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"SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CORPORATES SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY – A CASE STUDY"

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Abstract: Sustainable development and Corporates Social Responsibility are two closely related business concepts that have greatly affected the corporate governance in the early 21st century. Sustainable development involves the use of environment friendly practices that preserve the environmental resources that are crucial for the long run. Corporates Social Responsibility (CSR) involves balancing corporates citizenship and environmental responsibility to give back to the community and the society in which they operate. Corporates are being aware that operating in a way that benefits the society now and in the future will favour their business, while ignoring the environmental responsibilities can lead to negative public relations, boycotts and general backlash from the communities in which they do business. Sustainable and responsible companies also recognize the importance of promoting sustainable development domestically and abroad. Companies demonstrate an emphasis on sustainable development by investing in suppliers that produce more natural products which are less harmful to the environment. One integral factor for both sustainable development and CSR is the environment. Both emphasize on environmental preservation, recycling and renewal programs. The objective of this paper is to understand how corporates companies use CSR to achieve sustainable development for a greener environment and to study the various steps taken to achieve this goal. The methodology of study is descriptive in nature, it involves the description of the methods used by the Corporates to attain sustainable development. The data used is based on secondary information, companies and CSR Reports.

Keywords: Corporates Citizenship, Environmental preservation, CSR, Public Relations, and Recycling.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is the organising principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and eco-system services upon the economy and the society at large. Corporates Social responsibility on the other hand is an internal organizational policy or a business strategy developed by various organizations to engage in actions that appear to further to some social good, beyond the interest of the firm and that which is required by law. CSR strategies encourage the company to make a positive impact on the environment and stakeholders including consumers, employees, investors, communities, and others. One integral factor for both sustainable development and CSR is the environment, both emphasize on environmental preservation, recycling waste management and bio-diversity. Employers interested in preserving the environment involve their employees in activities to promote green-friendly activities, they offer paid time off to the employees to participate in these activities. Corporates encourage employees to reuse materials where ever possible to the cut down on costs and waste. Corporates who are truly committed in preserving the environment often invest in more eco-friendly resources and business processes.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (or Global Goals for Sustainable Development) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015. The formal name for the SDGs is: "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." That has been shortened to "2030 Agenda. The goals are broad and interdependent, yet each has a separate list of targets to achieve. Achieving all 169 targets would signal accomplishing all 17 goals. The SDGs cover social and economic development issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, global warming, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice.

SDG in India

India has, over the past years, directed its development pathway to meet its priorities of employment, economic growth, food, water and energy security, disaster resilience and poverty alleviation. India has also aimed to restore its natural capital and adopt transparent and robust governance along democratic lines. However, emerging challenges of climate change impacts, increasing inequities, and lagging human development indices are well recognized by both the citizens as well as the government. The post 2015 UN Sustainable Development Agenda framework provides an opportunity to renew and integrate efforts in order to meet, to a significant degree, national and global aspirations in a defined time frame. The SDGs will have very significant resource implications worldwide.

Literature Review

The ImpactofCorporates Social Responsibility on Sustainable Development

Leela Kumar in her paper tries to bring out the fact that CSR should also include the ethical dimensions which considers the present and the future needs of the environment along with the economic, social and environmental limitations.A Triple bottom line business also aims to "give back" for the well-being of the society by contributing to health care andeducation. CSR create competitive advantage and increase the market share in the economy. It has become mandate for the companies having a net worth of five hundred crores or more or turnover of thousand crore or more to constitute corporates social Responsibility according to Sec 135 of the Companies act of 2013. Various companies like ACC Limited, Ashok Leyland etc are considered for the study of how the CSR is implemented in India. There are few sectors where CSR could be implemented where effects have caused to society in the form of pollutants released.

CORPORATES SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND THE SOCIETY

Preeti Deswal and Neha Raghav in their paperdescribes the relationship of CSR and business organizations. Business organizations have taken up voluntary actions for the development and welfare of the society. The paper has bought out various CSR initiatives adopted by various organizations in India. CSR is a responsibility for the implementation of various decisions and activities on the society and environment by the organizations. It concentrates on Triple P which are People, Planet and Profit. CSR has increasing importance in the economy today due to various trends like changing social expectations, increasing affluence, globalization etc. Various surveys were conducted in the Indian Corporates like survey on ITC, TCS, Cipla etc. It brought out the various contribution made by the Corporates through the CSR to attain sustainable development.

