

# Corporate Social Responsibility Training Module



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## **About TERI**

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) is an independent, not-for-profit, knowledge-driven institute dedicated to advancing the transition towards a cleaner and sustainable future.

In its journey of 50 years, TERI has shown unparalleled dedication to multidisciplinary research, advocacy, and development of policies and technologies in energy, energy efficiency transitions, sustainable agriculture, eco-friendly transportation, sustainable development, efficient building practices, and climate action.

A leader in innovation and visionary approach, TERI is committed to identifying measures and interventions towards green solutions since it started as TATA Energy Research Institute in 1974. Over the years, we have expanded beyond conventional and renewable energy sources too, actively exploring cleaner alternatives besides engaging passionately in addressing climate-related issues, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and a host of other critical areas of concern.

### **TERI CSR's Collaborative Approach to Development**

TERI Corporate Social Responsibility (TERI CSR) focuses on enhancing capacities for CSR and sustainability programs while fostering collaborations with diverse stakeholders, including corporations, government bodies, foundations, civil society organizations, and academia. TERI CSR's initiatives span key areas such as environmental conservation, education, water and sanitation, model village development, integrated rural development, clean energy, and environmental sustainability. Through these efforts, TERI CSR aims to drive meaningful and lasting social impact.

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# Corporate Social Responsibility

## (i) Introduction

India is one of the first countries in the world to create a legal framework on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and statutorily mandate companies to report on the same. The CSR provisions provide a robust framework for companies to partner in contributing to the nation's development challenges through leveraging their managerial skills, technology, and innovation.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to a company's commitment to operating ethically and contributing to economic, social, and environmental sustainability. It involves initiatives that go beyond legal compliance, focusing on areas such as environmental protection, community development, employee welfare, ethical business practices, and stakeholder engagement. Key components of CSR include sustainability strategies, responsible supply chain management, corporate philanthropy, and transparent reporting. By integrating CSR into their operations, businesses not only enhance their reputation but also create long-term value for society and stakeholders.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is mandatory for companies in India that meet certain financial thresholds. These thresholds are:

- A net worth of at least 500 crore rupees
- An annual turnover of more than 1000 crore rupees
- A net profit of more than 5 crore rupees

The philosophy of CSR has had a long-standing history in India. It has been imbibed as the way of life in our country for ages, which underlines DAAN, DHARMA, and SEVA very prominently. It further emanates from the Gandhian principles of trusteeship and 'giving back to the society'. Corporates in India have traditionally conducted themselves in a manner that integrates economic growth with social and environmental harmony.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is essential for businesses as it promotes ethical practices, sustainability, and long-term value creation. It helps companies build trust with stakeholders, enhance brand reputation, and foster customer loyalty. CSR initiatives contribute to social and environmental well-being by addressing key issues such as climate change, education, healthcare, and community development. Moreover, CSR improves employee engagement and attracts socially conscious investors. By integrating CSR into business strategies, companies ensure regulatory compliance, mitigate risks, and create a positive impact on society while achieving sustainable growth.

## **(ii) Historical Phases of CSR in India**

India's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) journey has evolved through four significant phases, shaped by socio-economic and cultural contexts.

### **Phase 1: CSR Driven by Charity and Philanthropy (1850-1914)**

CSR was synonymous with charity and philanthropy during the pre-industrial era and early industrialization. Influential business families, such as the Tatas, Birla's, Godrej, etc, engaged in welfare activities, establishing schools, temples, and hospitals. This phase is from 1850 to 1914. CSR in the initial phase was driven by culture, traditions, family values, industrialization, and religion. Traditions based on charity and philanthropy like Dhan (Wealth), Dharam (Duty), and Dakshina (Charitable Offering) were integral concepts in Phase 1 of the pre-CSR era in India.

### **Phase 2: Gandhi's Theory of Trusteeship (1914-1960)**

Mahatma Gandhi's vision of trusteeship in the early 20th century revolutionized CSR by linking it to social justice and nation-building. During this era, the established family businesses had established trusts for building schools, colleges and training institutions. He urged industrialists to view themselves as trustees of society's wealth, advocating for equitable distribution. This period witnessed businesses contributing to India's independence movement and community development through education, healthcare, and rural upliftment initiatives.

