



A STUDY ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SELECTED COMPANIES AS PER THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

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ABSTRACT

Due to the huge social and environmental issues faced by the world during the last couple of decades the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has taken front stage in the business world by becoming the key element of sustainable competitive advantage that benefits the company, society, and environment. We have made a study relating to the importance of CSR as a good practice by the corporate towards the welfare of the society. CSR is not only a legal compliance but also a very important part of the company's public relations. In order to gain a good name and a trustworthy brand value, a company has to follow all this practice. We are trying to learn about the disclosures, which has to be made by the company relating to CSR, as mandated by the Companies Act, 2013 and by the rules and regulations made there under. Our learning objectives on this will be relating to the types of CSR activities carried down by companies, methods of application of this CSR in each company on its own and the performance of CSR Committee in a company.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Companies Act 2013, Social performance.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Corporate Social Responsibility is the way Companies manage their business to produce an overall positive impact on Society through Economic, Environmental and Social actions. Corporate Social Responsibility also called Corporate Conscience, Corporate citizenship, Social performance or sustainable responsible business or businesses. Business depends for its survival on long term prosperity of the Society.

CSR has been defined by different people giving it a varied dimension. According to Michel Hopkins, "Corporate Social Responsibility is concerned with treating the Stakeholders of a company or institution ethically or in a responsible manner. 'Ethically or in a responsible manner' refers to treating key stakeholders in a manner deemed acceptable according to International norms". Corporate Social Responsibility is an important business strategy because, to some extent a consumer wants to buy products from companies he trusts, a supplier wants to form business partnership with companies he can rely on, other concerns want to establish business contacts with companies seeking feasible solutions and innovations in areas of common concern.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the Corporate Social Responsibility to be adhered by Indian companies as per Companies Act, 2013.
- To study the list of Corporate Social Responsibility activities and policies.
- To analyze practical case studies with reference to implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility.
- To interpret the difficulties faced by the companies for complying with Corporate Social Responsibility.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is based on the problems faced by the Corporate while complying with Provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility, also analyses the amount to be spent by the company on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities and also the consequences faced by the

company for non-compliance of Corporate Social Responsibility activities. It also interprets about the practical case studies in accordance with provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility as specified under Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to the extent of Indian Companies, registered under the Companies Act. This study is purely based on Secondary Data. The Annexure (the CSR Reports) was collected from the Company's Annual report, published in Company's website and the case study for non-compliance of the CSR by a Private Company was sourced from the Journal published by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) in their website.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The Act provides that the CSR Committee of the company may decide to undertake its CSR activities approved by the Board, and a company decides to undertake its CSR activities through a company established under section 8 of the Act or a registered trust or a registered society, such company or trust or society shall have an established track record of three years in undertaking similar programs or projects; and the company has specified the projects or programs to be undertaken, the modalities of utilization of funds of such projects and programs and the monitoring and reporting mechanism. The above-mentioned methods are not much favorable to the business and therefore CSR Committees of the companies are facing issues in identifying a method to comply with the CSR activity. Through this we would like to understand about the company's behavior and response towards the statutory provisions relating to the Corporate Social Responsibilities under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under. We would also like to know about the various provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to the Corporate Social Responsibility and the consequences of non-compliance of the CSR activities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is analytical in nature which reviews the work of different researchers in the context of corporate social responsibility with reference to the Indian companies. This study based on secondary data.

Primary data is data that is collected by a researcher from first-hand sources, using methods like surveys, interviews, or experiments. Secondary data is the data that is collected from other sources like Research papers, magazines, official gazettes from Government, Organizational information etc. It has been previously gathered and readily available for other researchers who are seeking information for their research purposes.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Athma and Yarragorla (2015)¹ investigated the major differences between CPSE Guidelines and Sec. 135 of Company Act 2013 along with the impact of CSR as per Sec.135 of new Company Act 2013 on Maharatna Companies for the period from 2011-14. They concluded that CSR liability of Maharatna companies is more or less equal as per both CPSE Guideline and Sec. 135 of company act 2013 and CSR provision of Sec.135 is more flexible than CPSE Guideline regarding CSR.