Corporates Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development in India

Pankaj Dodh, Sarbjeet Singh and Ravita in theirpaper tries to bring about the fact that the emergence of big companies and their motive of increased profits have not only divided the world but also have led to the imbalance in the environmental stability and development. The idea that environmental and social security are not only the responsibility of government but demands an effective participation from the corporates and business world. Many corporatess have been practicing CSR over decades even before the term CSR has been initiated for the development of social welfare culture and environ-

mental sustainability. Every country introduced the concept of CSR during various period of time with slight variation to the concept. In India, the amendment to the CSR initiative was made in the Companies Act, 2013 which made all the companies to report the amount spent mandatorily. Various studies and surveys have been reported which has been considered as the best CSR performance in Asia. Non-government organizations have enhanced the scope for greater cooperation and harmony for the achieving sustainability between the society and the corporates.

Objectives

- To understand how Corporates use CSR to achieve sustainable development for a greener environment.
- To study the various steps taken by the Corporates to achieve the sustainability goal.
- To identify the key priority areas focused by these Corporates in the CSR activities.

Scope of the Study

- The study is focused on two companies namely Infosys and Wipro.
- In this paper we have taken the CSR activities conducted by the Company for the past 5 years.

Methodology

The present paper under study is descriptive in nature. Data collected is on a secondary basis from the CSR reports of the two companies namely Infosys and Wipro for the past five years.

Limitations

- Time Constraint
- The study on sustainable development goal is only limited to the objective of environment.

Results and Discussion

Sustainability at Infosys and Wipro

Infosys is a global leader in next-generation digital services and consulting. As responsible corporates citizens they have implemented initiatives to conserve energy, water and manage waste scientifically. It is 11th year of reporting on sustainability and they have been practicing across economic, social and environmental parameters in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative G4 (Comprehensive) guidelines. They work with internal and external stakeholders to define sustainability strategies and goals.

On the other hand, Wipro also started their CSR activities a decade back and their objectives are congruent with the society's goals. Wipro believes it can make a lasting impact to create a just, equitable and humane society. It focuses on education and ecology as a whole. It has eight sustainable pillars which are ecological footprint, people at workplace, product and customer stewardship, supplier responsibility, system social issues, community engagement, disclosures and advocacy. It concentrates on Long time sustainability. Similar to Infosys they have also implemented initiatives to conserve energy, recycle water, waste management and biodiversity.

Approaches of Infosys on Sustainability

"Sustainability is an economic state where the demands placed upon the environment by people and commerce can be met without reducing the capacity of the environment to provide for future generations. Leave the world better than you found it, take no more than you need, try not to harm life or the environment, make amends if you do." -Paul Hawken

Infosys's sustainability goals are part of their corporates scorecard. Infosys's sustainability strategy focuses on economic, social and environmental aspects. And their four Key-Priority areas under the Environmental aspects are as follows-

- Energy
- Water
- Waste Management
- Biodiversity

At Infosys, sustainability is an integral part of their business philosophy, profitability, sustainability, predictability and de-risking (PSPD). They fundamentally believe that economic development is critical to human progress. Infosys sustainability strategy has innovation as one of its cornerstones, and they continue to innovate consistently to create and redefine benchmarks in corporates environmental sustainability. Their idea is to prove that these innovations are financially viable and therefore can be replicated by organizations and communities.

ENERGY

Energy consumption within their operations includes electricity from grid, fuel used in diesel generators and company owned vehicles and equipment. The energy consumption outside the organization consists of fuel used in personal and commercial vehicles used by the employees for daily commute to the offices and business travel and fuel used in the food courts. The rooftops of all their owned buildings in India have been painted white to reduce the heat island effect and also reduce the requirement for air conditioning. They have been a pioneer in the implementation of radiant cooling technology in India. And were the first to implement radiant slab cooling in a commercial building. Operational data over the last three years have proven that radiant cooling reduces energy consumption by 30% compared to the conventional air conditioning system. Their focus has always been on increasing the share of renewable energy. And have achieved this by sourcing green power at a few locations, harnessing solar energy onsite, for water heating and electricity requirements.

