

INTERNATIONAL CSR WAY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Mahesh B Thakur

Associate Professor, Karve Institute of Social Service, Pune

Abstract

Nations throughout the world are revising their national agendas and developmental strategies to better reflect the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The term "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) is often used to refer to the voluntary actions taken by businesses to aid in the social, economic, and ecological development of their communities and societies beyond the bare minimum required by law. Global issues including climate change and poverty have sparked a renewed interest in recent years in the social and environmental implications of international business (IB). Companies have a duty to their stakeholders and society as a whole to follow best practices in corporate social responsibility and sustainability as a result of globalization.

Keywords Sustainable development, indicators, indices corporate social responsibility, Multinational Enterprises stakeholders, developing countries, emerging markets, international business.

Introduction

Global problem and challenges such as inequality, economic instability, climate change, loss of biodiversity, and migration are increasing complexity, ambiguity, and fast change in upcoming times. Many people throughout the world are working hard to find solutions to these problems, but their efforts can be successful if they are aimed at achieving sustainable development. Sustainable development is development that prioritizes current demands without jeopardizing future generations' potential to fulfil their own. It focuses on two central ideas: the idea of limitations & restrictions imposed by the state of technology and also by the social organization on the ability of the environment to meet present and future needs along with it the concept of needs, which in particular includes the essential needs of the poor population, that need to be prioritized (Brundtland Report, United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development). Because a stable ecosystem is necessary for further growth, development, sustainable practices priorities environmental conservation.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to the measures taken by an organization to ensure that its operations are carried out in a manner that is both ethical and hospitable to society, ultimately resulting in positive social and economic growth. Since its inception in the 1950s, the phrase "corporate social responsibility" (CSR) has been the subject of heated discussion and its definition and use have changed over time. Since its first rise to prominence, the word has Bowen discussed the moral obligations of corporations in the 1950s. Business has no duties beyond answering to its shareholders and following the law, according to the Stockholder Theory that Friedman popularized in the 1970s. Freeman argued in the 1980s that businesses had a responsibility to society at large, including the interests of financiers, consumers, workers, suppliers, and communities.

The term "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) is often used to refer to the voluntary actions taken by businesses to aid in the social, economic, and ecological development of their communities and societies beyond the bare minimum required by law. This strategy for achieving SDGs is implemented at the enterprise level. The principles that form the basis of the concept of sustainable development (Brundtland Commission, 1987) and were subsequently formalized in a series of agreements at the Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 are not particularly unique for Russia. Over the last decade, Russia has developed an institutional environment, regulatory and legislative framework to govern many aspects of regional and national sustainable development. How businesses contribute to the growth of the economy and society is now seen in a different light. The maximizing of profit and the expansion of a company's worth, dividend and salary payments to workers, and environmental and social responsibility are all now intertwined. As we move toward a new paradigm of sustainable development on a global and corporate scale, CSR and sustainability initiatives are seen as an important part of the evolution of economic interactions.

Climate change, poverty, human rights abuses, and HIV/Aids are just some of the serious global concerns that have refocused attention in recent years on the social and environmental repercussions of multinational business. Companies are under growing pressure to have a good impact and foster a more sustainable future. Given their worldwide reach and the diversity of challenges, stakeholders, and institutional settings with which they must contend in both their home and host nations, this is especially true of MNEs. Before the recent focus on multinational corporations' role in issue "solution," NGOs actively opposed globalization and the influence of MNCs within it. Nonetheless, attempts to regulate corporate behavior have been generally unsuccessful because of the wide range of issues at play; most of these are international in nature and would necessitate a much broader consensus and harmonization of rules and implementation mechanisms than is politically and technically feasible. To what extent multinational corporations' benefit from the current lack of global regulation on social and environmental concerns is debatable. As a result, managers of MNEs are left to "chart their own path" in a "moral

