



The Role of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibilities in Addressing Sustainable Development Goals: Evidence from Malaysian Manufacturing Firms

Adamu Pantamee Abdurrahman¹, Shafi Mohamad¹, Amena Sibghatullah², Ooi Chee Keong¹, Vu Minh Hieu^{3*}, Putri Mutira⁴

¹School of Accounting and Finance, Faculty of Business and Law, Taylor's University Malaysia, Jaya, Malaysia, ²College of Management Sciences, KIET University, Karachi, Pakistan, ³Faculty of Business Administration, Van Lang University, Vietnam, ⁴Universitas Pembangunan Jaya, Indonesia. *Email: hieu.vm@vlu.edu.vn

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ABSTRACT

Recently, sustainable development goals (SDGs) have been the requirement of every organization around the globe that requires researchers' and regulators' focus. Hence, the present study examines the impact of corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in addressing the SDGs of manufacturing companies in Malaysia. The current article also examines the mediating impact of organizational effectiveness among the linkage between CSR and SDGs achievement. The researchers have used the survey method and taken the questionnaires for data collection. The current article has also applied the smart-PLS to analyze the data collected from selected respondents. The results indicated that CSRs have a positive linkage with the SDG's achievement. The findings also exposed that organizational effectiveness significantly mediates the linkage of CSR and SDGs achievement in manufacturing companies of Malaysia. The article has guided the policymakers regarding developing the regulations related to the SDG's achievement through CSR and organizational effectiveness.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Corporate Social Responsibilities, Manufacturing Companies in Malaysia, Organizational Effectiveness
JEL Classifications: Q56, Q01, R1

1. INTRODUCTION

The increase in the population and economic activities, especially as the result of wide and serious competition at the global level, have raised many social and environmental problems for the countries and put future development at risk. Although the business firms are taking some initiatives to overcome change the situation, all these activities are unsatisfactory and not enough to reduce the social and environmental problems and remove the barriers in the way to future development. For the sake of sustainable development, reformers and scholars are paying attention to social and environmental development (Baloch et al., 2021; Di Vaio et al., 2020; Huang et al., 2021b). With

getting on social and environmental awareness among the people and countries, the government and authorities are formulating different policies, carrying on several programs, and launching campaigns to promote environmental and social well-being besides the financial development to catch highly sustainable development through the assurance of resources and social peace (Chien et al., 2021b; Huang et al., 2021a; Mio et al., 2020). In this line, several UIN states got together in General Assembly for declaring the agenda 2030 for sustainable development, the agenda which contained the 17 SDGs with 169 objectives and passed the resolution in favor of adopting these SDGs as the goals for global sustainable development. Before this resolution, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were being followed,

but the distinction between these ones and the 17 SDGs was that they were to address the global social and environmental issues bringing sustainable development and fit to all countries equally. Divided under the three categories of Social, environmental, and financial development, they have the essence of the planet, people, peace, prosperity, and partnership (Allen et al., 2018; Chien et al., 2021a; Ehsanullah et al., 2021; Hsu et al., 2021).

Most of the SDGs declared by UN-GA are based on the social and environmental wellbeing of the Country, and all the SDGs are interrelated. The SDGs achievement is neither possible only because of the government initiatives, nor it is a single firm activity, but it is the outcome of collective efforts of all the firms and corporations for the social welfare and environmental sustainability along with the financial development (Escrig-Olmedo et al., 2019; Huang et al., 2021c; Li et al., 2021a). Corporate social responsibility refers to the concept that firms must have a responsibility to do well. It conveys that corporations must self-regulate their activities and must be socially responsible, accountable, and fair to their customers, stakeholders, countrymen, and the world at large. When the firms feel their social responsibilities which imposed on them towards the people or entities associated with them for making good relations, they can attain the SDGs like partnerships, good health, peace, justice, decent work, and innovation (Chien et al., 2021b; Li et al., 2021b; ElAlfy et al., 2020). When business organizations have a responsibility towards the environment and feel accountable for environmental safety, they self-regulate their activities through effective strategies so that the negative impact of the resources and technologies they employ can be removed from the environment. They can address many of the SDGs like climate action, proper sanitation systems, provision of clean water, etc. (Chien et al., 2021c; Yang et al., 2022).