Yadav and Gupta (2015)² aimed at see the influence of CSR activities on financial performance of 5 private companies in India such as Tata Steel, RIL, Mahindra & Mahindra, Infosys and Larsen & Toubro for the year 2010-14. They have taken return on net worth, profit before tax and EPS as the financial performance indicators. CSR has an insignificant relationship with return on net worth but it was a positive relationship with EPS of the companies using regression analysis and Analysis of Variance [ANOVA].

Laura (2014)³ studied the CSR practices of two Maharatna companies, viz. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and one Miniratna company, viz. Airport Authority of India (AAI) on socio economic development of rural people and concluded that those CSR activities done for rural development had a positive impact on overall development of society and business.

Kumar and Reddy (2014)⁴ studied the practices of CSR in SAIL, they concluded that SAIL did not have the CSR policy to carry out CSR activities properly and the unspent amount of CSR budget was reallocated to different plants and units of SAIL rather than to carry on this remaining amount of CSR budget to next year.

OVERVIEW OF COMPANIES SELECTED

LAKSHMI MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

Lakshmi Mills Company is a major Textile yarn Company and Cloth manufacturer in Coimbatore, India. The Company was established by G. Kuppaswamy Naidu in 1910. It has two composite textile units in Coimbatore: Avinashi Road and Palladam and one in Kovilpatti.

The promoters of the Mill were also instrumental in starting various textile machinery companies notably Lakshmi Machine Works and

medical and educational institutions. The unit in Coimbatore in Papanayakanpalayam is also a well known famous landmark of the city.

RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Reliance Industries Limited is an Indian Multi-National Conglomerate company headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It owns businesses across India engaged in energy, petrochemicals, textiles, natural resources, retail, and telecommunications. Reliance is one of the most profitable companies in India, the largest publicly traded company in India by market capitalization and the largest company in India as measured by revenue after recently surpassing the government-controlled Indian Oil Corporation. On 18 October 2007, Reliance Industries became the first Indian company to exceed \$100 billion market capitalization.

Reliance continues to be India's largest exporter, accounting for 8% of India's total merchandise exports with a value of Rs 147,755 crore and access to markets in 108 countries. Reliance is responsible for almost 5% of the government of India's total revenues from customs and excise duty. It is also the highest income tax payer in the private sector in India. In 2019, Reliance Industries become the first Indian firm to cross Rs 9 lakh crore market valuation Mark. It has become the first ever Indian company to cross Rs 10 lakh crore market capitalization.

PEREGRINE GUARDING PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY

Peregrine guarding is regarded as one of the leading security solution providers in India. Incorporated in 1995, Peregrine is operational in all 29 States of India with 71 offices covering Tier I, II, III cities. Compiling experience across sectors, the company offers Integrated security solutions in Physical Security, Electronic Security, Risk Assessment Consultancy, Executive Protection, Event Security, Remote Command Center. It is affiliated with Tenon Group of Companies.

This company is selected on regard of penalization as per Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 for Non-Compliance of CSR Provisions.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROVISIONS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

APPLICABILITY

The applicability of Corporate Social Responsibility to be adhered by the companies is prescribed under Section 135(1) of Companies Act, 2013. Every company having a net worth of Rupees five hundred crores or more (or) turnover of Rupees thousand crores or more (or) net profit of Rupees five crores or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility committee of Board consisting of three or more Directors, out of which at least one Director must be an Independent Director.

Where the company is not required to appoint an Independent Director under Section 149(4), it shall have its Corporate Social Responsibility committee with two or more Directors.

COMPUTATION OF NET PROFIT

Indian company: The CSR Rules have clarified the manner in which a company's net worth will be computed to determine if it fits into the 'spending' norm. In order to determine the 'net profit', dividend income received from another Indian company or profits made by the company from its overseas branches have been excluded. Moreover, the 2% CSR is computed as 2% of the average net profits made by the company during the immediately preceding three financial years.

DISCLOSURE

The following are the Documents that are to be disclosed by the Board of Directors in Board's report and Annual report regarding to CSR of the Company.

- Section 135(2) of Companies Act, 2013 prescribes the Board report as specified in Section 134(3) shall disclose the composition of Corporate Social Responsibility committee
- A brief outline of the company CSR policy, overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and reference to the web link to the CSR policy and projects or programs
- Average net profit of the company for the last three financial years.
- Prescribed CSR expenditure.
- Details of CSR spend during the financial year.
- If the company fails to spend 2% on CSR activities the reason is to be specified.
- The statement of CSR committee that the implementation and monitoring the CSR policy is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the company.

