and it is predicted to increase to 7.7 percent in 2017–18, according to the World Bank's India Development Update (World Bank 2016). The manufacturing and services sectors, which account for almost 83% of India's GDP, are expected to continue improving, which will lessen reliance on the agricultural sector and lead to this remarkable growth.

The result of this has been the involvement of the corporate sector in a number of fields, including environmental protection, rural development, and poverty alleviation. Businesses are expected to take the lead in enacting social change because they possess the ability and competence to support socioeconomic development. Involvement in social development is nothing new for Indian businesses. In the past, businesspeople, traders, and merchants have always complied with social demands. The history of corporate involvement in social change is covered in the following section.

1.22 CSR IN INDIA: THE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

Indian culture and tradition have always included voluntary work. It dates back to a time when society was still forming and existed from the beginning of time (Gulati 2005). There are many different religions that support "giving," which is woven throughout the respective codes. In pre-colonial India, charitable giving motivated by religious principles and beliefs remained common and fairly widespread.

Muslims donate a portion of their earnings, known as zakat, to the underprivileged and impoverished. Similar to this, Sikhs practise Dashaant (donating one-tenth of profits to charity) and Hindus observe Dharmada (reserving a portion of sale proceeds or profit for community charity). The custom of providing aid to the underprivileged and in need was deeply embedded in the society from its inception. But

it was Buddhism, first through the monastic order of sanghas, and then Christianity, that made helping the poor an institutionally organised concern (Dadrawala and Viswanath2004).

Schools, hospitals, and homes for the elderly and impoverished were established as examples of how the gospel of service was put into practice. The "act of giving" and the donation of one's own time to help the less fortunate were also major themes in Christian education. Similar to numerous other societies, the connections that were formed between people and groups made sure that social institutions included provisions for the weaker and less fortunate members of the community. These people later formed organisations and carried out the same endeavours. Despite changes in the political and socioeconomic spheres over time, businessmen have continued to donate to charities. When the merchant first started donating to charity in the third decade of the nineteenth century, his motivations were exclusively religious.

But as big industrial conglomerates like Birla, Tata, and Bajaj rose to prominence, charity shifted, becoming more inclusive of all castes, creeds, and communities, and becoming more secular (Dayal 2001). Numerous social, political, and economic developments, including the independence movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, planned economic growth following independence, liberalisation and globalisation initiatives in the early 1990s, and the rise of new generation businesses like Infosys and Wipro, among others, have impact on how Indian business enterprises engage in charitable giving and accept social responsibility. This section traces the develop CSR practices in India by discussing how the country's social and political landscape has changed over the course of the evolution. In light of The narration of the evolutionary process depends heavily on the historical data as available in publications on the emergence of business houses in India, the freedom struggle, the process of industrialization, and the philanthropy practices of the business houses. It also uses industry and business-related legislations of the GOI including in Companies Act of 2013.

1.23 Corporate Social Responsibility's Applicability in Indian Business

Any company that fulfilled any of the following criteria in the preceding fiscal year is eligible for a CSR provision:

- A new value exceeding 500 crore rupees
- Over Rs. 1000 crore in turnover
- A net profit exceeding Rs. 5 crore

For a company to be eligible for the CSR provisions, the Board of Directors must ensure that the company will allocate 2% of its average net profits from the last three fiscal years in which it was incorporated, in addition to 2% of its average net profits from the prior fiscal years, in line with its CSR policy.

1.24 The BOD'S Function

A BOD has the following responsibilities when it comes to putting CSR into practice:

- Approve the company's CSR policy after taking the committee's suggestions into account.
 - The Board of Directors makes sure that only the tasks specified in the policy must be completed.
 - In each fiscal year, the BOD is in charge of making sure the company complies with CSR policy and spends a minimum of 2% of the Avg. net profits from the three previous fiscal years.
 - The average net profits for the financial years since incorporation will be determined if a company has not completed three full fiscal years since its formation.
- The Board's Report will reveal:
 - The makeup among the CSR Committee
 - The substance within the CSR policy

If your CSR expenditure falls short of the 2% target set by the CSR Policy, explain why the money isn't going toward a specific fund or an ongoing initiative.

1.25 Conclusion of CSR

In chapter makes the suggestion that, like many management CSR initiatives, determining how responsively companies are to CSR may prove difficult for a framework that is standardised. Corporates participate in a whole concept social activities.

Employers recruit staff, make facility investments, manufacture and market products, and subcontract or outsource a range of tasks. Owing to the nature of their activities, they also have an effect on the environment by producing byproducts that change the surrounding physical environment or depleting important resources.

Their means of interacting with society are through their workforce and the diverse elements local community.

According to the CSR rule, companies must set aside at least 2% of their average net income from the three years prior to their CSR initiatives. Companies must form a "CSR Committee," which must include one independent member who will report to the board. In the unlikely event that they have neglected to use the funds designated for CSR, they should also include a report in the organization's annual report that details the CSR initiatives they have carried out, the funding they have received for them, the makeup of the CSR panel, and thorough explanations for their noncompliance.

Chapter- 2

Sample Profile



Chapter 2 INDEX

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1	Reliance Industries	20
2	Limited – Tata Consultancy Services	21
3	HDFC Bank	21
4	ICICI BANK	22
5	Indian State Bank	23
6	Adani Green Energy Limited	23
7	Bharti Airtel	24
8	Hindustan Unilever Limited	25
9	ITC	25
10	Infosys	26

1. Reliance Industries

Mumbai serves as the corporate headquarters of the Indian multinational corporation Reliance Industries Limited. Its operations encompass natural gas, petrochemicals, energy, and textiles, mass media, telecommunications, and retail. Based on sales and market capitalization, Reliance is the biggest publicly traded firm in India and among the top 100 global corporations. Accounting for 7% of all merchandise exports from India, it is both the largest exporter and the largest payer of private taxes in the country. The company's corporate debt is substantial and its free cash flow is very modest.

Due to allegations of fraud, cronyism, corruption, financial manipulation, and the exploitation of its clients, Indian nationals, and natural resources, the company has drawn criticism. Mukesh Ambani, the head of the of Reliance Industries, has been characterized as a tycoon.

Dhirubhai Ambani created Reliance Industries Limited in 1958, a span of 66 years. This kind of business is public. In 1958, Reliance Commercial Corporation was established. 1966. From 1966 to 1973, Reliance Textiles and Engineers operated. Reliance Industries Limited was established in 1973 and is still operating today. Its constituent of the BSE SENSEX, NSE NIFTY 50, LSE: RIGD, NSE: Reliance, and BSE: 500325. Mumbai, Maharashtra, India is home to the headquarters of Reliance Industries Limited. Mukesh Ambani, the company's chairman and managing director, and Deepak Saxena, its head of commercial affairs, are important figures. Mukesh Ambani is the company's current owner (50.40%). The company's goods include oil and gas, chemicals, petrochemicals, oil refining, retail communications, and media.



2. Limited – Tata Consultancy Services

Indian multinational Tata Consultancy Services Limited (TCS) Mumbai is home to this information technology (IT) services and consulting firm. the Tata Group and has operations in 46 countries and 150 locations. It was stated in September 2023 that TCS employed more than 616,000 people globally. TCS is the most valuable IT service brand globally, the second-largest Indian firm by market capitalization, and the leading Big Tech (India) company. As of June 2023, it ranked as the second-largest user of US H-1B visas worldwide. It was placed seventh on the Fortune India 500 list as of 2021. TCS became the first Indian IT tech business to reach \$200 billion in market capitalization in September 2021. From 2016 to 2017, parent company Tata Sons held 72.05% of TCS. TCS produced TSC and more than 70% of Tata Son's dividends. Tata Consultancy Services is an open business. This business provides outsourcing consulting services for information technology. 56 years ago, in 1960, J. R. D. Tata created this company. Head office of this company in Mumbai, India



3. HDFC Bank

When Hasmukh Bhai Parekh, the businessman who would eventually found ICICI Bank, founded HDFC in 1977, it had a strong reputation as a trustworthy source of financing for housing Mumbai, India serves as the registered office of HDFC Bank, which was founded in August 1994 under the name HDFC Bank Limited. In January 1995, the bank began doing business as a Scheduled Commercial Bank. Mumbai acts as the is HDFC Bank's home base. By the end of 2023, the Bank has 8,086 branches located in 3,836 cities. There are numerous delivery channels available to customers in India, such as SMS-based banking, phone banking, net banking, and mobile banking.



4. ICICI BANK

ICICI was founded in with support of World Bank, the Indian government, and business groups. years old in 1955. The primary objective was to create a development finance organization that would provide long- and medium-term project funding to Indian businesses. Up to the late 1980s, ICICI gave project finance priority and offered long-term funding for a variety of industrial enterprises. After India's financial sector was liberalized in the 1990s, ICICI—which had previously only offered project finance—became a provider of diversified financial services, providing a broad range of products and services through its subsidiaries and other group companies. ICICI capitalized on the fresh prospects brought forth by the growing market-oriented Ness and integration of Indian economy with the world economy to give a expanded selection of financial services and solutions for a larger group of clients. 1994 saw As a branch of the ICICI company, ICICI Bank was founded. ICICI was the pioneer. bank or financial organization from Asia other than Japan, and the first Indian business to list in 1999 on the New York Stock Exchange Information Systems.

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Infosys is a global provider of IT services and consulting, having been established in 1981. About 322k people are employed by it. With a \$250 USD initial capital, we have grown to a market value of US\$ 76.29 billion with US\$ 18.55 billion in revenues (LTM Q3 FY24). The company is listed on the BSE, where Infosys is a constituent of the BSE SENSEX, and the NSE, where it is 159 and an NIFTY 50 constituent, for its shares in India. ADRs, or American depositary receipts, are used to list its shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

The promoters' ownership of the company has progressively decreased since its shares were first offered in June 1993. On March 11, 1999, the promoters' stake in the company decreased even more when Infosys became the first Indian-registered company to list Employees Stock Options Schemes and ADRs on NASDAQ. Promoters held 12.95% of the shares as of July 29, 2021, with FIIs (foreign institutional investors) holding 33.39% and DIIs (domestic institutional investors) holding 21.98%.



5. Indian State Bank

The corporate headquarters of Fortune 500 company State Bank of India (SBI) is located in Mumbai. 500 corporation, an international public sector banking and financial organization based in India services statutory body. Given that SBI has existed for almost 200 years, Indians Over many centuries, more people have trusted it than any other bank. Serving more than 48 crore customers, SBI holds a quarter of the market and is the biggest bank in India. Clients via its vast network of 65,627 ATMs/ADWMs, 22,405 branches, and 76,089 outlets for BC.

The bank's basic principles are ethics, transparency, and service Its unwavering commitment on innovation and client centricity is driven by two principles: politeness and sustainability. By means of its multiple subsidiaries, such as SBI Mutual Fund, SBI General Insurance, SBI Life Insurance, and SBI Card, and so on, the Bank has successfully Its commercial activities were diversified. With 235 offices currently dispersed over 29 other nations, it can operate around time zones and increase its global footprint. SBI aims to offer sustainable and responsible financial solutions, and as it grows, it continues to redefine banking in India. Products from this company include water purifiers, food items, cosmetics, and skin care and personal hygiene items.



6. Adani Green Energy Limited

Adani Green Energy Limited (AGEL) is an Indian renew energy firm headquartered in Ahmedabad, India. The owner is an Indian conglomerate called the Adani Group. Among the largest photovoltaic solar facilities in the company is in charge of the Kamuthi Solar Power Project worldwide.



7. Bharti Airtel

Headquarters located in New Delhi, also referred to as Airtel, is a multinational Indian provider of telecommunications services. It functions in the Channel Islands and eighteen nations in Africa and South Asia. At the moment, Airtel offers In India, 5G, 4G, and LTE Advanced services are available. Depending on the operating nation, fixed-line internet and voice services are now provided. All Indian telecom circles now have access to Airtel's Voice over LTE (VoLTE) technology. In terms of both size and global reach, it is the second biggest mobile network operator in India. In the first-ever Brands rating by Millward Brown and WPP plc, Airtel was ranked as the second most valuable brand in India. In India, Sunil Mittal began producing push-button phones in 1984.

Prior to that, he used to import from Singtel, a Singaporean corporation, to replace the cumbersome, antiquated rotary phones that were in use in the nation at the time. After being incorporated, Bharti Telecom Limited (BTL) partnered with Siemens AG of Germany to develop electronic push-button phones. Bharti started producing cordless phones, fax machines, and other telecom equipment by the early 1990s. He gave the name "Mitrou" to his first push-button phone. It is acknowledged that Airtel was the first to strategically manage all of its outsourcing business operations, with the exception of creating the "minutes" and marketing, sales, and finance industrial model with large volumes and cheap costs.

Several operators have since embraced the method. Amdocs provides IT assistance, while Ericsson, Huawei, and Nokia Networks provide and maintain Airtel's equipment. Bharti's joint ventures and subsidiaries, such as Indus Towers in India and Bharti Infratel, which amalgamated with Indus Towers, are responsible for maintaining the transmission towers. Ericsson concurred. Airtel was able to provide low call rates of ₹1 (1.3¢ US)/minute because they were paid by the minute for the first time, instead of receiving payment beforehand, for the installation and maintenance of their equipment.



8. Hindustan Unilever Limited

HUL, a British-owned Indian final goods corporation, is based in Mumbai. It is a subsidiary of the British company Unilever. Foods, beverages, water purifiers, cleaning supplies, and personal hygiene products and other FMCGs, or fast-moving consumer goods, are some of its products. HUL was established in 1931 and was formerly known as Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co. In 1956, it changed its name to Hindustan Lever Limited as a consequence of a merger with its component organizations. The company rebranded itself as Hindustan Unilever Limited in June 2007. As of 2019, Hindustan Unilever had over 50 product brands spread over 14 categories. The company employed 21,000 people, and its FY2017–18 sales came to ₹34,619 crores.