free zone" where "there are no rigid prescriptions". Even if certain parts of a company's operations are subject to oversight, this probably isn't the case everywhere. Rules and the methods for keeping tabs on them might vary widely from one country or area to the next. The 'modern age of globalization' necessitates that multinational enterprises strike a balance between the elements of their 'regular' internationalization plans and larger corporate social responsibility (CSR) concerns.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Norma Schönherret.al (2017) Despite the increasing uncertainty in the global economy, there is growing demand on transnational corporations (TNCs) to engage in sustainable development and connect with all sectors of society. This article explores how transnational firms (TNCs) might better engage in CSR that assists in sustainable development in light of the SDGs as a global agenda. In this article, the writers highlight the need of rigorously measuring and managing business' influence on sustainable development in order to show a net contribution to the SDGs. To account for these changes, it will be necessary to revise current methods of measuring and evaluating businesses and to develop novel tools for management. In order to tie up loose ends, we suggest a research agenda.

Dongyong Zhang et.al (2017) CSR is the corporate contribution to sustainable development, and as such, this chapter revisits related topics to help the reader gain perspective. The connection between business and sustainable development is explored once the term "sustainable development" is defined and the global sustainable development agenda is outlined. In the next part, we'll examine the UN global compact as an example of scaling up CSR projects to achieve the broader objective of sustainable development on a worldwide scale. Evaluating CSR and sustainable development ideas and trends is the next step in making positive, lasting changes. In light of this, we had an in-depth conversation on how to gauge CSR on an individual business level and worldwide corporate sustainability.

Ans Kolk et.al (2016) This article gives an overview on how social responsibility is discussed in international business literature over the last five decades. Against to the other long-running International business journal, the Journal of International Business Studies in the Journal of World Business it is specified as well as mentioned for its elaborate coverage of the whole time and publication of relevant papers related to these issues and problems. This article focuses on how these two events serve to contrast two distinct ideas of international business and SR. There are three main ideas that emerge from the overall study: the environment, social development ethics, rights, responsibilities and duties; and poverty and development. Both the most significant contributions for this discipline and the most fascinate new directions are mentioned in order.

Hortensia GORSKI et.al (2017) says that the Higher education, corporations, and management systems all need to redevelop their approaches to sustainable development and business education in light of the difficulties posed by the present economic and these financial climates. The goal of this article is to spread a light on sustainability, sustainable development, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as they relate to business education from a wide range of perspectives. The study is carried out in a review of the relevant literature, the authors' personal experiences gained through involvement in a number of projects and international activities dealing with the aforementioned ideas, and the outcomes of a number of the authors' own qualitative as well as quantitative marketing studies. Based on these results, we came up with the fact that managers of firms and public institutions do not have an awareness of CSR and its components, and we focus to the fact that respondents who do have knowledge and abilities in this area have picked them up outside of the classroom. This research adds to the conversation that has to happen before universities can take the necessary measures to include these themes into their curricula. These measures include not just reorienting curriculum, building programmers as well as modules, but also introducing novel teaching techniques.

Rafael Peels (2016) Initiatives of corporate social responsibility are becoming more prevalent as a tool for businesses to improve working conditions (CSR). Social responsibility was formerly thought of as something private and optional, but in recent years it has grown more "legalized," taking on the form of government laws and including nonvoluntary features. In spite of the fact that the evidence for the success of CSR projects of this kind is not incontrovertible, such projects are being seen as more crucial to the regulation of the global labor market. In this research, we evaluate the wording of CSR pledges in trade and investment agreements and conclude that it is generally poor in terms of duty, accuracy, and delegation. We then explore and highlight the possibilities for governments, businesses, and employees to utilize the channels given in these agreements to activate and follow-up on CSR commitments. In the last section, the study discusses the International Labor Organization's (ILO) prospective involvement in the interaction between soft and hard labor standards, as well as its experience in the follow up of CSR.

Research And Methodology

Quantifying and analyzing the output of the scientific community is the focus of scient metrics. It's the methodical, evidence-based analysis of scientific findings. Scientific subjects like bibliometric, information systems, information science, and scientific politics all share a lot of ground with scient metrics in practice. The

foundation of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) may be traced back to the writings of Dereck J. de Sulla Price and Eugene Garfield, who established the organization in 1960. In 1998, he went on to launch the peer-reviewed journal *Scientometrics*.

