

Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Preamble

The CSR activities of Bajaj Group are guided by the vision and philosophy of its Founding Father, late Shri Jamnalal Bajaj, who embodied the concept of trusteeship in business and common good and laid the foundation for ethical, value-based and transparent functioning.

The core elements of CSR activities include ethical functioning, respect for all stakeholders, protection of human rights and care for the environment.

The Bajaj Group generally implements the above initiatives through its employees, Welfare Funds and Group NGOs/Trusts/Charitable Bodies operating at various locations in the country. It also enlists the help of non-group NGOs, local authorities, business associations, social and philanthropic organisations of repute and civil society, wherever deemed necessary.

Securities and Exchange Board of India, vide its circular dated 13 August 2012, has decided to mandate inclusion of Business Responsibility Report (BRR) as part of the Annual Reports for listed companies. To begin with, SEBI has made it mandatory for top 100 listed entities based on market capitalisation at BSE and NSE as on 31 March 2012 to include BR Reports as part of their annual reports from the financial year ending on or after 31 December 2012. Since Bajaj Auto Ltd. is one of the top 100 listed entities, the Company has presented its second BR Report for the financial year 2013-14, which is part of this Annual Report. As a green initiative, the BR Report has been hosted on the Company website www.bajajauto.com. A physical copy of the BR Report will be made available to any shareholder on request. Shareholders are requested to read this CSR report together with BR Report to get the full perspective on the subject.

Companies Act, 2013

Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 stipulates that every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1,000 crore or more or a net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during any financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

Since the Company is covered under this provision, the Board at its meeting held on 28 March 2014 has constituted 'Corporate Social Responsibility Committee' (CSR Committee).

Further, as stipulated under section 135(3) of the Act, the terms of reference of the CSR Committee shall be, inter alia, to -

- (a) formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013;
- (b) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a); and
- (c) monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time.

As per section 135(5), the Company needs to spend, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

The CSR Committee, in its functioning, will take into account the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, which have come into force from 1 April 2014.

Since the mandatory CSR expenditure and other relevant provisions become effective only from the year 2014-15, the Report for the year 2013-14 is made as per practice followed in the previous years.

Report

Some of the major initiatives that continued and/or that were taken up anew by the Bajaj Group through its Trusts/Group NGOs/Social and Charitable Organisations during the year under review are summarised here:

A) By the Company

Affirmative action

Your Company believes that its success is interlinked with the well-being of all sections of the society and equal opportunity for all sections. The Company continues to ensure no discrimination of any type of socially disadvantaged sections in the work place. During the year under review, the Company recruited 2,026 new employees, of which 198 numbers (9.8%) belong to weaker sections, in line with the affirmative action. At the end of the year, this percentage was 6.99%.

Education

Under Public Private Partnership (PPP), the Company has undertaken to upgrade 4 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) - two in Pune, one in Pantnagar and one Aurangabad.

The Company took actions to ensure better quality of output from the Institutes.

At Ramgarh in Pantnagar, the total strength of students rose from 117 (in 2012) to 144 (in 2013). The Company also continued to follow up with the concerned agencies for approval of Institute Development Plan for Aurangabad and so also for Haveli.



Health

Government of India - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare - National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) now renamed as Department of AIDS Control (DAC) and CII have initiated Public Private Partnership (PPP) in order to provide better health-care to AIDS patients. From August 2008, the Bajaj YCMH ART Centre at YCM hospital, Pimpri, has registered 9,434 patients with 5,286 active cases for Anti Retroviral Therapy. This centre is a benchmark for new centers and is the largest one run by industries.

In view of the exceptional quality of performance, MSACS (Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society) awarded to Bajaj YCMH ART Centre, a certificate of appreciation recognising their excellent performance in HIV care.

Others

Our factory employees organised blood donation camps, in which 891 employees donated blood for the hospitals in the respective areas.

The fire department vehicles made 35 calls outside the plants for fire fighting and rescue operations during the year.