Hindustan Unilever Limited

9. ITC

Kolkata is home to the corporate headquarters of Indian multinational ITC Limited. ITC is extensively widely distributed across multiple industries, such as paperboards, hotels, FMCG, agribusiness, software, and packaging. The company operates 13 businesses over 5 segments. It sells products to 90 countries. Its products are available at six million retail outlets. On April 17, 2023, its market capitalization hit ₹500,000 crore (US\$63 billion), a first for the business. It overtook Hindustan Unilever in terms of market value two days later, on July 20, 2023, to emerge as the biggest FMCG firm in India. It employs 36,500 people in more than 60 locations around India.



10. Infosys

Infosys is a multinational consulting and IT services company that was founded in 1981 and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It employs over 322k people. We began with a capital of US\$250 and have expanded to a US\$ 76.29 billion market capitalization, with revenues of US\$ 18.55 billion (LTM Q3 FY24). The company's shares are listed in India on the BSE, where Infosys is a constituent of the BSE SENSEX, and the NSE, where it is an NIFTY 50 Constituent. The shares of the company are listed on the New York Stock Exchange using American depository receipts (ADRs). Since its shares were first listed in June 1993, the promoters' ownership of the company has gradually declined.

The promoters' holdings continued to decline when Infosys, the first Indian-registered company, listed Employees Stock Options Schemes and ADRs on NASDAQ on March 11, 1999. On July 29, 2021, domestic institutional investors (DIIs) held 21.98% of the shares, while foreign institutional investors (FIIs) held 33.39%. The promoter held 12.95% of the shares.



Chapter - 3
Review of Literature



*Literature
Review*

Chapter 3 INDEX

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
3.1	Literature Review on CSR Practices	29
3.2	Conclusion	40

3.1 Literature Review on CSR Practices

Hussam Al Halbusi and Shehnaz Tehseen (29 December 2017); It is clear that different academics continue to approach the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) from different perspectives, despite the fact that the goal of this paper is to give an overview of the topic and the effects of CSR on employee attitudes and behaviours. In 1970, Milton Friedman became the first scholar to write about a corporation's responsibilities. Afterwards, academics started delving deeper into the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR). To acquire a better grasp of the idea, they moved their attention from the general debates about the legitimacy of CSR to opposing points of view. But most CSR research has been conducted from a macro viewpoint, emphasising the connection between financial performance and CSR initiatives.

Prof. P. Ramgouda and Dr. P.B. Patil (December 27, 2023); As mandated by the New Company Law of 2012, corporate social responsibility (CSR) must receive 2% of a company's net profits. Since it requires a certain class of businesses to contribute a portion of their profits to CSR initiatives, this requirement has forced Indian businesses to actively participate in CSR. Businesses must return the favour as they begin to operate for society, within society, and with various resources supplied by society. CSR attention from management of large, global corporations an essential business practice. It facilitates the easier integration of social values into corporate operations. CSR is viewed as the centre of various initiatives.

It is common knowledge that Indian corporations have moved past the concept of charity or philanthropy and now prioritise all stakeholders. This research paper looks at the csr practices of Indian businesses. This paper will help academics and researchers identify the most effective CSR practices and support their future investigations into what CSR in the corporate world actually means for India. This paper attempts to identify the situations in which businesses have failed to meet societal expectations and provides suggestions for improving CSR practices in order to better serve society and the country as a whole. The study's goal Having knowledge of the CSR idea, to familiarise oneself with the new CSR provisions of the 2013 Companies Act. additionally look into the CSR initiatives of several Indian companies.

R. K. Swain and G. Sahoo (August 19, 2018); The attempt to understand and change the global situation has given up to a significant movement in society; individual to help them understand the causes of this situation on both a local and global level.

launching the discussion on the solution. The concept of integrated reporting, which has gained traction in the last year, highlights how important it is to demonstrate the independence of strategy, governance, operations, and financial and non-financial performance.

India's business and investment communities are beginning to recognise the benefits of sustainability reporting and organisational transparency. The sustainability process depends on top management's ownership and participation in the management structure that develops strategies and supervises the company's operations because of their ability to make changes. The study aimed to achieve the following objectives, which were organised utilising acquired secondary data from published reports of different companies, GRI reports, newspapers, articles, magazines, journals, websites, etc. to study the conceptual framework of sustainability reporting practices. to investigate the challenges faced by Indian companies when disclosing their sustainability practices. to critically assess recent changes in India's sustainability reporting guidelines.

Nidhi Tandon and Simran Kaur (05 January 2017) CSR is the means by which businesses communicate with a wide range of stakeholders. Move forward from its traditional roots in philanthropy and charity, (CSR) now embodies a new standard of corporate responsiveness to social issues and action, as well as a demand for sustainability. This is necessary to usher in a new era of collective future action that will factor in sustainable business strategies for good governance and the develop of society and its people. This paper aims to investigate the causes behind the rise in (CSR) in India as well as the possible advantages for businesses.

CSR is unlimited by racial, ethnic, or religious differences. Unfortunately, community concern is sometimes confused with socialism. Conversely, each and every citizen has the potential to thrive and is a valuable asset in the economy. This unseen

society is capable of create for all countries. The efficacy of CSR initiatives is questioned if staff members fail to grasp the purpose or meaning behind them.

Organisations need to understand that the government cannot succeed in its efforts to uplift society's downtrodden individuals on its own.

CSR is a new concept that has emerged from the ever-evolving current societal marketing concept of companies. Many of the top businesses in the world understood how important it was to be connected to with socially relevant causes in order to enhance business competitiveness, defend reputation and goodwill, and fend off attacks. It comes from both the business's social responsibility and the drive to succeed and feel good about oneself in the process. The corporate sector in India intends to expand its reach into remote areas by implementing (CSR) in the small and medium enterprises (SME) sector. Some businesses have also already begun implementing CSR as a strategy, with the goal of developing both the business and the community at the same time.

V. L. Govindarajan Dr. S. Amilan The current paper's goal is examine of (CSR) initiatives adopted by Indian businesses and how these initiatives affect those businesses' bottom lines. Financial parameters and stock market performance are used to measure performance for this purpose. The Indian corporate sector encompasses a variety of industries, but among the most polluting is the oil and gas sector. As a result, the researchers selected 12 oil and gas industry companies that are ranked by Karmayog, an NGO, and are included in the BSE 200 Index.

(an NGO that evaluates the CSR efforts of Indian businesses in India) to examine the relationship between market and financial performance and (CSR) initiatives. The study's foundation is secondary data that was gathered from CMIE's PROWESS database. Initially, the analysis measured the chosen company's year-by-year level of CSR initiatives. The CSP disclosure scores of every chosen company have been computed using the CSR activity Karmayog ratings. Three crucial factors were taken into account in order to calculate a company's CSP score. These are Karmayog's CSR ratings, the company's budgetary allotment for CSR initiatives, and, lastly, the company's areas of emphasis for CSR engagement or activities.

The purpose of the study is to compare the financial performances of the chosen oil and gas industry companies with the CSP. The study's purpose has been accomplished with the following particular goals in mind:

1. To investigate the type, scope, and degree of disclosure of the chosen Indian companies' CSR initiatives.
2. To investigate the connection between the chosen Indian companies' financial performance and their CSR initiative score.
3. To investigate if the stock performance of particular Indian companies is impacted in any way by CSR initiatives.

Jorge A. Arevalo and Deepa Aravind (24 June 2015.) In India, the place of business in society has drastically changed. From the beginnings of the king's welfare to the liberalisation and scaling back of the regulatory environment, companies have begun to engage in CSR on a voluntary basis. However, the majority of research on CSR are still ingrained US and European organisational and economic contexts (Raman, 2006).

It discovered that CSR in developing economies—such as Brazil, India, and South Africa—is fairly similar to that in developed economies (Baskin, 2006). In this research, we looked at the state of (CSR) in one significant emerging market, India. We discovered that, like the prevailing Western paradigm, Indian firms approach CSR primarily from a stakeholder perspective, primarily motivated by the "caring" model. One of the biggest barriers to the advancement of CSR in India is a lack of funding for such initiatives. However, it is far more urgent for Indian businesses to find resources to dedicate to CSR than it is for businesses in the West in order to address these social issues, given India's growing social problems.

Dr. Amit Kumar Srivastava, Ms. Shalini Anand, Dr. Shailja Dixit, Dr. Mobin Anwar, and Ms. Akansha Abhi Srivastava (January 30, 2023); the pyramidal model of (CSR) was first presented by Archie B. Carroll. This model provides four elements of corporate social responsibility: philanthropic, ethical, legal, and economic. He gave extremely careful explanations of each model element and discussed them all in terms of corporate social responsibility. Research on the business, legal, ethical, and

charitable facets of CSR) is scarce; most of the literature on the subject focuses on the social aspect of CSR. A few studies have empirically explained the various Carrolls' components of CSR, but none of them have done so in the context of India. Carroll's CSR theory has been the subject of numerous studies, the majority of which have focused on four industries: the chemical, leather, automotive, and defence sectors. Examining (CSR) practices in the Indian context is the second study goal, which is based on Carroll's pyramid.

One popular model of CSR is the pyramidal model, which is made up of four sections that show the hierarchical relative importance of economic, legal, ethical, and charitable responsibilities.

As a result, we used the pyramid as the study's framework and carried out a descriptive analysis. Therefore, the goal of the current study is to:

Assess the manufacturing sector's overall comprehension of CSR in Uttar Pradesh. Carroll's pyramid is a well-known model of corporate social responsibility (CSR), but not many studies have examined its analysis.

Nonetheless, it is included in the literature review to serve as a foundation for additional investigation.

A. Pashupatimath and Dr. K. Shivashnakar (15 March 2022) Over the past ten years, the significance of CSR has grown considerably. CSR grew to encompass social and economic goals over time. It expanded to include social and economic interests in addition to this. Due to pressure from a variety of stakeholders, businesses have displayed "public reporting" and increased their transparency in accounting. Businesses can act in the "desired" morally and responsibly towards customers, staff, communities, stakeholders, and the environment.

Their annual reports now include information about their CSR initiative. (CSR) has been practiced for decades in India by companies such as TATA and Birla, etc., even before CSR gained widespread acceptance. Despite such admirable, shining examples, (CSR) is still in its infancy in India. The scope and efficacy of CSR initiatives are further increased by a lack of knowledge, undertrained staff, coverage, policies, etc.

Many businesses are engaging in these activities in a superficial manner and are highlighting or promoting them in the media. This paper aids in identifying the different problems and difficulties that India's CSR initiatives face.

(Archie B. Carroll and Jill A. Brown) The purpose of this chapter is to introduce and provide a broad overview of the topic of (CSR). The plan is to provide a synopsis of the topic's importance and a history of the concept's evolution, encompassing a discourse on the topic's definition and associated complementary and competing frameworks.

Among these linked concepts are shared value creation, conscious capitalism, sustainability, corporate citizenship, stakeholder management, business ethics, and purpose-driven business. These concepts are more alike than different from one another and are frequently used interchangeably with corporate social responsibility.

(Subramanyam Mutyala) The phrase "corporate social responsibility" has gained popularity recently in both the business and academic worlds. Corporate entities are integral components of society and have an obligation to make a positive contribution to its welfare. Global corporations are facing challenges in fulfilling their societal, environmental, and workplace responsibilities in the modern era.

(CSR) refers to a group of corporate initiatives that, by adhering to the legal, ethical, commercial, and other expectations of society from a business endeavour, fairly balance the claims of all major stakeholders. It is expected of organisations to accept accountability for the effects of their operations on the environment and society.

The Companies Act of 2013's Clause 135 would significantly strengthen the social initiatives that the companies undertake. In addition to increasing accountability and transparency, it would create opportunities for Consulting. Nonetheless, actions must be taken to resolve concerns about internal controls, the reach of Schedule VII, penalties for nondisclosure, etc. India Inc. would be successful in carrying out its social responsibility in an effective and efficient manner if the law is adhered to in its entirety.

Zeynegul Samaibekova, Asel Samaibekova, Gulzhamal Choyubekova, Kerezkan Isabaeva, and relationship between corporate sustainability and social responsibility topic of our

paper. The concept of "corporate social responsibility," or "CSR," has become a useful tool for bringing business objectives—making money and turning a profit—and societal and citizen priorities together. It is essential to integrate all of the many components of a complicated CSR programme into a single central system.

Social media and social networks like Facebook and Twitter are generally closely related. Using corporate responsibility initiatives as a short-term marketing strategy can backfire if the business is not patient. It is possible to implement socially conscious business practices through one-time actions as opposed to long-term plans.

Additionally, we go over corporate social responsibility, the effects of the social entrepreneurship model on the economy, and the role corporate structures play in the growth of social organisations and their effects on society. It seems that businesses can have a significant positive impact on society if they take accountability for the calibre of the products and services they create and innovate to create new products and services that spur economic expansion.

(Dr. Radhika Kapur) Gaining knowledge about corporate social responsibility is the primary goal of this research paper. The idea has gained importance when it comes to organisations incorporating environmental and social concerns into their daily operations. Moreover, their correspondence with the interested parties is voluntary. The policy, which addresses corporate social responsibility, must be implemented by all organisations. Every year, it generates a report that lists every activity that the company undertakes. Community development has been considered as an additional concept.