### **Phase 3: CSR in a Mixed Economy (1960-1980)**

Post-independence, India adopted a mixed economy model. The state became a key driver of social welfare, and public sector undertakings (PSUs) were expected to lead CSR efforts. Private sector participation in CSR declined as businesses focused on growth amidst stringent regulations. This is the era of the emergence of several public enterprises. Several legislations on corporate governance, labour, and environmental standards also came into existence.

### **Phase 4: Philanthropic and Business Approaches (1980 till Present)**

From the 1990s onwards, economic liberalization, privatization, and globalization transformed the landscape of CSR, reshaping how businesses approached social responsibility. In this era, companies started viewing CSR as a sustainable business strategy and started adopting a multi-stakeholder approach. Companies began integrating philanthropy with business objectives, addressing issues like sustainability, education, and healthcare. CSR evolved from ad-hoc charity to strategic initiatives aligned with corporate goals.

## Legal Framework of CSR

The Government provides the broad framework of CSR through-

- (i) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 enumerates the provisions regarding CSR,
- (ii) Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 indicates the activities to be undertaken by the company under CSR, and
- (iii) Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 prescribes the manner in which companies shall comply with CSR provisions of the Act.

### **(i) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013**

(a) Section 135 of the Act contains the provisions regarding CSR which, inter-alia, includes eligibility and spending criteria for CSR, formulation, and contents of CSR policy, role and functions of CSR committee and board of the company, treatment of unspent CSR amount, disclosure requirements and penal provisions concerning CSR.

(b) Every company having a net worth of rupees five hundred crores or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crores or more, or a net profit of rupees five crores or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

Provided that where a company is not required to appoint an independent director under sub-section (4) of section 149, it shall have in its Corporate Social Responsibility Committee two or more directors.

(c) The Board's report under sub-section (3) of section 134 shall disclose the composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

(d) The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall, -

- Formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company in areas or subject, specified in Schedule VII;
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a); and
- Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time.

(e) The Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1) shall, -

- After taking into account the recommendations made by the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, approve the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy for the company and disclose contents of such Policy in its report and also place it on the company's website, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed; and
- Ensure that the activities included in the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company are undertaken by the company.

(f) The Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1), shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two percent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy:

**Provided** that the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility activities:

**Provided further** that if the company fails to spend such amount, the Board shall, in its report made under clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134, specify the reasons for not spending the amount and unless the unspent amount relates to any ongoing project referred to in subsection (6), transfer such unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year:

**Provided also** that if the company spends an amount in excess of the requirements provided under this sub-section, such company may set off such excess amount against the requirement to spend under this sub-section for such number of succeeding financial years and in such manner, as may be prescribed.



(g) Any amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5), pursuant to any ongoing project, fulfilling such conditions as may be prescribed, undertaken by a company in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, shall be transferred by the company within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year to a special account to be opened by the company in that behalf for that financial year in any scheduled bank to be called the Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account, and such amount shall be spent by the company in pursuance of its obligation towards the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy within a period of three financial years from the date of such transfer, failing which, the company shall transfer the same to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of thirty days from the date of completion of the third financial year.

(h) If a company is in default in complying with the provisions of subsection (5) or subsection (6), the company shall be liable to a penalty of twice the amount required to be transferred by the company to the Fund specified in Schedule VII or the Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account, as the case may be, or one crore rupees, whichever is less, and every officer of the company who is in default shall be liable to a penalty of one-tenth of the amount required to be transferred by the company to such Fund specified in Schedule VII, or the Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account, as the case may be, or two lakh rupees, whichever is less.;

(i) The Central Government may give such general or special directions to a company or class of companies as it considers necessary to ensure compliance of provisions of this section and such company or class of companies shall comply with such directions.

(j) Where the amount to be spent by a company under sub-section (5) does not exceed fifty lakh rupees, the requirement under sub-section (1) for the constitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee shall not be applicable and the functions of such Committee provided under this section shall, in such cases, be discharged by the Board of Directors of such company.

**Explanation:** For the purposes of this section "**net profit**" shall not include such sums as may be prescribed and shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 198.