“Vastra Bhet” (Donation of used clothes)

Your Company undertook a drive, i.e. “Joy of Giving Week” and organised collection of 640 kgs of used clothes, that were given to the needy people against “Shrama Daan”. It was a CII initiative wherein employees of your Company volunteered very enthusiastically to collect and dispatch the clothes to “Goonj”, an NGO working in underdeveloped areas. This drive was conducted from 2 - 8 October 2013.

B) Through group trusts

1. Jamnalal Bajaj Seva Trust

Soon after the demise of Jamnalalji in 1942, as per his wishes, the first charitable Trust, Jamnalal Bajaj Seva Trust was established, with an initial corpus of ₹ 500,000, which was Jamnalalji's share of the family wealth.

International Sarvodaya Centre - Vishwaneedam

In 1960, at the suggestion of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, the Trust purchased about 400 acres of land on the outskirts of Bangalore to establish the International Sarvodaya Centre - Vishwaneedam to promote agriculture, dairy development and rural development; and to train local women and youth for self-employment by providing them training in tailoring, computers and knitting. The Trust continued to run balwadis, gaushalas and english speaking courses.

Kamalnayan Bajaj Hall and Art Gallery

The Trust has also been contributing its share to the promotion of art and culture through the Kamalnayan Bajaj Hall and Art Gallery. Exhibitions, handicrafts displays as well as corporate meetings, conferences and seminars are held at the Kamalnayan Bajaj Hall. The art gallery is used to display the artistic works of painters and sculptors. It also provides an opportunity to budding artists to showcase their talents.

Balwadi

A 'Balwadi' is a pre-school, where underprivileged children are taught by trained teachers. The Trust continued to run nine Balwadis, i.e., Bal Sanskar Kendras, in rural areas for poor children below six years of age.

Hamaara Sapna project

The 'Hamaara Sapna' project initiated by the Trust endeavours to uplift the slum residents of South Mumbai. The project involves imparting skills training alongwith overall knowledge and hands-on experience to foster a better tomorrow. The key role of the projects is:

- To transform the lives of women beneficiaries residing in the slums of South Mumbai, through the application of the three 'Es': Education, Empowerment and Entrepreneurship
- To create an effective and valuable attitudinal change
- To foster the aspirations of women
- To encourage and implement skill enhancement, livelihood and intervention programmes
- To provide a platform to conduct small scale enterprises
- To emphasise equal access for one and all

2. Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation (JBF-Foundation)

In 1976, the Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation was established to promote Gandhian constructive programmes and assist constructive workers who have devoted themselves to the national cause.

Awards

The Foundation gives four awards annually - each of the value of ₹ 5 lakh. Of these, three are given to individuals in India:

- For outstanding contribution in the field of constructive work on Gandhian lines
- For application of science and technology for rural development
- For upliftment and welfare of women and children

The fourth one is an international award given to individuals other than Indian citizens from foreign countries for their contribution to the promotion of Gandhian values outside India.

Other charitable activities

The Foundation has given donations to various Institutions/NGOs from time to time for strengthening their various community welfare activities and charitable objects of welfare of general public utility based on Gandhian philosophy and ideals.

3. Jankidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha (JBGVS)

Rural and urban development activities of JBGVS

Introduction

The Group continued its rural and urban development activities through Jankidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha (JBGVS) in 75 villages - 41 villages in Pune, 13 villages in Aurangabad and 10 in Wardha district, all in Maharashtra and 11 villages in Sikar district of Rajasthan. Those activities have touched the lives of 60,000 people living in rural areas, most from economically weaker sections of society comprising scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The first Samaj Seva Kendra (SSK) was formed by the Company in 1975, in Pune. It is now a part of JBGVS. It provides self-development facilities to the people, particularly women and children, of Akurdi, Chinchwad and Nigdi areas in Pune. In view of the

positive response received by it, JBGVS has opened two more Samaj Seva Kendras, one each at Aurangabad in Maharashtra and other at the village of Kashi ka Bas in Sikar district of Rajasthan.