One of the essential fields thought to be essential to the successful growth and development of both the individual and the country at large is community development. It is essential to pinpoint the areas that require improvement and to start taking action to make those improvements. The development of communities has benefited greatly from corporate social responsibility. This research paper has focused on several key areas, such as the theories and principles of corporate social responsibility (CSR), the importance and meaning of community development, and the roles that CSR plays in it.

The term "corporate social responsibility," or "CSR," has gained prominence, especially in business organisations. Every company has a policy that emphasises

(CSR) and generates an annual report outlining its operations. Any corporation has the ability to distinguish between its corporate activities that are accountable to the public and those that are not. All CSR activities must be designed with the three main CSR principles—transparency, accountability, and sustainability—into account.

Ahmad Masum, Hajah Hanan Haji Awang Abdul Aziz, Muhammad Hassan Ahmad; 23-01-2020) Profit is traditionally the primary driver of business existence. Profit maximisation is often interpreted as an indication of disdain for the other objectives of the organisation. But businesses nowadays are realising that in order to stay profitable in a world that is changing quickly, they must take a socially conscious stand. Because of this, there is a growing demand and expectation among various stakeholders for businesses to pursue objectives beyond profit and to be socially responsible. The belief that companies should put the interests of all stakeholders above the profits of their own shareholders gave rise to the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility, or CSR.

This idea has generated a lot of interest in recent years. Business practices that are moral, socially conscious, and beneficial to the development of local communities are referred to as corporate social responsibility, or CSR. Investigating how corporate social responsibility affects community development is the goal of this essay. The paper employs a library-based research methodology that focuses on primary and secondary sources. The end of this paper illustrates how the traditional view of business as essentially concerned with maximising profits has changed in recent years. The traditional perspective is no longer relevant in the contemporary business environment. Companies these days have embraced the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR), which looks at economic, social, and environmental performance.

Research concluding that are various perspectives on how corporate social responsibility (CSR) affects community development, including environmental protection. Several of the biggest corporations globally have demonstrated their dedication to corporate social responsibility through initiatives like decreasing their environmental impact.

(Aneke Alexander, 2023) This research investigated effect of prior CSR initiatives on employees' of the organization. Using a 3x2 factorial design, the study used an experimental approach. The first treatment three groups: control, diversity group, and eco-friendly group. Positive information regarding the company's CSR was provided to participants in the first treatment condition. Moreover, participants in the second treatment condition—which was split into two groups—were informed negatively about the company's (CSR).

(Shreya Vasavada, 2024) This essay seeks to the issue of how the notion of (CSR) is an ancient one that has been around for a while. Development that is sustainable is one which satisfies current needs without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own. Accepting accountability and promoting a good influence via the company's actions concerning the environment, customers, workers, communities, and other stakeholders is known as corporate social responsibility, or CSR. It might consist of fundamental tactics, staff volunteerism, and charitable endeavors. Businesses can report on their CSR policies, conduct social audits, and compare their CSR performance to that of their peers.

(Thomas Koch, 2024) Do (CSR) initiatives mitigate the negative effects of a crisis on a firm's reputation, or do they amplify them and maybe damage the organization's reputation in comparison to a scenario in which the organization had never engaged in CSR before? The authors postulate that backfire effects would occur and negatively impact an organization's reputation if a crisis materializes in an area that is in line with its CSR objectives (crisis-congruent CSR). On the other hand, a buffering effect would materialize to preserve the organization's reputation in instances of incongruence, where the crisis arises in a field that is not congruent with the organization's prior CSR activity.

(Julie Etikan, 2024) The primary aim of the research was to investigate the impact of (CSR) on the reputation of organizations. Methodology: A desktop research methodology was used in this study. Secondary data, or data that may be gathered without fieldwork, is referred to as desk research. Since desk research mostly entails gathering data from already-existing resources—executives' time, phone bills, and directories—it is frequently regarded as a less expensive method than field research. As

a result, the study used data, reports, and studies that have already been published. It was simple to obtain this secondary data by using the library and internet journals. Results: The results show that there is a methodological and contextual gap concerning corporate social responsibility (CSR) and how it affects organizational reputation.

(Yasser Yassin) The goal of this study is to expand and synthesize the body of knowledge already available on the effects of corporate social responsibility on employees, or "micro-level outcomes." The authors synthesize and analyze the various effects of (CSR) initiatives on employees using a systematic review of the literature, which is based on 270 journal articles. This paper's contribution is a conceptual framework that maps the desired and unwanted effects of (CSR) actions on employees, as well as an extensive list of employee outcomes categorized into various categories. The findings indicate that the impact of different CSR aspects on employee outcomes varies. Furthermore, we elucidate mediators of the links between CSR and employee outcomes as well as moderators that may enhance or diminish this association.

(Aditya Pratap Aggar, 2024)Sustainable development, Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) objectives, and (CSR) have become essential components of India's corporate environment. three crucial factors interact and how that affects the corporate sector in India. CSR programs have changed from being charitable undertakings to being vital business needs for Indian corporations. Business practices are starting to shift toward being more intentional and sustainable as a result of government-mandated CSR investment. This study looks at the efficacy of CSR programs, how well they fit into society, and how much they contribute to the nation's overall sustainable development. Sustainable development continues to be of utmost importance for the future of India.

(Swapan Sarkar, 2019)The Companies Act of 2013 fundamentally altered the way corporate social responsibility, or CSR, was perceived in India. To assist corporate organizations, a thorough structure for the development, implementation, oversight, and evaluation of CSR policies has been put in place. Consequently, the qualifying companies' CSR policies saw a noticeable change in the post-mandate era (from 2014 to 2015). Given this context, our analysis represents a modest attempt to analyze the

trend in CSR practices among BSE SENSEX companies in the aftermath of the requirement.

(Vimal Srivastava, 2018) This study aims to encompass the evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its various applications in India. To emphasize the growing need for organized and closely supervised CSR in India, the study examines the publications that have been published in the field of CSR. The purpose of the review is to provide a clear and thorough understanding of the (CSR) activities of Indian public and private commercial entities. The report suggests that focus be placed on a system that manages the equitable distribution of resources to everyone in need. It's clear that spending and targets differ greatly. Some businesses spend money on CSR according to their desires.

(Arvind Jasrotia, 2023) The foundation of corporate social responsibility, or CSR, is the idea of giving back to the community. It's been described as an ongoing pledge made by corporate entities to operate morally and contribute to the socioeconomic advancement of society. Through CSR, the corporate community takes stakeholders' legal, moral, and financial demands into account. It's a procedure by which a company demonstrates and grows its corporate culture and social responsibility. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can also be defined as a business entity's pledge to implement policies and business practices that align with societal ideals. The idea of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has long existed in India.

(Vineet Chouhan, 2023) When a firm implements CSR, it goes beyond simply following the law and involves actions that appear to advance some sort of public benefit, independent of the company's own interests. The primary goal of the research is to ascertain how corporate social responsibility, or CSR, affects the long-term viability of a subset of NSE-listed automakers. The study's foundation is secondary data gathered over the course of the last seven years, from 2014–2015 to 2020–21, from annual reports and sustainability reports of the companies.

(Olushola Babatunde Ayorinde, 2023) With the frequency and severity of climate-related incidents rising, climate risk assessment has become an essential part of petroleum operations' sustainability efforts. In order to improve sustainable resilience

in the face of climate hazards within the petroleum industry, this article offers a thorough analysis of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategies used in the US and Africa. Petroleum businesses in the United States have implemented several corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies to evaluate and reduce climate risks, due to the country's strict environmental laws and public scrutiny. Comprehensive environmental impact studies, carbon footprint reduction programs, and the incorporation of renewable energy sources into their operations are all included in these practices. The study investigates the ways in which various CSR initiatives strengthen the resilience of US petroleum operations as a whole.

3.2 Conclusion

According to the literature review on CSR practices, companies typically carry out CSR through cooperative activities that are based on the market. However, in the context of developed countries, corporations only take the lead over their corporate rivals when fulfilling their share of responsibility. So, in the event of an offence, corporate law is required to instill fear of prosecution. The largest companies have developed corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a comprehensive, sustainable business strategy that emphasises transparency, accountability, and reactivity. It acknowledges the interdependence of business and society and continuously changes in its interactions with the world at large.

In order to shield stakeholders from unfavourable reactions and subsequent control that could be impacted by earnings management, CSR is frequently utilised as a defensive tactic, strengthening the role of permitting the organization's managers to carry on acting in their own self-interest

Chapter - 4
Research Methodology



Chapter 4 INDEX

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
4.1	Introduction	43
4.2	Title of study	43
4.3	Objectives	43
4.4	Major Hypothesis of the study	44
4.5	Hypotheses	44
4.6	Types of Research	47
4.7	Population	47
4.8	Sample of Study	48
4.9	Observed	48
4.10	Data collection	48
4.11	Tools & Techniques of data analysis	48
4.12	Study's scope	49
4.13	Chapter Plan	49
4.14	Limitation	50
4.15	Conclusion	50

4.1 Introduction

The term "corporate social responsibility" (CSR) refers to an organization's social, environmental, and economic contributions. It is distinct from governance, social, and environmental concerns, which are primarily focused on how the company is viewed by investors.

Depending on the business and industry, CSR is a broad phrase that can be used to many different shapes. Businesses may help society while enhancing their brands by participating in CSR initiatives, volunteering, and charity. A firm must be accountable to its investors, to itself, and to itself before it can be considered socially responsible.

Businesses who implement CSR initiatives frequently reach a stage of growth capable to contribute back to the community. Consequently, big businesses usually employ CSR as a strategy. A corporation must, after all, establish the norm for moral behaviour among its peers, rivals, and other businesses in the same industry if it is to be considered successful and widely recognized.

Economical development community significantly advanced the subject of CSR when it declared that "a business functions by public consent and its basic purpose is to serve constructively the needs of society to the satisfaction of society." The Corporate Economic Development noted that the social compact between business and society was changing in significant and meaningful ways, and that business is now expected to serve a wider range of human values and assume greater duties towards society than it has in the past.

4.2 Title of study

“A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CSR PRACTICES OF SELECTED COMPANIES OF INDIA”

4.3 Objectives

- Research on CSR status in India.
- Analysis to policies governing CSR in India.
- Research CSR approaches adopted by top selected Indian companies based on Market capital.

- To compare the CSR practices of top selected Indian companies based on Market capital.

4.4 Major Hypothesis of the study

The null and alternative are always use for population. That is the goal of hypothesis test is to make an inference about a population based on a sample and sampling data. There is an effect in the population at differences between groups or relationship between variable in the sample. It is critical for your research to write a strong hypothesis.

4.5 HYPOTHESIS

The current investigation depends on following hypotheses

NULL HYPOTHESIS

1. CSR AMOUNT SPENT AND CSR FUND ALLOCATION

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Reliance Industries Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Tata Consultancy Services Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of HDFC Bank Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of ICICI Bank Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Infosys Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of State Bank of India

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Adani Green Energy

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Bharti Airtel

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of HUL

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of ITC Ltd

2. CSR AMOUNT SPENT AND Net Profit

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of Reliance Industries Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of Tata Consultancy Services Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of HDFC Bank Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of ICICI Bank Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of Infosys Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of State Bank of India

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of Adani Green Energy

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of Bharti Airtel

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of HUL

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of ITC Ltd

3. CSR AMOUNT SPENT AND AVERAGE NET PROFIT

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of Reliance Industries Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of Tata Consultancy Services Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of HDFC Bank Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of ICICI Bank Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of Infosys Ltd

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of State Bank of India

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of Adani Green Energy

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of Bharti Airtel

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of HUL

There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of ITC Ltd

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

1. CSR AMOUNT SPENT AND CSR FUND ALLOCATION

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Reliance Industries Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Tata Consultancy Services Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of HDFC Bank Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of ICICI Bank Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Infosys Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of State Bank of India

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Adani Green Energy

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of Bharti Airtel

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of HUL

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Fund Allocation of ITC Ltd

2. CSR Amount Spent And Net Profit

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of Reliance Industries Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Net Profit of Tata Consultancy Services Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of HDFC Bank Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of ICICI Bank Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of Infosys Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of State Bank of India

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of Adani Green Energy

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of Bharti Airtel

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of HUL.

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of ITC Ltd

3. CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND AVERAGE NET PROFIT

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of Reliance Industries Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and CSR Average Net Profit of Tata Consultancy Services Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of HDFC Bank Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of ICICI Bank Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of Infosys Ltd

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of State Bank of India

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of Adani Green Energy

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of Bharti Airtel

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of HUL

There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Average Net Profit of ITC Ltd

Research Methodology

4.6 Types of Research

This study is descriptive and analytical research study in CSR Practices and CSR contribution by selected top companies.

4.7 Population

Based on their market capitalization for the BSE year 2022–2023 the researcher selected the top 10 companies for this study.

India is home to numerous businesses. involvement in corporate social responsibility.

4.8 Sample of Study

Values in Rs. Cr.

No.	Company	Industry	Market Capital
1	Reliance	Oil and Gas	2,003,719.96
2	TCS	Software	1,459,500.32
3	HDFC Bank	Bank / Finance	1,076,324.14
4	ICICI Bank	Bank / Finance	738,636.49
5	Infosys	Software	692,081.56

6	SBI	Bank / Finance	677,735.03
7	Bharti Airtel	Telecommunication	636,705.53
8	HUL	FMCG	566,063.53
9	ITC	Conglomerate	511,019.58
10	Adani Green Energy	Renewable Energy	305797.47

4.9 Observed

Financial statements of 2018-19 to 2022-23 has been examined to study the CSR practices of Indian companies. CSR money used activities analysis completed for the year 2022-23 for selected top 10 companies.

4.10 Data collection

For the intended research project, secondary sources of data have been used. Based on the value of net profit and market capital for the fiscal year 2022–2023, the BSE has selected the top 10 companies. From company annual reports, secondary data has been gathered. Regarding CSR policies and practices, the information was gathered from the company annual reports.