**(ii) Schedule VII to the Act**

**Activities which may be included by companies in their Corporate Social**

**Responsibility Policies**

**Activities relating to: -**

(a)Eradicating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water;

(b)Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;

(c)Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres, and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;

(d)Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources, and maintaining the quality of soil, air, and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga;

(e)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;

(f)Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and Central Para Military Forces (CPMF) veterans, and their dependents including widows;

(g) Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports, and Olympic sports.

(h) Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund

(PM CARES Fund) any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities, and women.

(i)

- Contribution to incubators or research and development projects in the field of science, technology, engineering, and medicine, funded by the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or any agency of the Central Government or State Government; and
- Contributions to public-funded Universities; Indian Institute of Technology (ITs); National Laboratories and autonomous bodies established under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE); Department of Biotechnology (DBT); Department of Science and Technology (DST); Department of Pharmaceuticals; Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH); Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and other bodies, namely Defense Research and Development Organisation (DRDO); Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(j) Rural development projects;

(k) Slum area development.

**Explanation:** For the purpose of this item, the term 'slum area' shall mean any area declared as such by the Central Government or any State Government, or any other competent authority under any law for the time being in force;

(l) Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction activities.

### **(iii) Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014**

The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 (inclusive of all amendments)

#### **1. Short title and commencement**

(a) These rules may be called the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.

(b) They shall come into force on the 1st day of April 2014.

#### **2. Definitions**

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "**Act**" means the Companies Act, 2013(18 of 2013);

(b) Administrative overheads means the expenses incurred by the company for 'general management and administration of Corporate Social Responsibility functions in the company but shall not include the expenses directly incurred for the designing, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of a particular Corporate Social Responsibility project or programme;

(c) "**Annexure**" means the Annexure appended to these rules;

(d) "**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**" means the activities undertaken by a Company in pursuance of its statutory obligation laid down in section 135 of the Act in accordance with the provisions contained in these rules, but shall not include the following, namely:-

(i)Activities undertaken in pursuance of the normal course of business of the company: Provided that any company engaged in research and development activity of new vaccine, drugs and medical devices in their normal course of business may undertake research and development activity of new vaccine, drugs and medical devices related to COVID-19 for financial years 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 subject to the conditions that-

- Such research and development activities shall be carried out in collaboration with any of the institutes or organisations mentioned in item (ix) of Schedule VII to the Act;

- Details of such activity shall be disclosed separately in the Annual report on CSR included in the Board's Report

(ii) Any activity undertaken by the company outside India except for training of Indian sports personnel representing any State or Union territory at national level or India at international level;

(iii) Contribution of any amount directly or indirectly to any political party under section 182 of the Act;

(iv) Activities benefitting employees of the company as defined in clause (k) of section 2 of the Code on Wages, 2019 (29 of 2019);

(v) Activities supported by the companies on a sponsorship basis for deriving marketing benefits for its products or services;

(vi) Activities carried out for fulfilment of any other statutory obligations under any law in force in India;

(e) "CSR Committee" means the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board referred to in section 135 of the Act;

(f) "CSR Policy" means a statement containing the approach and direction given by the board of a company, taking into account the recommendations of its CSR Committee, and includes guiding principles for selection, implementation, and monitoring of activities as well as formulation of the annual action plan;

(g) "International Organisation" means an organisation notified by the Central Government as an international organisation under section 3 of the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), to which the provisions of the Schedule to the said Act apply;

(h) "Net profit" means the net profit of a company as per its financial statement prepared in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act, but shall not include the following, namely:-

(i) Any profit arising from any overseas branch or branches of the company, whether operated as a separate company or otherwise; and

(ii) Any dividend received from other companies in India, which are covered under and complying with the provisions of section 135 of the Act: Provided that in case of a foreign company covered under these rules, net profit means the net profit of such company as per profit and loss account prepared in terms of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 381, read with section 198 of the Act;

(i) "**Ongoing Project**" means a multi-year project undertaken by a Company in fulfilment of its CSR obligation having timelines not exceeding three years excluding the financial year in which it was commenced, and shall include such project that was initially not approved as a multi-year project but whose duration has been extended beyond one year by the board based on reasonable justification;

(j) "**Public Authority**" means 'Public Authority' as defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005);

(k) "**Section**" means a section of the Act.

Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in the "**Act**".

