

A Study of Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure on Sustainable Development in India

–Krishna Kumar Kanoujiya¹ & Taniya Kanaujia²

Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has gained significant importance in recent years as a means for businesses to contribute to sustainable development while addressing social and environmental challenges. India is rich in diversity in respect of social, economic and environment. For the sustainable development in India a comprehensive policy needs to adopt by the government. India has made mandatory provisions regarding corporate social responsibility in its companies act 2013. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development was by all member countries of united nations organisations in 2015. This study digs into the intricate relationship between CSR expenditure and sustainable development in the Indian context. India, with its diverse socio-economic landscape and business environment, provides an interesting backdrop for such an analysis. The primary objectives of this study are to track the CSR expenditure on various dimensions of sustainable development in India. To achieve these objectives the secondary data has been used which has been published by the Government of India.

Keywords: Social Sustainability, Environment Sustainability, Economic Sustainability, Public sector under taking, carbon emission

Introduction

The sustainable development means utilisation of resources in such a manner which does not ceases for the utilisation to next generation. The best definition has been given by the World Commission Environment and Development (WCED) 1987,

¹ Assistant Professor, Maharana Pratap Govt. P.G. College, Hardoi- Uttar Pradesh

² Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, University Of Lucknow- Lucknow Uttar Pradesh

in report citing title 'Our Common Future' According to this report, the sustainable development means "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

The Corporate social responsibility may be defined as business contribution to sustainable development. The business performs its activities not in isolation but using the resources available in the environment and society. The production is done mostly using coal, electricity etc. In all theses, there is carbon emission which ultimately harming the environment. The global warming, climate change and may other issues has arisen due to imprudently use of natural resources. The present developed countries have followed improper methods of production which has led world in present day problems. This damage to the environment and society has to recover. To ensure sustainability the collective efforts are required to take. All the stakeholders need to play their roles. The business has greater potential such roles. The corporate social responsibility may play an important role in ensuring social, environment and economic sustainability.

According to World Business Council for Sustainable Development- "Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to the economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as the local community and the society at large."

CSR is a business approach that encourages companies to integrate social, environmental, and ethical concerns into their operations and interactions with stakeholders.



The provision has been made in Companies Act 2013 in respect of corporate social responsibility. Sec. 135 of the companies act provides legal provisions regarding applicability of the provisions on companies. These are as follows –

Every company having either

- Net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or
- Turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more or
- A net Profit of Rs. 5 crore or more.

Sustainable Development Goals

The following 17 goals have been adopted by the United Nations:



Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Sustainable Development

The role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in sustainable development is multifaceted and essential. CSR is a framework that encourages businesses to operate in a socially, ethically, and environmentally responsible manner. It contributes significantly to sustainable development through various mechanisms:

1. Environmental Stewardship:

- **Resource Conservation:** CSR initiatives promote resource efficiency, reducing waste and energy consumption. Companies often invest in renewable energy sources and energy-efficient technologies.
- **Reduction of Carbon Footprints:** Sustainable businesses work towards reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, which directly contributes to environmental sustainability.
- **Sustainable Practices:** CSR encourages businesses to adopt sustainable practices, such as sustainable agriculture, responsible forestry, and eco-friendly manufacturing processes.

2. Social Accountability:

- **Inclusive Workplaces:** CSR fosters diversity and inclusion in the workforce, ensuring equal opportunities for all. This contributes to social sustainability by reducing inequalities.
- **Community Engagement:** Companies engage with local communities through philanthropic activities, promoting social welfare, healthcare, and education, which are essential elements of sustainable development.
- **Ethical Supply Chains:** CSR encourages companies to ensure their supply chains adhere to ethical labor practices, which directly impacts the social sustainability of communities in the supply chain.

3. Economic Sustainability:

- **Reputation and Brand Value:** CSR enhances a company's reputation and brand value, which can attract customers, partners, and investors, ultimately leading to long-term economic sustainability.

