



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed Edition :

www.ijlra.com

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Managing Editor of IJLRA. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of IJLRA.

Though every effort has been made to ensure that the information in Volume 2 Issue 7 is accurate and appropriately cited/referenced, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible in any manner whatsoever for any consequences for any action taken by anyone on the basis of information in the Journal.

Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis

IJLRA

EDITORIAL TEAM

EDITORS



Megha Middha

Megha Middha, Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar

Megha Middha, is working as an Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar (Rajasthan). She has an experience in the teaching of almost 3 years. She has completed her graduation in BBA LL.B (H) from Amity University, Rajasthan (Gold Medalist) and did her post-graduation (LL.M in Business Laws) from NLSIU, Bengaluru. Currently, she is enrolled in a Ph.D. course in the Department of Law at Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur (Rajasthan). She wishes to excel in academics and research and contribute as much as she can to society. Through her interactions with the students, she tries to inculcate a sense of deep thinking power in her students and enlighten and guide them to the fact how they can bring a change to the society

Dr. Samrat Datta

Dr. Samrat Datta Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Samrat Datta is currently associated with Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Datta has completed his graduation i.e., B.A.LL.B. from Law College Dehradun, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand. He is an alumnus of KIIT University, Bhubaneswar where he pursued his post-graduation (LL.M.) in Criminal Law and subsequently completed his Ph.D. in Police Law and Information Technology from the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur in 2020. His area of interest and research is Criminal and Police Law. Dr. Datta has a teaching experience of 7 years in various law schools across North India and has held administrative positions like Academic Coordinator, Centre Superintendent for Examinations, Deputy Controller of Examinations, Member of the Proctorial Board



Dr. Namita Jain



Head & Associate Professor

School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur Ph.D. (Commercial Law) LL.M., UGC -NET Post Graduation Diploma in Taxation law and Practice, Bachelor of Commerce.

Teaching Experience: 12 years, AWARDS AND RECOGNITION of Dr. Namita Jain are - ICF Global Excellence Award 2020 in the category of educationalist by I Can Foundation, India. India Women Empowerment Award in the category of "Emerging Excellence in Academics by Prime Time & Utkrisht Bharat Foundation, New Delhi.(2020). Conferred in FL Book of Top 21 Record Holders in the category of education by Fashion Lifestyle Magazine, New Delhi. (2020). Certificate of Appreciation for organizing and managing the Professional Development Training Program on IPR in Collaboration with Trade Innovations Services, Jaipur on March 14th, 2019

Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law, Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr.Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8 Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1 Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration. 10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.



Avinash Kumar



Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC - NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR - Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.

ABOUT US

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
ISSN

2582-6433 is an Online Journal is Monthly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, Published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essay in the field of Law & Multidisciplinary issue. Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN 2582-6433 welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY WITH REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

AUTHORED BY - *SAURABH KHALI, ICFAI LAW

ENROLLEMENT NO = 23FLPCDDD01013

ABSTRACT

The automobile industry in India is one of the largest automobile industries in the world. It keeps on expanding each year which has led to extensive competition and every corporate tries to boost its image with the help of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR is recognized as a significant tool, which enhances the company's reputation leading to its success. The objective of this paper is to examine the CSR initiatives adopted by the Indian Automobile industry and how these have helped them to enhance their corporate image.

Keywords: - Corporate social responsibilities(CSR), Indian Automobile industry, Competition, Corporate image

INTRODUCTION

The term "corporate social responsibility" refers to a company's ongoing efforts to respect moral standards, promote economic growth, and enhance the lives of its employees, their families, the community, and society at large (CSR). CSR is also known as corporate consciousness or corporate citizenship. According to the idea of corporate social responsibility, or CSR, a company has a duty to the community and environment in which it operates. Businesses accomplish this in a variety of ways, including by passing laws to decrease waste and pollution, starting charity and educational initiatives, and producing environmentally friendly products. Corporate social responsibility has grown in India. The earliest CSR practises came from India. However, CSR practises are rarely employed or are just displayed, particularly in Indian cultural and emotional bonds. Despite the fact that CSR hasn't yet taken off in India, business owners there are aware of how important it is to their operations..¹

¹ Abdilla A *A Longitudinal Examination Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting Practice among Top Banks in Malaysia*, 74 (RoliBooks Publishers, canda, 3rd end., 1996).