Energy consumption within their organization is mainly through the use of grid electricity and diesel generators (DGs) in case of power failures. They have made persistent and focused efforts towards improving the design of new buildings and implementing innovative technologies that would help conserve resources. Their new high-efficiency buildings, through their smart building envelope design and innovative cooling systems, ensure employee comfort as well as low energy bills. With a view to ensuring environmental sustainability through the conservation of natural resources and maintaining the quality of air, they embarked on an ambitious project to achieve carbon neutrality leadership through the adoption of green energy. As part of this effort, they opted to set up solar power generating facilities complimenting the efforts of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

Table 1: Consumption of Electricity

Year	Electricity Consumption in kWh per capita
2013	178
2014	167
2015	160
2016	149
2017	145

Source: Various Sustainability Reports of Infosys from 2013 to 2017

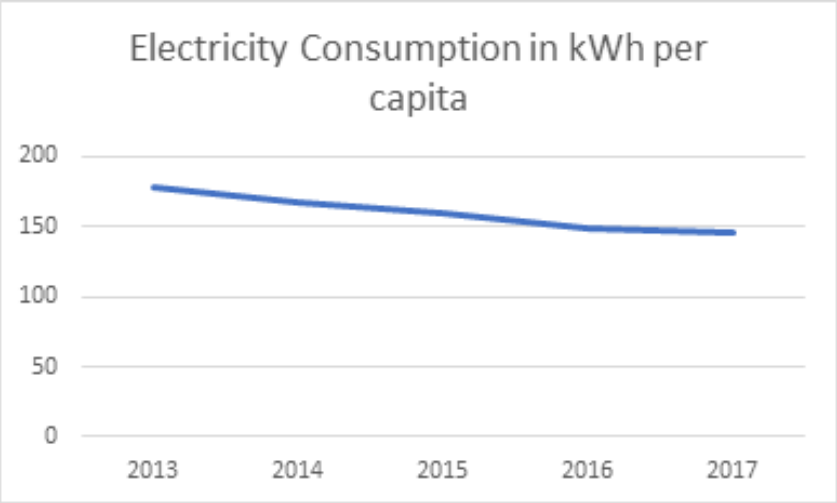

Chart 1: Consumption of Electricity

Interpretation:From the above data, we can find that the company has taken initiative to reduce the consumption of electricity which is one of the renewable sources of energy. During 2013, the electricity consumed was 178 kWh which was the highest consumed power during the past five years. In 2014, almost 9 – 10% of electricity consumption was reduced. In 2017, the initiate of reducing the consumption of electricity has reduced to 145 kWh. This indicates that the electricity consumption has reduced by 43% over the years. This indicates that company has taken into consideration that electricity is to be saved to a greater extent since depletion of water has increased to a larger extent which is necessary for the generation of electricity.

WATER

At Infosys, fresh water consumption is solely for the purpose of human sustenance. They have focused on reducing per capita fresh water consumption through various initiatives. The smart water metering systems installed in most of their campuses have helped identify undetected leakages and reduce unaccounted-for water. Rooftop rainwater harvesting systems have been installed in some campuses that allow collection and storage of rainwater in monsoon. A first-of-its-kind, smart irrigation system has been piloted at their campus in Mysore. They also completed the implementation of ground water injection systems at Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Mysore and Pune campuses. Their aim is to make their campuses water-sustainable. Fiscal 2018 saw substantial reduction in per capitawater consumption as a result of the completion of retrofits from the previous year as well as the consolidation of building operations in some campuses. Reduction in water consumption 57%

Year-on-Year reduction 20%

Table 2: Consumption of Fresh Water

Year	Fresh Water consumption in KL
2013	2.17
2014	2.15
2015	2.19
2016	1.92
2017	1.76