- **Risk Mitigation:** Responsible business practices reduce legal, financial, and reputational risks. This helps ensure the economic sustainability of a company.
 - **Innovation and Competitiveness:** CSR can drive innovation in products, services, and processes, contributing to economic sustainability through new revenue streams and cost savings.
4. **Long-term Perspective:**
 - CSR encourages businesses to think long-term and consider the impact of their decisions on future generations. This aligns with the core principles of sustainable development, which aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 5. **Transparency and Accountability:**
 - CSR often involves reporting on social and environmental performance. This transparency is crucial for sustainable development because it allows stakeholders to hold companies accountable for their actions and impacts.
 6. **Regulatory and Market Forces:**
 - Many countries have introduced regulations and incentives related to CSR, pushing businesses to adopt sustainable practices.
 - Consumer demand for sustainable products and ethical business practices has grown, creating market pressure on companies to integrate CSR into their strategies.
 7. **Partnerships and Collaboration:**
 - Companies often collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments, and other businesses to address global challenges, such as poverty, climate change, and access to clean water. These partnerships can amplify the impact of CSR efforts.
 8. **Innovation in Sustainable Technologies:**
 - CSR can drive innovation in sustainable technologies, leading to breakthroughs in areas such as renewable energy, water purification, and waste reduction, all of which are vital for sustainable development.

Benefits of CSR in Sustainable Development

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) offers a wide range of benefits to both businesses and society in the context of sustainable development. These benefits extend to economic, social, and environmental aspects, making CSR a valuable tool for advancing sustainability. Here are some of the key benefits of CSR in sustainable development:

1. **Enhanced Reputation and Brand Value:** CSR initiatives build a positive image for companies, making them more attractive to consumers, investors, and partners. This can lead to increased market share and brand loyalty.

2. **Improved Stakeholder Relations:** By demonstrating a commitment to social and environmental responsibility, businesses can strengthen their relationships with stakeholders, including customers, employees, communities, and regulators.
3. **Competitive Advantage:** CSR can lead to product and service innovations, cost reductions, and operational efficiencies, enhancing a company's competitiveness in the long term.
4. **Risk Mitigation:** Responsible business practices reduce legal, financial, and reputational risks. Companies that practice CSR are better prepared to address and mitigate potential crises.
5. **Access to Capital and Investment:** Many investors, especially socially responsible investors, are more inclined to support companies with strong CSR programs. This can lead to easier access to capital and favourable terms.
6. **Employee Satisfaction and Retention:** A company's commitment to CSR can enhance employee morale, job satisfaction, and retention. This ultimately reduces recruitment and training costs.
7. **Innovation and Research:** CSR encourages companies to invest in research and development to find innovative and sustainable solutions. This can lead to new products, technologies, and processes that contribute to sustainable development.
8. **License to Operate:** In industries with significant environmental and social impacts, practicing CSR is essential for maintaining a "social license to operate." Compliance with CSR expectations helps avoid regulatory hurdles and public backlash.
9. **Reduced Environmental Impact:** Companies engaging in CSR initiatives often implement eco-friendly technologies and sustainable practices, reducing their environmental footprint.
10. **Community Development:** CSR projects and philanthropic activities can directly benefit local communities, contributing to social sustainability by improving living conditions, access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure.
11. **Ethical Supply Chains:** CSR encourages companies to ensure that their supply chains adhere to ethical labour practices, protecting the rights and well-being of workers in the supply chain.
12. **Global Development Goals:** CSR can help advance global sustainable development goals, such as those outlined in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Companies can align their CSR efforts with these goals to have a broader positive impact.
13. **Environmental and Social Innovation:** Companies that incorporate CSR into their business models often become catalysts for innovative solutions in areas such as renewable energy, waste reduction, and sustainable agriculture.

Challenges of Corporate Social Responsibility in sustainable development in India