FUNCTIONS OF CSR COMMITTEE

Under section 135(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with the activities to be carried on by the CSR committee as follows-

- (a) Formulating and recommend to the Board, CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken in areas or subject, Specified in Schedule VII of the Act.
- (b) To recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities undertaken in pursuance of CSR policy.
- (c) To monitor CSR policy of the company from time to time.

LIST OF CSR ACTIVITIES

Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 specifies the list of CSR activities to be adhered by the companies.

- (i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including Preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh setup by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water.
- (ii) Promotion of education including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and Differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.
- (iii) Promoting Gender equality, Empowering Women, setting up homes and hostels for Women and Orphans, setting up old age homes, day care centers and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups.
- (iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of Flora and Fauna, animal welfare, agro forestry and conservation of natural resources; maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to clean Ganga fund setup by Central Government for rejuvenation of River Ganga.
- (v) Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art setting up Public libraries, promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts.
- (vi) Measures of benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependants.
- (vii) Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympics sports and Olympics sports.
- (viii) Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund setup by Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women.
- (ix) Contribution to incubators funded by Central Government or State Government or any agency or Public Sector undertaking of Central Government or State Government, and contributions to Public funded Universities, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Laboratories and Autonomous Bodies (established under auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Department of Bio-Technology, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology engaged in conducting research in Science, Technology, engineering, and Medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- (x) Rural development Projects.
- (xi) Slum development projects
- (xii) Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities

PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE OF CSR PROVISIONS

In this regard, it is interesting to note that sub-section (8) of section 134 of the Act provides that where a company contravenes the provisions of section 134, the company shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 50,000, but which may extend to Rs. 25,00,000 and every officer of the company, who is in default, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine, which shall not be less than Rs. 50,000 but which may extend to Rs. 5,00,000 or with both. Since, Section 134 (3), (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates the Company's directors to report on its CSR policy and its CSR spend on the account, non-compliance of provisions of Section 135 on CSR can be penalized u/s 134 (8) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Incidentally, Section 135 does not provide in that section, any specific penal provision. Thus, the provision of Section 450 of the Companies Act, 2013 which deals with "punishment where no specific penalty or punishment is provided" would be applicable and as per Section 450, if a company or any officer of a company contravenes any of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or the rules made there under, or any conditions, limitations or restrictions etc. and for which, no penalty or punishment is provided elsewhere in this act, a company and every officer of the company, who is in default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000 and where the contravention is continuing one, with a further fine, which may extend to one Rs. 1000 for every day after the first during which the contravention continues. Thus, for non-compliance of provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, penalties stipulated under section 450 of the Companies Act, 2013 get attracted.

THE LAKSHMI MILLS COMPANY LTD
ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR Policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a

reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.

The Company has the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy with intent on improving the welfare of the people by providing education and basic sanitation facilities to the impoverished classes of people. Besides improving welfare, the policy framed in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 also focuses on environmental sustainability and preservation of national heritage, art and culture. The company also intends to promote sports among the rural masses through its various initiatives. The detailed policy on the Corporate Social Responsibility has been posted on the website of the Company and can be accessed at the link - www.lakshmimills.com.

2. Composition of CSR Committee

The CSR Committee of the Board of Directors has been constituted with a chairman and two members

3. Average Net Profit of the Company for last three Financial Years as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013

Average Net Profit: ` (5,448.88) Lakhs .

4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (2% of the amount as in item 3 above)

The Company was not required to spend on the Corporate Social Responsibility activities as the average net profits of the preceeding three financial years of the Company was in the negative.

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RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

ANAYLSIS:

- Average net profit for last 3 years: Rs.40, 558.13 crores.
- 2% on average net profit: Rs. 811.16 crores.
- Amounts spend by the company on CSR: Rs. 849.32 crores.