In contrast, the subfield of scientometrics known as "bibliometric" analyses scientific output by using mathematical and statistical techniques to published works and their authors. Bibliometric indicators, which offer information on the outcomes of scientific activity in any of its forms, are the tools used to quantify scientific activity [122,123]. As a result of E. Garfield's introduction of the concept in the middle of the twentieth century, it has since found extensive use in scientific study and contributed to the assessment of knowledge across many fields. As a result of thinking back on how far science has come and how many resources are now at the researcher's disposal, scientometrics and bibliometrics have developed.

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the current status of the debate going over the impact of corporate social responsibility initiatives on environmental sustainability and development the broader research dynamics at play in this area. In order to get where we want to go for this purpose we used bibliometrics, a quantitative method of studying academic literature. Trend detection, categorization, and analysis are also one of the primary goals of this approach. It has been effectively implemented in many fields of science, including engineering, economics, administration, finance, education, biology, health, and ecology, in recent decades, and this has contributed to the review of scientific knowledge.

The approach utilized was a comprehensive search of the Scopus database [132-134] for a period of 18 years, starting in 2001, utilizing the phrases "corporate social responsibility" and "sustainable" to look at the subfields of the title, summary, and keywords. Only scientific publications, both open and non-open access, were included in the sample of articles found from a search conducted in August of 2019. A total of 1,832 pieces of paper made up the final sample. Publication year, topic, journal, author, author's country of affiliation, author's institution, and defining keywords were the factors examined.

The productivity of authors, nations, and institutions, as well as the distribution of papers published throughout time, have all been examined as markers of scientific output in this research. The H index, the number of appointments, and the SC Imago Journal Rank, an indication of the quality of the journals in Scopus, were utilized as quality indicators (SJR). In addition, network mapping and processing methods have been used to examine the collaborative structure indicators [135-138] that quantify the connections between authors and nations. Since scientific activity in this area of study has been assessed, the data acquired are beneficial for researchers, academics, analysts, managers, and other stakeholders.

Data Analysis

Production in the Scientific Field: How It Has Evolved From 2001-2018, the key characteristics of publications on CSR's sustainable approach are shown in Table 2. Recent years, and notably the past six, have witnessed a rise in the number of studies examining the correlation between CSR and sustainability. The number of papers published on this topic increased from 14 in 2001-2003 to 760 in the most recent three years considered (2015-2018), an increase of over 55 times. In the last three years alone, 41.5% of all papers published during the study period appeared in print. With 304 articles, 2018 is the most prolific year for publishing. The percentage change in the number of papers published in each of the three decades is shown in Figure 1. It emphasizes the percentage growth created in the second and third period evaluated, i.e., in 2004–2006 and 2007–2009, in addition to the substantial rise in the number of articles published in the previous six years. Since this is the first three-year rise in 100 articles, the percentage increase in publications in 2007-2009 is especially noteworthy (173).

Table 2. Major characteristics of the articles of CSR and sustainability research from 2001-2018.

Period	A	AU	C	TC	TC/A	J
2001-2003	14	22	8	917	65.5	13
2004-2006	48	88	20	3,314	69.0	32
2007-2009	173	304	32	7,149	41.3	110
2010-2012	308	630	49	8,884	28.8	190
2013-2015	529	1179	72	7,281	13.8	306
2016-2018	760	1859	83	2,816	3.7	352

A; the annual number of articles, AU: number of authors, C: number of countries, TC: the annual number of citations in total articles, TC/A: average citations, J: number of journals.

As There has been an uptick in both publications and writers throughout the time frame under consideration. Forty-one percent of all writers across the whole 18-year period (3,784) are concentrated in the most recent three years (2016-2018). The number of writers who contributed to publications in this discipline increased from 22 in 2001–2003 to 1859 in the 2016–2018 triennium. Since the average number of authors per article has also grown, this is a more significant rise than that shown in the number of papers published. From 2001-2003, the average number of writers per piece was 1.6, whereas in the most recent time (2016-2018), that number grew to 2.4.