1. **Limited Awareness and Understanding:** Lack of awareness and understanding of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and its importance among businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
2. **Compliance vs. Commitment:** Many businesses view CSR as a compliance requirement rather than a genuine commitment to social and environmental responsibility. This can lead to a focus on meeting legal requirements rather than driving real positive impact.
3. **Resource Constraints:** Financial constraints can make it challenging for businesses to allocate resources for CSR initiatives, particularly for smaller companies. Meeting the mandatory CSR expenditure of 2% of profits can be burdensome for some.
4. **Lack of Measurable Outcomes:** Difficulty in measuring the outcomes and impacts of CSR initiatives, which can result in scepticism and uncertainty about the effectiveness of these efforts.
5. **Inequality and Inequity:** In a country as diverse as India, addressing regional disparities and inequities can be a substantial challenge. Ensuring that CSR projects reach marginalized communities and regions is often complicated.
6. **Accountability and Transparency:** Ensuring accountability and transparency in the utilization of CSR funds can be challenging, particularly for companies with multiple projects and beneficiaries.
7. **Quality and Impact Assessment:** The quality of CSR projects and their actual impact on the ground can vary widely. Ensuring high-quality, impactful initiatives can be difficult.
8. **Dependency on External Factors:** Many CSR projects are highly dependent on external factors, such as government policies and community support. Changes in these external factors can affect project success.
9. **Alignment with Business Objectives:** Ensuring that CSR initiatives align with a company's core business objectives and strategies can be challenging. The lack of alignment may hinder long-term commitment.
10. **Balancing Local and Global Objectives:** Multinational companies operating in India often face the challenge of balancing global CSR goals with local needs and priorities.
11. **Changing Sustainability Landscape:** The rapid evolution of sustainability expectations, global standards, and consumer preferences can make it challenging for companies to keep up and adapt their CSR strategies accordingly.
12. **Inadequate Skillsets:** A shortage of professionals with expertise in CSR and sustainability may limit a company's ability to develop and manage effective CSR initiatives.

Objectives of the Study

- To analyse the CSR Expenditure in India on sustainable development sector from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22
- To Analyse the State-wise CSR expenditure in India from the FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22
- To Analyse PSU and Non-PSU wise CSR Expenditure in India

CSR Expenditure on Sustainable Development in India from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22

There are three core element of sustainable development growth, social inclusion and environment protection. The whole CSR expenditure has been divided in these three core elements to understand the expenditure trend.

Environment Sustainability: Environment sustainability refers to use of resources in a manner which do not harm the environment. Aspects such as environment conservation, investment in renewable energy, supporting sustainable mobility, and innovation in sustainable construction and architecture, contribute to achieving environmental sustainability on several fronts.

Social Sustainability

It is concerned with gender equality, development of people etc. ensure fairly distributed quality of life, health care and education across the globe.

Economic Sustainability

Economic sustainability is concerned with equal economic growth which ensures equal distribution of wealth without harming the environment. Eradicating poverty is one of the important goals in sustainable development goals which comes under economic sustainability.

After understanding the three-core element of SDi.e. social sustainability, economic sustainability, and environment sustainability. Let's analysed the data-

Table 1. Showing the CSR Expenditure from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22

| Development Sector | Amount SpentFY FY 2014-15 (INR Cr.) | Amount SpentFY FY 2015-16 (INR Cr.) | Amount SpentFY FY 2016-17 (INR Cr.) | Amount SpentFY FY 2017-18 (INR Cr.) | Amount SpentFY FY 2018-19 (INR Cr.) | Amount SpentFY FY 2019-20 (INR Cr.) | Amount SpentFY FY 2020-21 (INR Cr.) | Amount SpentFY FY 2021-22 (INR Cr.) | Total | Percentage expenditure |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Social Sustainability | 5868.74 | 9050.38 | 8774.39 | 10438.12 | 12050.82 | 15105.58 | 13866.67 | 12480.4 | 87635.1 | 57.07 |
| Economic Sustainability | 3355.01 | 4529.59 | 4496.53 | 5029.61 | 6552.17 | 8155.08 | 11187.84 | 10726.86 | 54032.69 | 35.19 |
| Environmental Sustaina | 842.18 | 937.21 | 1271.57 | 1630.85 | 1614.68 | 1705.14 | 1156.45 | 2725.54 | 11883.62 | 7.74 |
| Total | 10065.93 | 14517.18 | 14542.49 | 17098.58 | 20217.67 | 24965.8 | 26210.96 | 25932.8 | 153551.4 | |

As per table. 1 the total CSR expenditure incurred by the companies in India on social sustainability is from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22 is Rs. 87635.10 crore which is 57.07 percent of total expenditure. The total expenditure on Economic sustainability in preceding 8 years starting from FY 2014-15 is Rs. 54032.69 crore (35.19 percent of total expenditure) has been spent on pan India basis the second highest expenditure in three core elements of sustainable development. The least expenditure i.e. Rs.11883.62 (7.74 percent) has been spent on environment sustainability which is matter of concern. For the sustainable development, A balance expenditure need to incurred. This has happened due to having no control of Government on CSR expenditure. The government of India does not decide where the expenditure is to be done by the companies. The companies in India are free to choose the area of expenditure. In fact, CSR committee of concerned company decides regarding the apportionment of expenditure on CSR. The government makes mandatory to all eligible companies to make expenditure on CSR as per the provisions of companies act 2013 which have already been discussed above.