Rural development

Coverage

Improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas has been the focus of JBGVS. JBGVS centres its implementation of integrated rural development broadly in five areas, viz,

- (1) Primary education,
- (2) Primary health care,
- (3) Economic development,
- (4) Environment, and
- (5) Social development.

The implementation of these activities is through partnership with villagers, gram panchayats and other village level institutions like co-operative dairy, women's self help groups, etc.

JBGVS plays a catalyst's role. The outsider may not fully understand the setting, culture and other things prevalent in the local area. To that extent, the villagers themselves participate in sustainable rural development which helps successful implementation. In order to maximise the flow of funds in the project villages, JBGVS brings together the villagers, local institutions and Government agencies. During the year, JBGVS co-partnered with 26,000 BPL and poor families and 20,000 SC/ST/NT/OBC families.

Primary education

Non-formal education: JBGVS observed that even after near 100% enrolment in primary schools, there was a clear lack of engagement in schooling. Hence it felt the need for programmes of non-formal education. JBGVS used senior students in the villages for this purpose. As a result, it undertook such non-formal education activities that would generate sufficient interest among the students about schooling, as well as result in improvement in their IQ.

School sanitation complex: JBGVS constructed 11 school sanitation complexes, separate for boys and girls. This was done in partnership with the Government and other NGOs. Hearteningly, this has resulted in significant improvement in attendance, particularly by female students. Besides, a school child educated about the benefits of sanitation and good hygiene behaviour is a conduit for carrying those messages far beyond the school walls, bringing lasting improvement to a community's hygiene practices.

E-learning: E-Learning is referred to as teaching and learning by using electronic media. This methodology supports the use of communications technology in teaching and learning. While conventional training has more immediate benefits, e-learning has its own positive impact and makes education pictorial, informative, elaborate, easier and hence more interesting for the students. JBGVS formulated a project to establish e-learning in 1,000 schools.

Inaugurated by Rahul Bajaj, Chairman, Bajaj Auto Ltd, on 25 February 2014, e-learning has already been introduced and installed in 50 schools in Pune, Aurangabad and Wardha until end of March 2014. These schools are provided with CDs of the entire school syllabus from 1st to 10th standard, a laptop and television projector. All concerned teachers have been trained in its operation. Expected to reduce absenteeism and/or the number of dropouts and heighten interest in schooling, the e-learning project has broad scope in the near future. JBGVS believes that it will definitely help fill the gap between educated developed cities and rural undeveloped areas.

Ongoing activities: JBGVS also undertook activities like debates, group discussions, drawing competitions, various sports competitions and outdoor camps. These activities reinforce JBGVS's belief in placing the child and its personality at the centre of the entire edifice of education.

Primary health care

Polio-free India: JBGVS believes that 'prevention is better than cure' and to that end, it has been operating all its health care programmes in order to allow people access to better primary health care. JBGVS, through its Multi Purpose Workers (MPW) in the villages, actively assisted the Government health machinery in administering pulse polio doses. By visiting each household, these MPWs ensured that every eligible child received the pulse polio dose. No polio case has been recorded in any of the villages where JBGVS operates.

Mother and child health (MCH): Health care of mothers and children needs major consideration. JBGVS undertook various activities like health check-up camps, mobile clinic services, hygiene and sanitation programmes, awareness and training programmes on malnutrition and use of nutritious food (using local materials), that supported the Village Child Development Centre (VCDC). JBGVS conducted 116 health camps that benefitted 4,550 patients. The activities, which ranged from training for adolescent girls, registration and regular check-up of pregnant mothers, to delivery at hospitals, immunisation of infants and post-delivery care of the mother and the baby, resulted in zero malnourishment. (IMR- 1:1000, CMR- Nil, MMR- 1:1 lakh)

Training and subsidised treatment support to poor: In Pune area (surrounding villages in Maval and Khed taluka), JBGVS provides mobile clinic services at the doorstep, once a week. Patients are also referred to hospitals for further treatment.

JBGVS works closely with Vinoba Bhave Hospital at Wardha; 35 HIV/AIDS awareness programmes were organised in which 1,035 women participated. First Aid Training was also organised for 70 Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs) at Aditya Birla Hospital in Pune.

