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1	Vishwanath, B.	1
2	Dr.Kothapalli Thirupathi	2
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Do health care companies of India fulfil government's new orientation towards CSR activities

A special consideration towards maternal health

Health care
companies of
India

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Abstract

Purpose – Corporate social responsibility (CSR) in India includes education, environment, healthcare and rural development. In post-liberalized India, the healthcare sector (services and facilities) has grown in leaps and bounds over last two decades. The purpose of this paper is to reveal and explain the CSR profile of select healthcare companies of India and reveal gaps and scope of healthcare activities with a special consideration towards maternal health.

Design/methodology/approach – Primary data are collected from seven listed companies of Goa state which were willing to participate in the study. In total, 67 companies constituting the Healthcare Sector Index of Standard & Poor of the Bombay Stock Exchange are considered as secondary source. Data of 59 companies that come within the threshold of Companies Act, 2013, are studied. CSR guidelines (with a turnover of Rs 10bn or a market capitalization of Rs 5bn or a net profit of Rs 50m) are taken as an initial frame of reference.

Findings – In total, 89.83 per cent of these companies have initiatives related to health care. Structured companies (contribute to the company's overall mission and goals) with CSR policy have committee size varying from three to five directors with an independent director. During 2016–2017, they were mandated to spend Rs 4.2613bn out of which only 74.59 per cent was spent. Geographical spread of CSR initiatives is skewed, with majority of companies focussing on the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat, whereas the states of Odisha and North-Eastern being neglected. The focus areas of CSR are education, healthcare and rural development. The variation of MMR in different states of India is an indicator for corporate as to which state needs more attention. The corporate sector in India needs to focus on SDG3 target of MMR and move towards a newer dimension and direction.

Originality/value – The originality of this paper lies in the recognition of the initiative of Government of India of weaning out CSR activities outside the purview of business sense and towards instilling a social sense in company behaviour. This is a dimensional and directional change in the evolution of CSR practices in companies and countries. To this end, 59 healthcare sector companies under the threshold of Companies Act 2013 were studied and results were outlined.

Keywords Corporate social responsibility, Companies act, Healthcare sector, Maternal health, Maternal mortality

Paper type Research paper



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E- GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES IN REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT : STUDY OF ANDHRAPRADESH AND KARNATAKA

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Abstract

Information and Communication technology is one of the main factors of modernizing governments. It is a means of bringing about cultural change as well as improving the delivery of services. E-governance has brought about procedural simplicity, speed and convenience in governance. E-governance is not just computerization of government processes; it is a tool for good government which includes issues of efficiency of service delivery, empowerment of citizens, transparency and accountability. Traditionally, the interaction between a citizen and government agency use to take place in government office. The e-Governance scenario in India has come a long way since computers were first introduced. The focus now is on extending the reach of governance to have a major impact on the people at large. A large number of initiatives have been taken in this category by the Union and the State Governments. The present article is going to discuss the E governance initiatives in Andhrapradesh and Karnataka by taking ICT applications in registration department i.e CARD (Computer Aided Registration Department) in Andhrapradesh and KAVERI(Karnataka Valuation and E Rigstration) in Karnataka state.

Key words: Information and communication technology, E- governance, Efficiency, Transparency, CARD, KAVERI

Introduction

Information technology is one of the main factors of modernising governments. It is a means of bringing about cultural change as well as improving the delivery of services. E-governance has brought about procedural simplicity, speed and convenience in governance. E-governance is not just computerization of government processes; it is a tool for good government which includes issues of efficiency of service delivery, empowerment of citizens, transparency and accountability. Traditionally, the interaction between a citizen and government agency use to take place in government office. Electronic governance or e-governance implies government functioning with the application of ICT (Information and Communications Technology). Hence e-Governance is basically a move towards SMART governance implying: simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent governance. The e-Governance scenario in India has come a long way since computers were first introduced. The focus now is on extending the reach of governance to have a major impact on the people at large. As stated earlier, e-Governance is an important tool to enhance the quality of government services to citizens, to bring in more transparency, to reduce corruption and subjectivity, to reduce costs for citizens and to make government more accessible. A large number of



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