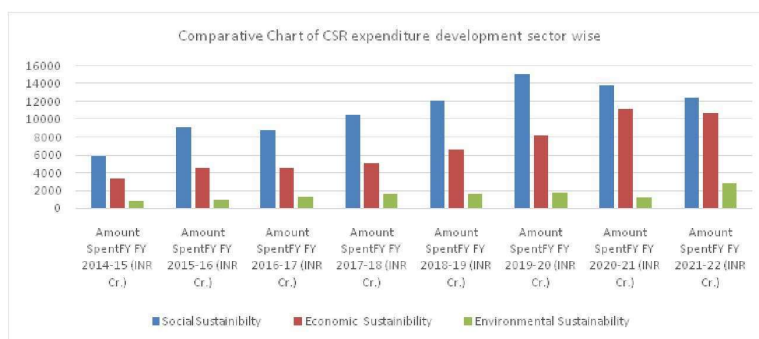


Chart.1.

As per Chart 1. It can be said that there is increasing trend can be observed in social sustainability with slight decrease in FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 this may be due to effect of Covid 19 pandemic. The increasing trend in economic sustainability and environment sustainability can also be observed with slight fluctuations in FY 2016-17 and FY 2021-22.To ensure the sustainable development the expenditure on environment sustainability needs to increase by the companies.

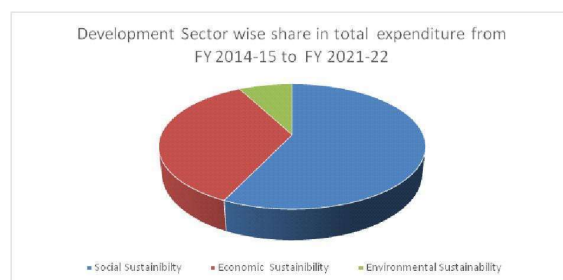


Diagram. 1.

Tracking CSR Expenditure in India since Inception of the Mandatory Provision

Table 02. Showing Year wise CSR Expenditure in India from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-2022

| Development Sector | Amount Spent FY 2014-15 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2015-16 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2016-17 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2017-18 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2018-19 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2019-20 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2020-21 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2021-22 (INR Cr.) | Total Expenditure (INR cr.) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CSR Expenditure | 10065.93 | 14517.18 | 14542.49 | 17098.58 | 20217.67 | 24965.8 | 26210.96 | 25932.8 | 153551 |

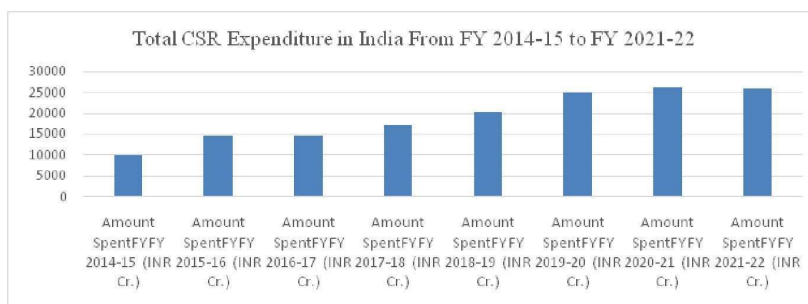


Chart-02

The total expenditure of Rs. 153551.00 crore has been spent by the companies in India on corporate social responsibility which is 3.67 percent of budget expenditure for the financial year 2022-23. India is the country who has made mandatory provision for CSR under companies act 2013 which is binding for all eligible companies. To ensure the sustainability corporate has play a very important role.

As per table no.02 and chart no.03, increasing trend may be observed in overall expenditure on CSR by the companies in India with slight decrease in financial year 2021-22. The expenditure needs to increase further for greater contribution in sustainable development by corporate.