Source: Various Sustainability Reports of Infosys from 2013 to 2017

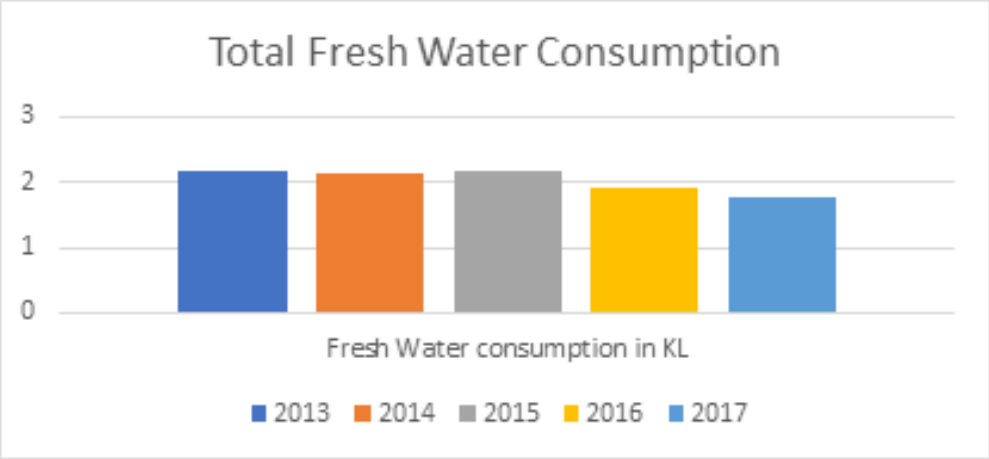

Chart 2: Consumption of Fresh Water

Interpretation: Global environmental degradation is at critical level with major ecosystems such as oceans approaching thresholds that could trigger massive collapse. Water has significant environmental and economic importance in the world. From the above data, we can infer that the fresh water consumption has comparatively decreased over the past 5 years. During 2013, the fresh water consumption was 2.17 KL. In the year 2015 the fresh water consumption increased by 2% when compared to 2013. In 2017, the consumption has reduced to 1.76% which is almost 40% reduction in the usage compared to 2013. People and Corporates have become cautious with regard to water usage pattern as they have been educated regarding the amount of water left for consumption for future use.

Some of the Water conservation measures are as follows: -

- Rainwater harvesting
- Smart water meters
- Low-flow fixtures
- Artificial lakes and deep injection wells
- Pressure compensating aerators
- Smart irrigation

Rainwater that is collected and directed deep into the ground through injection wells helps to raise the groundwater tables. They harvest rainwater in all their campuses and have also constructed 270 deep-injection well systems and 25 lakes for recharging groundwater with the harvested rainwater.They strive to recycle and reuse every drop of water judiciously. And have implemented appropriate water treatment technologies for the treated water from sewage treatment plants, making it suitable for flushing, landscaping, and in cooling towers. The use of treated water is also optimized through dual-flush toilets, and sensor-based urinals. Owing to stringent wastewater recycling and reuse systems, they have not released any significant amount of untreated wastewater into the municipal sewage systems during fiscal 2017. The treated water quality is monitored regularly to ensure adherence to all applicable environmental norms.

WASTE

Infosys initiatives on waste management are spread across three dimensions, namely, influencing social behaviour, process optimization and the implementation of technology.

Influencing social behaviour

Employee engagement and awareness programs are conducted across all campuses through eco clubs, to sensitize employees on waste management and achieve segregation at source.

Process optimization

The waste generation patterns are continuously monitored on campuses and the process of waste management is modified accordingly. They have been constantly directing efforts to treat 100% of food waste on-site to minimize the amount of waste going out of campuses. And have installed biogas plants in campuses to convert food waste into biogas, and use it as cooking fuel at the kitchens in the food courts.

Sludge treatment

Sewage sludge from waste water treatment plants is infectious in nature if disposed un-scientifically. To address this, they collaborated with Leibniz University, Germany, to arrive at a conceptual design and implemented a fully-automated solar-heat assisted greenhouse dryer with a cumulative treating capacity of 1.2 million kg of sludge per year. Mysore and Bengaluru were the first campuses to have such a plant of 3.5 TPD and 1 TPD respectively, making them the early adopters of the facility. The wet sludge is dried and sanitized resulting in an annual fertilizer production of over 300 tonnes. The technology uses automation for operation making it labour-independent and derives more than 90% of its drying energy requirement from the sun. They have been persistent in their efforts to ensure reuse, recycling, and the responsible disposal of waste, and adopted a scientific approach towards waste management. And provide products, consultancy and services in the information technology domain. Hence, operations do not result in the release of any significant waste, and also do not necessitate the use of any natural or recycled raw materials for packaging goods and services. Their suppliers are encouraged to reuse the packaging material used in the supply of goods to us. Waste is segregated at source, stored and disposed to authorized recyclers, in adherence to applicable legislations. Hazardous waste and e-waste are disposed to recyclers, who possess the required clearances from the Pollution Control Boards. Food waste is handled by their in-house biogas and organic waste converters. Waste is segregated at source, stored and disposed to authorized recyclers, in adherence to applicable legislations.