4.11 Tools & Techniques of data analysis

The top companies included participants in this investigation has been looked at by the researcher. tables, diagrams, and statistical findings produced using Microsoft Excel tools and statistical computer software known as SPSS. The mean and analysis of variances (ANOVA) are the statistical instruments that are recommended for data analysis.

4.12 Study's scope

Within India, where the economy is still in development, corporate social responsibility, or CSR, is crucial for businesses. One may readily observe a paradigm change in Indian industry from corporate philanthropy to social responsibility. In the Indian business surroundings, CSR is becoming more and more important as organizations come to understand that building trust with society and achieving financial success are not their primary objectives.

Researchers, academics, managers, and high-level financial specialists who are always working to improve CSR procedures will find great value in the research project.

4.13 Chapter Plan

Chapter 1. Overview

This section addressed History of CSR, models of CSR, CSR practices in India, CSR policy established by the Indian government.

Chapter 2. Review of the Literature

This chapter covered the research that different scholars had done on related subjects.

Chapter 3. Research Methodology

Topics like goals were explored in this chapter data sources, analysis methods, hypotheses.

Chapter 4. Gathering and Examining Information

This chapter focused on gathering information from chosen companies' annual reports and analysing it using CSR guidelines.

Chapter 5. Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter addressed conclusions, recommendations, and findings.

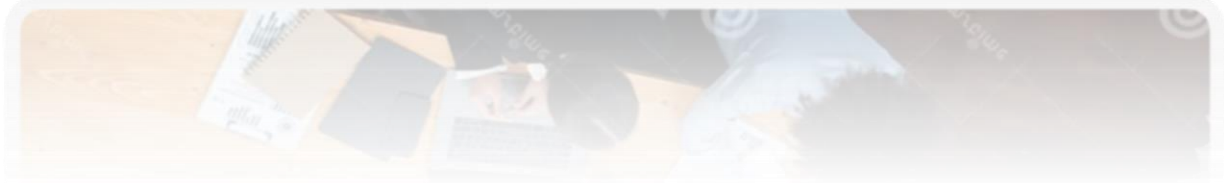
4.14 Limitation

- The top corporations in India selected for the investigation are those whose net profit for the year 2022–2023 was reported by the BSE.
- In the procedure for analysing the data, little differences in the secondary data collected from many agencies may go unnoticed.
- Every effort is made to gather data that is as near to reality as feasible.
- The quantity of financial statement restrictions may possess an effect on the quality or accuracy among the analysis.
- Analysis will also be incorrect if Financial Statements are incorrect.
- The CSR fund expenditure analysis is restricted to the fiscal year 2022–2023.

4.15 Conclusion

This chapter presents the hypotheses, the scope of the data collection, the specifics of the study on samples, the study's objective, and its limitations. The research methodology utilised in this thorough examination of corporate social responsibility practices in India was painstakingly crafted to guarantee the dependability and authenticity of our conclusions. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, we implemented a mixed-methods approach to obtain a comprehensive understanding of CSR implementation in different industries and sectors within the Indian context.

Chapter - 5
Data Collection & Analysis of Data



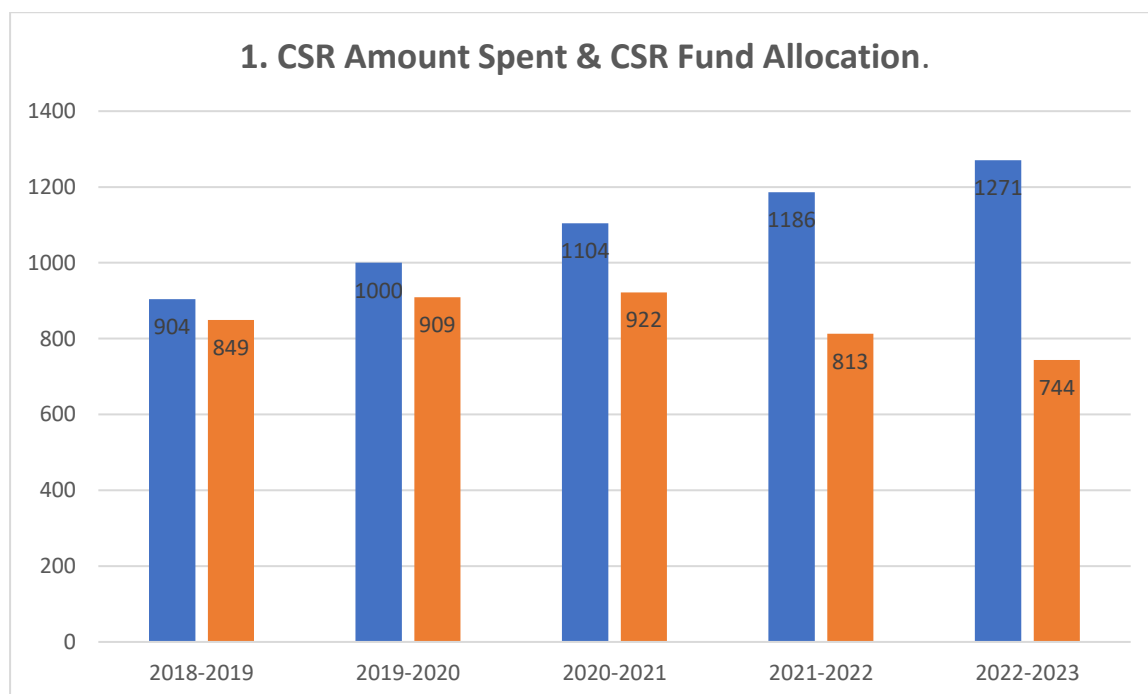
Chapter 3 INDEX

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
5	Data Collection and Data Analysis	53

Chapter – 5 Data Collection & Data Analysis

1. Reliance Industries

RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	904	1000	1104	1186	1271
CSR F. A.	849	909	922	813	744
A. N. P.	40558	43747	44196	36827	739
Net Profit	39588	44324	53739	67845	73670
Net Worth	324644	375734	587999	645127	668880
Turnover	622809	659205	539238	89033	104934



With a turnover exceeding Rs 1,000 crore, a net profit exceeding Rs 5 crore, and a wealth exceeding Rs 500 crore, Reliance is spent the most money into (CSR) in

the years. In every year under review, Reliance Industries Ltd. has used more CSR funds than were allotted.

5.1 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
B. G.	26215.6	4	6553.9	0.1420783	0.958988	5.192168
Within Groups	230644	5	46128.8			
Total	256859.6	9				

Analysis

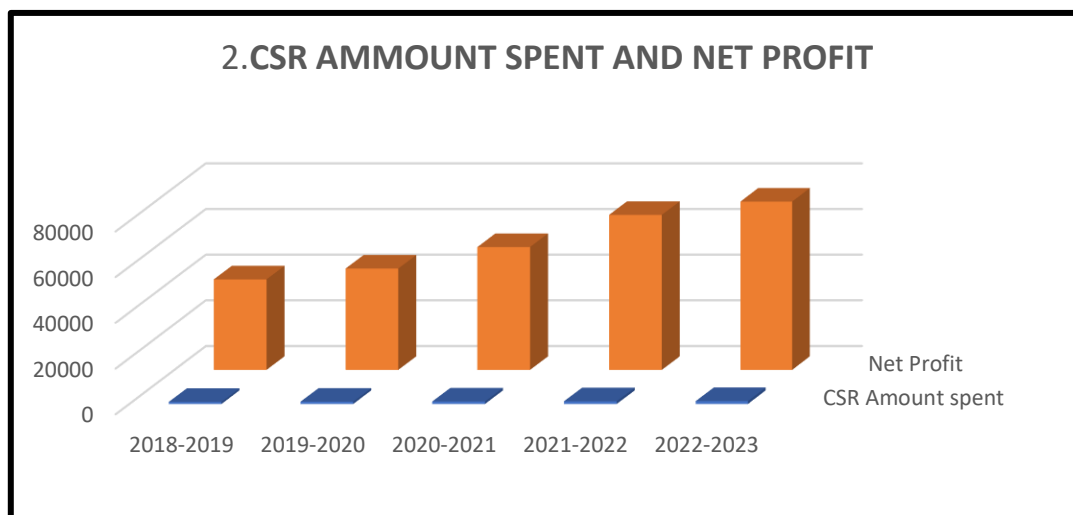
H0 = There is no discernible difference between Reliance Industries Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent.

H1 = Reliance Industries Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

Consequently, the p-value exceeds the designated α of 0.05.

Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, determined that Reliance Industries Ltd.'s CSR F.A. & CSR A.S. do not differ significantly.

RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	904	1000	1104	1186	1271
Net Profit	39588	44324	53739	67845	73670



5.2 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT

Source of Variation	SS	d f	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	440046449	4	1100116	0.0695	0.988495	5.1921
Within Groups	791445077	5	1582890			
Total	835449721	9				

Analysis

H0 = Reliance Industries Ltd.'s Net Profit and CSR Expenses Do Not Differ Significantly

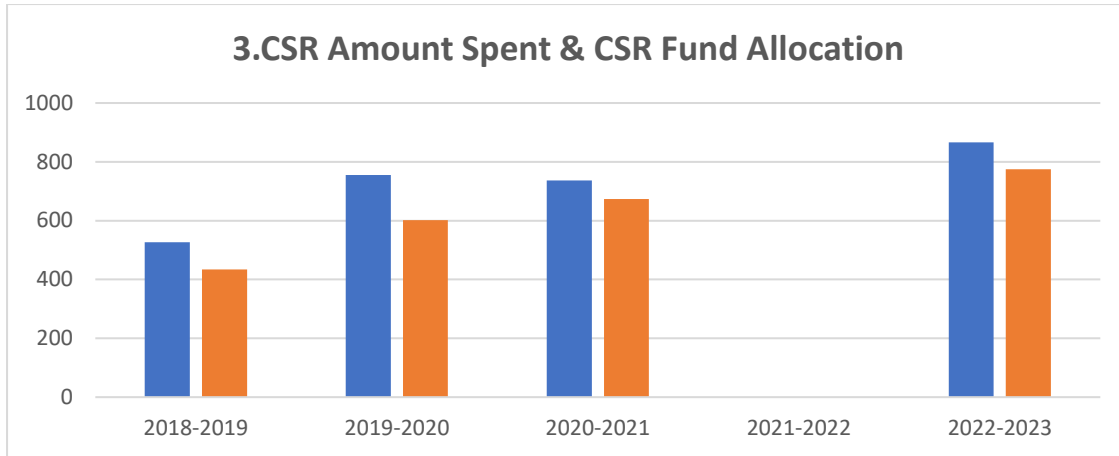
H1 = The amount spent on corporate social responsibility and Reliance Industries Ltd.'s net profit varies significantly.

Consequently, the p-value exceeds the designated α of 0.05.

Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted, determined that Reliance Industries Ltd.'s net profit and the amount spent on corporate social responsibility do not differ significantly.

2. TCS

TCS					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	527	755	737	0	866
CSR F. A.	434	602	674	0	775
A. N. P.	27078	30003	33153	35806	38662
Net Profit	31472	32340	33388	38449	42303
Net Worth	697950	3800	3500	89139	90424
Turnover	146463	156949	164177	191754	225458



With a net worth over Rs 500 crore, a turnover above Rs 1,000 crore, and a net profit exceeding Rs 5 crore, Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. has spent more CSR funds than it has been allocated in each of the investigation's years.

5.3 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	d f	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	840696	4	210174	47.4347747	0.00036292	5.19216
Within Groups	22154	5	4430.8			
Total	862850	9				

Analysis

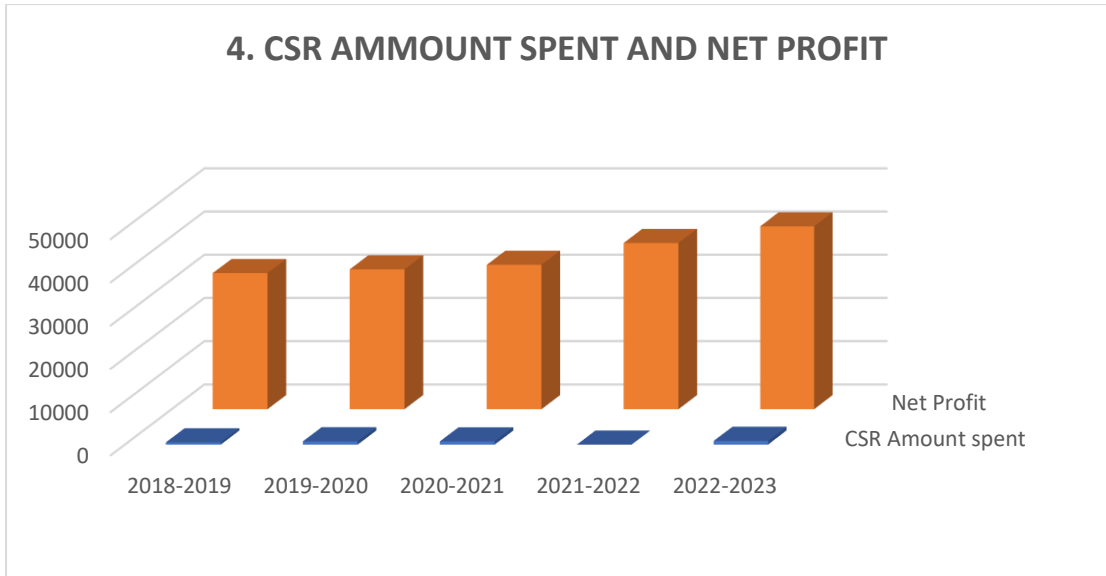
H₀ = Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent do not differ significantly.

