

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
AND ITS IMPACT ON PROFITABILITY OF
SELECT COMPANIES IN INDIA-AN
EMPIRICAL STUDY**

*Submitted
To*
Goa University



For the award of the degree of
**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
COMMERCE**

By
Pravin D. Sawant

*Under the Guidance
of*
**Dr. M. R. Patil
Research Guide**

**Vidyaprabodhini College of Commerce, Education,
Computer and Management, Parvari-Goa**

**Goa University
Taleigao-Goa
August 2017**

This Thesis is dedicated to
My beloved Daddy
Late Shri Dnyaneshwar Bhiva Sawant,
My Source of Inspiration, Vitality &
Guiding Spirit

DECLARATION

I, Pravin D. Sawant, hereby declare that this thesis for Ph.D. degree in commerce titled “**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ITS IMPACT ON PROFITABILITY OF SELECT COMPANIES IN INDIA-AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**” is a bona-fide record of original research work done by me under the guidance and supervision of Dr. M.R. Patil, Research Guide, Goa University and that the same has not been previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma or any certificate or similar title of Goa University or any other Universities.

Pravin D. Sawant

Place: Taleigao

Research Scholar

Date:

Goa University- Goa

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Thesis titled “**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ITS IMPACT ON PROFITABILITY OF SELECT COMPANIES IN INDIA-AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**” is a bona-fide record of the original work done by Pravin D. Sawant, under the guidance and supervision and the same has not been previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma or any certificate or similar title of Goa University and any other University.

Place: Taleigao

Date:

Dr. M. R. Patil

Research Guide

Goa University

Taleigao-Goa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Research work is the result of Blessings and motivation from my Parents, academicians, neighbours, colleagues, Researchers as well as the support from my family members.

First and the foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to the Almighty without whose benevolence nothing in this world would see a light of the day.

Next, I wish to thank my supervisor Dr. M. R. Patil for his expert advice, constant encouragement and unending patience right from beginning till the completion of my research work. This help has been invaluable and without it this thesis would never have been completed.

I am especially thankful to Prof. Y. V. Reddy .Registrar, Goa University, for being academic advisor and for giving me an opportunity to work on this study.

I am also very grateful to my Teacher, Prof. (Ms) Anjana Raju, Head, Department of Commerce for her advice.

I am indebted to Prof. Subhash K. B. Dean, Department of Commerce and Management for the support given me

I am also thankful to Prof. B. Ramesh, Prof. P. Shriram and supportive staff members of Commerce Department, Goa University for their encouragement and suggestion given to my research work.

A special note of thanks to Expert FRC Member, Dr.I. Bhanumurthi, Ex-Principal, Damodar College of Commerce and Management, Margao.

My earnest thanks to Mr. Vikrant Malvankar for providing me necessary assistance during my research work

My indebtedness to the Librarian, Dr. Gopakumar V. and his staff for providing necessary help and assistance from time to time.

Appreciation is also due to Prof. Sharad Jamkhadi, Prof. Sherin Shaikh, and Prof. Ribeca Pinto for their assistance to my research work.

I am also grateful to Mr. Kailash Gokhle for his support, help and guidance during my research work.

I am profoundly thankful to my College Ex-Principal, Shri Arun Sakhardande, former Principal Dr. Sathish and Offc. Principal.Rajesh Amonkar and Management of the college for granting me the permission to pursue my Ph.D.

I appreciate the help of Dr. K.G. Sankaranarayanan, Prof. Nayana Sail Head, Department of Accountancy & my Colleagues, Zantye College of Commerce Bicholim for valuable comments and feedback.

Furthermore, I thank Prof. Rajendra Kumbharjuvenkar, for contributing his knowledge and assistance to my research work.

I would like to thank the staff of Department of Commerce, Goa University and my fellow research colleagues. I am grateful for all the help and encouragement they have given me over the years.

I also express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Eknath M. Sawant, Yogesh R. Sawant, Siddhesh Narvekar and Satish Sawant for their moral support.

A special word of thanks to Mr. Suraj Popkar, CES College of Arts and Commerce Cuncolim, Mr. Bala Mandrekar Librarian, Zantye College of Commerce Bicholim, Mr. Sunny Pandhare, Vidyaprabodhini College of Commerce and Management Parvari who contributed in various ways in providing valuable Inputs.

My family has provided me with great encouragement and support and for this I am extremely grateful. I owe great thanks to my Mother Savitabai; spouse Pranita and my Daughter Swanandi who have been extremely tolerant with me during this difficult task.

Finally I am very grateful to Vinayak Raul, Vision Infosys for helping me to get through the process.

Pravin D. Sawant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Content	Page No.
01	Title Page	i
02	Declaration	iii
03	Certificate	iv
04	Acknowledgement	v-vi
05	Table of Content	vii-xi
06	List of Tables	xii-xvi
07	List of Graphs	xvii-xix
08	List of Figures	xix
09	Abbreviations	xx-xxii

Chapter No.	Title	Page No.
1.	INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	1-35
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Need of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	2
1.3	Why Corporate Social Responsibility	5
1.4	Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility	5
1.5	Definitions of Corporate Social Responsibility	7
1.6	Historical Background of CSR	11
1.7	Historical Development of CSR in India	12
1.7.1	<i>The beginning of Industrialization Phase</i>	13
1.7.2	<i>The Gandhian Era</i>	14
1.7.3	<i>The Era of Mixed Economy</i>	15
1.7.4	<i>The 'Modern' Form of Corporate Responsibility</i>	18
1.8	Significance of Corporate Social Responsibility	20
1.9	Corporate Social Responsibility in India	23
1.10	Applicability of CSR as per Companies Act 2013	25
1.10.1	<i>Legal aspects of CSR as per the Act: CSR u/s 135 of Companies Act 2013</i>	25