This study analyzes the role of corporate social and environmental responsibilities in accelerating business effectiveness and addressing SDGs in the Malaysian economy for manufacturing companies. Malaysia is a developing country with an upper-middle-income economy. It is the fourth-largest economy in the Asian region. But, it is the 38th largest economy across the world in terms of the nominal gross domestic product (GDP). The Country's estimated GDP for 2022 is \$415.375 billion (Lee et al., 2022). The main sectors of the economy are agriculture: 7.1%, industry: 36.8%, services: 56.2%. In Malaysia, the manufacturing activities include rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing of electronics, smelting, logging and timber processing, photovoltaics, and automotive. The manufacturing sector contributes 26.11 % to Malaysia's GDP and provides employment opportunities to a large population (Ooi et al., 2018).

The Malaysian government has taken several initiatives for addressing SDGs by UN-GA in the manufacturing sector as well as other economic sectors. A multi-stakeholder, participatory governance system administered by the National SDG Council has been established. Several conferences, discussions, and group sessions in order to do planning for addressing SDGs are conducted for creating awareness and participation from stakeholders (Chien et al., 2021d; Liu et al., 2022 Moslehpour, 2021; Sadhukhan et al., 2018). Malaysia has struggled to conduct data readiness studies

mapping practices in private, non-governmental, and civil society institutions to motivate them for addressing SDGs in the 11MP initiative. A National SDGs Roadmap has been formed for guidance to the implementation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda. The practices for SDGs have been incorporated in 11MP. The Country will proceed to implement the 2030 agenda through the 11MP model, with several ways for execution. The national level multi-stakeholder governance system will be replicated at the state level to address SDGs at the sub-national level. The government also pays attention to resources mobilizing, social administration, financing through stakeholders' collaboration, and CSR programs for addressing SDGs (Mohsin et al., 2021; Vaziri et al., 2019).

Though the government is paying attention to SDGs and taking initiatives at different levels for addressing them, still it needs much improvement. The present study is aimed at analyzing the corporate social and environmental responsibilities' role in addressing SDGs. Its aim is also to examine the mediating role of accelerating business effectiveness between corporate social and environmental responsibilities and addressing SDGs. First, the corporate social and environmental responsibilities fulfillment for addressing the SDGs have been a favorite topic of discussion among researchers since the goals have been passed. But, the role of corporate social and environmental responsibilities are the different elements and considered at different moments for addressing SDGs. The present study combines these two factors by dealing with them simultaneously as the predictors of corporate's efforts to address SDGs. Second, many authors have found that business effectiveness is somehow related to corporate social and environmental responsibilities in addressing SDGs, but business effectiveness has been used in few studies as a mediator between corporate social and environmental responsibilities and addressing SDGs. In contrast, this article takes business effectiveness as a mediator among these factors. Third, this study examines the manufacturing enterprises of Malaysia for checking the role of corporate social and environmental responsibilities, and business effectiveness, in addressing SDGs. This is one of the great literary contributions of the study.

The present study is structured as: the 2nd part throws light on the past studies' arguments about the nexus among corporate social and environmental responsibilities, business effectiveness, and addressing SDGs. The 3rd part tells about the procedures adopted in research for the collection of quantitative data and the analysis of the desired relations among the factors. The 4th part describes the findings of the relationship based on analyzed data, and these results through comparison are supported by the past studies. In last the study, implications, conclusions, and limitations are given.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A country not only need to achieve higher economic growth, but it is also a need to sustain this development (Chien et al., 2021f; Moslehpour et al., 2022a; Nawaz et al., 2021). The sustainability in the economic development of a country depends on the environment of the Country, the resources available, allocation of resources, healthy and prosperous countrymen, and social conditions. The 17 SDGs passed by UN-GA in agenda 2030 for

sustainable development require these characteristics, which are common to all countries (Betti et al., 2018; Chien et al., 2021g; Shair et al., 2021). The SDGs are in categories: social peace, prosperity, collaboration, environmental sustainability, and financial progress. The improvement in these areas helps the Country to address the SDGs. As sustainable development is not possible to achieve only by the government and it needs cooperation from all the individuals and corporations as well, the incorporation and execution of corporate social and environmental responsibilities are required to address SDGs (Chien et al., 2021e; Lu et al., 2021; Moselhpour, 2022b; Nawaz et al., 2021). The present study deals with the role of corporate social and environmental responsibilities in developing business effectiveness and addressing SDGs. The relationship of corporate social and environmental responsibilities and business effectiveness with addressing SDGs has a significant place in the literature. Many of the past studies are cited below for assuming the relation of corporate social and environmental responsibilities, business effectiveness, and addressing SDGs.

