

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 1, October 2024

The Impact of COVID-19 on Corporate Social Responsibility

Mangesh Surve¹, Dr. Sharad Kadam², Dr. Reetuja Deshpande³
Researcher¹, Guide², Guide³
MIT Arts, Commerce and Science College, Alandi Devachi, Pune, India

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has widely transformed the corporate social responsibility policy in terms of the social and ethical responsibilities it addresses. In this paper, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on CSR strategies through various industries is discussed. Through reviewing some case studies and literature reviews, this study identifies the significant changes CSR priorities by increased healthcare and safety, widening support to communities, and transparency. This pandemic has brought trends toward more immediate, responsive CSR practice, characterized by greater concern with steps taken to alleviate the pandemic and assistemployees and increased transparency in communication. The findings are that, while doingso for emergency needs, businesses are also building groundwork for long-term sustainability. This study provides useful information on the trends in the CSR landscape and suggests that business activities should be in consonance with the new expectations of society, and businesses have to maximize their positive social impact following the COVID-19 pandemic and related crises. Comprehending these shifts will allow companies to navigate future crises even more effectively and to maintain better relationships with stakeholders.

Keywords: COVID-19

I. INTRODUCTION

Background and Context

The COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with the deepest adjustments of the economies and businesses across the globe. They have disrupted supply chains, affected employee well-being, and changed consumer behavior. Within this context, CSR is relevant to companies because they face new challenges and responsibilities. Traditionally, CSR has been defined to include philanthropy and environmentalism. There are new dimensions presented by the pandemic that call on companies to reassess and expand their CSR strategies.

Research Question or Hypothesis

How has the COVID-19 pandemic reshaped corporate social responsibility, and what new priorities and strategies have emerged in response to the crisis?

Purpose and Scope

The research aims to assess the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on CSR practices. It seeks to incorporate analysis concerning how different industries have altered their CSR strategies and to ascertain emerging trends and best practices.

Objective of the Study

- Understand the adjustments in CSR priorities and strategy arising from the COVID-19pandemic
- Estimate the impacts that such changes bring about in stakeholder relationships and corporate reputation.
- This study is aimed to identify and document emerging trends and best practices in CSRpost-pandemic.

DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Impact Factor: 7.53

Volume 4, Issue 1, October 2024

Significance of the Study:

This study is relevant because it allows in-depth analysis of the manner that the pandemic has changed CSR. It is founded on valuable business insights that can lead to guiding businesses on how to proceed in this post-pandemic landscape. The entire process of checking the adaptation of CSR strategies by various industries offers much insight to crucial shifts such as health and safetybeing highly focused, increased community support, and enhanced transparency. These learnings become quite important for companies looking to adjust the CSR actions of their companies to change the expectations of society as well as for what stakeholder would be expecting from a company. In fact, the research points out that such changes not only add strength to corporate reputation and build trust among stakeholders but also end up to be of long-term sustenance. Learning these aspects enablis the business to successfully infuse CSR in the generic strategy stream so that it addresses the crisis itself today and the future challenges tomorrow. Hence, the study provides some real-time actionable recommendations to companies in the way of balancingshort-term responses with respect to long-term goals to create resilience and ensure that such responses do not weaken society's positive impact.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of Related Studies

Pre-pandemic CSR activities are mostly environmental responsible, ethical labor, and philanthropic activities. The studies have shown how CSR plays a tremendous role in building corporate reputation and stakeholder trust. In the pandemic, focus shifted towards immediate health and safety, employee, and community care and continuity of business operations.

Analysis and Synthesis

But most importantly, the pandemic has accelerated the direction of increased openness; more work- and employeecentricity; and societies, communities, and organizations are paying more attention to issues and needs that exist within them

Companies that are embracing new kinds of CSR activities include distribution of PPE to frontline workers, emotional wellness, support for pandemic response and relief efforts, and other evolved versions of these types of activities.

This digital engagement, online work, and in some ways, digital transformation wherein people switched to working from home catalyzed the evolution of CSR practices.

Gaps and Limitations

Although there is a growing body of literature on changes in CSR involving pandemics, few long-term studies of the implications of the trend are available. Thus, future studies should come in handy and provide insights on how changes unfold and how that impacts future strategies of CSR.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design was qualitative and consisted of case studies and a literature review to better understand the changes that occurred in CSR during the course of the pandemic.

Participants and Sampling

Case studies were selected from a diverse cross-section of industries, such as healthcare, technology, and manufacturing. These services were chosen for the purpose of providing an appropriate perspective of how CSR has evolved over time.