H₁ = Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

Consequently, the p-value is less than the given 0.05 α .

Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, determined that Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent do not differ significantly.

TCS					
Items	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022- 2023
CSR Amount spent	527	755	737	0	866
Net Profit	31472	32340	33388	38449	42303



<i>Groups</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>V</i>
Column 1	31999	15999.5	478796512.5
Column 2	33095	16547.5	498806112.5
Column 3	34125	17062.5	533043900.5
Column 4	38449	19224.5	739162800.5
Column 5	43169	21584.5	858512484.5

5.4 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	42607350	4	1065183	0.017	0.99921082	5.19216
Within Groups	3.11E+09	5	6.22E+0			
Total	3.15E+09	9				

Analysis

H₀ = There is no discernible difference between Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.'s net profit and the amount spent on CSR.

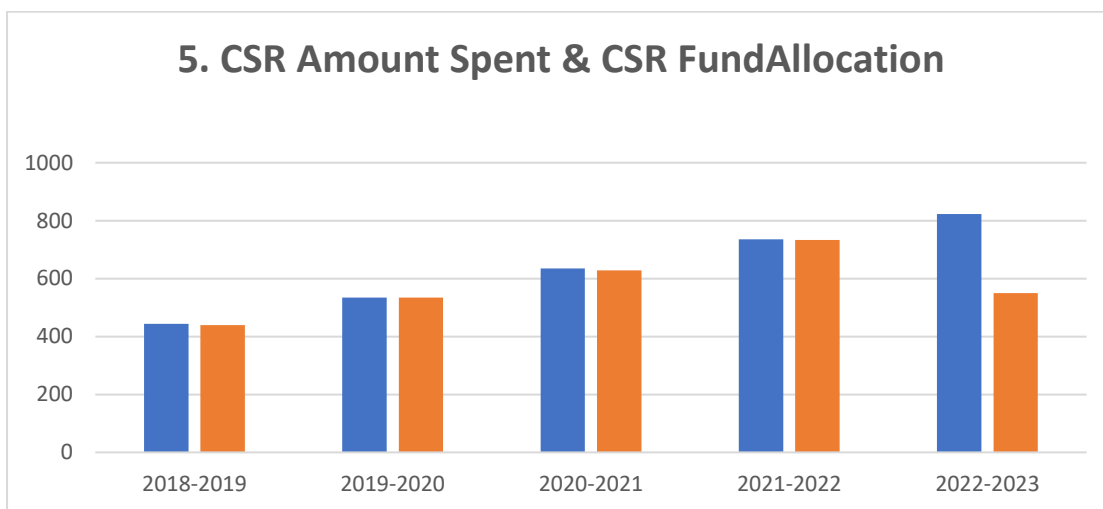
H₁ = Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.'s net profit and CSR expenditures differ significantly.

Consequently, the p-value exceeds the designated α of 0.05.

Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, determined that TCS Ltd.'s net profit and the amount spent on CSR do not differ significantly.

3. HDFC Bank

HDFC LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	443.8	535	634.91	736	823.3
CSR F. A.	439.2	534	628	733.86	0.55
A. N. P.	21960	26680	31393	36693	41165.02
Net Profit	210781653	26257.3	31116.5	36961.3	44109
Net Worth		145897.8	90084.46	15726301	27306304
Turnover	782	11709.33	12087.82	2336181	19280038



HDFC Bank Ltd. has exceeded its allotted CSR funds in all of the years under investigation. The high CSR expenditure occurred in 2022–2023 and the low CSR expenditure occurred in 2018–2019. HDFC Bank Ltd. has a turnover exceeding Rs 1,000 crore, a net profit exceeding Rs 5 crore, and a net worth exceeding Rs 500 crore.

5.5 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	<i>d</i> <i>f</i>	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	143815.0 247	4	35953.75 617	0.531080 921	0.720232 462	5.192167 773
Within Groups	338496.0 251	5	67699.20 502			
Total	482311.0 498	9				

Analysis

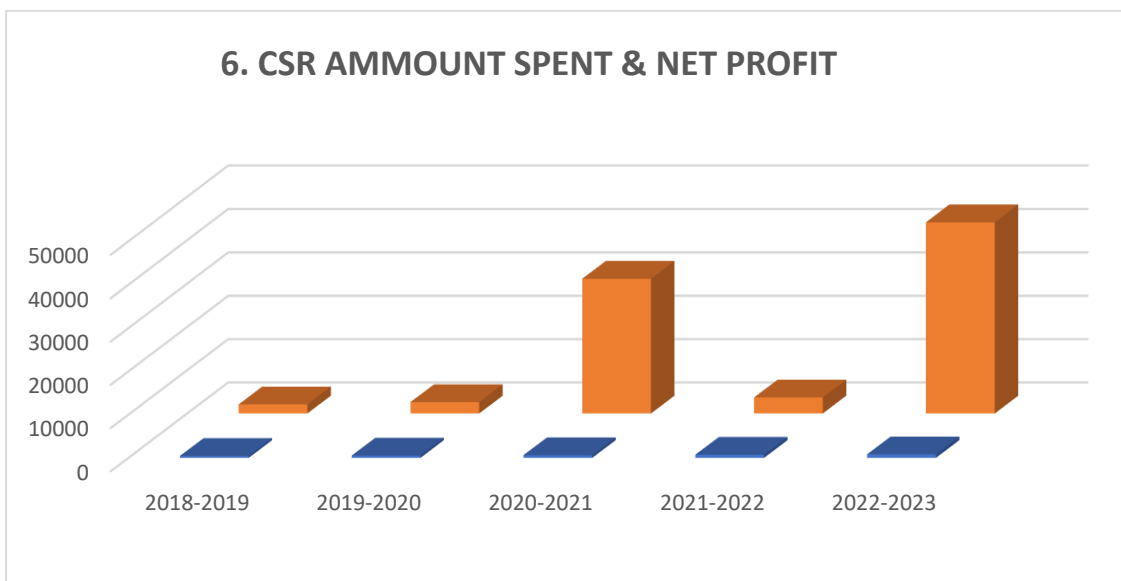
H_0 = HDFC Bank Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent do not differ significantly.

H_1 : HDFC Bank Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

Consequently, the p-value exceeds the designated α of 0.05.

Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted, and it is determined that there is no discernible difference between HDFC Bank Ltd.'s CSR fund allocation and amount spent on CSR.

HDFC LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A.S.	443.8	535	634.91	736	823.3
Net Profit	2107	2625	31116	3696	44,109



5.6 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT

<i>S. of V.</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>d</i> <i>f</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	777707735. 6	4	1.94E+0 8	0.6897887 5	0.62968139 5	5.19216777 3
Within Groups	1409322303	5	2.82E+0 8			
Total	2187030039	9				

Analysis

H₀ = There is no discernible difference between HDFC Bank Ltd.'s net profit and the amount spent on CSR.

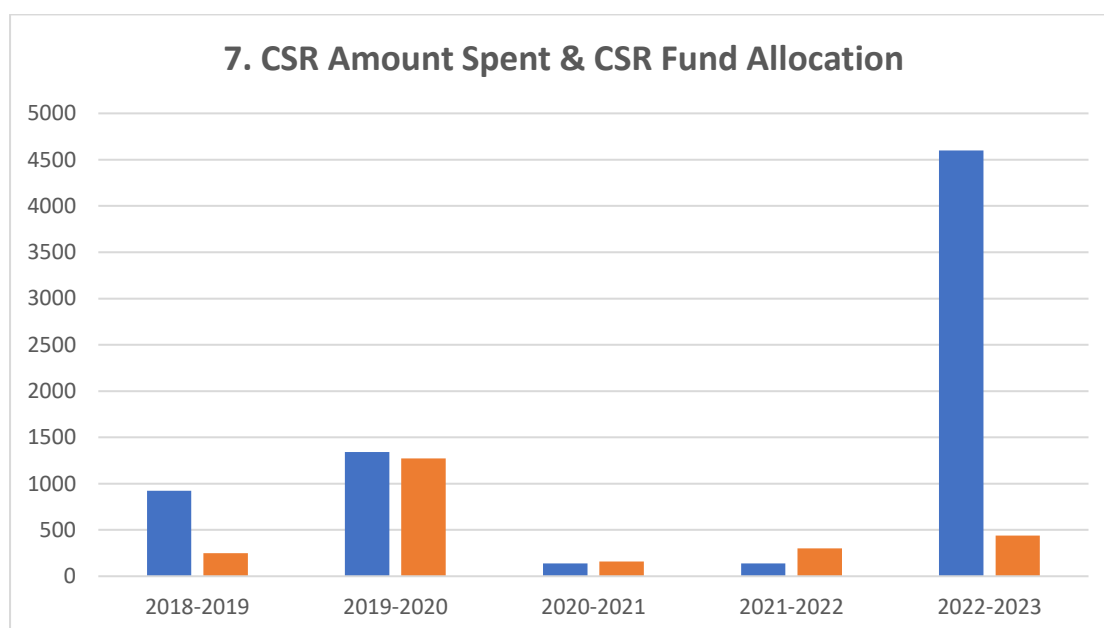
H₁ = There is a noteworthy disparity between HDFC Bank Ltd.'s CSR Spending and Net Profit.

Consequently, the p-value exceeds the designated α of 0.05.

Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted, determined that no discernible difference between HDFC Bank Ltd.'s CSR f. a. and amount spent on CSR.

4. ICICI Bank

ICICI LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	922	1343	139	140	4600
CSR F. A.	250	1273	160	300	440
A. N. P.	59.48	63.65	76,437	13086	29862
Net Profit	3,36,33,000	79.31	161.93	234	318
Net Worth	1083.68	1165.04	1475.09	17051	200
Turnover	2474465	702.04	25	534	72112



ICICI Bank Ltd. has exceeded its allotted CSR funds in every year under investigation. The high CSR expenditure occurred in the years 2022–2023 and the low

CSR expenditure occurred in the years 2020–2021. ICICI Bank Ltd. has a turnover exceeding Rs 1,000 crore, a net profit exceeding Rs 5 crore, and a net worth exceeding Rs 500 crore.

5.7 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	7798072	4	1949518	1.095966	0.44928	5.19217
Within Groups	8894063	5	1778813			
Total	16692134	9				

Analysis

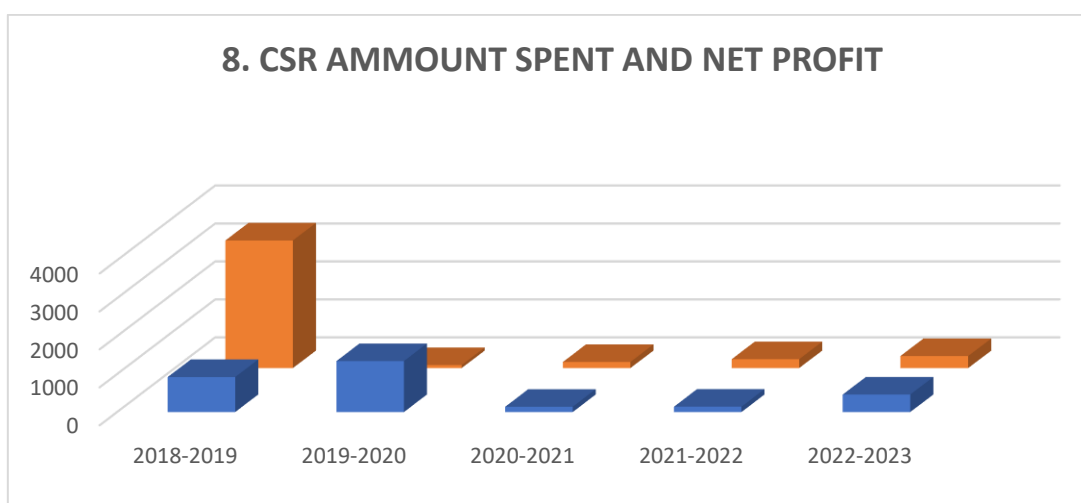
H0 = ICICI Bank Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent do not differ significantly.

H1 = ICICI Bank Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

As a result, the p-value is below the specified 0.05 α .

As a result, it is concluded that there is a significant disparity between CSR A. S. and the CSR fund allocation of ICICI Bank Ltd.

ICICI LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR Amount spent	922	1343	139	140	460
Net Profit	3,363	79.31	161.93	234	318



5.8 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	5483051.1	4	1370763	1.807221	0.264868	5.192168
Within Groups	3792459.6	5	758491.9			
Total	9275510.7	9				

Analysis

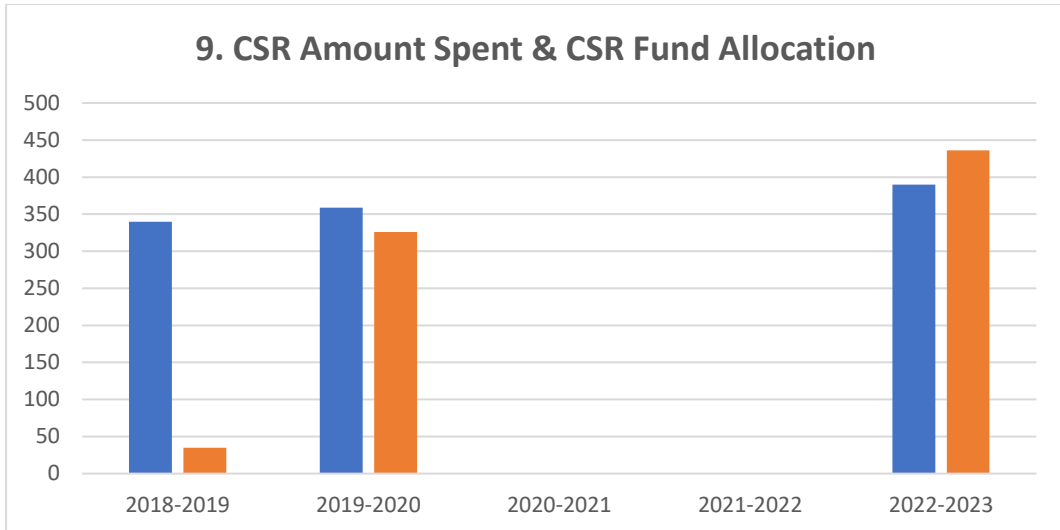
H₀ = There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of ICICI Bank Ltd

H₁ = There is significant difference in CSR Amount Net Profit of ICICI Bank Ltd

Consequently, the p-value exceeds the designated α of 0.05. Consequently, the null hypothesis is accepted, and it is found that there is a considerable discrepancy between the amount spent on CSR and the CSR money allocation made by ICICI Bank Ltd.