The analysis shows that a significant increase in the number of nations contributing to this field of study, nearly about eight in the 2001-2003 triennium to 83 in the most recent time period studied. A total of 91 nations contributed to the publishing of publications on CSR's sustainable approach throughout the examined period (2001-2018).

The From 917 in the first period to 8884 in the fourth triennium (2010-2012), the growth in the number of citations is exponential. The overall number of citations to all publications has been falling steadily since this three-year period, by 7281 in the subsequent period and by 2816 in the most recent triennium. This is because recently published and influential publications that have been widely disseminated in open access [139,140] will be cited more often in the future than older articles that have not been updated in this fashion. This relates to the typical yearly citation count for a certain item. Averaging 65.5 in the first decade (2001-2003), this number has dropped to 3.7 in the most recent decade (2016–2018). Last but not least, there has been a significant growth from 13 in the first period to 352 in the most recent three years in the number of journals publishing papers on CSR's sustainable approach.

Distribution of Publications by Subject Area and Journal

During the time period analyzed, 2001–2018, there are several categories where studies related to the link between CSR and sustainability have been found. According to the Scopus classification, there are a total of 23 thematic areas in which the 1832 articles analyzed are classified. It is necessary to clarify that the same article may be classified in more than one category, depending on the interest of the author and the publisher.

The development of topic categorization of CSR and sustainability publications from 2001-2018 is shown in Figure 2. Over the course of our analysis, we find that the Business, Management, and accounting subcategory has consistently been the most popular. Among the published publications in this field, 31% dealt with CSR and sustainability. After that comes the field of social sciences, accounting for 21% of all dissertations. The next most important areas are those pertaining to energy (7%) followed by economics, econometrics, and finance (10%), and finally environmental science (14%). Eighty-three percent of the papers published in this area between 2001 and 2018 fall into the five categories shown in Figure 2. Aside from the engineering (5.10%) and arts and humanities (4%) categories, no other field had more than 2.0% of total publications.

Given the CSR's dependency on the management of stakeholder relations and the environment, and the interdisciplinary nature of the topic, it makes logical that publications in this area of study would be filed under the Business, Management, Accounting, and Social Sciences disciplines.

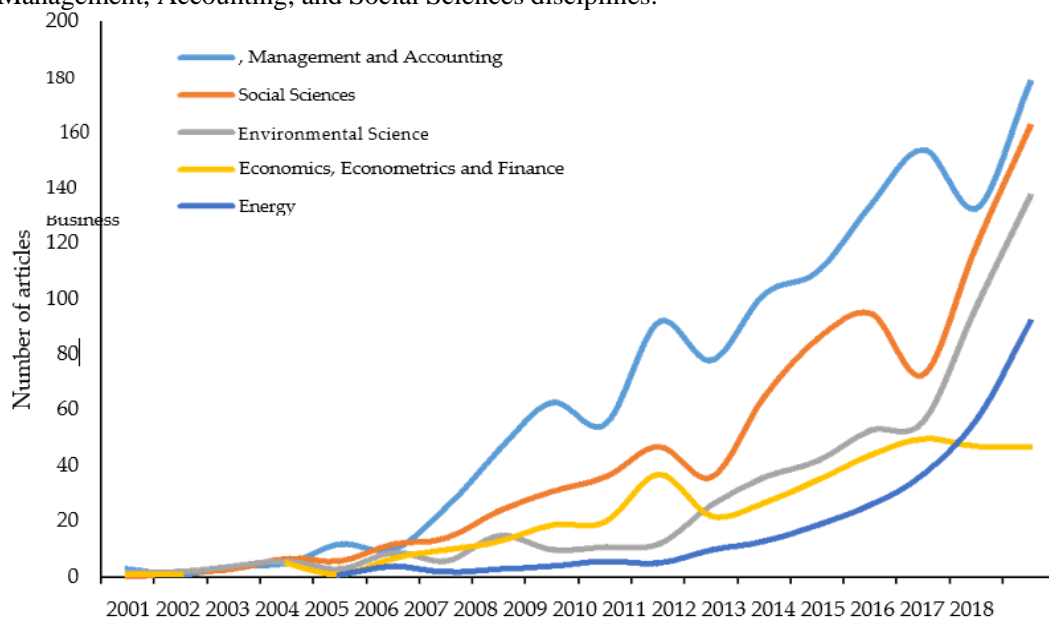


Figure 1. Comparisons of the growth trends of subject areas on CSR and sustainability research from 2001 to 2018.

