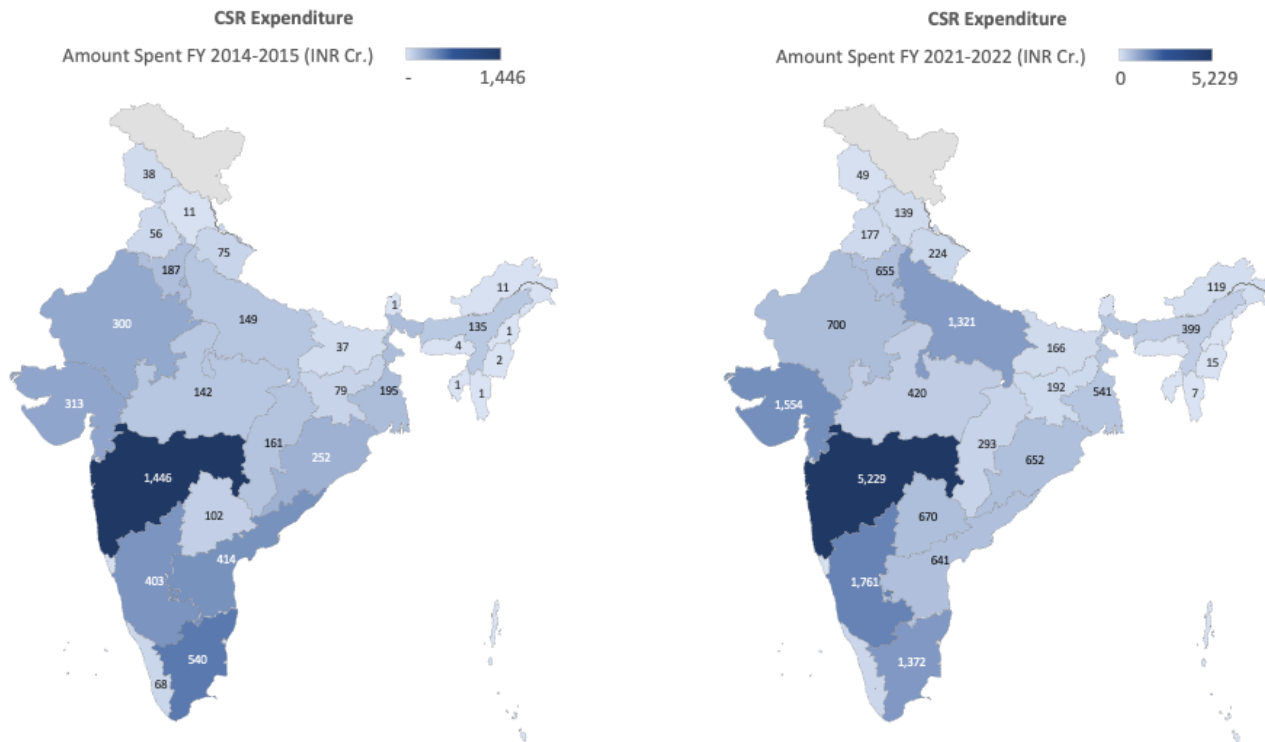


Four of the most multidimensionally poor states get less than 10% of CSR

India made Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) a mandate on 1st April 2014. According to the act, companies of a certain turnover and profitability had to spend 2% of their average net profit towards social welfare activities. In the past 6 years, CSR investments have grown across sectoral themes such as education, healthcare, environment, rural development, skilling and so on.



The amount spent by [CSR](#) in 2021-22 across these projects has been the highest in Maharashtra, 20% of the total CSR money with an expenditure of INR 5229 CR. This is 4 times more than what it was 6 years back in 2014-15, INR 1446 CR. Other states where majority of the CSR money gets concentrated include 7% in Karnataka (403 cr. to 1761 cr.), 6% in Gujarat (313 cr. to 1554 cr.), 5% in Tamil Nadu (540 cr. to 1371 cr), 5% in Uttar Pradesh (149 cr. to 1321 cr.), 4% in Delhi (237 cr. to 1158 cr.), and 3% in Rajasthan (300 cr. to 700 cr). Meanwhile states such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal receive less than 2% of the total CSR pool.

The states with the highest presence of companies and plants established also have the highest CSR money being pooled in them. As per 2021 [data](#), states indicating high economic activity include Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

As these social impact expenditures grow, it is imperative to understand the other side, the socio-economic conditions of these states. MPI, India's first of its kind index, is integral to gauge poverty complexities and to understand inclusive growth patterns across health and nutrition, education and standard of living. In 5 years, 2015-21, 13.5 crore Indians escaped Multidimensional Poverty with a decline from 24.85% to 14.96%, rural districts seeing the largest dip.

A look at the district wise [MPI](#) indicates the need for intervention to the furthest in the list. The districts that are multidimensionally poor are highest in states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland and Rajasthan. Meanwhile percentage of multi dimensionally poor reduced the most in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh as well. These states require a multidimensional approach, a higher interest as part of the CSR being one among the many.

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