5. Infosys

INFOSYS LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	340	359	0	0	390
CSR F. A.	35	326	0	0	436
A. N. P.	17,018	17978	372	19834	21842
Net Profit	5	15543	18048	22110	24095
Net Worth	500	16594	19351	75350	67745
Turnover	73107	79047	85912	121641	124014



Infosys Ltd. has surpassed Rs 1 thousand crore in revenue, Rs Five crore in net profit, and Rs 5 hundred crore in net worth. The company with the highest CSR expenditures in 2022–2023 was Infosys Ltd. Infosys Ltd. has spent more money on CSR than it was given during the course of the study.

5.9 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	14210.6667	1	14210.6667	0.65235421	0.46456354	7.70864742
Within Groups	87134.6667	4	21783.6667			
Total	101345.3333	5				

Analysis

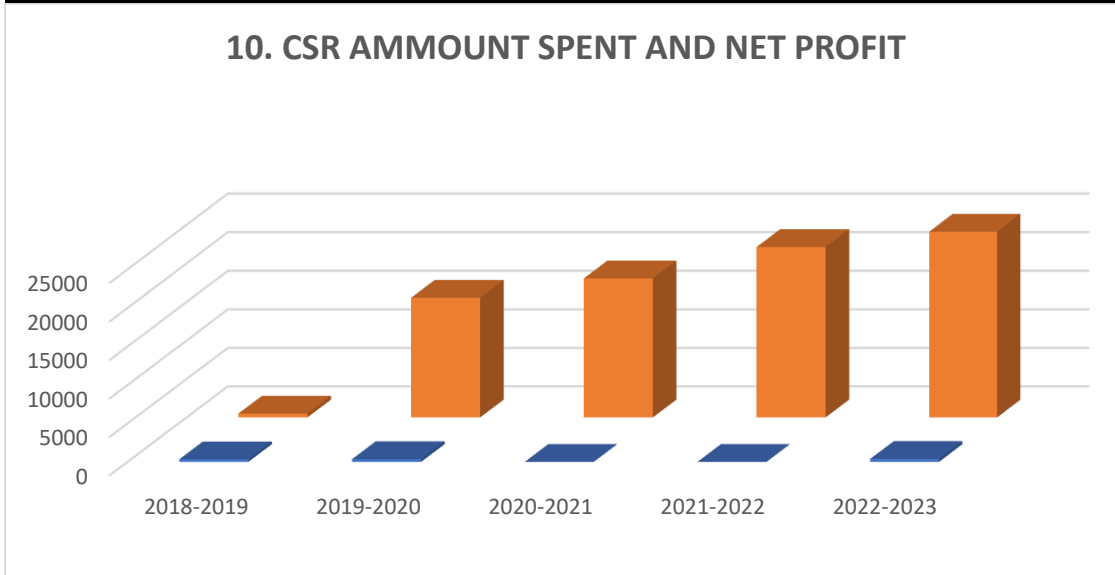
H0 = There is no discernible difference between Infosys Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent.

H1 = Infosys Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

As a result, the p-value is below the specified 0.05 α .

As a result, it is concluded that there is no discernible difference in Infosys Ltd.'s CSR cash allocation and spending. Consequently, the null hypothesis is rejected.

INFOSYS LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	340	359	0	0	390
Net Profit	500	15543	18048	22110	24095



5.10 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT

Source of Variation	SS	<i>d</i> <i>f</i>	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	17148659	4	42871648	0.266765	0.887665	5.192167
Within Groups	80354444	2.5	16070888	883	246	773
Total	97503103	6.5	8.5			

Analysis

H₀ = There is no significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of Infosys Ltd

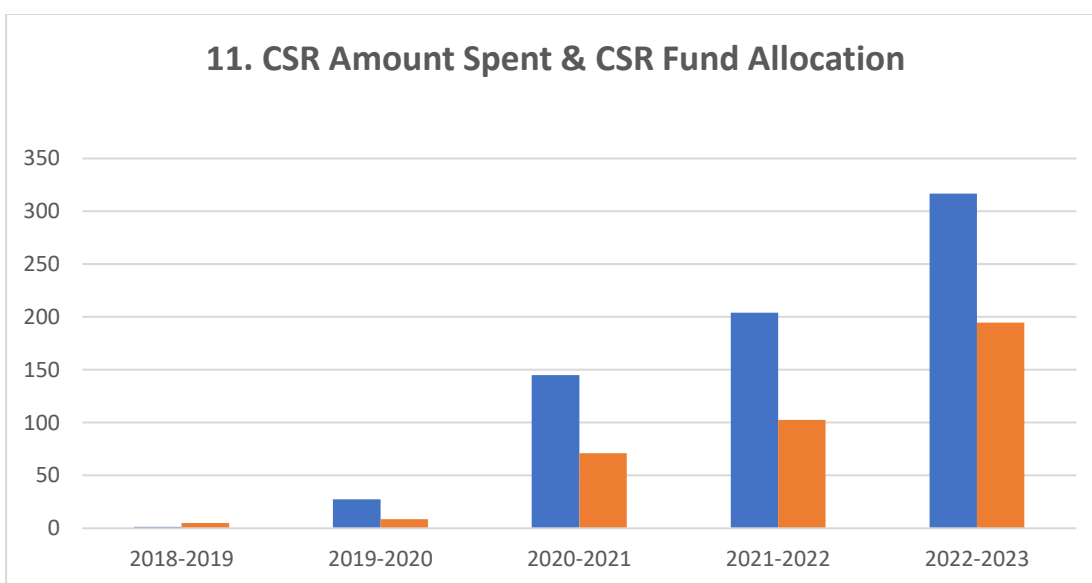
H₁ = There is significant difference in CSR Amount Spent and Net Profit of Infosys Ltd

As a result, the p-value exceeds the designated 0.05 α .

Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted, determined that Infosys Ltd.'s net profit and the amount spent on CSR do not differ significantly.

6. State Bank of India

SBI					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	1.24	27.47	144.88	204.1	316.76
CSR F. A.	5	8.62	71.18	102.56	194.78
A. N. P.	1633	2934	1192	2,219	3,410
Net Profit	862	14,488	20,410	31,676	50,232
Net Worth	36,809.00	39,51,394	2,26,830	240502	2,76,563
Turnover	4,387	52,62,643	50,77,446	4,773	5,544



SBI has a N.P margin exceeding Rs. 5 crore, a turnover exceeding Rs. 1,000 crore, and a net worth exceeding Rs. 500 crore. State Bank of India spent the most money on corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the fiscal year 2018–2019, and the least amount in the fiscal year 2022–2023. Throughout the entire period of the study, SBI has used more CSR funds than it was allotted.

5.11 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	85963.84	4	21490.96	6.934661	0.028423	5.192168
Within Groups	15495.32	5	3099.064			
Total	101459.2	9				

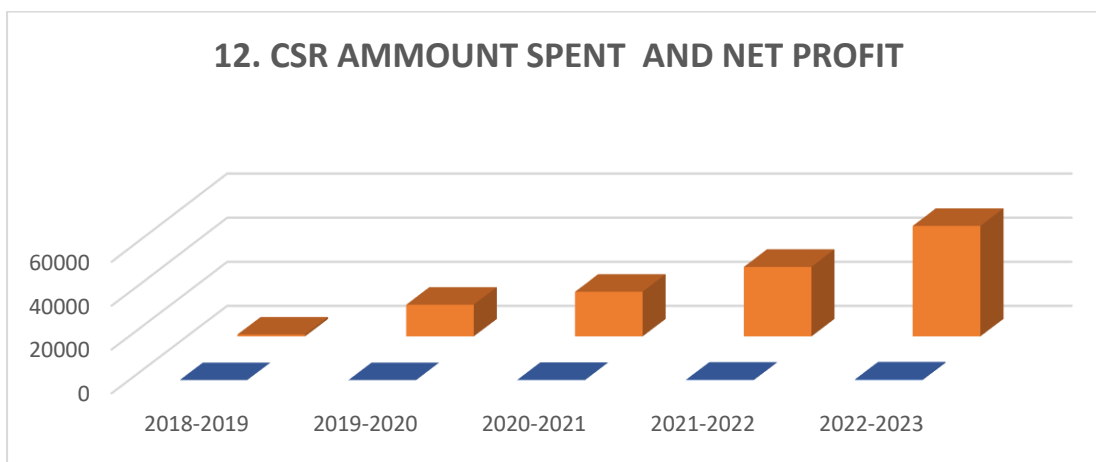
Analysis

H₀ = The State Bank of India's CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent do not differ significantly.

H₁ = State Bank of India's CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

As a result, the p-value is below the specified 0.05 α . Consequently, it is concluded that there is no appreciable difference between the CSR Amount spent and the CSR Fund Allocation of State Bank of India, rejecting the null hypothesis.

STATE BANK OF INDIA					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR Amount spent	1.24	27.47	144.88	204.1	316.76
Net Profit	862	14,488	20,410	31,676	50,232



5.12 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT AND NET PROFIT

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	7.02E+08	4	1.75E+08	0.427641	0.784596	5.192168
Within Groups	2.05E+09	5	4.1E+08			
Total	2.75E+09	9				

Analysis

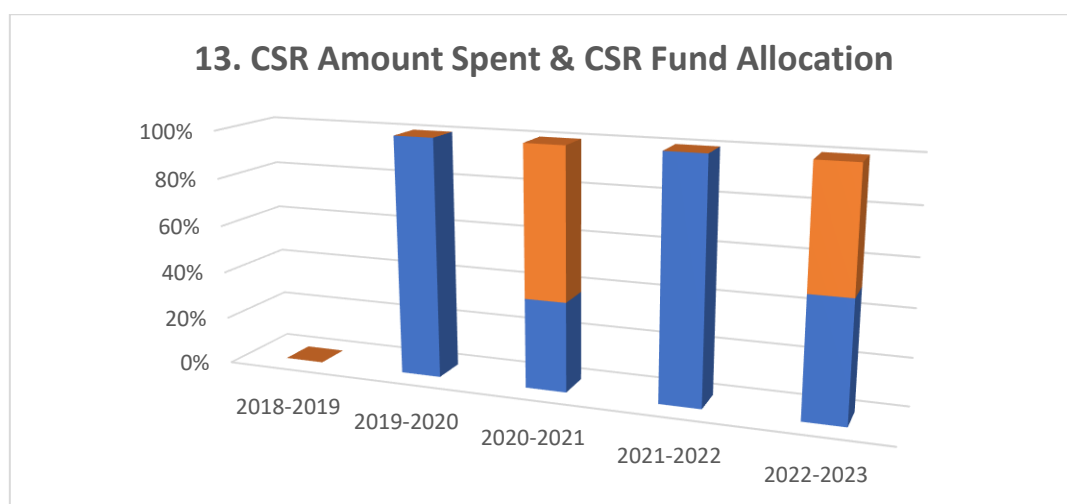
H0 = There is no discernible difference between State Bank of India's net profit and the amount spent on CSR.

H1 = The State Bank of India's Net Profit and CSR Spending Differ Noticeably
As so, the p-value is higher than the specified α of 0.05.

As a result, it is concluded that there is no appreciable difference between State Bank of India's net profit and the amount spent on CSR, and the null hypothesis is accepted.

7. Adani Green Energy India

Adani Green Energy India					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	nil	8500	300	9.65	1.98
CSR F. A.	nil	nil	500	nil	1.97
A. N. P.	-92,852.25	-4,180.29	8.4	84.05	98.49
Net Profit	-47,505.59	-67.96	183	489	973
Net Worth	1,56,401.43	2,311	2,126	2,269	7,304
Turnover	2,05,798.31	1,24,600	3,124	10,672	7,792



Over Rs 500 crore is Adani Green Energy's net worth; over Rs 1,000 crore is its turnover; and over Rs 5 crore is its net profit. Throughout all of the years under examination, Adani Green Energy has used more CSR funds than have been allotted.