Journal of Business Ethics and Sustainability features 111 articles on corporate social responsibility and sustainability. Six percent of all papers published between 2001 and 2018 may be attributed to each publication. Over the course of the six time periods considered, Journal of Business Ethics has held the top spot in the list for four of them. This publication is noteworthy for the large number of citations received by its articles (4115), as well as for the high average number of citations received by published articles (37.07 citations per article). When compared to the journal's overall H index (which is 147), the H index for papers published in this particular publication is much higher (at 42). The SJR impact factor for Organization and Environment is 2605 (Q1), followed by Business and Society (Q1), with an effect score of 2346, and Business Strategy and the Environment (Q3), having an impact factor of 2166.

In spite of this, it is noteworthy that the magazine Sustainability, which published its first paper on the topic of analysis in 2013, has since become the journal with the biggest number of publications on CSR/sustainability, with 98 documents out of the total published (352) in the past triennium (2016–2018). About a quarter of all publications on the topic published during the 2000–2003 period may be traced back to these books (2016–2018). However, the quantity of citations does not represent this fact because of more recent research.

Productivity of Authors, Institutions, and Countries

This table (Table 4) displays the most important aspects of the articles written by the 10 most prolific writers in the publishing of the sustainable approach of CSR from 2001–2018. Garca-Sánchez, a Spanish professor at the University of Salamanca, has written the most on the topic of research (12 articles), followed by Moratis, a Dutch professor at the University of Applied Sciences in Breda (9 articles). A Spanish professor at the University of Zaragoza named Moneva has written eight books.

However, Kolk, from the Netherlands, has the most citations (642 total) and the highest average citations per article (107) in the field of CSR/sustainability. Next up is the German scholar Schaltegger, who has 372 citations overall and 53.14 citations per publication. Furthermore, Kolk is distinguished by having the highest H index, six, in this case, just like five other authors. He is the second author in this ranking to publish his first article in 2008, after Albareda of Finland in 2007.

Table 4. The most prolific authors in number of articles on CSR and sustainability from 2001–2018

Author	A	TC	TC/A	Institution	C	1st A*	Last A*	H index*
García-Sánchez, I.M.	11	210	19,09	Universidad de Salamanca	Spain	2011	2018	6
Moratis, L.	9	26	2,89	Breda University of Applied Sciences	Netherlands	2014	2018	5
Moneva, J.M.	8	162	20,25	Universidad de Zaragoza	Spain	2007	2018	6
Fernandez-Feijoa, B.	7	162	23,14	Universidad de Vigo	Spain	2014	2017	6
Schmallegger, S.	7	372	53,14	EuphaneUniversität Luneburg	Germany	2012	2018	6
Seale, P.	7	95	13,57	University Della Svitzer Italian	Switzerland	2014	2017	6
Alborada, L.	6	177	29,50	Lappeenranta Menkalinan Loopiest	Finland	2007	2018	4
Costa, R.	6	103	17,17	University deli Study di Roma Tor Vergara	Italy	2013	2018	5
Font, X.	6	318	53,00	Deputation de Barcelona	Spain	2004	2016	5
Kolk, A.	6	642	107,00	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands	2008	2016	6

Count of Articles (A), Total Citations (TC) = Total Number of Articles Cited, TC/A stands for "total citations/articles," which Words beginning with the letter Care "country," 1st A: The first report, The Final Article, Hirsch index (H index), (*) in subject of study. Displays the top 10 organizations in terms of the number of articles published on the topic of sustainable CSR. The most represented nation in this list is Spain, with four institutions included. With 22 papers and 432 citations, the University of Salamanca ranks top among these institutions. The Copenhagen Business School in Denmark and the University of Granada in Spain are tied with this school for highest H index at 11.

Table 5. The most prolific institutions in number of articles on CSR and sustainability research from 2001-2018.