Analysis of Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) and Non-PSU wise CSR Expenditure in India

The companies can be divided in PSU and non-PSU according to the control and ownership on the companies. The PSU companies are also called government companies means the government manages and control the operations of the business and takes decisions on policy matters. The government incorporate such companies for social and economic welfare of the people of the country. Their main objective is to ensure the availability of goods and services at affordable price to every citizen. Non-PSU companies are those where the government does not control,

manages and decisions in respect of the policy matters of the company. These may be incorporated by any person in accordance with law prevailing in the country. Both PSU and Non-PSU companies plays an important role in development of a country.

Table 3. Showing CSR expenditure PSU and Non-PSU wise from FY 2014-15 to FY 2020-21

| Financial Year | PSU (Amount Spent INR Cr.) | NON-PSU (Amount Spent INR Cr.) | Total Expenditure (Amount Spent INR Cr.) | PSU (Percent share in Total Expenditure) | Non-PSU (Percent share in Total Expenditure) |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 2014-15 | 2816.82 | 7249.11 | 10065.93 | 27.98 | 72.02 |
| 2015-16 | 4214.69 | 10302.52 | 14517.21 | 29.03 | 70.97 |
| 2016-17 | 3444.15 | 11098.36 | 14542.51 | 23.68 | 76.32 |
| 2017-18 | 3651.02 | 13447.56 | 17098.58 | 21.35 | 78.65 |
| 2018-19 | 4224.46 | 15993.20 | 20217.66 | 20.89 | 79.11 |
| 2019-20 | 5310.12 | 19655.70 | 24965.82 | 21.27 | 78.73 |
| 2020-21 | 4486.27 | 21724.68 | 26210.95 | 17.12 | 82.88 |
| Total | 28147.53 | 99471.13 | 127618.66 | 22.06 | 77.94 |

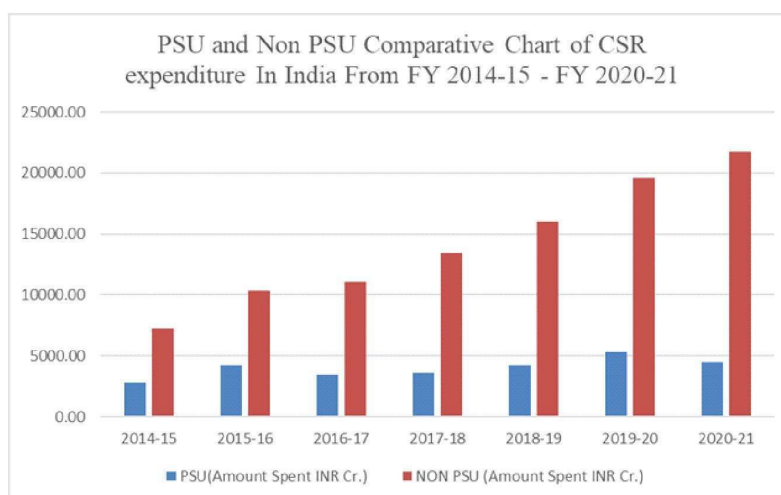
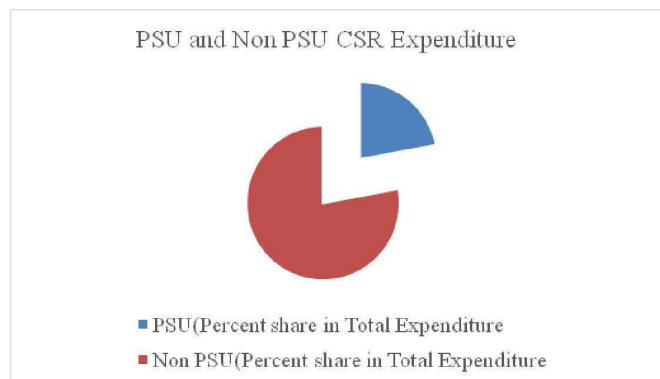
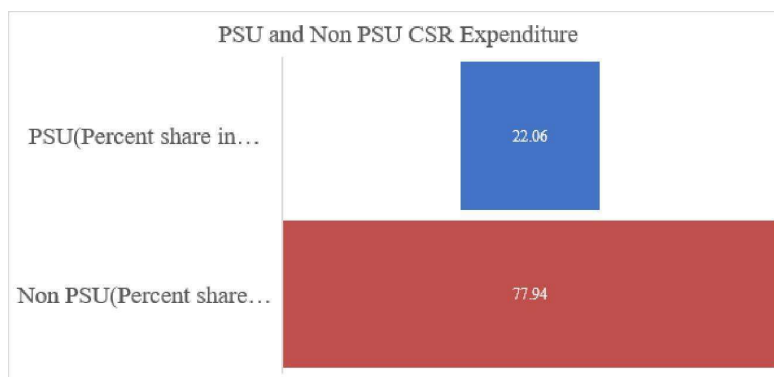


Chart.03.