TABLE 1.1

Sl.NO	CSR PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	SECTOR IN WHICH THE PROJECT/ ACTIVITY WAS COVERED UNDER SCHEDULE VII	AMOUNT SPENT (IN CRORES)	AMOUNT SPENT DIRECTLY/ THROUGH IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
1	Rural Transformation: RF Bharat India Jodo	Cl (i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition; Cl (iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability; Cl (x) Rural Development Projects.	23.07	Implementing Agency.
2	RF Information Services	Cl (i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition; Cl (iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability; Cl (x) Rural Development Projects.	16.77	Implementing Agency.
3	Community Development	Cl (x) Rural Development Projects	14.58	Implementing Agency.

4	Partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations	CI (x) Rural Development Projects	48.91	Implementing Agency.
5	CSR Initiatives-at manufacturing locations	CI (i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition; CI (iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability; CI (x) Rural Development Projects.	29.11	Direct.
6	Health: Health outreach Program	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	0.29	Implementing Agency.
7	Drishti Corneal Transplant and other initiatives for visually impaired	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	2.47	Implementing Agency.
8	Digital Health	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	11.03	Implementing Agency.
9	Sir HN Reliance Foundation Hospital and Research Center	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	4.05	Implementing Agency.
10	Sir HN Hospital Trust	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	72.19	Implementing Agency.
11	Lodhivali hospital & ART Clinic	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	3.06	Implementing Agency.
12	Partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	5.04	Implementing Agency.
13	Mother & child Health program & other Community development Program	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	0.91	Implementing Agency.
14	CSR Initiatives at manufacturing locations	CI (i) Promoting HealthCare including Preventive Health Care	14.36	Direct.
15	Education: Vocational Skilling Initiative	CI (ii) Promoting Education	0.68	Implementing Agency.

16	Reconstruction of School at Uttarakhand	CI (ii) Promoting Education	-	Implementing Agency.
17	Dhirubhai Ambani Scholarship Program	CI (ii) Promoting Education	8.21	Implementing Agency.
18	Jio Institute-Institution of Eminence	CI (ii) Promoting Education	476.90	Implementing Agency.
19	Digital Education Initiatives	CI (ii) Promoting Education	0.02	Implementing Agency.
20	Partnership with Non-Governmental Organization	CI (ii) Promoting Education	21.45	Implementing Agency.
21	CSR Initiatives at Manufacturing Locations	CI (ii) Promoting Education	20.08	Direct.
22	Sports for Development: Promoting Grass root Sports	CI (vii) Promoting Rural sports, Nationally recognized sports and Olympic sports	40.93	Implementing Agency.
23	Reliance Foundation Jr.NBA Program.	CI (vii) Promoting Rural sports, Nationally recognized sports and Olympic sports	2.56	Implementing Agency.
24	RF Young Champs	CI (vii) Promoting Rural sports, Nationally recognized sports and Olympic sports	1.36	Implementing Agency.
25	Partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations	CI (vii) Promoting Rural sports, Nationally recognized sports and Olympic sports	3.78	Implementing Agency.
26	CSR Initiatives at Manufacturing locations	CI (vii) Promoting Rural sports, Nationally recognized sports Etc.	0.02	Direct
27	Disaster response: Disaster Response	CI (x) Rural Development	26.08	Implementing Agency.
28	Urban Renewal: Environment-RF Urban Renewal Initiatives.	CI (iv) Ensuring Environmental sustainability and Ecological Balance.	0.37	Implementing Agency.
29	Arts & Culture: Promoting Traditional arts & culture	CI (v) Protection of national heritage, Art & Culture	0.74	Implementing Agency.
30	CSR Initiatives at Manufacturing Locations	CI (v) Protection of national heritage, Art & Culture	0.10	Direct.

INTERPRETATION:

Reliance Industries Limited has spent 2.09% of the total net profit on CSR Activities. The company has spent Rs.132.64 crores on Rural Transformation projects, Rs.113.4 crore on Health projects, Rs.527.34 crores on Education projects, Rs.48.65 crore on Sports for Development projects, Rs.26.08 crores on Disaster Response activities, Rs.0.37 crore on Urban Renewal project and Rs. 0.84 on Arts, Culture and Heritage activities. Totally the company has spent Rs.849.32 crores on CSR Projects or Activities.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CASE STUDY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE OF CSR PROVISIONS**CASE STUDY: NCLAT JUDGEMENT UPHOLDS ORDER OF NCLT IMPOSING PENALTY ON DEFAULTING COMPANY AND ITS DIRECTORS:**