Corporate social responsibility means that business organizations must have social responsibilities to do well to others. The business organizations themselves must feel the social responsibilities and self-regulate their activities following the principles of being socially responsible, accountable, and fair to their customers, stakeholders, countrymen, and the world at large (Grover et al., 2019; Sun et al., 2020; Xueying et al., 2021; Zhao et al., 2021). While the business organizations have consciousness of the social responsibilities imposed on them towards the individuals and entities associated who are in contact for developing effective relations, they can address the SDGs like good health, partnerships, peace, justice, innovation, decent work, etc. (ElAlfy et al., 2020; Tan et al., 2021; Xiang et al., 2021). Schaltegger, Beckmann, and Hockerts (2018), in an article, examine the impact of social responsibilities, social innovation, and addressing SDGs. A theoretical research survey was conducted, and data for the study was collected from articles on social innovation published between 2003 and 2017. These articles were retrieved from the Web of Science and EBSCO database. The analysis of the articles reveals that when the firms have a sense of social responsibility, they keep an eye on the changing requirements of the stakeholders and adopt innovative techniques and technologies to adapt to these requirements. Social innovation, economic innovation, and improved infrastructure are the SDGs and give foundation to many other SDGs like industrial growth, economic growth, employment rise, and high living standards. A study done by Nurunnabi (2017) and Othman et al. (2020) investigates corporate social responsibility as a way to energy efficiency and firms' addressing SDGs. The study implies that some of the social responsibilities are to provide a clean environment to the public, an efficient work environment for employees, produce less costly products which the customers can afford, and the production of good quality products through the encouragement of energy efficiency. The fulfillment of these all responsibilities makes it easy for the organizations to address the SDGs related to environmental cleanliness, firms' efficiency, and customers' wellbeing. That is why it can be said:

H1: Corporate social responsibilities have a positive link with addressing SDGs.

Corporate environmental responsibility is the way through which business organizations incorporate environmental concerns into their policies and practices. The purpose is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, chemicals, and wastes, increase the resources and processes efficiency, maximize the productivity of resources, and reduce the activities that can adversely affect the natural resources (Sadiq et al., 2021a; Sinkovics et al., 2020). AS the incorporation of environmental responsibilities is meant for using natural resources most efficiently and effectively for reducing the negative environmental impacts and occurrence of costs, it helps the organizations to address many SDGs like climate action, clean water and diet, proper sanitation, effective resources allocation, the health of living beings, and welfare improvement, etc. (Pizzi et al., 2020; Sadiq et al., 2021b; Sadiq et al., 2021c). Rosenthal, Quinn, Grieshop, Pillarisetti, and Glass (2018), analyze the environmental responsibilities' impacts on addressing the environmental SDGs. The use of clean technologies was taken as the measurement of environmental responsibilities. The data for analyzing the impacts of clean technology use and its contribution to environmental SDGs achievement was acquired from 40 middle and lower-income countries. The results highlight that the countries where domestic and commercial entities have social responsibility consciousness, utilize clean and energy-efficient technologies which do not impart any harmful impact on the environment. Thus, the domestic and commercial entities address the environmental SDGs like good health and wellbeing, gender equality, affordable and clean energy, climate action, and—life on land. Sinha, Mishra, Sharif, and Yarovaya (2021), examine corporate environmental responsibility and its contribution to addressing SDGs. This study reveals that business corporations have many environmental responsibilities like the evaluation of the environment, monitoring the changes in the environment because of the business practices, following the environmental legislation, preventing environmental pollution, and applying ways to reduce environmental pollution. The discussion above proposes the following hypothesis:

H2: corporate environmental responsibilities have a positive link with addressing SDGs.