### **3. Corporate Social Responsibility.**

(a) Every company including its holding or subsidiary, and a foreign company defined under clause (42) of section 2 of the Act having its branch office or project office in India which fulfils the criteria specified in sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act shall comply with the provisions of section 135 of the Act and these rules:

Provided that the net worth, turnover, or net profit of a foreign company of the Act shall be computed in accordance with balance sheet and profit and loss account of such company prepared in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 381 and section 198 of the Act.

(b) Every company which ceases to be a company covered under subsection (1) of section 135 of the Act for three consecutive financial years shall not be required to -

(i) Constitute a CSR Committee; and

(ii) Comply with the provisions contained in sub-section (2) to (6) of the said section, till such time it meets the criteria specified in sub-section (1) of section 135.

#### **4. CSR Implementation**

(a) The Board shall ensure that the CSR activities are undertaken by the company itself or through -

(i) A company established under section 8 of the Act, or a registered public trust or a registered society, registered under section 12A and 80 G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), established by the company, either singly or along with any other company, or

(ii) A company established under section 8 of the Act or a registered trust or a registered society, established by the Central Government or State Government; or

(iii) Any entity established under an Act of Parliament or a State legislature; or

(iv) A company established under section 8 of the Act, or a registered public trust or a registered society, registered under section 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961, and has an established track record of at least three years in undertaking similar activities.

(b)

(i) Every entity, covered under sub-rule (1), who intends to undertake any CSR activity, shall register itself with the Central Government by filing the form CSR-1 electronically with the Registrar, with effect from the 01st day of April 2021:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-rule shall not affect the CSR, projects or programmes approved prior to the 01st day of April 2021.

(ii) Form CSR-1 shall be signed and submitted electronically by the entity and shall be verified digitally by a Chartered Accountant in practice or a Company Secretary in practice or a Cost Accountant in practice.

(iii) On the submission of the Form CSR-1 on the portal, a unique CSR Registration Number shall be generated by the system automatically.

(c) A company may engage international organizations for designing, monitoring, and evaluating the CSR projects or programmes as per its CS policy as well as for the capacity building of their own personnel for CSR.

(d) A company may also collaborate with other companies for undertaking projects or programmes or CSR activities in such a manner that the CSR committees of respective companies are in a position to report separately on such projects or programmes in accordance with these rules.

(e) The Board of a company shall satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilized for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it and the Chief Financial Officer or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect.

(f) In case of an ongoing project, the Board of a Company shall monitor the implementation of the project with reference to the approved timelines and year-wise allocation and shall be competent to make modifications, if any, for smooth implementation of the project within the overall permissible time period.

## **5. CSR Committees**

(a) The companies mentioned in rule 3 shall constitute CSR Committee as under: -

(i) A company covered under sub-section (1) of section 135 which is not required to appoint an independent director pursuant to subsection (4) of section 149 of the Act, shall have its CSR Committee without such director;

(ii) A private company having only two directors on its Board shall constitute its CSR Committee with two such directors;

(iii) With respect to a foreign company covered under these rules, the CSR Committee shall comprise of at least two persons of which one person shall be as specified under clause (d) of subsection (1) of section 380 of the Act and another person shall be nominated by the foreign company.

(b) The CR Committee shall formulate and recommend to the Board, an annual action plan in pursuance of its CSR policy, which shall include the following, namely: -

(i) The list of CSR projects or programmes that are approved to be undertaken in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Act.



(ii)The manner of execution of such projects or programmes as specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 4;

(iii)The modalities of utilization of funds and implementation schedules for the projects or programmes;

(iv)Monitoring and reporting mechanism for the projects or programmes; and

(v)Details of need and impact assessment, if any, for the projects undertaken by the company:

Provided that the Board may alter such plan at any time during the financial year, as per the recommendation of its CSR Committee, based on the reasonable justification to that effect.

## **6. CSR Expenditure**

(a) The board shall ensure that the administrative overheads shall not exceed five percent of the total CSR expenditure of the company for the financial year.

(b)Any surplus arising out of the CSR activities shall not form part of the business profit of a company and shall be ploughed back into the same project or shall be transferred to the Unspent CSR Account and spent in pursuance of CSR policy and annual action plan of the company or transfer such surplus amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year.

(c)Where a company spends an amount in excess of requirement provided under sub-section (5) of section 135, such excess amount may be set off against the requirement to spend under sub-section (5) of section 135 up to immediate succeeding three financial years' subject to the conditions that-

(i)The excess amount available for set off shall not include the surplus arising out of the CSR activities, if any, in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of this rule.