	1.10.2	<i>CSR Activities</i>	26
	1.10.3	<i>Reasons for Non-Spending</i>	26
	1.10.4	<i>Penalty for Non-Disclosure</i>	27
	1.11	Importance of Corporate Social Responsibility	27
	1.12	Reasons behind introducing CSR	28
	1.13	Role of CSR in the Socio-Economic Progress of the Country	30
2.	REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		36-117
	2.1	Review of Literature	37
	2.1.1	<i>Literature Review of studies based on Concept of CSR</i>	37
	2.1.2	<i>Review of Studies Based on CSR and Financial Performance</i>	40
	2.1.3	<i>Review of Studies based on Corporate Social Responsibility Practices of the Companies</i>	46
	2.1.4	<i>Review of Studies based on Corporate Social Responsibility and Performance by Ownership and area of operations</i>	53
	2.1.5	<i>Review of Studies Based on CSR and Profitability</i>	56
	2.1.6	<i>Review of Studies based on Corporate Social Responsibility and Disclosure</i>	62
	2.1.7	<i>Review of Thesis</i>	63
	2.1.8	<i>Summary of the previous studies of all in brief with Emerging Research Gaps</i>	68
	2.2	Research Gap	71
	2.3	Significance of the Study	73
	2.4	Need for the Study	74
	2.5	Research Questions	76
	2.6	The Scope of the Study	78
	2.7	Objectives of the Study	79
	2.8	Hypothesis of the Study	79
	2.9	Research Methodology	81
	2.10	Corporate Social Responsibility	82
	2.11	Performance Evaluation of Select Companies in Terms of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Volume and Corporate Social Responsibility Percentage Wise	82
	2.11.1	<i>Study Period</i>	82
	2.11.2	<i>Sample design and selection criteria of the companies</i>	83

	2.12	Research Analysis	86
	2.13	Performance Evaluation of Select Companies in Terms of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Volume and Corporate Social Responsibility Percentage Wise With Regards To Ownership of Companies	91
	2.13.1	<i>Sample design</i>	91
	2.13.2	<i>Analytical tools employed</i>	93
	2.14	The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Companies On Their Profitability	98
	2.14.1	<i>Sample design</i>	98
	2.15	Performance Evaluation of Select Companies in Terms of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Volume and Corporate Social Responsibility Percentage wise with regards to Listed and Non Listed On Nifty Plus Sensex	104
	2.15.1	<i>Sample design</i>	104
	2.16	Sampling Technique	106
	2.17	Sources of Data	106
	2.18	Period of the Study	107
	2.19	Limitations of the Study	108
	2.20	Terms, Concepts and Formulas used	108
	2.21	Chapterisation Scheme	110
3.	PROFILE, PERFORMANCE AND PRACTICES OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF SELECT COMPANIES		118-178
	3.1	Profile of the Companies	118
	3.2	Performance Analysis of Select Companies	126
	3.3	Performance Analysis of Select Companies With Regard to Net Profit	127
	3.4	Performance Analysis of Select Companies towards CSR	141
	3.5	Performance Analysis Towards CSR Expenditure (%) of Select Companies on Current Profit for a Period of Ten Years (2005-06 To 2014-15)	157
	3.6	The Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies in India	172
	3.7	Analysis of CSR Practices of Companies	176
4.	INTER SECTOR COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SELECT COMPANIES IN INDIA		179-261
	4.1	Performance of Select Companies as per Ownership of the Companies	179

	4.2	Ownership-Wise Performance Analysis of Select Companies with Regards to Net Profit	180
	4.3	Ownership-Wise Performance of Select Companies towards CSR	191
	4.4	Owner-Ship Performance Analysis towards CSR Expenditure (%) of Select Companies on Current Profit for a Period of Ten Years (2005-06 To 2014-15)	203
	4.5	Listed and Not Listed (on Nifty and Sensex) wise Performance Analysis of Select Companies with regards to Net Profit	214
	4.6	Listed and Non-Listed on (Nifty and Sensex) wise Performance Analysis of Select Companies towards CSR	225
	4.7	Listed and Non-Listed on (Nifty and Sensex) Wise Performance Analysis towards CSR Expenditure (%) of Select Companies on Current Profit for a Period of Ten Years (2005-06 To 2014-15)	237
	4.8	To Assess the Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies in India(Ownership wise)	248
	4.9	To Make Inter Sector Comparative Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies	252
	4.10	Comparative Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies across various Types of Ownership	255
	4.11	Effect of Ownership and CSR	258
5.	IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF COMPANIES ON THEIR PROFITABILITY		262-308
	5.1	Corporate Social Responsibility % and Net Profit Margin	262
	5.2	The Relationship of Corporate Social Responsibility with Profitability of the Companies	265
	5.3	Impact of CSR Expenditure on Net Profit	267
	5.4	The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Companies on their Profitability	267
	5.5	Effect of MNC's, Private and Public Ownership wise - CSRexp, NIFTY and SENSEX on Net Profit	281
	5.6	The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility and Ownership of the Companies on their Profitability (Year Wise)	288
	5.7	Correlation Matrix with Regards to Different Parameters	293
	5.8	Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Companies in their Profitability	294
	5.9	Factor Analysis	299
	5.10	Impact of Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR Status, Returns and	304

		Ownership on Net Profit of the Company	
6.	FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS		309-324
	6.1	Introduction	309
	6.2	Major Findings of the Study	309
	6.3	Conclusions and Suggestions	319
	6.3.1	<i>Conclusions</i>	319
	6.3.2	<i>Suggestions</i>	321
	6.4	Scope for Further Research Work	324
		BIBLIOGRAPHY	325-333
		ANNEXURES	xxiii-xl
		PUBLICATIONS	xli