Table 3: Hazardous Waste collected

Year	Hazardous Waste (in tons)
2013	369.68
2014	258.82
2015	372.52
2016	497.56
2017	450.23

Source: Various Sustainability Reports of Infosys from 2013 to 2017

Chart 3: Hazardous Waste Collected

Interpretation: Hazardous waste is considered to be the toxic pollutants which is harmful to the human being and other creatures. The amount of hazardous waste collected are used for the recycling them into a useful product. The hazardous waste collected amounted to 369.68 tons in 2013. The toxic waste and the e-waste are collected in a separate bin which is sent for recycling. They are colour coded. In 2017, it is found that the amount of hazardous waste has increased when compared to 2013. The hazardous waste are measured either in tonnes or KL. As compared to 2016, the amount of hazardous waste in 2017 has reduced by 47.33 tonnes. The least amount of waste collected was in 2014 that is 258.82 tonnes. In order to reduce waste management, the company has taken three initiates namely influencing social behaviour, process optimization and the implementation of technology.

Table 4: Non-Hazardous Waste Collected

Year	Non-Hazardous Waste
2013	5048
2014	4738.53
2015	9037.98
2016	9752.201
2017	10573.76

Source: Various Sustainability Report of Infosys from 2013 to 2017

Chart 4: Non-Hazardous Waste Collected

Interpretation: Non-Hazardous waste are a type of industrial waste which according to the regulation cannot be added to the sewage line. The non-hazardous waste disposed in 2013 was 5048 tonnes. There are fluctuations in the waste disposed over the last 5 years. The waste disposed in 2017 was 10573.76 tonnes. The amount of these wastes have increased to a large extent. In comparison to the year 2016 almost 250 tonnes have increased in 2017. This indicates that as there is technological advancement in the world, the amount of waste increases to a large extent.

BIODIVERSITY

In their endeavour to conserve and promote biodiversity, they have planted diverse species of trees native to the region to support local fauna. Native species require less water for growth and also provide a feeding and nesting ground for avian birds. This fiscal year, they have planted 63,066 trees across campuses. Considering the growing importance of biodiversi-

ty conservation, they formulated a biodiversity policy. They are committed to conserving and promoting biodiversity at all of their owned facilities, and are constantly encourage employees and stakeholders to do the same. Many of the campuses support a rich diversity of flora and fauna. They believe that rich biodiversity plays a vital role in creating a healthy and sustainable environment. And made a commitment to plant 25,000 saplings during fiscal 2015, and went beyond target and planted over 89,000 saplings. This takes the total number of saplings planted in their campuses in the last seven years to 415,000, leading to a rich diversity of flora and fauna at all their campuses.

Table 5: Saplings Planted

Year	Trees Planted
2013	62065
2014	102190
2015	89000
2016	89000
2017	72745

Source: Various Sustainability Reports of Infosys from 2013 to 2017

Chart 5: Saplings Planted

Interpretation:Every company has a various method of increasing the biodiversity in the economy. In the case of Infosys it's found that they have concentrated on increasing the plantation in the society. During 2013, the company has planted 62065 trees in a period of 1 year. There are fluctuations in the total amount of trees plated over the past 5 years. In 2014, the total trees planted increased by about 40000 in a period of 1 year. Over the years the number of trees planted reduced. It remained the same in 2015 and 2016 that is 89000 trees. In 2017 the least number of trees were planted that is around 72745 trees. This indicates that approximately number of trees planted lowered by 15000 trees.

Approaches of Wipro on Sustainability

Wipro's idea of a sustainable and business is broadly pivoted on the idea of the triple bottom-line and multiple capitals. What these essentially mean is that the elements of economic, social and environmental impacts and value creation are inter-connected, and the goal of business is situated within this larger purpose. Wipro is a global IT Service organization and their core focus is to help businesses become more operationally and effective through the effective usage of IT infrastructure, applications and services. The latter is what they create, design, develop and run for the customers. The sustainability governance mechanism at Wipro derives greatly from the above guiding principles. At Wipro, sustainability

is every one's job. The responsibility is spread across hierarchies, functions and businesses with multiple functions seeing themselves as key stakeholders in its success; among these, the Global Operations team, the People Function, the Investor Relations team and the Legal team play a major role in several of the programs. However, the oversight of sustainability programs rest at the corporates level with their Chairman, Board of Governors and Group Executive Council. Similar to Infosys, Wipro also focuses on economic, social and environmental aspects. And their four Key-Priority areas under the Environmental aspects are as follows-