Linkages have also been established with local PHCs, Grameen Rugnalayas and hospitals like Acharya Vinoba Bhave Hospital, Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital, Aurangabad and Aditya Birla Hospital, Pune for subsidised treatment for poor patients.

Economic development

NABARD Aamrai: In order to promote sustainable rural and agricultural practices, JBGVS, in partnership with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), has been implementing a Tribal Development Project for 1,000 tribal families in Pune district. Nine hundred families have developed orchards (mango and aonla) on one acre of wasteland, each. The first lot of mango trees on 340 acres has started yielding fruits. The remaining 100 landless families have been given goats, cows and buffaloes to enhance their family income.

Natural farming – Saving Mother Earth: Natural farming, which can also be described as ecological farming, is an important initiative of JBGVS, executed in partnership with Magan Sangrahalaya Samittee, Wardha, it aims at saving Mother Earth from the uncontrolled use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. As many as 2,100 farmers in 15 villages in Wardha have taken to natural farming. This project has created a positive impact on the health of the farmland as well as on the economic status of the farmers.

Non-farm agro based activities: Erratic rainfall and drought push farmers to non-farm agro based activities, which often turn out to be a supplementary source of income. JBGVS promoted modern agricultural and horticultural practices, small irrigation systems, new types of seed and fertilisers, organic agriculture, dairy, goatery, etc. A total of 5,000 people have been benefitted. JBGVS has given 97 goats to very poor families and under the Kamdhenu project, 11 high yielding cows were given to 11 farmers. 45 persons have been given seed money to start their own business.

Vocational skill development training: Vocational skill development training is an important instrument for improving productivity and working conditions and can provide better employment and self-employment opportunities. JBGVS organised 36 vocational training programmes in many areas, particularly in dairy, poultry, goatery and non-farm areas like tailoring, fashion designing, etc. A total of 520 youth participated in these training programmes.

Environment

Water conservation for drinking as well as irrigation: It is important to seek out, find and start using all the innovative conservation solutions and methods that are available today and practice water conservation. JBGVS solved the drinking water problem of 1,650 families in six villages of Wardha. It undertook a project, dug ponds in the nullahs and created additional water storage capacity that helped increase water storage in the drinking water wells downstream. A total of 29 TCM of water storage capacity has been created.

JBGVS also undertook de-silting work in two Aurangabad village tanks to increase water storage capacity for irrigation; 4,400 tractor loads of silt was lifted and used in their farms.

Tree plantation: 70,000 forest and 19,000 fruit plants were planted.

Social development

A receptive and participative community becomes fertile ground for implementation of development programmes. JBGVS conducted 75 training programmes in leadership training of the youth, panchayat members, members of daily co-operatives, school committees and members of self help groups. Mahila melavas (get-togethers of women) were organised to raise social issues and make them aware of the possible side effects of those issues. Twenty-three new self help groups consisting of 280 women were formed. As one of the income generation activities, 40 women in Sikar district of Rajasthan took loans from the Self Help Group Revolving Fund created by JBGVS.

Urban development

Established in 1975, Samaj Seva Kendra (SSK) in Akurdi, Pune is a part of JBGVS. It continued to conduct various self-development programmes, for women and children in particular, in Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nigdi and adjoining areas (all in Pune district). With a total membership of 1,140 families, SSK programmes cover education and training, social awareness and programmes for senior citizens.

Education and training programmes: Education and training are lifetime investments. Realising this, JBGVS conducted scores of programmes such as literacy classes, nursery classes and balbhavan; and courses in tailoring, yoga, karate, tabla and harmonium, classical as well as western dance, beauty parlour, etc. The summer camp was attended by over 200 children. JBGVS also started a well-equipped library for children, youth and women.

Social awareness programmes: Social awareness generates empathy, care and concern for others and develops better group dynamics. To encourage this, JBGVS conducted various programmes covering areas like women empowerment and their rights, environment, family health, some local cultural activities, medical check-up camps for children and senior citizens, annual day (of Samaj Seva Kendra) cultural programmes, processions and street plays by women and school children and celebrations for International Women's Day and Environment Day.