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No.
2.11.1	Showing Names of the Select Companies	84
2.11.2	Showing Sector wise names of the Select Companies	85
2.13.1	Showing Names of the companies as per the ownership and area of operations	92
2.13.2	Showing Categorisation of Companies as per type of Ownership and area of operations	93
2.15.1	Showing the distribution of industries included in the study according to their listing on SENSEX and NIFTY stocks.	104
3.1.1	Showing Profile and Features of the Select Companies in India	118
3.3.1	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Cement Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	127
3.3.2	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Steel Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	128
3.3.3	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Pharmaceutical Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	130
3.3.4	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Auto. Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	132
3.3.5	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Oil and Gas Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	133
3.3.6	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of FMCG Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	134
3.3.7	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Chemical and Fertilisers Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	136
3.3.8	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Mining Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	137
3.3.9	Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Industry type	139
3.4.1	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Cement companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	141
3.4.2	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Steel companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	143
3.4.3	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Pharmaceuticals companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	145
3.4.4	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Automobiles companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	146
3.4.5	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Oil and Gas companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	148
3.4.6	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the FMCG companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	150
3.4.7	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Chemical and Fertilisers companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	151
3.4.8	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Mining companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	153

3.4.9	Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR Expenditure in the respective financial years and Industry type	155
3.5.1	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Cement companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	157
3.5.2	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Steel companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	159
3.5.3	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Pharmaceuticals companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	160
3.5.4	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Auto. Companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	162
3.5.5	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Oil and Gas companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	163
3.5.6	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the FMCG companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	165
3.5.7	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Chemical and Fertilisers companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	166
3.5.8	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Mining companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	168
3.5.9	Showing the distribution of Average Proportion of Actual (%) CSR Expenditure of Current Year Profit in the respective Financial Years and Industry type	170
3.6.1	Showing the distribution of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and industry type	173
3.6.2	Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit with the reference value (2%) in the respective financial years and industry type (first four).	174
3.6.3	Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit with the reference value (2%) in the respective financial years and industry type (next four and overall).	175
3.7.1	Showing Test of Normality with regards to groups	177
3.7.2	Showing Descriptive statistics of different sectors	178
4.2.1	Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Private companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	180
4.2.2	Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Public companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	183
4.2.3	Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Multi-National companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	186
4.2.4	Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Ownership type	190
4.3.1	Showing Performance Analysis of Private Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	191
4.3.2	Showing Performance Analysis of Public Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	195
4.3.3	Showing Performance Analysis of Multi-National Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	198

4.3.4	Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR expenditure in the respective financial years and Ownership type	202
4.4.1	Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Private Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	203
4.4.2	Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Public Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	206
4.4.3	Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Multi-National Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	209
4.4.4	Showing the distribution of Average Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and ownership type	213
4.5.1	Showing Net Profit of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	214
4.5.2	Showing Net Profit of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	216
4.5.3	Showing Net Profit of Companies which is Not-listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	219
4.5.4	Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and listing on stocks.	223
4.6.1	Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years 2005-06 to 2014-15	225
4.6.2	Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	227
4.6.3	Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies Not-listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	231
4.6.4	Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR Expenditure in the respective financial years and Listing on Stocks	235
4.7.1	Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	237
4.7.2	Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	239
4.7.3	Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies Not-listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	242
4.7.4	Showing the distribution of Average Actual % of CSR Expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and Listing on Stocks	246
4.8.1	Showing the distribution of Average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and Ownership type	248
4.8.2	Showing the statistical comparison of Average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year Profit in the respective financial years (First 5 years) across various types of Ownerships	249
4.8.3	Showing the statistical comparison of Average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year Profit in the respective financial years (Next 5 years) across various types of Ownerships	250
4.9.1	Showing the distribution of Average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure as per the Average Profit of previous 3 years in the respective financial years and Industry type (company act 2013)	252
4.9.2	Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of	253

	CSR expenditure as per the Average Profit of previous 3 years with the reference value (2.0%) in the respective financial years and Industry type (company act 2013) (first four industries)	
4.9.3	Showing the statistical comparison of Average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure as per the Average Profit of previous 3 years with the reference value (2.0%) in the respective financial years and Industry type (company act 2013) (next four industries and overall).	254
4.10.1	Showing the distribution of Average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of previous Three years Average Profit in the respective financial years and Ownership type	256
4.10.2	Showing the statistical comparison of Average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of previous three years Average Profit in the respective financial years (First 5 years) across various types of Ownerships	256
4.10.3	Showing the statistical comparison of Average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of previous three years Average profit in the respective financial years (Next 5 years) across various types of Ownerships	257
4.11.1	Showing Tests of Normality with regards to Ownership	259
4.11.2	Showing Kruskal-Wallis Non Parametric one way ANOVA	259
5.2.1	Showing Correlation analysis between CSR Expenditure and Net Profit Margin across all the financial years for all industries studied	266
5.4.1	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and Private Ownership	268
5.4.2	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, SENSEX and Public Ownership	270
5.4.3	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, SENSEX and Private Ownership	272
5.4.4	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx and Private Ownership	273
5.4.5	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and SENSEX	275
5.4.6	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, SENSEX and Private Ownership	276
5.4.7	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, and Private Ownership	278
5.4.8	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and Public Ownership	279
5.5.1	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and SENSEX with regard to ownership(MNC)	281
5.5.2	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and SENSEX with regard to ownership(Private Companies)	283
5.5.3	Showing Multiple Regressions Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and	284

