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1 Introduction

Over the past few years, the business ethics research community has been largely preoccupied with the topic of corporate social responsibility (CSR). The concept of CSR has become a dominant paradigm in the business ethics research agenda (Waddock and Graves 2002). The business ethics research community has been largely preoccupied with the topic of CSR. The concept of CSR has become a dominant paradigm in the business ethics research agenda (Waddock and Graves 2002).

While CSR has become a dominant paradigm in the business ethics research agenda, the concept of corporate social responsiveness (CSR) has also gained significant attention. CSR is a more dynamic and flexible concept that focuses on the organization's ability to respond to the needs and expectations of its stakeholders (Wood 2010).

2 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this study is based on stakeholder theory and the concept of corporate social responsiveness. Stakeholder theory posits that organizations are embedded in a network of relationships with various stakeholders, and that these relationships can significantly impact the organization's performance and success (Stakeholder theory posits that organizations are embedded in a network of relationships with various stakeholders, and that these relationships can significantly impact the organization's performance and success).

The concept of corporate social responsiveness is defined as the organization's ability to respond to the needs and expectations of its stakeholders (Wood 2010).

The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between CSR and CSR, and to identify the factors that influence the organization's ability to respond to the needs and expectations of its stakeholders.

The study is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the theoretical framework. Section 3 describes the research methodology. Section 4 presents the results of the study. Section 5 discusses the implications of the findings. Section 6 concludes the study.

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