As per table 03 and chart.03 an increasing trend of Non – PSU CSR expenditure may be observed during the FY 2014-15 to FY 2020-21 which is positive phenomena for sustainable development. The Non- PSU companies are participating well on developmental activities whereas a fluctuating trend can be observed in respect of PSU companies. The PSU companies need to increase their expenditure on CSR activities as their consist of only 22.06 percent in total expenditure from FY 2014-15 to FY 2020-21.

**Diagram.2.****Diagram.3.**

Analysis of State-wise CSR Expenditure from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22

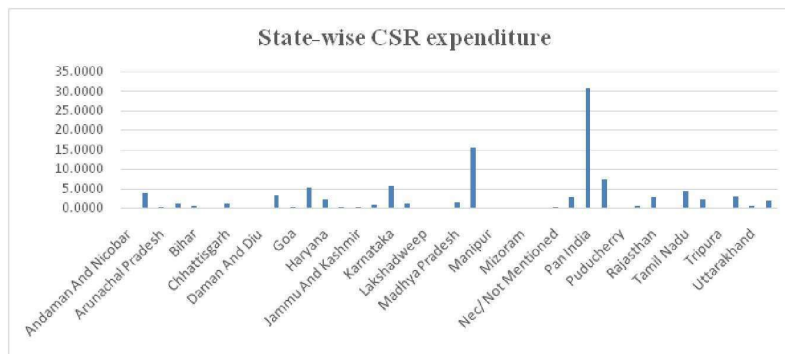
The inclusive and balance growth is the need of the present time. Growth must lead to an inclusive and balanced development in the country. We have seen a very imbalanced development in past. Such development leads to conflict among the various groups of the society. India is facing such kind of issues. This imbalance can also be observed in case of CSR expenditure for sustainable development in India.

Table 4. Showing State-wise CSR Expenditure in India from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22