	SENSEX with regard to ownership (Public sector undertakings)	
5.5.4	Showing Effect of CSREx, Private, and Public Ownership wise NIFTY and SENSEX on Net Profit (OVERALL)	286
5.6.1	Showing Year wise Regression with regards to Net Profit and CSR Ex and Ownership	289
5.8.1	Showing Correlation Matrix with regards to different parameters	294
5.9.1	Showing KMO and Bartlett's Test	299
5.9.2	Showing Total variance explained with regards to Components	300
5.9.3	Showing Rotated Component Matrix with regards to different factors	302
5.9.4	Showing Factors of Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status and Returns	303
5.10.1	Showing Types of variables undertaken for study	304
5.10.2	Showing Model Summary for Multiple Regression Analysis	305
5.10.3	Showing ANOVA for Multiple Regression analysis indicating a significant relationship between the variables	305
5.10.4	Showing Coefficient values for use in the prediction Equation	306

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title of the Figure	Page No.
3.3.1	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Cement Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	127
3.3.2	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Steel Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	129
3.3.3	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Pharmaceutical Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	130
3.3.4	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Auto. Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	132
3.3.5	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Automobile Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	133
3.3.6	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of FMCG Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	135
3.3.7	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Chemical and Fertilisers Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	136
3.3.8	Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Mining Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)	137
3.3.9	Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Industry type	140
3.4.1	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Cement companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	141
3.4.2	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Steel companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	143
3.4.3	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Pharmaceuticals companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	145
3.4.4	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Automobiles companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	147
3.4.5	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Oil and Gas companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	148
3.4.6	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the FMCG companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	150
3.4.7	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Chemical and Fertilisers companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	152
3.4.8	Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Mining companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	153
3.4.9	Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR Expenditure in the respective financial years and Industry type	156
3.5.1	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Cement companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	157
3.5.2	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Steel companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	159
3.5.3	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Pharmaceuticals companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	161

3.5.4	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Auto. Companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	162
3.5.5	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Oil and Gas companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	164
3.5.6	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the FMCG companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	165
3.5.7	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Chemical and Fertilisers companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	167
3.5.8	Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Mining companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	168
3.5.9	Showing the distribution of Average Actual Proportion of CSR expenditure to respective year's profit (Both Year-Wise and Industry-Wise)	171
4.2.1	Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Private companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	180
4.2.	Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Public companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	183
4.2.	Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Multi-National companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	187
4.2.	Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Ownership type	190
4.3.1	Showing Performance Analysis of Private Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	192
4.3.2	Showing Performance Analysis of Public Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	195
4.3.3	Showing Performance Analysis of Multi-National Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	199
4.3.4	Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR expenditure in the respective financial years and Ownership type	202
4.4.1	Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Private Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	204
4.4.	Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Public Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	206
4.4.	Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Multi-National Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	210
4.4.	Showing the distribution of Average Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and ownership type	213
4.5.1	Showing Net Profit of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	214
4.5.2	Showing Net Profit of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	216
4.5.3	Showing Showing Net Profit of Companies which is Not-listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	220
4.5.4	Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and listing on stocks	224

4.6.1	Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years 2005-06 to 2014-15	225
4.6.2	Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	228
4.6.3	Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies Not- listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	232
4.6.4	Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR Expenditure in the respective financial years and Listing on Stocks	236
4.7.1	Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year Profit of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	237
4.7.2	Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year Profit of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	240
4.7.3	Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year Profit of Companies Not- listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)	243
4.7.4	Showing the distribution of Average Actual % of CSR Expenditure of current year Profit in the respective financial years and Listing on Stocks	247

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

Diagram No.	Title of the Diagram	Page No.
1	Phases of Corporate Social Responsibility	17
2	Corporate Social Responsibility practices towards Society	22
3	How CSR came into force	28

ABBREVIATIONS

A			
ACC	: Associated Cement Company	ASSOCHAM	: Association of Chamber of Commerce
B			
BAC	: Board Audit Committee	BHEL	: Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.
BAL	: Bank Asia Limited	BLS	: Board Leadership Structure
BBL	: Brac Bank Limited	BPCL	: Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
C			
CC	: Corporate Citizenship	CMIE	: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy
CDP	: Carbon Disclosure Project	CP	: Community Performance
CED	: Committee for Economic Development	CPSE	: Central Public Sector Enterprises
CEP	: Council on Economic Priorities	CS	: Corporate Sustainability
CFP	: Corporate Financial Performance	CSIM	: Centre for Social Initiative and Management
CEO	: Chief Executive Officer	CSP	: Corporate Social Performance
CG	: Corporate Governances	CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility
CHIP	: Community Health Intervention Programme	CSRDI	: Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure
CII	: Confederation of Indian Industry	CSRDI	: Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index
CIL	: Coal India Limited	CSV	: Creating shared value
CMD	: Chairperson & Managing Director		
D			
DBBL	: Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	DRF	: Dr. Reddy's Foundation
DPEG	: Department of Public Enterprises Guidelines.	DSK	: Dhaka Stock Exchanges
E			
EBL	: Eastern Bank Limited	ESG	: Environmental, Social, and Governance
EMS	: Environmental Management System	e.g.	: Exempli Gratia
EPS	: Earning Per Share	et al.	: et alia
ER	: Employee Relations	etc.	: et cetera
ESG	: Environmental, Social and Governance		
F			
FI	: Financial Institutions	FRCN	: Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria

FICCI	: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry	FTSE	: Financial Times Stock Exchange
FP	: Financial Performance	FMCG	: Fast Moving Consumer Goods
G			
GAIL	: Gas Authority of India Ltd.	GHCL	: Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd.
GBS	: Ghanaian Banking Sector	GRI	: Global Reporting Initiative
GCPL	: Godrej Consumer Products Ltd.	GSK	: Glaxo smithkline
GHG	: Greenhouse Gases		
H			
HPCL	: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	HUL	: Hindustan Unilever Ltd
I			
INDs	: Independent Directors	ISO	: International Standards Organization
IFC	: International Finance Corporation	I-MNC	: Indian Multinational Companies
IOCL	: Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.		
J			
JSE	: Jordanian Stock Exchange	JSPL	: Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.
K			
KIOCL	: Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	KSM	: Korean Stock Market
KSE	: Karachi Stock Exchange		
L			
LABS	: Livelihood Advancement Business School	LHWRF	: Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation
M			
MCPSE	: Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises	MMU	: Mobile Medical Unit
MICT	: Ministry of Information Communication Technology	MOIL	: Manganese Ore (India) Limited
MNC	: Multinational Companies	MRA	: Multiple Regression Analysis
MNE	: Multinational Enterprises	MTC	: Mobile Telecommunication Company
N			
NALCO	: National Aluminium Co.	NFP	: Non-financial performance
NBI	: Nigerian Banking Industry	NMC	: Nigerian Manufacturing Companies
NCCBL	: NCC Bank Limited	NMDC	: National Mineral Development Corporation) Limited
NCPSE	: Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises	NSE	: National Stock Exchange
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization	NSE	: Nairobi Securities Exchange

NFCL	: Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited	NTPC	: National Thermal Power Corporation
O			
OLS	: Ordinary Least Square Regression	ONGC	: Oil Natural Gas Corporation
P			
PAT	: Profit after Tax	Pub.SC	: Public Sector Companies
PhD	: Doctor of Philosophy	Pvt. Co.	: Private Limited Company
PROE	: Percentage Return on Equity	PSC	: Private Sector Companies.
PSU	: Public Sector Undertakings	PuBL	: Pubali Bank Limited
R			
R&D	: Research and Development	ROA	: Return on Assets
RIL	: Reliance Industries Ltd.	ROE	: Return on Equity
RINL	: Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	ROI	: Return on Investments
S			
SAIL	: Steel Authority of India Ltd..	SHG	: Self Help Group
SEBL	: South East Bank Limited	SME	: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SL	: Sustainable Livelihood	SIP	: School Improvement Program
SD	: Standard Deviation	SRI	: Socially Responsible Investment
SD	: Sustainable Development		
T			
TBL	: Triple Bottom Line	TISCO	: Tata Iron and Steel Company
TBL	: Trust Bank Limited	TSM	: Towards Sustainable Mining
TCSR	: Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development Trust		
U			
UK	: United Kingdom	UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
UN	: United Nations	UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UBA	: United Bank of Africa		
V			
VAR	: Vector Auto Regression	VIF	: Variance Inflation Factor
W			
WHO	: World Health Organization	WTO	: World Trade Organization

Chapter: I

INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

“Earn your crores but understand that your wealth is not yours; it belongs to society. Take what you require for your legitimate needs and use the remainder for society”.

—Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

1.1 Introduction

Ancient Indian wisdom teaches us that our first responsibility is towards society, second towards our family and third to ourselves. Social responsibility ought to be the moral obligation of every citizen.

Business depends on the society not only for the required inputs like men, money and skill, but also for market where products may be sold to the buyers. Thus, business depends on the society for existence, sustenance and development. Every decision the businessman takes and every action he contemplates have social implications. Be it deciding on diversification, expansion, opening of a new branch, closure of an existing branch or replacement of men by machines, the society is affected in one way or the other. Even routine matters like overtime and night shifts, sub contracting, and laying off employees due to load shedding have a social impact. Whether an issue is significant or not the business man should keep his social obligations in mind before contemplating any action.

In the olden days whenever there was famine, flood, earthquake, the leading businessmen of the area would literally throw open their godowns and their treasure chest to provide food and other assistance to the needy. Even in ordinary times it was

business men who looked after the welfare of the destitute, wells and ponds wherever water was difficult to get. So to accept the social responsibility is no more than rededicating ourselves to the cherished values of our ancestors in the field of business.

The corporate sector across the world is playing a new role in this competitive era that is to meet the needs of the current generation. Entrepreneurs are serious about responsibilities as their operations impact society and the environment. The aim of the corporate is not only to earn profit but also to develop the surroundings by improving the quality of life and build the leadership that will create trust among the people. CSR represents goodwill creator of the corporates of the present generation. Business requires a stable social environment that provides a favourable climate to trade and for investments. CSR is the means by which a business gets the strength to compete liberalization, privatization and globalization by establishing and maintaining a corporate agenda which recognizes social priorities and is tailored to meet them.

The phase of globalization has come up with a lot of possibilities, CSR is one of them. As a consequence of Globalization and increased competition with MNC's, Indian Companies have shifted from personal interest to the social and environmental interest.

1.2 Need of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Service to humanity is the best work of life. If you take from Society then you have to give back in one or the other way. The more you give, more it will add to the wealth, directly or indirectly.

Manufacturing companies play a vital role in the growth and development of countries like India and the health of the company is largely dependent on the society

in which it operates in the Domestic and Global economy. CSR reiterates the notion that development of the society is not exclusively the responsibility of the Government; corporate too has a legitimate and responsible role to play for the betterment of the society. If the company spends some percentage out of the profit earned towards the betterment of the society directly or indirectly, then there is a chance that society will in return support the growth of the company. Companies are serving society through the medium of corporate social responsibility and it is seen that Corporate Social Responsibility has always been taken care of by the companies in India after the Companies Act 2013. The Companies started realizing that they would have to rise over and above the Profitability and take care of all those associated with their survival in the society directly or indirectly. Corporate Social Responsibility is a Company's commitment to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, while recognizing the interest of the stakeholders.