The research was managed by Mishra (2021), which examines the influences of social responsibilities on business effectiveness and SDGs achievement. The firms having consciousness of social responsibilities perform the environmental sustainability activities like waste management, recycling, water management, renewable energy, reusable materials, and reducing polluting resources use, for facilitating good environment for the public. These initiatives through the clean work environment improve the employees' performance and through the clean environment to the general public, gain their support in business effectiveness. And the business effectiveness in this way helps address environmental and business-related SDGs. In a research article Costa, Tafuro, Benvenuto, and Viola (2021), integrate the relationship between social responsibilities, business effectiveness, and SDGs achievement. Social accountability and responsibility motivate the firms to take initiatives for the enhancement of human capital through providing additional resources to local employees for capacity improvement, giving employees specific technical training and arranging for the learning of potential or expecting employees. Human capital improvement

enhances business effectiveness by improving management efficiency, influential leadership, effective communication, optimal productivity, and enhanced marketing. As businesses are considered the fundamental contributors to SDGs achievement, improved business effectiveness increases this contribution to addressing SDGs. So, organizational effectiveness mediates between corporate social responsibilities and addressing SDGs. Bello (2020), investigates the relationships among organizational effectiveness, corporate social responsibilities, and addressing SDGs. Socially conscious firms always try to fulfill their social responsibilities. When the firms carry out philanthropic activities like raising funds for local charities, arranging for volunteers, providing easy employment to local workers, facilitating local trade, and supporting the local economy, they have support from local people. The local public and government support assist the firm in getting high business effectiveness. The increased business effectiveness characterized by efficient employees' performance, decent work, innovation, and quality production, assures the SDG's achievement. Hence, we may assume:

H3: Organizational effectiveness is a mediator between corporate social responsibilities and addressing SDGs.

In an article Abad-Segura and Gonzalez-Zamar (2021), wrote about the relationship between corporate environmental responsibilities, organizational effectiveness, and addressing SDGs. The study implies that when businesses obey environmental standards and take responsibility for their actions, the work environment for their employees is clean and healthy, and they can contribute to the company's success. Economic growth is fueled by strong business effectiveness, which is defined by efficient corporate operations and inventiveness. As a result, businesses can address and accomplish the SDGs. Parmentola, Petrillo, Tutore, and De Felice (2022), investigate the relationship between corporate environmental responsibilities, organizational effectiveness, and addressing SDGs. One of the major environmental responsibilities is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions which may cause climate change. The firms' initiatives to minimize the use of unclean energy through energy-efficient technologies and effective business processes help control greenhouse gas emissions. The use of energy-efficient technology and effective techniques accelerate business practices improve productivity and financial development. So, the business effectiveness enhances the firms' capacity to address the SDGs which require business environmental and financial development. Through an empirical research survey, Fleacă, Fleacă, and Maiduc (2018) throw light on organizational effectiveness and address SDGs through corporate environmental responsibilities. In achieving high business effectiveness, resources, employees' performance, and processes applied to play a significant role. When the firms follow the environmental regulations, they maintain the quality of resources, take care of the health and performance of the employees, and improve the business processes, and thus, the business effectiveness leads the firms towards the Achievement of SDGs. Hence, we can say:

H4: Organizational effectiveness is a mediator between corporate environmental responsibilities and addressing SDGs.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The study examines the impact of CSR in addressing the SDGs of manufacturing companies in Malaysia. The current article also examines the mediating impact of organizational effectiveness among the linkage of CSR and SDGs achievement. The researchers have used the survey method and taken the questionnaires for data collection. The employees of manufacturing companies in Malaysia are the respondents of the study. The employees are selected based on purposive sampling. The researchers have selected only those employees who have connected with SDGs achievement and CSR-related activities. The surveys were sent to the selected employees through the mail and also through personal visits. A total of 545 surveys were sent, but only 290 were returned after one month representing about 53.21 percent response rate. The study's framework consists of two predictors, one mediating variable and one predictive variable. Figure 1 shows the theoretical framework given below:

The current article has also applied the smart-PLS to analyze the data collected from selected respondents. This tool is considered the best statistical tool for primary data because it operates effectively even in the case of large sample sizes and also even in the case of complex frameworks (Hair Jr et al., 2020). The current study has taken two predictors, such as environmental responsibilities (ER) and social responsibilities (SR), along with one mediating variable, such as organizational effectiveness (OE) and one predictive variable, such as SDGs achievement (SDGA). The current study has taken the questionnaire from the past studies such as environmental responsibilities (ER) has four items and taken from the study of Yue, Sheng, She, and Xu (2020). Table 1 shows the measurement related to the ER given below:

Figure 1: Theoretical model

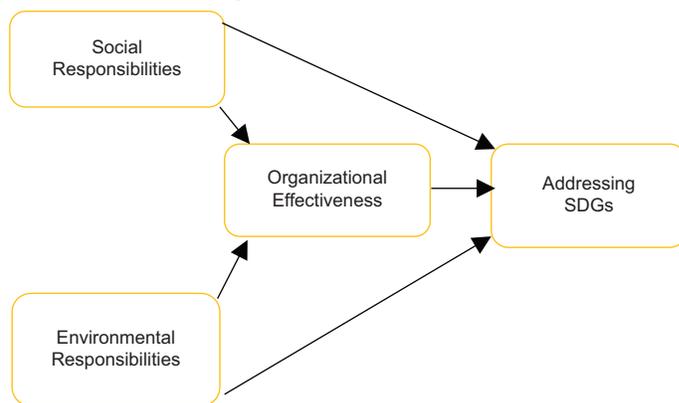


Table 1: Measurements for Environmental Responsibilities

Items	Statements	Source
ER1	"My organization's actions impact the health of the environment."	(Yue et al., 2020)
ER2	"I have the power to protect the environment."	
ER3	"I can learn how to improve the environment."	
ER4	"I will work to make my surrounding environment a better place."	

In addition, the current study has also taken the questionnaire related to social responsibilities (SR) that also has four items from the study of Cha and Jo (2019). Table 2 shows the measurement related to the SR given below:

Moreover, the present article has taken the questionnaire related to organizational effectiveness (OE) that also has twenty items from the study of Ng (2018). Table 3 shows the measurement related to the OE given below:

Finally, the present article has taken the questionnaire related to the SDGs achievement (SDGA) that also has twenty items from the study of Zamora-Polo, Sánchez-Martín, Corrales-Serrano, and Espejo-Antúnez (2019). Table 4 shows the measurement related to the SDGA given below:

Table 2: Measurements for Social Responsibilities

Items	Statements	Source
SR1	“My organization encourages collaboration of business with the regional community and other institutions.”	(Cha and Jo, 2019)
SR2	“My organization sponsors sports and cultural events.”	
SR3	“My organization encourages charity services supporting regional communities.”	
SR4	“My organization gives back to society.”	

Table 3: Measurement for Organizational Effectiveness

Items	Statements	Source
OE1	“Our mission helps us to monitor performance.”	(Ng,
OE2	“Our mission helps us to make a better decision.”	2018)
OE3	“I understand how my job helps achieve our mission.”	
OE4	“Our mission statement helps me to understand how my organization sets priorities.”	
OE5	“Strategy is an important element in our mission.”	
OE6	“Our strategy is achievable.”	
OE7	“My day-to-day duties help us to achieve our mission.”	
OE8	“My co-workers’ day-to-day duties help us to achieve our mission.”	
OE9	“Our mission is the driving force for this organization.”	
OE10	“Our organization’s actions are consistent with our mission.”	
OE11	“Our organization’s actions are consistent with our vision.”	
OE12	“Our organization’s actions are consistent with our core values.”	
OE13	“We consistently meet the foundation for performance established in our mission statement.”	
OE14	“We consistently meet the criteria for performance established in our vision statement.”	
OE15	“We consistently meet the criteria for performance established in our values statement.”	
OE16	“We are effective at cost-saving.”	
OE17	“We maintain low expenses.”	
OE18	“We work well with other nonprofits.”	
OE19	“We have sufficient funds to provide service programs.”	
OE20	“We can appropriately allocate our financial resources across programs.”	

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The present article findings show the content validity using factor loadings, and the thumb rule is that the values should be more than 0.40, and the results exposed the same that shows valid content validity. In addition, the present article findings also show the convergent validity using average variance extracted (AVE), and the thumb rule is that the values should be more than 0.50, and the results exposed the same that shows valid convergent validity. Finally, the present article findings show the reliability using Alpha and composite reliability (CR), and the thumb rule is that the values should be more than 0.70, and the results exposed the same that shows significant reliability. Table 5 shows all of the above-mentioned findings.