| State | Amount Spent FY 2014-2015 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2015-2016 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2016-2017 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2017-2018 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2018-2019 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2019-2020 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2020-2021 (INR Cr.) | Amount Spent FY 2021-2022 (INR Cr.) | Total (INR cr.) | Percentage share in Total Expenditure |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Andaman And Nicobar | 0.25 | 0.55 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 1.29 | 2.86 | 9.02 | 16.15 | 0.01 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 414.28 | 1276.73 | 745.24 | 575.07 | 665.97 | 710.23 | 719.81 | 640.7 | 5748.03 | 3.72 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 11.05 | 1.48 | 24.05 | 11.91 | 24.56 | 18.02 | 10.58 | 119.39 | 221.04 | 0.14 |
| Assam | 134.78 | 158.97 | 257.19 | 211.33 | 210 | 285 | 180.23 | 398.7 | 1836.2 | 1.20 |
| Bihar | 36.69 | 123.8 | 100.84 | 106.17 | 137.95 | 110.48 | 89.89 | 165.66 | 871.48 | 0.55 |
| Chandigarh | 1.77 | 5.34 | 21.96 | 20.51 | 11.46 | 15.58 | 13.4 | 49.98 | 140 | 0.09 |
| Chhattisgarh | 161.3 | 239.72 | 84.85 | 176.7 | 149.35 | 269.68 | 325.63 | 292.83 | 1700.06 | 1.11 |
| Dadra And Nagar Have | 4.41 | 12.03 | 7.37 | 6.98 | 13.48 | 18.34 | 21.98 | 14.11 | 98.7 | 0.06 |
| Daman And Diu | 20.05 | 2.39 | 2.63 | 20.23 | 6.25 | 9.53 | 5.25 | 4.13 | 70.46 | 0.04 |
| Delhi | 237.44 | 455.17 | 460.71 | 579.37 | 750.85 | 830 | 724.59 | 1158 | 5196.13 | 3.38 |
| Goa | 27.11 | 28.15 | 36.25 | 53.77 | 46.77 | 43.91 | 41.92 | 42.59 | 320.43 | 0.21 |
| Gujarat | 313.41 | 547.94 | 865.81 | 967.97 | 1082.18 | 984.37 | 1461.6 | 1554.16 | 7777.44 | 5.03 |
| Haryana | 187.41 | 373.44 | 386.65 | 363.43 | 378.11 | 537.91 | 550.86 | 654.88 | 3432.63 | 2.22 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 10.95 | 52.2 | 23.32 | 69.23 | 78.79 | 78.78 | 106.31 | 138.84 | 558.4 | 0.38 |
| Jammu And Kashmir | 38.48 | 107.8 | 42.97 | 50.77 | 36.44 | 25.27 | 35.56 | 49.4 | 386.63 | 0.25 |
| Jharkhand | 79.44 | 116.93 | 119.84 | 109.23 | 109.8 | 155.21 | 226.54 | 192.41 | 1109.4 | 0.72 |
| Karnataka | 403.47 | 771.39 | 876.84 | 1145.78 | 1257.89 | 1448.14 | 1277.81 | 1761.38 | 8942.77 | 5.84 |
| Kerala | 68.23 | 145.03 | 133.84 | 219.73 | 354.78 | 298.56 | 290.67 | 234.01 | 1744.86 | 1.11 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.27 | 0.39 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.45 | 3.4 | 0.00 |
| Leh & Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.84 | 14.84 | 0.01 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 141.85 | 171.58 | 161.39 | 163.92 | 243.55 | 220.46 | 375.51 | 420.04 | 1898.3 | 1.22 |
| Maharashtra | 1445.92 | 2026.91 | 2420.35 | 2797.53 | 3147.72 | 3353.24 | 3464.8 | 5229.31 | 23885.76 | 15.56 |
| Manipur | 2.44 | 6.25 | 12.6 | 4.81 | 7.81 | 14.21 | 10.39 | 15.49 | 74 | 0.05 |
| Meghalaya | 3.53 | 5.59 | 9.88 | 11.18 | 16.54 | 17.65 | 17.63 | 19.3 | 101.3 | 0.07 |
| Mizoram | 1.03 | 1.07 | 0.46 | 1.28 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.97 | 6.94 | 12.11 | 0.01 |
| Nagaland | 1.11 | 0.95 | 0.53 | 1.81 | 2.12 | 5.1 | 3.57 | 12.42 | 27.61 | 0.02 |
| Nec/ Not Mentioned | 26.94 | 0 | 8.01 | 137.93 | 4.44 | 20.97 | 169.47 | 0.09 | 367.85 | 0.23 |
| Odisha | 252.18 | 618.69 | 355.32 | 504.22 | 697.91 | 717.39 | 578.16 | 652.01 | 4375.88 | 2.83 |
| Pan India | 3995.7 | 4039.44 | 4646.22 | 5505.31 | 6443.53 | 9385.66 | 7805.03 | 5439.79 | 47260.68 | 30.78 |
| Pan India (Other Centra | 624.61 | 910.74 | 787.22 | 799.18 | 1156.86 | 1790.69 | 3491.3 | 1581.43 | 11142.03 | 7.26 |
| Puducherry | 2.02 | 6.37 | 7.5 | 6.09 | 9.15 | 11.32 | 12.43 | 9.31 | 64.19 | 0.04 |
| Punjab | 55.61 | 69.14 | 75.05 | 112.36 | 166.83 | 189.44 | 158.46 | 177.48 | 1004.33 | 0.65 |
| Rajasthan | 299.76 | 483.99 | 353.75 | 443.35 | 595.49 | 734.12 | 670 | 700.44 | 4280.3 | 2.75 |
| Sikkim | 1.19 | 1.45 | 6.71 | 7 | 5.87 | 10.96 | 17.28 | 28.24 | 78.73 | 0.05 |
| Tamil Nadu | 539.64 | 588.22 | 548.28 | 669.65 | 877.08 | 1072.26 | 1174.07 | 1371.91 | 6841.11 | 4.46 |
| Telangana | 101.96 | 263.6 | 256.39 | 380.57 | 428.06 | 445.8 | 627.71 | 670.06 | 3174.15 | 2.03 |
| Tripura | 1.33 | 1.39 | 1.25 | 1.88 | 23.06 | 9.4 | 15.91 | 63.51 | 63.51 | 0.04 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 148.9 | 416.99 | 321.63 | 435.21 | 521.32 | 577.98 | 907.32 | 1321.36 | 4650.77 | 3.03 |
| Uttarakhand | 74.79 | 73.11 | 102.37 | 85.79 | 172.31 | 124.7 | 160.58 | 224.32 | 1017.97 | 0.66 |
| West Bengal | 194.86 | 412.14 | 276.59 | 338.32 | 382.23 | 423.85 | 471.48 | 541.46 | 3040.93 | 1.98 |
| Grand Total | 10065.93 | 14517.21 | 14542.51 | 17098.57 | 20217.63 | 24965.83 | 26210.93 | 25932.79 | 153551.4 | 100.00 |