CSR is one such effective tool that synergizes the efforts of Corporate and the social sector agencies towards sustainable growth and development of societal objectives at large. Because of the globalised market, countries without boundaries have emerged, stimulating unbalanced growth. At the same time, this has resulted in unbalanced development where a division between rich and poor arises, leading to social conflicts. At this point Corporate Social Responsibility plays an important role to reduce the gap between rich and poor. Through CSR a company achieves a balance or integration of economic, environmental and social imperatives, while at the same time addressing shareholders and stakeholders. Corporate Social Responsibility had inbuilt connection in India.

Corporate Social Responsibility is more than the business strategy or a response to issues by the community. CSR is concerned about Planet, People and Profit. Studies have shown that Corporate Social Responsibility is directly related to the development of the community. However, researchers have rarely tested practices of Corporate Social Responsibility among the different types of companies belonging to the manufacturing sector. The present study has made an attempt to explain how Corporates in manufacturing sector might resolve social problems through CSR practice.¹

The corporate houses have been instrumental in creating employment, wealth, products and services, yet the pressure on a company to play a role in social issues involving employees, stakeholders, society, environment, government etc. is constantly rising. The society is questioning the existence of corporate houses, especially in the wake of the scandals and scams in response to it, the organizations around the globe are forced to wake up to the need for being committed towards Corporate Social Responsibility. It has become so important that many organizations have rebranded their core values to include social responsibility in their agenda. Almost all corporate websites, policies and reports talk about their CSR which ensure the fulfillment of all the obligations towards society. These activities of CSR range from small donations to bigger projects for social welfare and the sustainable practices differ from organization to organization depending on the resources available to them.

Corporate Social Responsibility is one of the important styles in which an organization can distinguish itself from its competitors. A powerful tool like CSR not only enhances the brand image and reputation of the business but also leads to improvement in sales and customer loyalty, and an increased ability to attract and

retain employees. Through CSR, the organizations can improve their financial performance and attract more investment with immense economic value. The word CSR has, as a result, occupied a very important place in the plans and strategies of the organizations in the present era.

1.3 Why Corporate Social Responsibility

There could be several reasons why companies need to be responsible to society .Each of these makes good 'business sense'.

- Internal reasons like employee morale and customer and shareholder satisfaction.
- External reasons like satisfying local communities, publicity and tax benefits
- Enlightened self-interest wherein a stable social environment and increasing prosperity mean a larger market, and hence more profits in the long run.

1.4 Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility

The concept is based on the premises that business has greater impact on society than merely earning profit on capital employed. The idea was suggested by renowned economist Alfred Marshall in 1890.

In India, Gandhiji was among the few persons to develop the idea with his own philosophy. In this regard, Gandhian principles of 'Trusteeship' and 'Sarvodaya' plays an important role. The theme of Gandhi, a 'Trusteeship' is that everyone should utilise his resources and abilities for the common good of the people and not for his own selfish benefit. The trustee is not the owner. In other words, it expresses the inherent responsibility of business enterprise to its consumer, workers, shareholders, and the

community at large. Gandhi emphasized that “the rich cannot accumulate wealth without the co-operation of the poor in society. If this knowledge were to penetrate to and spread amongst the poor, they would become strong and would learn how to free themselves by means of non-violence from the crushing inequalities which have brought them to the verge of Starvation”.

The Concepts of Ethics, Corporate Social responsibility and sustainable development are emerging as major issues of corporate strategy. Earning profit is crucial for any business organization. Under section 11(2) of Indian Companies Act 1956, a company is formed to “carry on any business with the object of profit or gain”. But earning profit is no longer acceptable as the sole purpose of business.²

One of the most famous and widely accepted conceptualization of CSR known as pyramid of CSR was developed by Carroll (1979) which identified four categories of CSR namely Economic, Legal, Ethical and Philanthropic.

CSR is a multilayered concept having four aspects namely, Economic responsibility required by society, legal responsibility required by society, Ethical responsibility as expected by society and philanthropic responsibility being desired by society. True CSR requires satisfaction of all four levels consecutively. It leads to definitions of CSR like: “CSR includes the Economic, Legal, Ethical and philanthropic expectations placed on organization by society at a given point of time.”³

Hemphill (2004) summarized the four layers of CSR as to be profitable (economic), obey the law (legal) be ethical (ethics) and be good corporate citizen in its relationships with Stakeholders (philanthropic).⁴

The Times of India, New Delhi, (2008) the First International summit on CSR in India jointly organized by the Corporate Affairs Ministry and ASSOCHAM at New

Delhi from 29th – 30th January 2008. While inaugurating the summit, the former President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam highlighted the need for developing national ethics for continuous economic prosperity and peace. If a nation is to have ethics, society has to promote ethics and value system. If society is to have ethics, society has to promote ethics and value system. If society is to have ethics and value system, families should adhere to ethics and value system; if families have to evolve with ethics and value system, parenthood should have inbuilt ethics and the parental ethics come from great learning, value based education and creation of clean environment that leads to righteousness in the heart. Corporates can play an important role by adopting the schools particularly in rural areas in their region, Making available infrastructure for the schools in the form of clean drinking water, toilet facilities, transportation facilities for children coming from far away distances, Constructing the sport complexes by full-fledged equipments and providing computing facilities for technology assisted learning so that they can be empowered by these facilities.⁵

1.5 Definitions of Corporate Social Responsibility

The general understanding of the term Corporate Social Responsibility is that business has an obligation to society, which extends beyond its narrow obligation to its owners or shareholders.

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development defined

CSR as 'the continuing commitment of business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of their workforce and their families as well as of the local community, and society at large'⁶.