In addition, the present article findings show the discriminant validity using Heterotrait Monotrait (HTMT) ratio and thumb rule is that the values should be lower than 0.90 and the results exposed the same that shows valid discriminant validity. Table 6 shows all of the above-mentioned findings given below:

Finally, the path analysis shows the association among constructs (Figure 2), and the results indicated that CSRs have a positive linkage with the SDG’s achievement and accept H1 and H2 (Figure 3). In addition, the findings also exposed that organizational

Table 4: Measurement for Achievement of SDGs

Items	Statements	Source
ASDG1	“My organization takes part in poverty reduction.”	(Zamora-Polo et al., 2019)
ASDG2	“My organization plays a significant role in hunger-reduction.”	
ASDG3	“My organization is working for health care and wellness.”	
ASDG4	“My company also provides quality education to their employees and employees’ family.”	
ASDG5	“My firm always works for gender equality.”	
ASDG6	“I have access to clean water and sewerage.”	
ASDG7	“My firm has the accessible and non-polluting energy.”	
ASDG8	“My firm takes part in decent work and economic growth.”	
ASDG9	“My firm has the innovation and effective infrastructure.”	
ASDG10	“My firm always works for reducing inequalities.”	
ASDG11	“My firm is creating sustainable cities and communities.”	
ASDG12	“My firm has the ability of responsible consumption and production.”	
ASDG13	“My organization always considers the weather care.”	
ASDG14	“My firm always cares about underwater life.”	
ASDG15	“My firm always cares for life in terrestrial ecosystems.”	
ASDG16	“My firm takes part in peacebuilding, justice, and corruption-free institutions.”	
ASDG17	“My organization strives to build alliances to achieve the above goals.”	

Table 5: Convergent validity

Items	Loadings	Alpha	CR	AVE
ASDG1	0.467	0.935	0.940	0.504
ASDG10	0.683			
ASDG12	0.654			
ASDG13	0.658			
ASDG14	0.624			
ASDG15	0.669			
ASDG16	0.646			
ASDG17	0.715			
ASDG2	0.480			
ASDG3	0.674			
ASDG4	0.848			
ASDG5	0.775			
ASDG6	0.848			
ASDG7	0.845			
ASDG8	0.772			
ASDG9	0.845			
ER1	0.940	0.960	0.971	0.894
ER2	0.947			
ER3	0.948			
ER4	0.947			
OE1	0.851	0.968	0.971	0.648
OE10	0.793			
OE12	0.830			
OE14	0.798			
OE15	0.832			
OE16	0.817			
OE17	0.809			
OE18	0.714			
OE19	0.788			
OE2	0.824			
OE20	0.740			
OE3	0.795			
OE4	0.853			
OE5	0.841			
OE6	0.827			
OE7	0.833			
OE8	0.811			
OE9	0.713			
SR1	0.871	0.814	0.880	0.650
SR2	0.638			
SR3	0.873			
SR4	0.819			

Table 6: Discriminant Validity

	ASDG	ER	OE	SR
ASDG				
ER	0.577			
OE	0.797	0.490		
SR	0.509	0.413	0.457	

effectiveness significantly mediates among the linkage of CSR and SDGs achievement in manufacturing companies of Malaysia and accept H3 and H4. Table 7 shows these linkages among constructs given below:

5. DISCUSSIONS

The results stated that corporate social responsibilities have a positive link with addressing SDGs. The study of Saz-Gil, Cosenza, Zardoya-Alegría, and Gil-Lacruz (2020) confirms these results in the sense that the companies having the social responsibilities formulate the policies to take of the health, emotional, and economic needs of the

society. The fulfillment of the societal needs reduces the health issues found in the society, reduces the unemployment problems leading to reduction of poverty and hunger, and opens success opportunities. So, these corporations address the SDGs successfully. These results match with Fallah Shayan, Mohabbati-Kalejahi, Alavi, and Zahed (2022), which implies that the socially conscious profit and non-profit making organizations carry out different philanthropic activities and always take care of the peace and wellbeing of the public, which are the goals for sustainability development. The results stated that corporate environmental responsibilities have a positive link with addressing SDGs. The study of JOHAN (2021) and Liu et al. (2021) supports these results. The study implies that the corporations have many responsibilities towards the environment where they are operating the relevant businesses practices. These responsibilities are meant for the safety of the environment and its elements, including living and non-living things. The fulfillment of the environmental responsibilities helps achieve sustainability goals like it provides clean water, healthy and fertile soil, a clean atmosphere, assuring nutritious food, and keeping the living beings healthy. These results agree with Qin, Harrison, and Chen (2019), which shows that when the corporations properly manage the operations through energy-efficient technologies and resources, they can control the greenhouse gas emissions, which damage the climate balance and causes health problems. The SDGs like reduction of pollution, climate resilience, and sound health assurance can be attained.