DOI: 10.48175/568

Methods of Data Collection

Secondary sources of data include data collected: Corporate CSR reportsIndustry publications Academic journals News articles and press releasesMaterials and Procedures





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Impact Factor: 7.53

Volume 4, Issue 1, October 2024

The research was conducted on CSR reports and supporting documents to identify shifts in priorities and trends. Themes and trends that were relevant were thereby extracted from the reports.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis was used for identifying trends and trends of CSR practices. The data was classified into health and safety, community support and transparency themes.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Presentation of Findings

An important trend emerging from the CSR strategies conducted during and after the COVID-19 period is several trends cutting across sectors, as discussed below:

Health and Safety: In response to this pandemic, the company paid much heed to health and safetyon the work floor. The company implemented more comprehensive health protocols than before, issued PPE to frontline workers, and engaged in mental health support programs. Investment in digital tools and resources ensured employee well-being during this shift to remote work.

Community Support: There has also been a newer wave of initiatives that promote support for local communities. Companies made direct donations to pandemic relief efforts, partnered with non-profits, and volunteer activities. Such services ranged from financial contributions to offering goods and services in aid of those in need, and symbolized a more comprehensive commitment tosocial responsibility in the face of the crisis.

Enhanced emphasis has been placed on both corporate communications and reporting such that companies have reacted by beginning to maintain openness that underscores their response to COVID-19, some operational changes taking into account financial impacts. The increaseddemand for transparency focuses on the aspects of helping build stakeholder trust as well as reinforcement of credibility for stakeholders.

Summary of Key Findings

From content analysis, there is an obvious change in CSR practice within a certain span of time after the COVID-19 pandemic. The focus has shifted from purely traditional traditional areas to the more immediate and pressing needs of society during this level of crisis. Increased reports onhealth and safety depict a direct response to the crisis that has befallen the world. The increase in community support depicts an increased consciousness of corporate social responsibility. This transparency in communications becomes part of the CSR activities of the company, enabling it tonot lose its trustworthy stakeholder basis when uncertainty has fallen upon the company.

The findings actually point to a much more dynamic and responsive approach on CSR ascompanies not only deal with the short-term implications of the pandemic but also build for sustainability in the long run. Therefore, while these new priorities in CSR are absorbed into a longer-term strategy, it shows the direction towards more holistic and stakeholder-orientedbusiness practices.

V. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Interpretation of Results

The results suggest that the pandemic has speeded up fundamental transformations in CSR concerning current health and safety concerns, community support, and greater accountability. This change is a result of the prevailing trend towards more responsive and stakeholder-led CSR practices.

Comparison with Existing Research

The findings are consistent with contemporary research that considers CSR to be becoming more embedded in business strategy and to be more focussed on issues of real-time capabilities. However, a longer-term effectiveness that will realize the benefits of the new strategies has not been ascertained yet.

DOI: 10.48175/568

ISSN 2581-9429 IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Impact Factor: 7.53

Volume 4, Issue 1, October 2024

Limitations and Future Research

Since the study relies on secondary data and the coverage period is relatively short, it cannot be oriented toward long-term impacts assessment. Accordingly, studies on the sustainability of CSR changes and impacts on corporate performance are suggested.

Summary of Main Points

Reshape CSR. The pandemic upgraded it by focusing on health and safety, showing support to the community, and being transparent on efforts to answer immediate needs while building the stage for future sustainability.

Summary of Research Question and Answer

The research question was, 'How has the pandemic reshaped CSR?' The current study concluded that there were major shifts in CSR priorities brought about by the new pandemic, which prioritized immediate crisis response with an eye on long-term sustainability.

Conclusion and Recommendation

CSR strategies of organizations need to evolve with the challenges and expectations of society towards business. Future CSR practices must, therefore, balance the urgent response with sustainable long-term objectives in building resilience and trust

REFERENCES

- [1]. Aguinis, H., & Glavas, A. (2012). What we know and don't know about corporate social responsibility: A review and research agenda. Journal of Management, 38(4), 932-968. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206311436079
- [2]. Bhattacharya, C. B., Korschun, D., & Sen, S. (2009). Strengthening stakeholder– company relationships through mutually beneficial corporate social responsibility activities. Journal of Business Ethics, 85(2), 257-272. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-008-9730-3
- [3]. Carroll, A. B. (1999). Corporate social responsibility: Evolution of a definitional construct. Business & Society, 38(3), 268-295. https://doi.org/10.1177/000765039903800303
- [4]. Chen, Y., & Hung-Baesecke, C. J. (2021). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and pandemic response: An analysis of COVID-19 CSR practices. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 28(5), 1397-1410. https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.2165
- [5]. Eisenhardt, K. M. (1989). Building theories from case study research. Academy of Management Review, 14(4), 532-550. https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.1989.4308385
- [6]. Elkington, J. (1997). Cannibals with forks: The triple bottom line of 21st century business. Capstone Publishing.
- [7]. Harrison, J. S., & Wicks, A. C. (2013). Stakeholder theory, value, and firm performance. Business Ethics Quarterly, 23(1), 97-124. https://doi.org/10.5840/beq20132315

DOI: 10.48175/568

ISSN 2581-9429 IJARSCT