- Energy
- Water
- Waste Management
- Biodiversity

ENERGY

Energy and Emissions

In India, energy consumption per employee showed a 6.7 % decrease over the previous year, from 224 units in 14-15 to 209 units per employee per month in 15-16, Global GHG emissions intensity reduced from 1.67 to 1.46 tons per employee per annum. Renewable energy contributes to 23% of total electricity consumptions for India offices. Annual GHG savings of nearly 141302 tons. As part of their partnership with SERRIUS (Solar Energy Research Institute for India and the United States), they are working with CSTEP and IISc, Bengaluru, on scalable models of decentralized Solar PV based smart micro grids. The program's objective is to identify suitable sites/villages in Karnataka based on stakeholder discussions and site visits for feasibility and design.

ii) As a member of the TERI-CSD (Business Council for Sustainable Development) India program, they participated in the program track on Energy Efficiency that seeks to advance best practices on energy management and efficiency in different industry sectors.

Table 6: Consumption of Energy

Year	Energy Consumption in kWh
2013	258
2014	246
2015	233
2016	224
2017	96.6

Source: Various Sustainability Reports of Wipro from 2013 to 2017

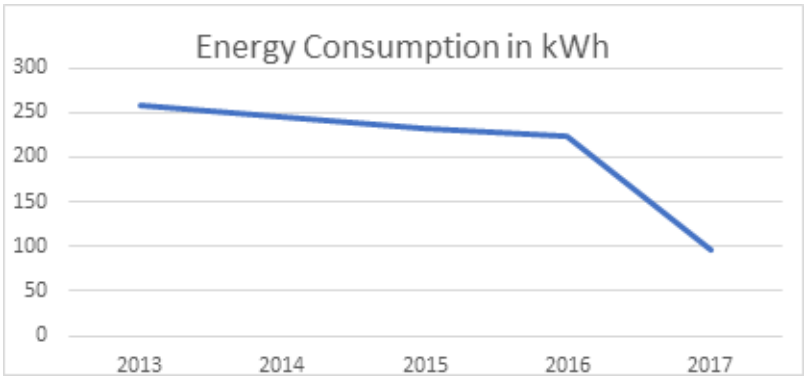

Chart 6: Consumption of Energy

Interpretation: From the above data we can infer that energy consumption has shown a downward trend. This implies that the company is concentrating on saving more energy for the future by substituting for other means of energy. In 2013 the total energy consumed was 258 kWh, the highest among all the five years. From 2013, the consumption pattern has changed. In 2015, the energy consumed was 233kWh, which implies that almost 33 kWh has reduced when compared to 2013. The energy consumed in 2017 was the least that is about 96.6 kWh. This shows that the company has found out an alternate way to use energy efficiently and effectively.

WATER

The per employee water consumption for the reporting year is 1.295 m3 per month, a 4.78 % reduction when compared with 1.36 m3 in year 2014 – 15. Around 52% of freshwater extracted is recycled. About 32% of our total water requirement is recycled.

Water continued to be a major area of collaborative focus for us in 2014-15. The two major

Advocacy platforms that they had been deeply involved in are summarized below.

- Advancing the agenda of the Karnataka State Water Network (KSWN) along with the CII Karnataka chapter. The KSWN brings together stakeholders from government, academia, civil society and business to address the most pressing issues in water in Bangalore and surrounding areas. Five area-wise clusters were formed with specific action plans drawn up for each.
- The Responsible Water program seeks to address the pressing issue of ground water in the Sarjapur area in Bangalore.It does this through a combination of scientific hydrogeology and the involvement of several citizen groups in community centered water management.