Senior citizen programmes: With the aim of enabling senior citizens to continue being an integral part of the community, while keeping their dignity and sense of well-being, JBGVS organised five programmes for senior citizens (over 100 attended). The programmes included bhajan and kirtan singing, regular medical check-ups, study tours, lectures on daily issues and even appropriate sports.

4. Group trusts for colleges

Shiksha Mandal

Shiksha Mandal was founded in 1914 by Shri Jamnalal Bajaj, who believed that sound education was essential for our nation's development. Initially a school, from the 1940s, it transformed itself into an institution for higher education.

Presently, it consists of seven institutions with a student strength of 8,750 and 287 teachers, of which 45 hold doctorates. At Wardha, it has a commerce college, a science college, an engineering polytechnic, a degree and diploma institution in agriculture and a college of rural services. It also runs a commerce college in Nagpur. Shiksha Mandal's mission is to provide high quality education at a low cost and to instil nationalistic and humane values in its students.

Its agriculture college, engineering polytechnic and science college are rated 'A' by external agencies. During the year, its science college was rated as an 'A' grade college by NAAC, a government body, with a NAAC score better than Pune University's. Its agriculture diploma course achieved a 100% result during 2012-13.

It has well developed infrastructure and a positive work culture. All its colleges, barring the one at Nagpur, run in a single shift to encourage greater student-teacher interaction and extra-curricular activities. It has over 700 computers with extensive internet access.

Thirteen of its students appeared in merit lists of the University. Its students also excel at sports; where 23 of them represented the state and 28 represented the University and three won medals at the national level. Its students are very active in extra-curricular activities.

For meritorious students, scholarships are also provided by Shiksha Mandal. Thus, no meritorious student is denied admission due to inability to pay fees.

Shiksha Mandal not only focuses on the academic and personal development of students, but also works on making them employable. It runs successful guidance programmes for Chartered Accountancy, Company Secretaryship (CS) and competitive exams for jobs in banks. One of its CS students ranked 24th at national level in the CS Foundation Examination.

It has started a major skills upgrade programme for commerce students in Nagpur, in consultation with Jaydeep Shah, ex-president of ICAI and an alumnus. Students are being provided 300 hours of classroom input, after which they will undergo a year of internship in CA firms and Company offices. This programme will be started in Wardha from 2015-16.

Shiksha Mandal is connected to the community it operates in. It has been running a Community Polytechnic since 1984 where school dropouts are trained, at Wardha and five village centres, in technical trades. It has been involved in a number of national level agricultural programmes.

A new building for its MBA programme at Nagpur, designed by Christopher Charles Benninger Architects, is under construction and will be ready by March 2015. It is expected to cost ₹ 9 crore.

Shiksha Mandal will celebrate its centenary during 2014. A centennial lecture series is planned, culminating in a centennial function in November 2014.

From 2014-15, it will provide increased support to CSR programmes of the Bajaj group in Wardha District.

Its non-recurring expenditure in 2014-15 will exceed ₹ 12 crore. This will be funded by Bajaj group trusts, external agencies and internal accruals. The Bajaj group trusts have contributed ₹ 26 crore in the last six years. (Refer weblink www.shikshamandal.org)

Bajaj Science Centre

Started in 2007, Bajaj Science Centre nurtures a culture amongst school children of learning science through experiments. For its annual intake of 199 students, 770 students from 27 schools appeared for an entrance test. Admissions are merit based and inclusive, with access given to students from all mediums of instruction and income groups. Students come from places as far as 60 km away. It has 550 regular students.

Its students have been competing at the national level and winning accolades.