5.13 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	27770400	4	6942600	0.960382	0.501725	5.192168
Within Groups	36144983	5	7228997			
Total	63915382	9				

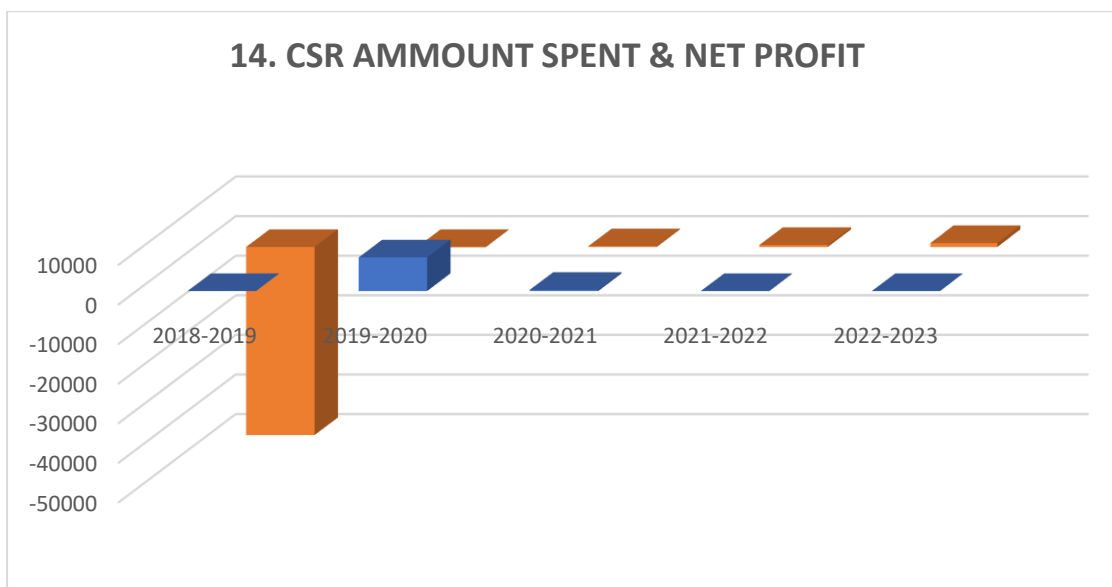
Analysis

H0 = Adani Green Energy India's CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Do Not Differ Significantly

H1 = Adani Green Energy India's CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

Consequently, the p-value is higher than the specified 0.05 α . Consequently, the null hypothesis is accepted, and it is concluded that there is no discernible difference between the amount spent and the allocation of CSR funds by Adani Green Energy India.

Adani Green Energy INDIA					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR Amount spent	0	8500	300	9.65	1.98
Net Profit	-47,505.59	-67.96	183	489	973



5.14 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT

Source of Variation	SS	<i>d</i> <i>f</i>	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	1.027E+0 9	4	2.57E+0 8	1.10116 5	0.44740 6	5.19216 8
Within Groups	1.166E+0 9	5	2.33E+0 8			
Total	2.193E+0 9	9				

Analysis

H0 = Adani Green Energy India's net profit and the amount spent on corporate social responsibility do not differ significantly.

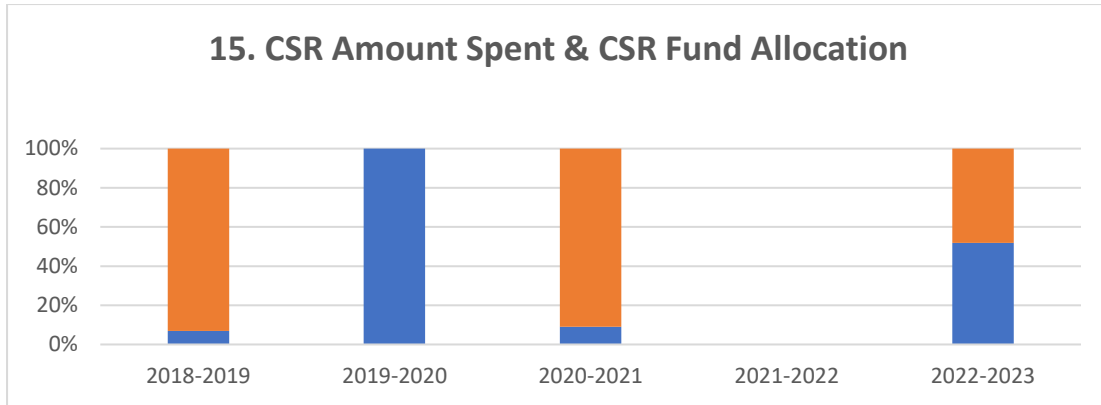
H1 = Adani Green Energy India's net profit and CSR expenditures differ significantly.

Consequently, the p-value exceeds the given α of 0.05.

Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted, determined that Adani Green Energy India's net profit and the amount spent on CSR do not differ significantly.

8. Bharti Airtel

BHARTI AIRTEL					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	37.25	318.54	8,600	nil	647
CSR F. A.	495.65	Nil	85,900	nil	600
A. N. P.	55883.06	-15,090	9,300	-913	-63,544
Net Profit	-18290	-3,60,882	-2,51,976	-1,50,835	834
Net Worth	22,26,855	272	27,460	75,887.00	824
Turnover	4,96,080	543	6,43,259	70,642	847



Over Rs 500 crore is the company's net worth, over Rs 1,000 crore is its turnover, and over Rs 5 crore is its net profit.

5.15 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	3.53E+09	4	8.83E+08	1.47808	0.334605	5.192168
Within Groups	2.99E+09	5	5.98E+08			
Total	6.52E+09	9				

Analysis

H₀ = There is no discernible difference between Bharti Airtel Company's CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent.

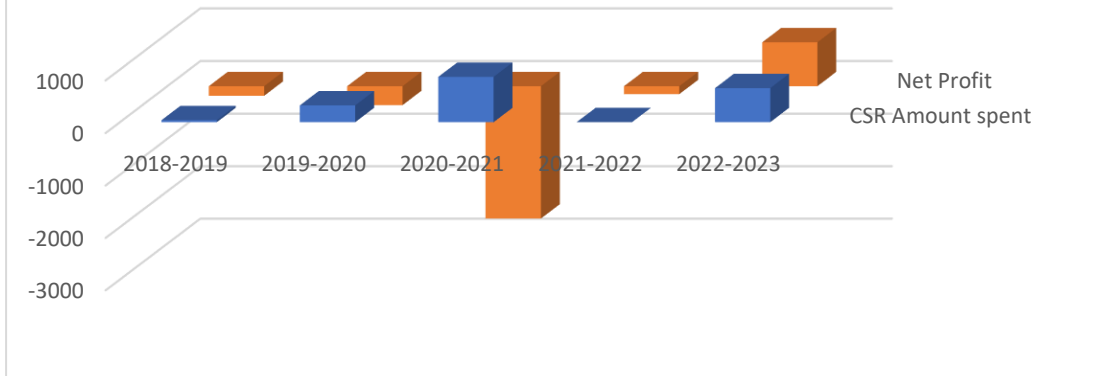
H₁ = The Bharti Airtel Company's CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

As a result, the p-value is below the specified 0.05 α .

It follows that there is no appreciable distinction between the amount allocated to corporate social responsibility at Bharti Airtel and the amount spent on it.

BHARTI AIRTEL					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR Amount spent	37.25	318.54	860	0	647
Net Profit	-182	-360	-2,519	-150	834

16. CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT



5.16 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	2468966	4	617241.4	0.515072	0.729958	5.192168
Within Groups	5991799	5	1198360			
Total	8460764	9				

Analysis

H0 = There is no discernible difference between Bharti Airtel Company's net profit and the amount spent on CSR.

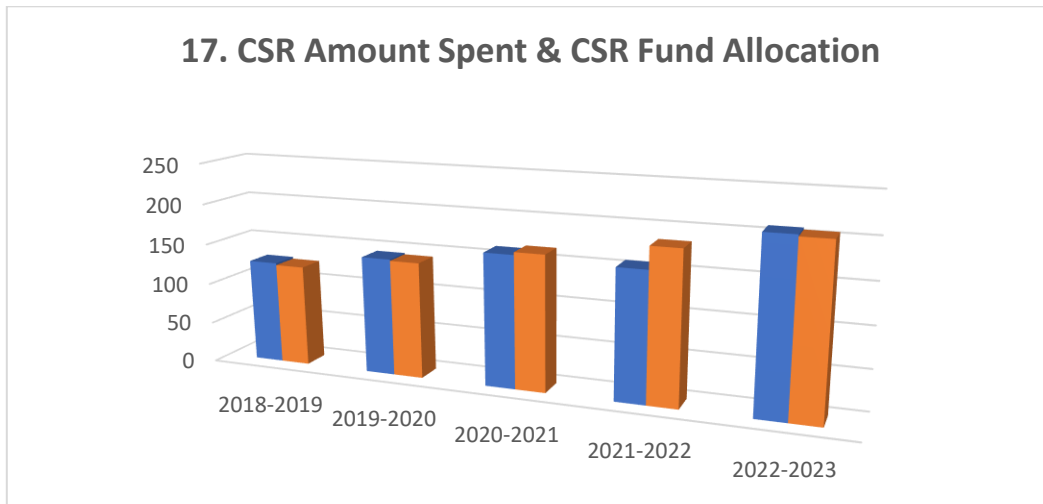
H1 = The Bharti Airtel Company's CSR Spending and Net Profit Differ Noticeably

As so, the p-value is higher than the specified α of 0.05.

The conclusion is that there is no appreciable difference between the amount spent on corporate social responsibility (CSR) and the company's net profit (Bharti Airtel), supporting the null hypothesis.

9. Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL)

HUL LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	126.45	143.74	161.7	157.58	208.32
CSR F. A.	124.19	142.2	165.08	184.43	206.15
A. N. P.	620971	710989	8087	9221	10263
Net Profit	6036	6738	7954	8818	9962
Net Worth	38224	38785	45996	51193	59144
Turnover	3765998	3827313	4531115	50336	58154



With a turnover exceeding Rs 1,000 crore, a net profit exceeding Rs 5 crore, and a wealth exceeding Rs 500 crore, HUL. In every year under review, HUL. has used more CSR funds than it was allotted.

5.17 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	<i>d</i> <i>f</i>	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	7673.5787	4	1918.39	25.7663	0.00155	5.19216
Within Groups	372.2675	5	74.4535			
Total	8045.8462	4				

Analysis

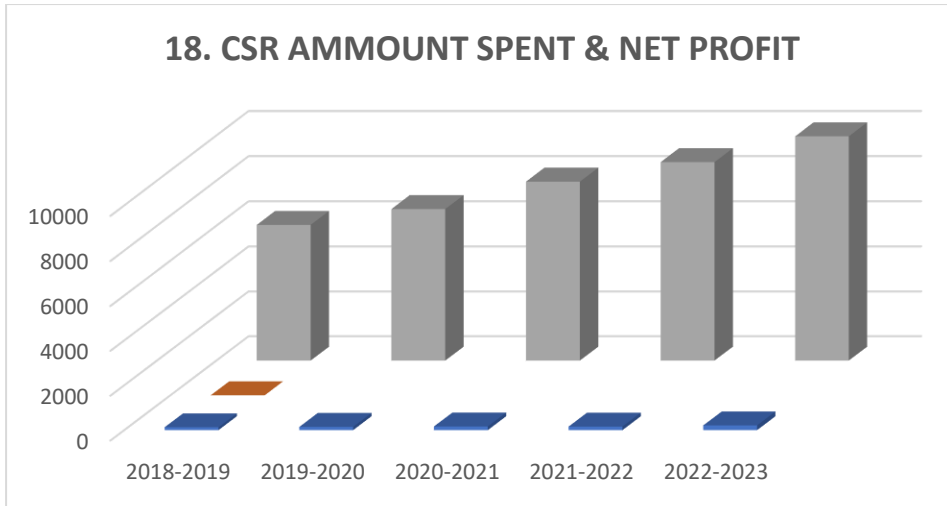
H₀ = There is no discernible difference between Hindustan Unilever Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent.

H₁ = Hindustan Unilever Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

As a result, the p-value is below the specified 0.05 α .

The conclusion is that there is no substantial difference between the CSR Amount Spent and the CSR Fund Allocation of Hindustan Unilever Ltd.

HUL LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR Amount spent	126.45	143.74	161.7	157.58	208.32
Net Profit	6036	6738	7954	8818	9962



5.18 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	5141913	4	1285478	0.041566	0.995614	5.192168
Within Groups	1.55E+08	5	30926413			
Total	1.6E+08	9				

Analysis

H₀ = There is no discernible difference between Hindustan Unilever Ltd.'s net profit and the amount spent on CSR.

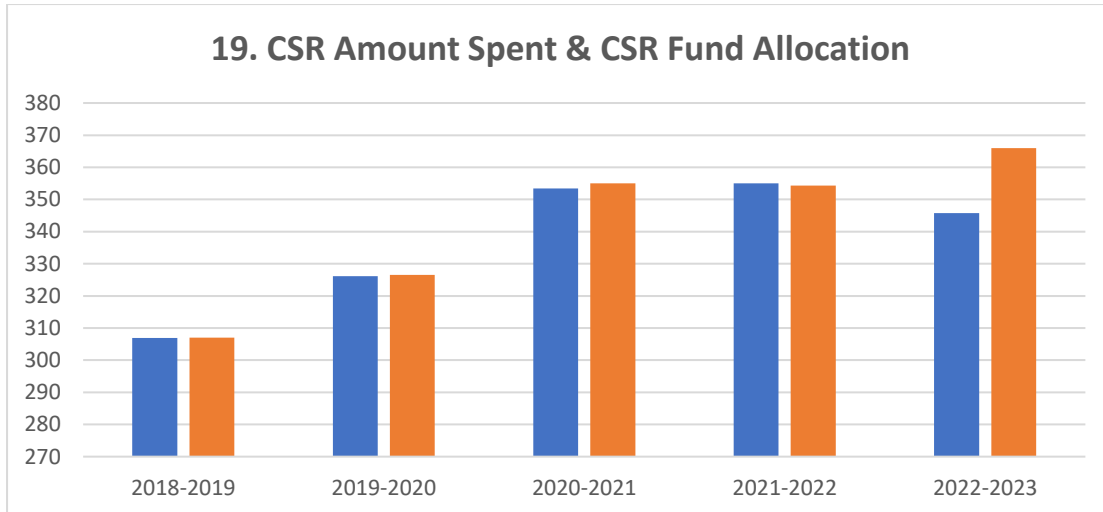
H₁ = Hindustan Unilever Ltd.'s Net Profit and CSR Expenditure Differ Noticeably

Consequently, the p-value is higher than the specified 0.05 α .