Table 7: Consumption of water

Year	Water Consumption in KL
2013	1.58
2014	1.46
2015	1.36
2016	1.295
2017	1.119

Source: Various Sustainability Reports of Wipro from 2013 to 2017

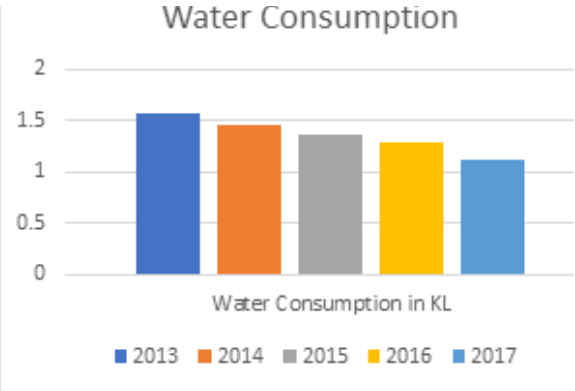

Chart 7: Consumption of Water

Interpretation:Water consumption is one of the factor which is been concentrated by all the industries in the present days due to the concept of scarcity. Wipro has also made continuous efforts to reduce water consumption and concentrate on effective usage of the same. From the data above it is evident that the consumption pattern is a slopping downward. In 2013, water consumed was 1.58KL. Every year there is a drop of almost 10KL. In 2017 the amount of water consumed is 1.119KL. When compared to 2013 almost 0.40 KL is saved.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

92% of total waste from India operations recycled or reused, 100% of organic waste recycled, 60% of MSW recycled and remaining landfilled. In collaboration with InfoActiv, an Australia headquartered organization that focuses on e-Waste, they helped to create a platform in the Electronic City Industrial area in Bangalore, India. Apart from this, they continued to be part of the sub-committee on 'Waste' in the CII National Environment Committee.

Table 8: Non-Hazardous Waste Collected

Year	Non-Hazardous Waste (in tons)
2013	3247
2014	3321
2015	4008
2016	6520
2017	4124

Source: Various Sustainability Reports of Wipro from 2013 to 2017

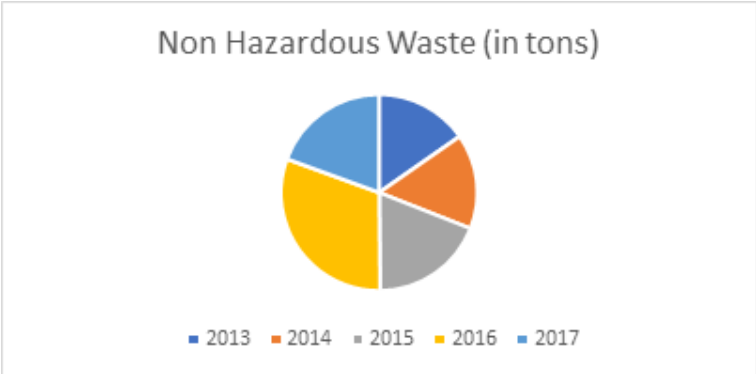

Chart 8: Non-Hazardous Waste Collected

Interpretation: The proportion of non-hazardous waste collected over the years is fluctuating. In 2013, the total waste collected for recycling was about 3247 tonnes. During the year 2017, the total waste collected was 4124 tonnes. This indicates that every year the total amount of waste collected has been increasing to a large extent. In 2016 the total waste collected was 6520, this means in 2017 the non-hazardous waste has reduced by almost 2400 tonnes. During the further years we can estimate that there would be lesser waste collected and in turn would help in building a greener environment.