DEFINATION

Businesses are required by corporate social responsibility (CSR) to take into account how actions they make may affect the environment and society. According to the idea of corporate social responsibility, a company or organisation should treat its stakeholders with responsibility or integrity. One is functioning "ethically or responsibly" if they manage major stakeholders in a way that is compatible with generally accepted international norms.

MEANING

The automobile industry is moving more fast in terms of CSR and brand activities. "Corporate social responsibility" refers to the connection between society improvement and business growth (CSR). Corporate CSR plans must reflect their perspectives on traditional business if this goal is to be achieved. organisations that have specific objectives, make wise investments, monitor their progress, and release results reports

REASON OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

IT ENCOURAGES CUSTOMER LOYALTY

Many people make charitable contributions. The young of today are really engaged. Businesses must take into account the issues of their target market if they want to draw in new clients and retain existing ones. If consumers believe that supporting a company upholds their moral convictions, they are more likely to do so. A customer will feel proud of a company after making a purchase from it, which will boost their propensity to advertise it. Loyal customers are the best marketing a company can get

IT GIVES BUSINESSES A COMPETITIVE EDGE

customers are interested in how companies approach societal problems and are prepared to support causes that, in their perspective, match with their beliefs. businesses who do this have a competitive advantage over those that don't. even though they provide the same goods and services as their rivals, they distinguish out by putting corporate social responsibility first. it's important to make that distinction for marketing reasons. by increasing visibility and public awareness, csr raises the likelihood that customers will support these social development

initiatives. favorable coverage encourages more media coverage of csr news. There are much too few workers in the company. CSR strengthens a business's social ties with its clients, which increases the brand's value. Businesses that participate in any kind of community involvement stand apart from their rivals thanks to CSR.²

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY MAKES EMPLOYEES HAPPIER AND MORE FULFILLED

The company employs far too few individuals. CSR improves a company's social connections with its customers, which raises the brand's value. Companies that engage in any form of community involvement set themselves distinct from their competitors owing to CSR.

According to a poll, workers at companies that place a strong priority on CSR are happier and more pleased. Employee satisfaction is said to be at 80%. They're also more likely to stay with the company.³

IT MAKES A BUSINESS MORE SUSTAINABLE

When a company decides to put corporate responsibility first, it needs to be more creative and innovative. It's hard to act "naturally" in any situation. When innovation and creativity are promoted, an organisation is compelled to remain contemporary and satisfy customer demand. In the near future, consumers will still expect social responsibility. The ability to adapt is essential for sustainability and endurance.

CUSTOMERS ARE WILLING TO PAY MORE

Businesses gain from corporate responsibility in a variety of ways. One of them is that companies might price their goods and services more expensively. More than 50% of respondents to a Nielsen Global Survey on Corporate Social Responsibility stated they would be willing to pay more for an item or service if the vendor was committed to corporate responsibility.

IT ATTRACTS MORE INVESTORS

Investors worry about a business's long-term health, competitiveness, and ability to keep clients. A lot of people are also keen to support organisations that work to make the world a better place.

² Allen M. W. *Rethinking corporate social responsibility in the age of climate change: a communication perspective* 98 (Pan Macmillan Publishers, Chicago, 1stedn., 1996)

³ Amara T *The Extent of Tunisian Corporate Social Responsibility* 76 .(Simon &Schuster, Manchester, 3rd edn,1997).

Businesses that promise to affect social change and are flexible attract investors. There are two types of investors: those who The majority of the workforce will be made up of the generations most interested in societal change and social justice. 66 percent of respondents preferred working for companies that prioritise corporate responsibility, according to the Nielsen Global Survey on Corporate Social Responsibility. The ability to attract and retain top employees will rise as a result, which will be good for the firm as a whole.⁴

CONSEQUENCES OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

A CSR committee must be established for businesses in order to meet the specifications outlined in Section 135 of the Companies Act of 2013 and publicly declare their CSR policy online. putting a certain amount of money into CSR initiatives that address issues like gender and education