Frederick (1960) defines social responsibility as the use of society's resources, economic and human, in such a way that the whole society derives maximum benefits beyond the corporate entities and their owners. Keith Davis (1960) set forth his definition of social responsibility by arguing that it refers to "businessmen's decisions and actions taken for reasons at least partially beyond the firm's direct economic or technical interest"⁷

Milton Friedman (1970) Milton Friedman's beliefs that "there is only one responsibility of business, namely to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits. The inclusion of strategic philanthropy, innovation, environmental sustainability and transparency demonstrate how diverse and far reaching CSR has become embedded into management strategy and most recently, corporate financial performance and the measurement of CSR activities is causing corporations to understand the strategic value of CSR through the realization of the implication to a business".⁸

Joseph W. McGuire stated, (1971), "The idea of social responsibility supposes that the corporation has not only economic and legal obligations but also certain responsibilities to society which extend beyond these obligations". Further he elaborated by saying that the corporation must take an interest in politics, in welfare of the community, in education, in the happiness of its employees and in fact in the whole social world. A landmark contribution to the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility came from the Committee for Economic Development (CED), which observed, "A business functions by public consent and its basic purpose is to serve constructively the needs of society to the satisfaction of society".⁹

Backman (1975) considers social responsibility as other stated objectives by business, which are not directly related to economic, but rather address its negative externalities, improve employee's conditions and the societal quality life.¹⁰

Patricia Ditzler (1983) defined Social Responsibility as a voluntary expenditure or activity by a corporation with charitable intent, for which marginal returns are less than those available from other alternative activities.¹¹

Donna Wood (1994) Corporate Social Responsibility means "a business organization's configuration of principles of social responsibility processes of social responsiveness and observable outcomes as they relate to the firm's societal relationships."¹²

Michael Hopkins (2003) Corporate Social Responsibility is concerned with treating the stakeholders of the firm ethically or in a responsible manner. Ethically or responsible means treating stakeholders in a manner deemed acceptable in civilized societies. Social includes economic and environmental responsibility.¹³

Wikipedia (2007) has one of the best definitions of CSR. It states that it "is a concept that organizations, especially corporations, have an obligation to consider the interests of customers, employees, shareholders, communities, and ecological considerations in all aspects of their operations."¹⁴

European Union

"CSR is a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis."¹⁵

Carroll's Four Part Definition

CSR encompasses the economic, legal, ethical and discretionary (philanthropic) expectations that

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept whereby organizations consider the interests of society, based on the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment, for all aspects of their operations. Corporate Social responsibility is best defined by the World Business Council as “The continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development, while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large”.¹⁶

Peter Drucker

“A business that does not show a profit at least equal to its cost of capital is irresponsible; it wastes society's resources. Economic profit performance is the base without which a business cannot discharge any other responsibilities, cannot be a good employer, a good citizen and a good neighbor. But economic performance is not the only responsibility of a business. Every organization must assume responsibility for its impact on employees, the environment, customers, and whomever and whatever it touches. That is social responsibility.”

Sir Geoffrey

Corporate social responsibility is concerned with treating the stakeholders of the firm ethically or in a responsible manner. 'Ethically or responsibilities means treating stakeholders in a manner deemed acceptable in civilized societies.

1.6 Historical Background of CSR

The Concept of Social Responsibility is not new to Indian Society. It is as old as Indian Culture and Civilisation. The history of CSR is almost as long as that of companies. Concerns about the excesses of the East India Company were commonly expressed in the seventeenth century. There has been a tradition of kind capitalism in the UK for over 150 years. Quakers, such as Barclays and Cadbury, as well as socialists, such as Engels and Morris, experimented with socially responsible and values-based forms of business and Victorian philanthropy could be said to be responsible for considerable portions of the urban landscape of older town centres today. In 1612, English jurist Edward Coke complained that corporations “cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed or excommunicated, for they have no souls.”

Raj Kumar (2012) In the Global Context, the CSR in the modern form has its roots in the industrial revolution of the 18th century, which took place in the UK and the other European countries. In India, the industrialization and independence struggle went on side by side. Consequently the idea of CSR worked with freedom movement, which was mostly dominated by Gandhian philosophy. The Philanthropic activities were taken out of personal savings, which did not constitute an integral part of the business. The idea of charity is also supported by several religions namely, Muslims follow tradition of ‘Zakat’, the sikhs follow the law of ‘Dashant’. Similarly, the Hindu law abides by idea of 25 percent of the income to be contributed for charity. The activity of philanthropy is not considered as CSR, but it is only one aspect of CSR. In the modern context the term CSR gained in the early 1970’s where as by 1990’s the concept was fully recognised. Individuals and organizations across the globe started supporting it. This can be underpinned by the fact that in 1977, less than half of the fortune - 500 firms mentioned CSR in their annual reports, Whereas at the end of

1990, nearly 90 percent of the fortune - 500 firms imbibed CSR as an essential component in their organizational goals, and actively supported their CSR initiatives in their Annual reports.¹⁹

Business has today emerged as one of the most powerful institutions on the earth and in the current scheme of things, business enterprises are no longer expected to play their traditional role of mere profit making enterprises. The ever increasing role of civil society has started to put pressure on companies to act in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable way. As a result of this shift from purely economic to “economic with an added social dimension”, corporates are endorsing the term Corporate Social Responsibility. Business does not operate in isolation and there is today, an increased realization that not only can companies affect society at large, but they are also in a unique position to influence society and make a positive impact.

1.7 Historical Development of CSR in India

Corporate Social Responsibility is not a new phenomenon to Indian Business; rather it had always been part of Indian Business tradition. Religion, philosophy and history have an influence over how CSR gets articulated within a cultural context.

The Bhagavad Gita lays utmost emphasis on “Loksamagrah” which means keeping human beings or the world together, regulating them such that they acquire strength from mutual cooperation. The ancient scriptures like Vedas, Upanishads preach the virtues of sacrifice and co-existence. In Vedic mythology, business has been seen as legitimate, integral part of society that emphasizes work for an economic structure based on contention of “Sarva loka hitam” which means “well-being of all stakeholders”. The references are also available from Arthashastra saying “Prajā

sukhe sukham” the concept of “sheshthadharma” which means the ‘better off’ one is in society, the higher should be ones sense of responsibility. By sharing a part of their wealth with the wider society by way of setting examples for a religious cause or helping in phases of famine and epidemics and thus securing an integral position in the society.