Table 9: Hazardous Waste Collected

Year	Hazardous Waste (in tonnes)
2013	493
2014	384
2015	429
2016	184
2017	214

Source: Various Sustainability Reports of Wipro from 2013 to 2017

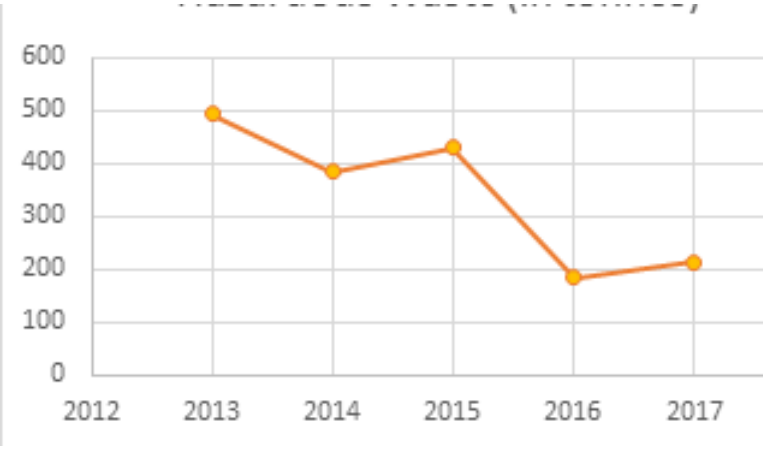

Chart 9: Hazardous Waste Collected

Interpretation: In the case of hazardous waste collected by the company which is a toxicant to the environment has shown a a fluctuating trend. From the data above information we can infer that in 2013 the total hazardous waste collected was 493 tonnes. This was the highest amount of waste collected over the past 5 years. In 2016, the least amount of waste was collected that is around 184 tonnes. In 2017, the waste increased by 30 tonnes as compared to 2016. In the future, looking at the past we can conclude that there would be significant fluctuations in the amount of waste collected.

BIODIVERSITY

Completed the first phase of work on biodiversity retrofit projects at their two campuses in Pune; increased native species by 4 times to 240 in one of the campuses. Phase two of biodiversity park (Wetland Park) in Electronic City campus is in progress. Their participation in advocacy on biodiversity issues was through two national levels forums – the CII-India Business for Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) and the Leaders for Nature program from the India chapter of IUCN. From the report we can find that every year there were nearly 240 species of butterflies were increased. This indicates that Wipro concentrates not only plantation but also saving the various species of animals.

Findings

- As per our findings, these corporates have a lot of socio-economic, environmental aspects in their CSR activities, but in this paper, we have focused on the environmental aspects. As per the environmental aspects the key focus areas for these two corporates in common, are energy, water, waste management and biodiversity.
- Every company has taken initiative through various plans like recycling of waste, plantation of trees over the various parts of Bangalore, cultivation of various species etc.
- Both these companies ensure Environmental sustainability through the conservation of natural resources and maintaining the quality of air, conserving renewable and non-renewable resources and implementing green buildings policy.
- As part of this effort, they opted to set up solar power generating facilities and reducing the consumption of electricity.
- They have focused on reducing per capita fresh water consumption through various initiatives like Rainwater harvesting, smart water meters, Low-flow fixtures, artificial lakes and deep injection wells.
- They strive to recycle and reuse every drop of water judiciously. And have implemented appropriate water treatment technologies for the treated water from sewage treatment plants, making it suitable for flushing, landscaping, and in cooling towers.
- They have been persistent in their efforts to ensure reuse, recycling, and the responsible disposal of waste, and adopted a scientific approach towards waste management.
- Hazardous waste and e-waste are disposed to recyclers, who possess the required clearances from the Pollution Control Boards. Food waste is handled by their in-house biogas and organic waste converters. Waste is segregated at source, stored and disposed to authorized recyclers, in adherence to applicable legislations.
- In their endeavor to conserve and promote biodiversity, they have planted diverse species of trees native to the region to support local fauna.
- Both these companies have planted close to 1, 78,000 saplings during this fiscal year.

Suggestions

- Currently, we find that the government is taking initiatives to implement sustainability in every state and the nation as a whole. It is the responsibility of corporates to adhere to these government policies and help in achieving sustainability.
- Elevated corridors is a recent plan implemented by the Government of Karnataka, corporatesare advised to take initiative to plant more saplings across the city and also protect them on a timely basis to safeguard it for the future.
- The corporates should encourage their employees to start car-pooling which would help curb pollution and save energy.

Conclusion

India is rich in solar energy across majority of its landscape. It is also one of the largest growing economies with huge energy demands. India's annual Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) varies from 1,600 to 2,200 kWh/m2, which is twice as high when compared to Germany, which has the highest solar power installations in the world with a total capacity of about 36 GW (Wirth, 2014). India currently has a total capacity of 2.6 GW (Chadha, 2014) and has a huge potential for growth in this area. It makes economic as well as environmental sense to invest in solar energy installations to generate power in

India to meet the growing energy demand. The idea behind this paper is to through light on the Environmental aspects of sustainable development. Both these companies use the Environmental aspects like Energy, Water, Waste, and Biodiversity to achieve sustainable development. And both these companies have included environmental goals in their corporates scorecard. In the face of accelerated depletion of natural resources, incremental increase in resource efficiencies are not sufficient, and beyond a point, optimization gets prohibitively expensive. Resource intensity is about doing far more with far less. Green innovation for us is about addressing sustainability challenges through innovation, differentiation, driving efficiencies and creating new avenues for a better and sustainable world around us.

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