- Indian companies are consistently integrating CSR efforts into their company strategies. For the purpose of managing CSR efforts, creating CSR budgets and targets, and developing CSR strategy and plans, businesses are establishing specialised departments. higher requirements for the Companies' reporting and compliance.
- The study will also consider the importance of CSR in their day-to-day operations as well as the current CSR (corporate social responsibility) policy. Tata Motors and CSR With regards to the Business Tata Motors Limited, formerly known as TELCO (short for Tata Engineering and Locomotive Corporation), is a part of the Tata Group and is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. Its offerings include vehicles, trucks, vans, coaches, buses, and construction equipment. armed forces transportation It is the second-largest bus, truck, and automaker in terms of volume. It is also the second-largest vehicle manufacturer.
- Tata Motors also runs auto assembly and production plants in Argentina, South Africa, Thailand, and the United Kingdom in addition to Jamshedpur, Pantnagar, Lucknow, Dharwad, and Pune in India. In addition to Lucknow, Dharwad, and Jamshedpur in India, it also has research and development facilities there as well as in South Korea, Spain, the UK, and Jamshedpur.
- Both the Tata Nano, the cheapest automobile in the world, and the Indian Indica were introduced in 2008. In 2004, Tata Motors acquired Daewoo Commercial Vehicles Company, a

⁴ Amara T *The Extent of Tunisian Corporate Social Responsibility* 89(Simon &Schuster, Manchester, 4rd edn,1992).

maker of trucks. In 2008, Ford sold it to the purchaser. The Tata Group has contributed to numerous CSR initiatives, including

EFFECT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Taking into account hypotheses of attribution and need, three stray pieces feature the intervening spot of seen risk of affinities for thinking in closing the fittingness of CSR works out. CSR rehearses further connect with a partnership's picture when clients quality ensured targets, are insufficient concerning when validness of affinities for moving beyond is risky, and hurt the affiliation's picture when perspectives are seen as threatening.
- Factors affecting clear authenticity mix the advantage baffling nature of the clarification, the source through which clients find out about CSR, and the degree of CSR responsibilities and CSR-related progressing. High advantage striking nature of the clarification harms the plan, unequivocally when clients find out about it from a plot source. This impact can be overwhelmed by spending more on CSR rehearses than on publicizing that highlights CSR.⁵
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a key work significant solid areas for essential for in arising nations. Since the Vietnamese market opened to get the commitment of joining of new endeavors, the improvement doing engaging in a reasonable improvement in the SMEs execution. Close by this, corporate standing is right now impacted by corporate social commitment. For instance, one strategy worked with different foundation programs; its liability will give many advantages to their image name, notoriety. Essentially, corporate social commitment likewise influences interest's show. Its wagered is right at this point influenced by purchaser's buying question.
- The gave up results of this study can be utilized by business visionaries, top relationship as an endeavor to help the presentation of the SME. orporate social commitment is an overall sharp thought - at its center it closes the likelihood that each industry and company somely impacts it's, all around. This appliesnoonly to the evident heap of things and execution of creation processes, yet paying little cerebrum to what the repercussions for the climate and society. Notwithstanding what the way that for quite a while market rules zeroed in ordinarily on benefit, at this point.

⁵ Kathuria D *New Philosophy Of New Era - Corporate Social Responsibility* 96 (Penguin Random House India, Mumbai, 2ndedn., 1996).

- Each experience should other than consider CSR issues. Corporate commitment depends upon a couple of head characteristics of help, which may clearly change in significance relying on the business, yet every one of them is a key subject for present day affiliations. s in general around the chance of parts related with the public power help of the planet and society while arranging and doing creation processes. A socially careful affiliation is an affiliation which deals with its exercises sensibly, confining the inclination results on the climate and the region. The significance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is as such dominantly related with the improvement of new plans and surrender of those that are related with unsafe issues impacting society looking at everything

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE MADE CSR A LEGAL MANDATE

'Required CSR' can be portrayed as a general bet of areas of strength for acting for in for serious for a way. That strong commitment can be made under either corporate rule or as a piece of the referred to chief legitimacy of supervisors. Despite how CSR is deliberate and past consistence with the law. In any case, a couple of countries like China, UK, South Africa, and Indonesia have made a never-endingly making step and made CSR a strong plans. Their corporate rules unequivocally express that affiliations will participate in CSR works out.

□ CHINA

China was among the best countries in the world to pick the clarification 'CSR' in its corporate rule. Association Law of the People's Republic of China 2006 states that a plot will embrace "social obligation" in doing the business.