(ii)The Board of the company shall pass a resolution to that effect.

(d)The CSR amount may be spent by a company for the creation or acquisition of a capital asset, which shall be held by -

(i)A company established under section 8 of the Act, or a Registered Public Trust or Registered Society, having charitable objects and CSR Registration Number under sub-rule (2) of rule 4; or

(ii)Beneficiaries of the said CSR project, in the form of self-help groups, collectives, entities; or

(iii)A public authority:

Provided that any capital asset created by a company prior to the commencement of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021, shall within a period of one hundred and eighty days from such commencement comply with the requirement of this rule, which may be extended by a further period of not more than ninety days with the approval of the Board based on reasonable justification.

## **7. CSR Reporting**

(a)The Board's Report of a company covered under these rules pertaining to any financial year shall include an annual report on CSR containing particulars specified in Annexure I or Annexure II, as applicable.

(b)In the case of a foreign company, the balance sheet filed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 381 of the Act, shall contain an annual report on CSR containing particulars specified in Annexure I or Annexure II, as applicable.

(c)

(i) Every company having an average CSR obligation of ten crore rupees or more in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act, in the three immediately preceding financial years, shall undertake impact assessment, through an independent agency, of their CSR projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more, and which have been completed not less than one year before undertaking the impact study.

(ii) The impact assessment reports shall be placed before the Board and shall be annexed to the annual report on CSR.

(iii) A Company undertaking impact assessment may book the expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility for that financial year, which shall not exceed five percent of the total CSR expenditure for that financial year or fifty lakh rupees, whichever is less.

#### **8. Display of CSR activities on its website**

The Board of Directors of the Company shall mandatorily disclose the composition of the CSR Committee, and CSR Policy and Projects approved by the Board on their website, if any, for public access.

#### **9. Transfer of unspent CSR amount**

Until a fund is specified in Schedule VII for the purposes of sub-section (5) and(6) of section 135 of the Act, the unspent CSR amount, if any, shall be transferred by the company to any fund included in schedule VII of the Act.

## **TERI'S NOTABLE CSR PROJECTS**

### **1. CSR and Environment Sustainability Project in Purulia**

**Project start Date: 20<sup>th</sup> January 2015**

**Project End Date: 19<sup>th</sup> January 2018**

**PI: Dr Amit Kumar Thakur**

**Partner: Coal India Limited**



**Figure 1**

The CSR project supported by Coal India Limited covered various developmental works in 40 villages in Purulia District in West Bengal under Rural Development and Environment Sustainability sectors. The activities provide provision of toilets for all households, solar-driven lighting solutions, agricultural activities and establishment of computer-based education centres for schools. The project addressed the most important issues of poverty, backwardness, low-income levels and covered various developmental goals including the Sustainable Development Goals by providing solutions that are need-based for the community. Over 3 years, the project covered over 2 lakh beneficiaries in 40 villages.

#### **Project Benefits**

Self-sufficiency of beneficiaries, increase in income levels, reduction in diseases, institutional engagement, capacity building, behavioral change, strengthening computer education and learning, reduction of electricity bills and promotion of solar solutions, strengthening government goals, addressing SDGs.

## 2. Integrated Development of Village for Social Development- Model Village

Project start Date:14 Feb 2023

Project end Date: 14 Feb 2025

PI: Dr. Amit Kumar Thakur

Partner: The Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Ltd.



Figure 2

The CSR project funded by The Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) and implemented by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) was strategically formulated on the above-mentioned concept i.e. Integrated Rural Development for Environment Sustainability and Social Development. As part of our commitment to integrated development, TERI is developing a model village in Siroliya, Madhya Pradesh. The project encompasses various elements, including rejuvenating village ponds by engaging community participation with an overall sustainability plan, waste management solution, strengthening public health centres, skill development programs for youth, etc. We aim to provide practical solutions to the community's needs by addressing situational analysis and implementing CSR activities. In the context of climate change, plantation activities have multiple benefits such as carbon sequestration, reducing global warming, and preventing water overflow and erosion. Therefore, the project includes plantation initiatives in different areas of the village.

**NOTES**

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