Institution	C	A	TC	TC/A	H index	IC (%)	TCIC	TCNIC
Universidad de Salamanca	Spain	22	432	19,64	11	4,5	0,00	20,57
Wageningen University and Research Centre	Netherlands	18	127	7,06	8	44,4	6,50	7,50
Copenhagen Business School	Denmark	17	560	32,94	11	52,9	22,44	44,75
Universidad de Zaragoza	Spain	16	252	15,75	9	25,0	11,25	17,25
Universidad de Granada	Spain	16	592	37,00	11	12,5	12,00	40,57
Bucharest University of Economic Studies	Romania	16	78	4,88	6	12,5	3,50	5,07
University of Valencia	Spain	15	152	10,13	4	26,7	1,25	13,36
LeuphanaUniversität Lüneburg	Germany	15	716	47,73	10	33,3	9,20	67,00
Universiti Teknologi MARA	Malaysia	13	176	13,54	6	30,8	32,00	5,33
University of Leeds	United Kingdom	13	342	26,31	9	69,2	10,33	62,25

C: country, Quantity of Articles, Total Citations (TC) = Total Number of Articles Cited, TC/A stands for "total citations/articles," which Research topics with a high Hirsch index (H index) are more likely to IC: the proportion of papers that included international cooperation, Number of citations for articles written in conjunction with foreign colleagues (TCIC) and those written alone (TCNIC).

On the other hand, it's worth pointing out that, notably in the case of Salamanca, the Spanish institutions' publications have very little foreign co-authorship (4.5-percent). For instance, it is said that the University of Leeds in the United Kingdom has more citations per article than the University of the Basque Country in Spain (19.64 vs. 26.31). This is because the University of Leeds has published almost half as many papers as the Basque Country. Moreover, the English university has significant worldwide exposure due to the fact that 69.2% of the publications are co-authored by individuals from outside the United Kingdom. Other than in the instance of Malaysia's Universiti Teknologi MARA, when citations from works published with other nations (32) beat average citations produced by Malaysian authors solely, this fact is not important.

Table 6 summarises key indicators for the top CSR nations in terms of sustainable approach research production from 2001-2018. First, the United States has 343 articles and the most total citations, 8,482, which works out to an average of 24.73 citations per article on the topic of research. This makes the United States' average of citations per article the second highest in the world, behind only Canada's (25.92). With a H index of 50, the United States is likewise the highest. Britain has the second-highest article count, at 218; it also has the second-highest total number of citations, at 4705; and it has the second-highest H index, at 40. This oddity is indicative of the focus on CSR and sustainability in English and American media.

The United States' high placement in the list of nations with the highest output of publications on the topic of research during the time period under consideration is indicative of its prowess in this area. This is followed by Spain (198 articles), Australia (118 articles), and Italy (102) in that order. When looking at the number of articles published on CSR's sustainable approach over the previous three years (2016-2018), Spain has risen to second place while Italy has dropped to third. Since they have published 53% of all publications, the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain, Australia, and Italy are the primary forces behind research on the topic of study.

Table 6. The most prolific countries in number of articles on CSR and sustainability research from 2001 to 2018.

Country	A	TC	TC/A	H index	R (A)					
					2001-2003	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012	2013-2015	2016-2018
United States	343	8,482	24.73	50	1(4)	1(3)	1(34)	1(72)	1(101)	1(129)
United Kingdom	218	4,705	21.58	40	0	0	7(1)	2(3)	6(3)	3(70)
Spain	198	3,144	15.88	35	0	0	6(1)	9(1)	4(5)	2(87)
Australia	118	2,442	20.69	27	0	0	0	3(2)	5(3)	10(32)
Italy	102	775	7.60	17	0	0	0	7(1)	10(2)	4(66)
Canada	98	2,540	25.92	29	0	0	0	4(2)	2(7)	5(43)
Germany	87	2,123	24.40	25	0	0	3(1)	6(1)	0	7(36)
Netherlands	85	2,035	23.94	24	0	0	4(1)	8(1)	0	8(36)
France	61	852	13.97	15	0	0	0	0	8(2)	13(24)
China	56	470	8.39	14	0	0	0	5(2)	3(7)	9(34)

Count of Articles (A), Rank by Articles, or R(A), Total Citations (TC) = Total Number of Articles Cited, TC/A stands for "total citations/articles," which Hirsch's topical index, or H index.