As shown by the experience of China concerning CSR, it is less a corporate direct norm and, gigantically, more a genuine technique standard. It is other than seen that information on CSR puts five star rules major areas of strength for on for serious for the.

□ INDONESIA

Bound Liability Company Act 2007 of Indonesia requires unequivocally that the relationship in the space of standard resources or any relationship with such resources are under a commitment of completing OK and social obligation.

This law of August 2007 made Indonesia the central country in the world to figure out relationship in the extractive and energy attempts to reveal their CSR works out. 10 years have passed since the CSR demand Indonesia can't give a related doing make due, as such making it unenforceable.

□ UNITED KINGDOM

The UK Companies Act, 2006 embraces the system for making CSR a solid commitment as a piece of the guardian responsibility of managers. The law ensures that bosses should have regard to two things, one is to enormous length projects and another is to various pieces of CSR including the interests of suppliers, environment, clients, and worked with made showed a unimaginable strategy concerning showed arranged informed subject matter experts. It completely cleared the old commitment to act in the connection's succeeding.⁶

□ SOUTH AFRICA

Major CSR can be executed by a premium's controlling body where the interests of the money related additional things can be served easily. Corporate Law 2008 of South Africa requires the improvement of a CSR board that is at risk for figuring out and fanning out the connection's CSR structures. In this way, one more report was given in 2010 which bases on the issues of likelihood and sensibility.

COMPARISON OF CSR REGULATIONS IN INDIA WITH THAT OF OTHER COUNTRIES

CSR isn't just a certified liability, it can other than be portrayed as a point of view for looking at the impact of a relationship on society and in this manner, looking at its liabilities. The improvement begins with an evaluation of the going with parts of each and every business:

- Clients
- Environment
- Suppliers
- Laborers
- Networks

COMPARE STUDY OF INDIA WITH UK

The way that a couple of UK affiliations issue yearly CSR reports kills any need which one could hold concerning whether these affiliations view at that as a commitment of commitment is owed to the general individuals; whether close by, public or in any case, beginning with one side of the world then onto the going with. Ramanathan 1976 fight that there is an overall standard appreciation among affiliations and society. Jaggi and Zhao 1996 other than agreed with the commonplace reasoning perspective when they fight that affiliations don't exit in a vacuum, yet

⁶ Marcin R *Knowledge of the concept of corporate social responsibility in agribusiness enterprises (based on the example of the SME sector in Malopolska* 86 (Rupa Publications, Delhi, 2ndend.1997).

are massive for a party which, as a rule, makes and supports them. Society won't take illogically liberal to affiliations which expediency to see and stay aware of huge social credits. Affiliations comprehend that society won't hold down to use different assistance to sentence or bring to book any hypnotizing show or oversight by a relationship as and when investigated head.

During the most shockingly completely seen structure for get-together information for the graph, we saw that a rising number of relationship of all sizes are seeing that there are guaranteed business benefits to be settled when an association is viewed by the general individuals as being solid region for socially. The conceivable yielded aftereffect of this is that right now around 80% of FTSE-100 affiliations give information in some strategy about their standard execution, social impact, or both (DTI 2003). 61% of little and medium showed relationship in the UK were either disperse a titanic strategy or a fair part in preposterousness locale (MORI study).⁷

Accounting experts attempting to sort out what has remained mindful of the improvement of CSR reports have collected the reasons under four perspectives. These are connection speculation, sufficiency speculation, political economy of accounting hypothesis and right hand theory (Gray et al., 1995, 1996; Guthrie and Parker 1990; Patten 1992; Roberts, 1992). Holland and Foo 2003 saw that the unregulated thought of the straightforwardness in CSR reports can allow the improvement of relationship among writer and reportee which allows a degree of validity.

CSR AMENDMENTS UNDER THE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019

The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 (Amendment) was given the Indian President's blessing on July 31, 2019. An earlier post discussed the ordinance (Ordinance) to alter the Companies Act of 2013 that was published on November 2, 2018. The Amendment keeps most of the provisions made by the Ordinance to streamline fines, lower compliance costs for businesses, and impose "crackdown" limitations on shell firms and illicit funds. A part of the revised Corporate Social Responsibility framework is the new crackdown clause (CSR). The CSR strategy has changed from "comply or prison" to "comply or explain."