In this regard, the recent decision dated 31st January, 2013 of the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal [NCLAT] in the case of Peregrine Guarding private ltd. And others vs. Registrar of companies to be mentioned, as the NCLAT in the said has confirmed the penalty that was imposed and the appellant company by the National Company Law Tribunal [NCLT] as the appellant company and its directors defaulted in adhering to the statutory requirements of Section 135 (2) read with Section 134 (3) (o) of the CA, 2013 for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, which defaults were finally cured by the Board of Directors of the appellant company and their meeting held on 16th April 2018 and thereby, all the defects stood cured with effect from the year ending 31st March, 2018. On a petition filed by the said company and its directors under Section 441 of the CA, 2013 which allows for “compounding of certain offences”, the NCLT, New Delhi bench upon hearing the parties and taking into consideration the fact that the provision of law being newly introduced under the CA, 2013 and that the appellants had not much clarify on it and further owing to the fact that the default had been subsequently made good, deemed it fit, just and equitable to impose the fine for compounding the offence for three years, i.e, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and 2016-17 as under:-

1. On the company-- imposed for offence u/s 134 (3) and (o) was Rs. 6,00,000 and for offence u/s 135 (5) a fine of Rs. 10,00,000, totally Rs. 16,00,000.

2. On each of the 4 directors of the company—fine imposed for offence u/s 134 (3) (o) was Rs. 2,00,000 each, and for the offence u/s 135 (5) a fine imposed Rs. 5,00,000 each, totaling Rs. 7,00,000 per director.

On the appeal filed by the company against the NCLT order dated 11.12.2018, the NCLAT observed that the NCLT had taken a lenient view on the ground that the new Companies Act, 2013 has been introduced and also observed that if the total amount is calculated, it appears that the penal amount is actually less than 33% of the total maximum penal amount payable and hence, the NCLAT did not find any merit in the appeal and dismissed it. The foresaid NCLAT decision clearly points out that the defaulting companies cannot simply get away from non-compliance and that the company and their respective directors and face prosecution and fine can be imposed even after the defect gets cured.

ANALYSIS:

- Penalty on company: u/s 134(3) (o) – Rs. 6, 00,000 & u/s 135(5) – Rs.10, 00,000. Total of Rs.16, 00,000.
- Penalty on directors: u/s 134(3) (o) – Rs. 2, 00,000 each & u/s 135(5) – Rs. 5, 00,000 each. Total of Rs.7, 00,000 each.

INTERPRETATION:

Peregrine Grading Private Limited was penalized for Non-Compliance of CSR. Thus, the company was penalized under section 134 and 135 of Companies Act, 2013 amounting Rs. 16,00,000 and the related parties that is the members of CSR committee (4 Directors) were also penalized under section 134 and 135 of Companies Act, 2013 amounting Rs.7,00,000 for each director.

FINDINGS

➤ **LAKSHMI MILLS COMPANY LIMITED**

As this company does not cover under section 135(1) of Companies Act, 2013, that is, threshold limit for compliance of CSR by the company, the company did not spend amount on CSR Activities/ Projects.

➤ **RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

Here, the company has spent 2.09% on CSR Activities/ Projects as the company comes under the category of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. The amount was spent directly as well as through implementing agencies.

➤ **PEREGRINE GUARDING PRIVATE LIMITED**

This company was penalized for non-compliance of CSR activity and also the CSR Committee members were also penalized as per section 134 (3) and (o) and also as per section 135 (5).

SUGGESTIONS

The main problem on Corporate Social Responsibility is with the compliance. The corporate like reliance may find easy to comply with the CSR Activities/ Projects, they spent amount on CSR either directly or through agencies, but there are many companies that find it difficult to comply with the CSR Activity or Projects. The penalty imposed on the company and the CSR committee for Non-Compliance of Corporate Social Responsibility is very high, and this is a very big issue for the corporate and its directors. So the Government or the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) can take necessary steps to deal with these issues by making the compliance process a bit easier and the amount for penalization can be reduced.

CONCLUSION

Hence, we conclude that, we have analyzed the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility as prescribed under Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013, the problems faced by the company while complying with the provisions, we have also analyzed the amount spent by the company and the mode through which the company has spent the amount and also Consequences faced by the company for non-compliance of Corporate Social Responsibility.

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