The remaining five nations—Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, France, and China—are assigned a lower quantity of goods. Among these countries, Germany and the Netherlands stand out for their high rankings (third and fourth, respectively) yet lack of article output on this topic between 2007 and 2009 and between 2013 and 2015, respectively. They moved up one spot and one spot, respectively, from seventh and eighth, in this category throughout the three-year period covered by this analysis (2016-2018). Among the second set of nations, Canada, Germany, and the Netherlands have the highest average citations per article, trailing only the United States.

Collaborative international efforts between nations are broken down into their constituent factors in Table 7. The United Kingdom has the lowest proportion of international collaborative work at 25% (6 things), followed by France at 60.7% (22), Canada at 50% (24), and China at 75% (19 items).

49. 5% (49). At just 25.3%, Spain has the world's lowest rate of international cooperation (26 articles). With the exception of the Netherlands, France, and China, the number of citations of works that have been subject to international co-authorship is more than those supplied by the papers without such partnerships in all of the ranking nations.

Table 7. The most prolific countries and international collaboration from 2001 to 2018.

Country	NC	Main collaborators	IC (%)	TC/A	
				IC	NIC
United States	41	Canada, United Kingdom, China, Spain, France	33.5%	19.92	27.15
United Kingdom	49	United States, China, Germany, France, Italy	49.5%	18.46	24.65
Spain	26	United States, Mexico, Portugal, United Kingdom, Brazil	25.3%	14.30	16.41
Australia	25	United States, United Kingdom, China, Malaysia, Netherlands	28.8%	11.76	24.31
Italy	23	United Kingdom, United States, Denmark, Belgium, China	33.3%	7.12	7.84
Canada	24	United States, France, United Kingdom, Brazil, Germany	50.0%	19.71	32.12
Germany	29	United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, United States, Austria	41.4%	16.31	30.12
Netherlands	22	Belgium, United Kingdom, Finland, Australia, Denmark	38.8%	27.88	21.44
France	22	United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Germany, Belgium	60.7%	15.35	11.83
China	19	United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Hong Kong, Pakistan	75.0%	8.76	7.29

The abbreviations used are "NC" for "number of collaborators," "IC" for "percentage of articles generated with international cooperation," and "TC/A" for "reference counts for each source, Difference between versions: IC = international cooperation; NIC = no international cooperation.

A: number of articles, R(A): rank position, %: percentage of articles in which it appears, #N/D: not data.

Furthermore, study on this area continues to progress internationally alongside other ideas and techniques, such as Corporate Sustainability, Environmental Economics, or Sustainable Supply Chain Management. It's also worth noting that the examined triennium, 2014-2016, reflected a change in research tendencies toward assessing the sustainability of CSR in relation to corporate size and examining the roles of the board in light of CSR and sustainability. Since it is acknowledged that education, in all its forms and at all levels, is one of the most effective weapons for inducing required changes in order to achieve sustainable development, organizations are also making efforts in line with education for sustainable development.

Conclusion

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to the measures taken by a company to ensure it operates in a manner that is good for both its stakeholders and the community at large. Since its inception in the 1950s, corporate social responsibility has been the subject of heated discussion. Analysis of foreign examples and quantitative and qualitative comparisons across nations revealed the most pressing challenges and opportunities for CSR growth in Russia. The central involvement of the state in shaping the Russian CSR model is a defining characteristic of this approach. Given the dearth of literature on the topic and the relative novelty of the aforementioned studies, we will

conclude by offering our own comments on the state of CSR and sustainable development research in relation to IB. There was a time when corporations were seen as only motivated by profit and social progress was seen as the purview of government and organizations. The purpose of this research was to examine developments in the study of CSR practices with an eye toward global sustainability during a five-year period. Those occurring during the last 18 years. To that end, we conducted a bibliometric study on 1,832 Scopus-retrieved papers.

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