Table 05. Showing State-wise Percentage share on CSR expenditure in India from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22

| State | Percentage | State | Percentage |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Lakshadweep | 0.0022 | Uttarakhand | 0.6630 |
| Mizoram | 0.0079 | Jharkhand | 0.7225 |
| Leh & Ladakh | 0.0097 | Chhattisgarh | 1.1072 |
| Andaman And Nicobar | 0.0105 | Kerala | 1.1363 |
| Nagaland | 0.0180 | Assam | 1.1958 |
| Tripura | 0.0414 | Madhya Pradesh | 1.2363 |
| Puducherry | 0.0418 | West Bengal | 1.9804 |
| Daman And Diu | 0.0459 | Telangana | 2.0672 |
| Manipur | 0.0482 | Haryana | 2.2355 |
| Sikkim | 0.0513 | Rajasthan | 2.7879 |
| Dadra And Nagar Havel | 0.0643 | Odisha | 2.8498 |
| Meghalaya | 0.0660 | Uttar Pradesh | 3.0288 |
| Chandigarh | 0.0912 | Delhi | 3.3840 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.1440 | Andhra Pradesh | 3.7434 |
| Goa | 0.2087 | Tamil Nadu | 4.4553 |
| Nec/ Not Mentioned | 0.2396 | Gujarat | 5.0650 |
| Jammu And Kashmir | 0.2518 | Karnataka | 5.8239 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.3637 | Pan India (Other Centra | 7.2562 |
| Bihar | 0.5675 | Maharashtra | 15.5556 |
| Punjab | 0.6541 | Pan India | 30.7784 |

**Diagram -04.**

After studying table 04, 05 and diagram 04, it may observe that the CSR expenditure has not been incurred fairly among all the state in India. The lowest expenditure has been incurred in Mizoram state i.e. 0.0079 percent out of total expenditure in 8 years whereas Maharashtra state has received 15.5556 percent out of total expenditure in 8 years commencing from FY 2014-15. There is significant difference between highest and lowest values. If talking about union territories the lowest CSR expenditure has been incurred in Lakshadweep (0.0022 percent) and highest in Chandigarh (0.0912 percent). Here the gap is not too wide. The government need to monitor CSR expenditure in states so that every state could get proper funds.

Conclusion and Suggestions

To ensure the sustainability of humans on the earth, development model should be sustainable. It is the responsibility of every person whether its government or company or individual or any other person to follow the path of sustainable development. The current chapter has focussed on CSR expenditure on core elements of sustainable development in India. After analysing the data, we find that expenditure through CSR in India has not been planned in balanced way. The government is not monitoring the expenditure on development activities.

The spending through CSR activities must be planned by the government and it should not be left on the board of the company. The government need to formulate policy of CSR expenditure. The policy must be binding on the all-eligible companies under CSR. The CSR expenditure may be divided in three core elements of sustainable development – 1. Environment Sustainability, 2. Social Sustainability, 3. Economic Sustainability. Every eligible company may be directed to segregate their expenditure according to these core elements.

The CSR expenditure may also be divided into level of economic development, social development and environment conditions. The government may after proper assessment issue directions in this regard. The more focus must be given on environment sustainability because our existence depends upon it.

A very uneven distribution of CSR expenditure has been observed among the states. The central government may ask the companies to spend the amount equal among all the states.

The government may also develop such system which reveals the amount of carbon emission by a company, amount of harm to local people living in that geographical area etc. The carbon foot print per company may be assessed and CSR expenditure may be imposed accordingly instead fixing 2 percent. The goal of sustainable may be achieved by bringing the world together.

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