The results stated that organizational effectiveness is a mediator between corporate social responsibilities and addressing SDGs. These results also agree with Nair, Arvin, Pradhan, and Bahmani (2021), which posits that for meeting the corporate environmental responsibilities, innovative green initiatives are required. These initiatives improve business effectiveness, and the increased business effectiveness helps address SDGs. These results agree with Poddar, Narula, and Zutshi (2019), which states that the corporations having consciousness of societal responsibilities do not restrict the employment opportunities to some specific group of persons or one gender but give equal opportunity to the public to show their professional abilities. This enhances business effectiveness with specialization and more efficient labor. The business effectiveness through improved social performance helps corporations address SDGs. Nishitani, Nguyen, Trinh, Wu, and Kokubu (2021), confirm these results that in socially conscious corporations, the employees having different social facilities and improved living standards are helpful to achieve high business effectiveness which assists in addressing SDGs. The results stated that organizational effectiveness is a mediator between corporate environmental responsibilities and addressing SDGs. Lu et al. (2021) supports these results and says that when the firms follow the environmental regulations having felt their responsibility, the work environment for the employees is clean and healthy and they can work for the business effectiveness. The achieved high business effectiveness characterized by efficient business working and innovativeness leads to economic growth. Hence, corporations can address and achieve SDGs.

5.1. Implications

Both theoretical and empirical implications are extracted from the present study. This study contributes to the economic sustainability literature as it is writing about the SDGs, the