During 2013-14:

1. Shradha Burkunde was awarded the Kishor Vaidnyanik Protsahan Yojana Scholarship of 2013-14. Three other students of the Centre have been awarded this prestigious scholarship so far.
2. Students of the 9th standard won one Gold, two Silver and one Bronze medal at the Dr. Homi Bhabha Balvaidnyanik Competition. One student of the 6th standard, Prit Mhala, was awarded a Silver medal. Of the 19 students selected for the second level of the said competition, five students won medals.
3. Of the 303 students selected at the National Level for the second level examination of the Junior Science Olympiad, two were from Bajaj Science Centre.
4. Five students of the Centre appeared in the merit list of the National Mathematics Talent Search Examination.

The Centre conducted various activities to benefit students and teachers:

1. It conducted a crash course in science practicals for 69, mainly from rural area. 10th standard students.
2. A Teacher Learning Workshop was organised for 28 teachers.
3. It jointly arranged a summer workshop for 27 students from suicide affected families
4. It jointly arranged a district level workshop for the top 35 students of Wardha District.

Fee income is ₹ 2,000 per student per year and covers only 20% of its expenses. For 25% students, this fee is waived/reduced. Access to its services is merit based and income blind. Bajaj Trusts spent ₹ 30 lakh on the Centre during 2013-14.

Institute of Gandhian Studies

Institute of Gandhian Studies (Gandhi Vichar Parishad), founded in memory of Late Shri Jamnalal Bajaj, was established in Wardha in 1987. The programmes organised by the Institute during the academic year 2013-14 include (a) Post Graduate Diploma Course in Gandhian Thought (recognised by Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik), which attracts students from all parts of India (b) Workshop on Gandhi: The Consummate Field for Interdisciplinary and Integrative Studies led by Prof. M. J. Lunine, of California State University, San Francisco (c) Special Meet on Shanti Sena in the context of growing violence against women as evidenced in the rape cases of Delhi and Mumbai and the violent incidents in Muzaffarnagar (d) Orientation Classes on Gandhian Thought for Medical Students of Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram, Wardha (e) University Students' Camp for students of various universities in India (f) Ravindra Varma Memorial Lecture on the theme 'Journey towards Antodaya: Some Realisations' (g) Inter Religious Study Course on the Concept, Principles and Practice of Non-violence at the Individual and the Societal Level in Five Main Religions, viz. Hinduism, Jainism, Islam, Buddhism and Christianity (h) National Seminar on Deliberative Democracy, Public Sphere and the Politics of Alternatives in India sponsored by University Grants Commission, New Delhi (i) National Level Workshop on Social Service (j) Publications of books and research articles in journals of repute.

5. Marathwada Medical and Research Institute (MMRI) – a Trust

The Bajaj group gives substantial support to this Trust that runs the Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital and Kamalnayan Bajaj Nursing College for B.Sc. Nursing degree course.

Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital

Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital is located in the city of Aurangabad in the Marathwada region of the state of Maharashtra. With its 250-bed capacity, it provides super specialty and tertiary care medical facilities; which are not available elsewhere in this region.

Earlier, people had to travel all the way to Pune/Mumbai, at great cost and inconvenience, to avail such high-end facilities. The Hospital is well-equipped and has up-to-date medical facilities, particularly in Cardiology (highest number of angioplasties and bypass surgeries in Marathwada), Cardiac Surgery (only centre for minimally invasive cardiac surgery in the region), LASIK (most advanced laser technology in the world, first in India), Nuclear Medicine (first and only PET centre in Marathwada, equipped with latest generation machine), Radiation Oncology (120 Cancer patients treated daily), Urology (1,000 kidney transplants), Laparoscopy (advanced laparoscopic and thoracoscopic cancer surgery), Colorectal Surgery (100 cases a day), Joint Replacement and Trauma and ICU (recognised by ISCCM).

The Hospital has been providing relief annually to 81,912 patients on OPD basis and close to 12,114 inpatients, who were admitted for various treatments in the year 2013-14. It also has an intensive care unit and cardiac care unit with a capacity of 30 beds and an occupancy rate of more than 95%. The entire region has benefitted from treatment related to heart, cancer, kidney, urology, trauma and newer technology based super specialties.

The Hospital also runs a programme to provide relief to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Economically Weaker Section (EWS) of society. While the treatment for BPL patients is free, for EWS, it is subsidised to the extent of 50%. Till date, the benefits of this scheme have been extended to 7,312 patients and ₹ 4 crore (approx.) has been spent on it.

The Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital is collaborating with JBGVS (Jankidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha) and Government authorities to hold camps in the villages of the district of Aurangabad for BPL patients who need treatment and would not otherwise come to the Hospital. This programme fulfils the need of the poor and deprived sections of society and does justice to the charity initiatives of donors and trustees by providing highest quality medical care in super specialties.

Apart from the above activities, the Hospital also organised 19 free camps involving 60 surgeries (58 in Cataract and 2 in Lasik) and 1382 patients, viz., 5 Cataract camps (329 patients), 2 Lasik camps (195 patients), 3 Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy camps (311 patients), 1 Dermatology camp (111 patients), 4 ECG camps (Medtronic-121 patients), 4 Rajiv Gandhi Jivandayee Arogya Yojana (RGJAY) camps (315 patients).

The Hospital is also enrolled with the Central Government RGJAY scheme for BPL and Lower Middle Class (EWS) patients. The Hospital takes care of all additional expenses. So far, the Trust has treated 3,488 patients and incurred expenditure of ₹ 23.22 lakh under the RGJAY scheme

Engineering excellence has been the forte of Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital. It was awarded the National Energy Conservation Award in the year 2012 in the category of Best Hospital.

Kamalnayan Bajaj Nursing College

Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital has been facing the paucity of nursing staff both in terms of quality and quantity and has therefore sought permission to start the Kamalnayan Bajaj Nursing College under MMRI Trust. The process of taking in the fourth batch will commence from August 2014 onwards. The aim of the Nursing College will be to help underprivileged children get high quality nursing education and provide services to the society. It is hoped that students coming out from this institution will set an example in the field of Nursing in the days to come. The present number of students is 106, against the total capacity being 160 as sanctioned by the Indian Nursing Council. The MMRI Trust extends scholarships to poor and needy students, who are meritorious and deserving.

6. Fuji Guruji Memorial Trust

Fuji Guruji Memorial Trust has established Bauddha Mandir, Vishwa Shanti Stupa at Wardha for promotion of the thoughts and teachings of Lord Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi and other preachers preaching a similar ideology and to propogate the message of world peace, love, non-violence and equality of all religions. The Trust continued running nine Balwadis (Bal Sanskar Kendras) in rural areas for poor children below six years of age.

7. Kamalnayan Bajaj Charitable Trust

Kamalnayan Bajaj Charitable Trust runs Gitai Mandir, Pujya Jamnalal Bajaj Exhibition and Vinoba Darshan Complex, Audio-video Hall at Wardha. It also runs a library with literature and books on Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave, Pujya Jamnalal Bajaj, Smt. Jankidevi Bajaj and other freedom fighters.

The Gitai Mandir was inaugurated by Vinobaji on 7 October 1980, the 50th anniversary of the completion of the writing of Gitai. It stands on 36 acres of land at the site of Jamnalalji's Samadhi in Gopuri, Wardha. A unique monument, it has no idol, sanctum sanctorum or even a roof. It is enclosed by granite slabs. Each slab has a shloka inscribed on it, covering all the 18 chapters of the Gitai.

8. Gita Pratisthan

Gita Pratisthan was established for propagating the message of the Gita and its marathi version, Gitai, which was rendered by Vinobaji in the year 1930 and published for the first time by Jamnalalji. Since then, the Pratisthan has been conducting a scheme of examinations on different chapters of the Gita and Gitai, for primary and high school students.

General

The Bajaj Group has over 40 public charitable trusts, which are also engaged in many topical and socially relevant CSR activities and initiatives. This Report is only illustrative; it gives a brief idea of the importance given by the Company and the Group towards its Social Responsibilities.

Refer web links

<http://www.bajajauto.com/csr.asp>
<http://www.bajajelectricals.com/beyond-profits.aspx>
<http://www.jamnalalbajajfoundation.org/>
<http://www.narishakti.org/>
<http://www.shikshamandal.org/>

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