Impact of The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020 on CSR:

⁷ Morgan C J *Exploring Relationships between Ethical Consumption* 32. (Bloomsbury Publishers, London, 2ndedn., 1995).

Currently, additional CSR costs cannot be carried over. Subject to the third proviso of Section 135's subsection 5, a corporation may deduct from the amounts required to be expended in accordance with this subsection for the specified number of fiscal years any excess expenditures that exceed 2% of its typical net profits from the three most recent fiscal years. In other words, businesses are permitted to roll over any excess CSR expenditures above the required two percent of revenue as a credit toward their CSR obligations for following fiscal years.⁸

Corporate Social Responsibility Under Section 135 of Companies Act 2013

The phrase used to describe this idea is corporate social responsibility (CSR), which encourages businesses to work freely to better society and the environment. Businesses should integrate social and other beneficial characteristics into their daily operations to benefit their stakeholders and society as a whole.

If a company's CSR Policy encompasses the subjects stated in Schedule VII of the Act, the Board of Directors may implement initiatives or programmes to guarantee that the recommendations made by the CSR Committee of the Board are carried out.

CSR law in India & its implications:

(1) As per rule 4(1) of CSR Rules, the Board shall ensure that the CSR activities are undertaken by the company itself or through-

a business established by itself or together with another business that was made possible by Section 8 of the Act, a registered trust, or a registered society; b a business owned by the government that was made possible by Section 8 of the Act.⁹

National Aluminium Co.Ltd.& Ors vs Ananta Kishore Rout & Ors on 8 May, 2014

Right now, we're hearing arguments on both sides. Both Mr. P.P. Rao, a seasoned senior attorney who represented the appellant in the first appeal, and Mr. Ashok Gupta, a well-known attorney who defended NALCO in the second appeal, contested the prior rulings of the High Court. The main topic of debate, according to Mr. Rao, was whether NALCO had any observable oversight or control over the university's academics and other staff members. The High Court gave it some thought. He scarcely thought about the infrastructure required to build the school. NALCO established the schools in recognition of its responsibility to set an example.¹⁰

⁸ Ansoff *Corporate Strategy: An Analytic Approach to Business Policy for Growth and Expansion* 45(Jaipur, Publications Rawat Mumbai, 3rd edn.,1995).

⁹ Ansoff *Strategic Management* 47(New Jersey(Pan Macmillan Publishers, Chicago, 2rdedn., 1996).

¹⁰ Carroll, A.B. *A three dimensional model of corporate social performance* 89(Simon &Schuster,

Motor Owners Insurance Co. Ltd vs Jadavji Keshavji Modi & Ors on 29 September, 1981

S.K. Dholakia and R.C. Bhatia are in charge of Respondents Nos. 3-6. C.J. CHANDRACHUD read the verdict aloud. These appeals present important questions for both the public, which is regularly required to file damage claims due to the risks associated with hasty and irresponsible driving, and insurance firms that provide third-party risks coverage for automobiles. The Air Corporations swiftly pay out significant compensation amounts to the victims' dependents in the event of an aircraft accident.

B.R. Enterprises Etc, Etc vs State Of U.P. And Grs. Etc: Etc on 7 May, 1999

Judge MISRA rendered the decision. All requests for unusual leave have been granted. In this case, federalism's core principles are demonstrated. Instead of the regular stream of citizen writ petitions outlining complaints against the States, we are asked to investigate the conflict between two separate groupings of States, each of which is contesting and defending a different portion of The Constitution.

The Lotteries (Regulation) Act of 1998 replaced the Lotteries (Regulation) Ordinance of 1997 as the law governing lotteries. (1997 Ordinance No. 20) (The term "1998 Act" is widely used.)¹¹

Naturally, the Union Government has sided with one of these States in this conflict in order to safeguard its Act. The only lotteries at question here are those listed in Entry 40, List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Many impacted States have challenged the rules in various High Courts as a result of the State of Uttar Pradesh's ruling restricting state lotteries from other states utilising the authority granted under Section 5 of the disputed Ordinance Act. Some of them employed transient orders.

Toyota Kirloskar Motors Pvt. Ltd. vs Commr. Of C. Ex. on 15 February, 2006

For the appeal to be taken into consideration, the appellant must pre-deposit a duty payment of Rs. 41,236 and a penalty payment of the same amount. The items included in the Finance Act of 2001's Seventh Schedule are subject to National Calamity Contingent Duty (NCCD). The removal of the artefacts was required for a UN-sponsored project, per the applicable Notification, hence the appellants were exempt from paying the NCCD penalty. The learned The attorney makes reference to the sections of the 2001–2002 Finance Bill that addressed this fee.