Figure 2: Measurement model assessment

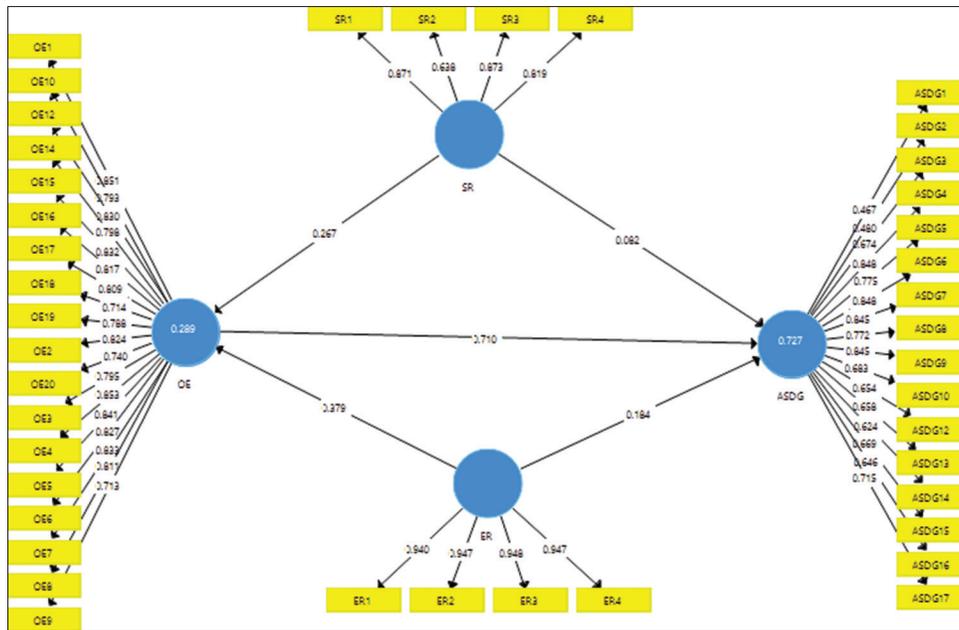


Figure 3: Structural model assessment

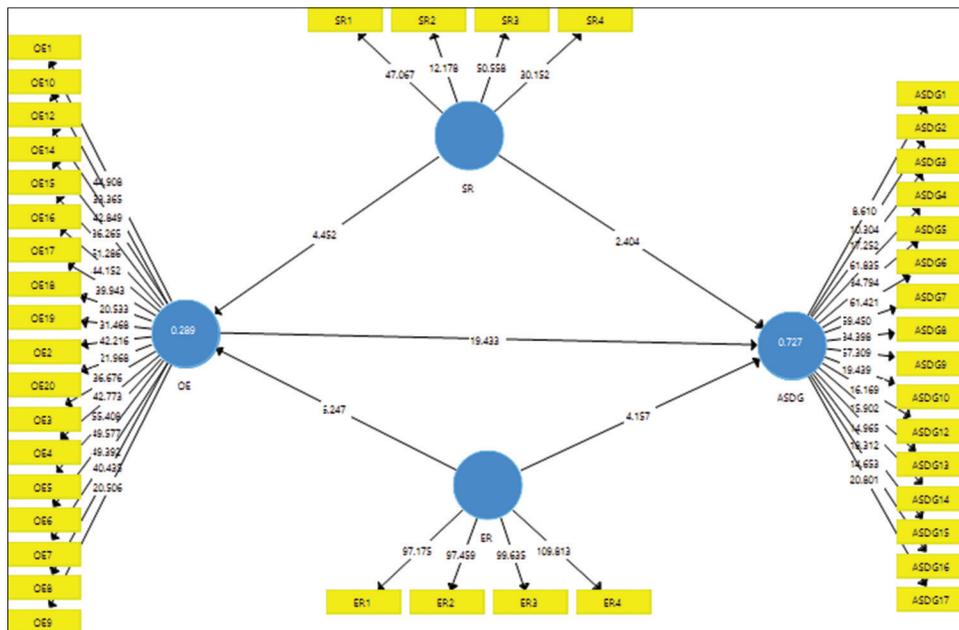


Table 7: Path Analysis

Relationships	Beta	S.D.	T Statistics	p values
ER→ASDG	0.184	0.044	4.157	0.000
ER→OE	0.379	0.061	6.247	0.000
OE→ASDG	0.710	0.037	19.433	0.000
SR→ASDG	0.082	0.034	2.404	0.009
SR→OE	0.267	0.060	4.452	0.000
SR→OE→ASDG	0.189	0.044	4.252	0.000
ER→OE→ASDG	0.269	0.041	6.551	0.000

universal set of goals for sustainable development by 2030. This study examines the role of corporate social and environmental responsibilities in addressing SDGs. The relation of corporate social and environmental responsibilities to addressing SDGs has

been addressed individually. Simultaneous research of corporate social and environmental responsibilities for addressing SDGs adds to the literature. The examination of the corporate social and environmental responsibilities contribution of business effectiveness for addressing SDGs expands the scope of the literature. This study has great significance in all countries. It addresses a universal issue of development sustainability through SDGs. This study advises the governments who are interested in the Country’s development and raising its position as a clean and prosperous country that they must establish state-owned authorities who look after the social and environmental practices in the corporations, as the social and environmental performance will contribute help address the SDGs. It also guides the organizations must incorporate the performance of social and environmental

responsibilities if they want to contribute to the SDGs and clears the path for their sustainable development.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The study aim was linked to the assessment of the role of corporate social and environmental responsibilities in addressing SDGs, and the authors were also concerned to determine the role of business effectiveness in the relationship between corporate social and environmental responsibilities and addressing SDGs. Malaysian manufacturing enterprises provide the context for the analysis of the corporate social and environmental responsibilities, business effectiveness, and addressing SDGs and to find out the results of the relationships among corporate social and environmental responsibilities, business effectiveness and addressing SDGs. The results showed that there is a positive link between corporate social responsibilities with addressing SDGs. When the business firms consider their social responsibilities like learning and training to employees, ethical behavior, and health and wellbeing of the stakeholders, philanthropic activities for people, they address the SDGs regarding education, health, wellbeing, and work efficiency and other related goals. The results indicated that corporate environmental responsibilities have a positive relation to addressing SDGs. The undertaking of environmental responsibilities addresses a significant number of SDGs proposed in the 2015 UN General Assembly, which is based on environmental protection and climate actions. The study confirmed that the implementation of corporate social and environmental responsibilities enhances business effectiveness, which helps address SDGs.

Though, like many other studies, the present study has some limitations as well, these limitations can be a source of extension to literature if the authors pay attention. The study examines only two factors like corporate social and environmental responsibilities to address the global issue of SDGs. Though the social and environmental responsibilities are significant to address SDGs, the importance of financial development and management efficiency cannot be denied for SDGs. The scholars must take into consideration these factors despite the corporate social and environmental responsibilities for addressing SDGs. The present study examines corporate social and environmental responsibilities for addressing SDGs. SDGs achievement is a global aspect, so there needs evidence from multiple countries for analyzing the role of corporate social and environmental responsibilities in addressing SDGs. That's why the reliability of the factors and their relations is not clear and it is required to administer the survey to the randomly selected countries for collecting evidence about the corporate social and environmental responsibilities role in addressing SDGs.

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