As a result, the null hypothesis is accepted, indicating that there is no discernible difference between Hindustan Unilever Ltd.'s net profit and its spending on CSR.

10. Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited (ITC)

ITC LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR A. S.	306.95	326.17	353.46	355.03	345.79
CSR F. A.	307	326.49	355	354.27	366
A. N. P.	15327.74	16,308.59	17,641.94	17,744.39	18,246
Net Profit	12464.32	15136	13031.64	15058	18753.31
Net Worth	69797.92	64029	-147.62	60,546	66,685
Turnover	75309	76097	74,979	59,101	69,481



With a turnover above Rs 1,000 crore, a net profit exceeding Rs 5 crore, and a wealth exceeding Rs 5 hundred Cr., ITC Ltd. ITC Ltd spent the most money on corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the years 2020-2021, and the least amount in the years 2018–2019. Throughout the whole research period, ITC Ltd. has used more CSR funds than were allotted.

5.19 ANOVA TEST: CSR Amount Spent & CSR Fund Allocation

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	3893.097	4	973.2743	23.65197	0.001905	5.192168
Within Groups	205.7491	5	41.14982			
Total	4098.846	9				

Analysis

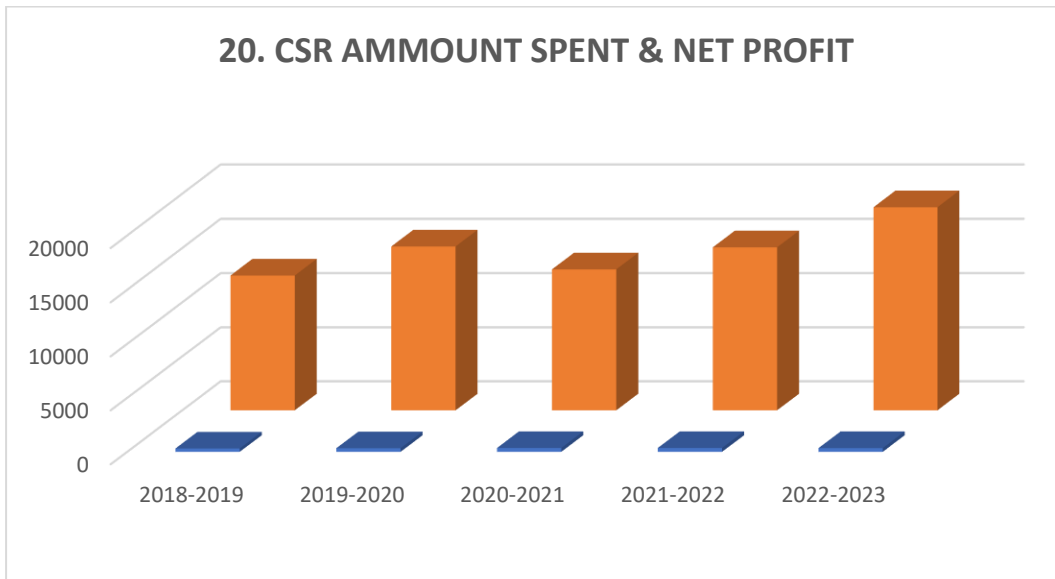
H₀ = There is no discernible difference between ITC Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent.

H₁ = ITC Ltd.'s CSR Fund Allocation and CSR Amount Spent Differ Noticeably

As a result, the p-value is below the specified 0.05 α .

As a result, it is concluded that there is no appreciable difference between ITC Ltd.'s CSR fund allocation and CSR expenditure, rejecting the null hypothesis.

ITC LTD.					
Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
CSR Amount spent	306.95	326.17	353.46	355.03	345.79
Net Profit	12464.32	15136	13031.64	15058	18753.31



5.20 ANOVA TEST: CSR AMMOUNT SPENT & NET PROFIT

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	12253136	4	3063284	0.028288	0.997905	5.192168
Within Groups	5.41E+08	5	1.08E+08			
Total	5.54E+08	9				

Analysis

H₀ = There is no discernible difference between ITC Ltd.'s net profit and the amount spent on CSR.

H₁ = There is a notable discrepancy between ITC Ltd.'s CSR expenditures and net profit.

Consequently, the p-value is higher than the specified 0.05 α .

As a result, it is concluded that there is no appreciable difference between ITC Ltd.'s net profit and the amount spent on CSR, rejecting the null hypothesis.

Chapter - 6
Finding, Suggestion & Conclusion



Chapter 6 INDEX

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
6.1	Introduction	78
6.2	Summary of All Chapters	78
6.3	Finding of Study as follow	79
6.4	Suggestion	79
6.5	Conclusion	80

Chapter – 6 Conclusion of the Research Study

6.1 Introduction

Asynopsis of the analysis and goals employed, a synopsis of the findings of the hypothesis tests, Important conclusions for the future, Discussion of Recommendations and Conclusions

6.2 Summary of All Chapters

6.2.1 Chapter – 1 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the CSR contribution. The chapter begins with an introduction to insurance, covering various terms such as beneficiaries, and control. The chapter also covers the global history of corporate social responsibility. as in India, the history, definition, significance, and role of CSR, as well as its benefits and limitations.

6.2.2 Chapter – 2 Sample Profile

Sample profile chapter is showing all companies profile and data short information of the all companies.

6.2.3 Chapter – 3 Literature Review

Literature Review of the CSR contribution by companies as par section's terms. Literature review are very important role play in different different aspects.

6.2.4 Chapter – 4 R. M.

This section was followed by the Introduction, Problem Statement, Study Importance, Study Objectives, Research Methodology, Study Scope, Study Limitations, and Study Layout.

6.2.5 Chapter – 5 Data Analysis

This chapter is analysis of study data. all interpretation on the study. In data analysis use Anova testing. Charts and tables are including in this chapter.

6.2.6 Chapter – 6 Conclusion

In conclusion chapter are include the summery among the all chapters. Results of the investigation and Suggestion among the researcher.

6.3 Finding of Study as follow

The analysis could start by looking at the general CSR goals and strategies that the chosen businesses have implemented. This involves determining whether the company's basic values, corporate goals, and the interests of its stakeholders are all in line with its CSR initiatives.

Analyse the companies' CSR programme implementation and execution strategies. This entails evaluating the distribution of resources, organisational design, collaborations with non-governmental organisations or governmental agencies, and established monitoring systems. Researchers discover that average net profit has a CSR contribution. My research on the impact of CSR on net profit.

6.4 Suggestion

- A complete research study may be undertaken to analyse the performance of CSR practices of the Companies in India.
- A research study can be undertaken to Corporate Social Responsibility of the Companies in India.
- A research study can be attempted to analyse Business and Financial Performance of remaining all sectors Companies in India.
- This research study based on the Secondary data.
- It is crucial to comprehend the corporate social responsibility (CSR) landscape in India, as corporate responsibility has evolved beyond profit generation in this era. This thorough examination explores the corporate social responsibility programmes of a few chosen Indian businesses, revealing the complex relationship between corporate objectives and societal impact.
- By means of a methodical investigation of diverse aspects such as strategy, execution, evaluation of consequences, and involvement of stakeholders, this research provides an understanding of the dynamic corporate social responsibility environment in a rapidly developing global economy.
- Through a critical evaluation of CSR practices' sustainability and efficacy, this research seeks to give stakeholders practical insights to promote socially responsible business practices and constructively impact society.
- The literature review will examine important theoretical models and empirical research on corporate social responsibility (CSR), with an emphasis on the

Indian context. Stakeholder theory, strategic CSR, the development of the CSR discourse, the business case for CSR, and the influence of government regulations on CSR practices in India will all be covered. It will also draw attention to noteworthy patterns, difficulties, and best practices discovered through earlier research, offering a theoretical framework for the analysis that follows.

- The results will be critically assessed and their implications for theory and practice will be explained in the discussion section, which will also take into account theoretical frameworks and empirical data. It will examine how corporate social responsibility (CSR) can improve long-term sustainability, stakeholder relations, risk management, and corporate reputation.
- It will also evaluate how well companies' CSR initiatives align with the goals of national development, pointing out areas of agreement and improvement. In addition, the section will address open-ended questions, suggest directions for future study, and provide suggestions for companies, governments, and civil society organisations that want to improve the effectiveness and transparency of corporate social responsibility initiatives in India.

6.5 Conclusion

This investigation is conducted to analyse the financial performance of Indian company for CSR contribution. It seeks to analyse the financial performance of selected companies and This analysis aids in determining performance better with help of financial performance of Indian non-life insurance companies over the decade from 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Chapter 6 INDEX

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
6.1	Introduction	78
6.2	Summary of All Chapters	78
6.3	Finding of Study as follow	79
6.4	Suggestion	79
6.5	Conclusion	80

Bibliography

➤ Journals

- Carroll, A. B., & Brown, J. A. (2018). Corporate social responsibility: A review of current concepts, research, and issues. In *Corporate Social Responsibility* (pp. 39–69). Emerald Group Publishing Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2514-175920180000002002>
- Kumar Srivastava, A., Dixit, S., Abhi Srivastava, A., Author, C., Author, C., & Anand, S. (n.d.). An Analysis of Carroll’s CSR Pyramid in Indian Context. <https://doi.org/10.14704/nq.2022.20.13.NQ88154>
- A Study on linkage between Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives with Financial Performances: Analysis from Oil and Gas Products Industry in India. (n.d.).
- Tandon, N., & Kaur, S. (2017). The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in India. www.theinternationaljournal.org
- al Halbusi, H., & Tehseen, S. (n.d.). Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): A Literature Review. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322097178>
- Swain, R. K. (2018). Sustainability Reporting Practices in India: Key Issues and Challenges. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327107016>
- Swain, R. K. (2018). Sustainability Reporting Practices in India: Key Issues and Challenges. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327107016>
- Arevalo, J. A., & Aravind, D. (2011). Corporate social responsibility practices in India: Approach, drivers, and barriers. *Corporate Governance*, 11(4), 399–414. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14720701111159244>
- Arevalo, J. A., & Aravind, D. (2011). Corporate social responsibility practices in India: Approach, drivers, and barriers. *Corporate Governance*, 11(4), 399–414. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14720701111159244>
- Carroll, A. B., & Brown, J. A. (2018). Corporate social responsibility: A review of current concepts, research, and issues. In *Corporate Social Responsibility* (pp. 39–69). Emerald Group Publishing Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2514-175920180000002002>

- Kumar Srivastava, A., Dixit, S., Abhi Srivastava, A., Author, C., Author, C., & Anand, S. (n.d.). An Analysis of Carroll's CSR Pyramid in Indian Context. <https://doi.org/10.14704/nq.2022.20.13.NQ88154>
- Kumar Srivastava, A., Dixit, S., Abhi Srivastava, A., Author, C., Author, C., & Anand, S. (n.d.). An Analysis of Carroll's CSR Pyramid in Indian Context. <https://doi.org/10.14704/nq.2022.20.13.NQ88154>
- Mutyala, S. (2015). CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES IN INDIAN COMPANIES-A CASE OF INDIA (Vol. 1). www.ijariie.com620
- Tandon, N., & Kaur, S. (2017). The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in India. www.theinternationaljournal.org
- Samaibekova, Z., Choyubekova, G., Isabaeva, K., & Samaibekova, A. (2021). Corporate sustainability and social responsibility. E3S Web of Conferences, 250. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202125006003>

➤ **Weblink**

1. <https://www.ril.com>
2. <https://www.tcs.com>
3. <https://www.hdfcbank.com>
4. <https://www.icicibank.com>
5. <https://sbi.co.in>
6. <https://www.airtel.in>
7. <https://www.hul.co.in>
8. <https://www.itcportal.com>
9. <https://www.adanigreenenergy.com>
10. <https://www.infosys.com>
11. <https://www.google.co.in>
12. <https://www.moneycontrol.com/stockd/marketinfo/marketcap/bse/index.html>
13. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporate_social_responsibility_in_India
14. https://www.academia.edu/40285051/Corporate_Social_Responsibility_in_India_Challenges_and_Opportunities

15. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/sap/2019/02/18/the-evolution-of-corporate-social-responsibility-in-india>
16. <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=80a60d33-907e-44e6-bc68-1d5a2326ef4d>
17. <https://www.theweek.in/theweek/specials/2019/10/11/csr-in-india.html>
18. <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/corporate-social-responsibility-csr-in-india-1558542241-1>
19. <https://cleartax.in/s/corporate-social-responsibility-in-india>
20. <https://www.india-briefing.com/news/understanding-corporate-social-responsibility-csr-india-13695.html/>

➤ **Annual Report**

1. Annual Reports of Reliance Industries 2019-20 to 2023-24.
2. Annual Reports of Tata Consultancy Services 2019-20 to 2023-24.
3. Annual Reports of HDFC 2019-20 to 2023-24.
4. Annual Reports of Bharti Airtel 2019-20 to 2023-24.
5. Annual Reports of Infosys 2019-20 to 2023-24.
6. Annual Reports of HUL 2019-20 to 2023-24.
7. Annual Reports of ITC 2019-20 to 2023-24.
8. Annual Reports of ICICI 2019-20 to 2023-24.
9. Annual Reports of Adani Green Energy 2019-20 to 2023-24.
10. Annual Reports of SBI 2019-20 to 2023-24.