Maruti Suzuki India Limited vs Deputy Commissioner Of Income Tax on 25 November,

Manchester, 4th edn, 1992).

¹¹ Chatterjee *The Hydro Electric Practice in India* 58 (Aleph Book Company, Mumbai, 3rd edn., 1995).

2011

A public limited corporation by the name of Maruti Suzuki (India) Limited filed the current writ petition to compel the Additional Commissioner, Range VI, and Circle VI(1) Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax to do specific tasks. It is not recommended to employ any of the aforementioned strategies to obtain money for the 2006–2007 assessment year.

Following its final hearing, the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal will evaluate the petitioner's appeal (ITAT, for short).¹²

Bareja Automobiles Pvt. Ltd vs State Of Haryana And Others on 17 August, 2012

While hearing the aforementioned writ petition as well as CWP Nos. 3821 of 2008 and 14643 of 2008 filed by Career Launcher (I) Ltd. and M/s RSG Educational & Charitable Society (Regd.), respectively, a larger bench referred the following legal questions for resolution after finding conflict in two judgments and taking into account, among other things, the significance of the issues raised in numerous cases.

Bajaj Auto Ltd vs Tvs Motor Company Ltd on 16 September, 2009

This appeal was heard against the condemned plans of the Madras High Court Divisional Chamber dated 18.5.2009 in O.S.A. No. 92 of 2008. Evidently, a lawsuit bearing CS No. 1111 of 2007 was carried out en masse as a single party as such under the conscious stain of commingling by the learned single judge of the Madras High Court alleging usurpation of his Patent No. .195904 under the Indian Patents Act, 1973 (abbreviated as "the Act").

CONCLUSION

The basis for economic expansion has been the automobile sector. The modern automobile industry still has to deal with issues such changing consumer behaviour, social and environmental concerns, and growing urbanisation. Emerging markets will experience the same possibilities and challenges as industrialised countries by 2025. (KPMG, 2012). The auto industry is a fantastic illustration of how companies are still breaking into new markets. Automakers, however, long ago stopped focusing only on exports. Companies began investing in a variety of high-value international businesses rather than just exporting cars and reselling them in other countries. These businesses are situated in or near potential target markets. (2011) Wayne Visser is

¹² Clarkson A stakeholder framework for analyzing and evaluating corporate social performance. *Academy of Management Review* 64 (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1stedn., 1998).

concerned about the global.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Pranawa S *The Habitus of Actor on Corporate Social Responsibility Program: A Study on PT Antam in Nanggung Sub-District of Bogor Regency* 89(Aleph Book Company, Mumbai, 3rdedn., 2012).
- Ray J *The Discourse of Corporate Social Responsibility: A Holistic Approach, The International Journal Of Business & Management* 83 (Roli Books, Delhi, 3rd edn.,1998).
- Sharma D *Embedding Corporate Social Responsibility with Community works of Educational Institutions: A Policy Initiative Model* 76(Aleph Book Company, Mumbai, 3rdedn., 2012).
- Sharma D *Embedding Corporate Social Responsibility with Community works of Educational Institutions: A Policy Initiative Model* 87,(University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1stedn., 1998).
- Sharma N K *Corporate Social Responsibility Is Not A Charity But A Responsibility In India* 76 (Aleph Book Company, Mumbai, 3rdedn.,1998).
- Shikuku W *Community Focused Corporate Social Responsibility Activities and Their Perceived Effect on Employee Motivation: A Case of Sugar Manufacturing Firms in Western Kenya* 98 (Roli Books, Delhi, 3rd edn.,1998).
- Mwatsika C *Exploring Corporate Social Responsibility and its Relationship with Corporate Performance in Malawi* 76 (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1stedn., 1998).
- Ndzi Ernestine *Corporate social responsibility in Cameroon: The Hydro Electricity Sector University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom* 87 (Aleph Book Company, Mumbai, 3rd edn.,1991).
- Nicholas Capaldi *Directions in Corporate Social Responsibility* 52 (Aleph Book Company, Mumbai, 3rdedn., 2012).