Business activities have been present in India since ancient times. India had a rigidly enforced caste system for the greater part of its history; and this led to the formation of traditional business communities among the merchant or trader caste who were in charge of all financial and business activities within the society. The merchant class in pre-industrial India played an important role in laying the cornerstones of philanthropy in their society (Shrivastava and Venkateswaran 2000). They built and maintained educational and religious establishments, social infrastructures and donated freely from their repositories at times of hardship (Sundar 2000). Deeply religious undertones usually characterized these charitable efforts. The social trusteeship ideology, although not known by these very terms, can be seen running through out. This culture of merchant charity continued well in to the British rule in the mid-1800s in this form; and then metamorphosed with time in to the corporate philanthropy practices prevalent in India even today.

1.7.1 The beginning of Industrialization Phase

The most significant shift that happened at the turn of the 19th century was that the religious underpinnings of charity work, often restricted to members of the same caste, was expanded to include other members of the society in a more secular manner. Newly flourishing business clans initiated the efforts through institutionalising traditional corporate philanthropy through trusts, etc. They set up

educational institutions, orphanages, hospitals, and patronized libraries, art galleries and the like. Due to their active interest in social and religious reforms, many of the business leaders of this period were also revered as social leaders (Mohan 2001)²². The Tata family deserves special mention in this context, as several members of this family business pioneered institutionalized philanthropic work in India through the ages. Jamsetji Tata established a scholarship for Indian students to study overseas, his sons Sir Dorabji Tata established centers for cancer research and social sciences, and Sir Ratan Tata supported research in poverty alleviation (Lala 2004)²³.

1.7.2 *The Gandhian Era*

Sundar (2000)²¹ terms the era from 1914 to 1960 as the golden age of both Indian capitalism and corporate philanthropy. The Gandhian social trusteeship theory is a product of this era. During the independent movement, Mahatma Gandhi advocated the system of trusteeship, which required that property under the control of a private person, the person must regard himself as its proprietor not its master this is derived from the ideal of non-possession influenced by Gandhi and as a result most businessmen in India saw their business empires as a “trust” held in the interest of community at large. The operations of the trust were largely in the line with Gandhi’s reforms which sought to abolish untouchability, encourage empowerment and rural development.

This phase saw the flourishing of Indian business houses concurrent with the struggle for independence. Therefore, a strong nationalistic element is visible among the philanthropic practices, and many of the upcoming and prominent business leaders contributed to the causes of social reforms, poverty alleviation, women empowerment, caste systems, etc. Under British rule, the economic policies were not

favorable toward indigenous businesses, and the business leaders increasingly played an important role in the independence movement. The philanthropy of this era, although similar to the early industrialization phase (i.e. physical and social infrastructure), had a nationalistic fervor with the visions of independent India. The popular slogans from the independence movement (such as ‘long live India’ and ‘victory to India’) were transmitted into philanthropic work as well, and continued well after independence. After independence in 1947, the overall socio-political goal focused on building a solid industrial base while nurturing the Indian cultural traditions. This led to a highly centralized economy (Davies 2002)²⁴ and saw a rapid growth in capital-intensive manufacturing plants. While offering protection for these home-grown industries (Nag et al. 2003)²⁵, the national 5-Year Economic Plans did not make any provisions to offset environmental damage, and the industrial base consequently came at the cost of ecological capital (cf. Sawhney 2004)²⁶. The philanthropic/ CSR focus was concentrated in more visible, social aspects, rather than the environmental ones. Several business houses such as the Tatas, Birlas, Bajajs and Sarabhais commissioned and patronized institutes of Indian history and art, while at the same time focusing on centers for scientific and technical research.

1.7.3 The Era of Mixed Economy

As the first premier of post-independence India, social development featured prominently in statesman Jawaharlal Nehru’s agenda. Nehru had a socialistic viewpoint toward development, and supported large-scale industrialization. He thus propounded a ‘Statist’ model of CSR, whereby domestic and state-owned enterprises took the lead in economic activities. The Nehruvian vision was buttressed by economic and political unrest in post-independence India coupled with visions of equitable growth and self-reliance. Consequently, by the 1960s Indian economy had

entered an era of focused growth and protectionism for the domestic industries (cf. Nag et al. 2003)²⁵, and the government took on many social obligations (Inamder 1987)²⁷. Meanwhile, foreign MNCs, some of which had been in business in India since before independence, faced many restrictions in their day-to-day affairs, and were ultimately nationalized in phases (Nag et al. 2003)²⁵. Focus also shifted back to the traditional agrarian society, and led to the modernization of the agricultural production technologies (Chong 2002)²⁸. The increased encouragement for domestic industries to grow led to a concentration on maximizing profit. This resulted in corruption and unethical practices by the companies, eroding the trust that mass society had bestowed upon the Indian business class (Sundar 2000)²¹. The government conducted several high profile malpractice investigations against corporations (Krishna 1992)²⁹. The ever-widening gap between the rich and poor meanwhile brought in fresh demands for more corporate responsibility; and corporate interests in social concerns were renewed once again (Sundar 2000)²¹. For the first time, terms like ‘Corporate Social Responsibility’ got prominence. Business leaders realized the importance of participation in community development to ensure their license to operate and increasingly started to profess and practice social responsibility. In 1970s, India began to adopt industrial pollution control measures, and the first set of environmental regulations began to emerge (Sawhney 2004)²⁶.

The Phases of Corporate Social Responsibility:

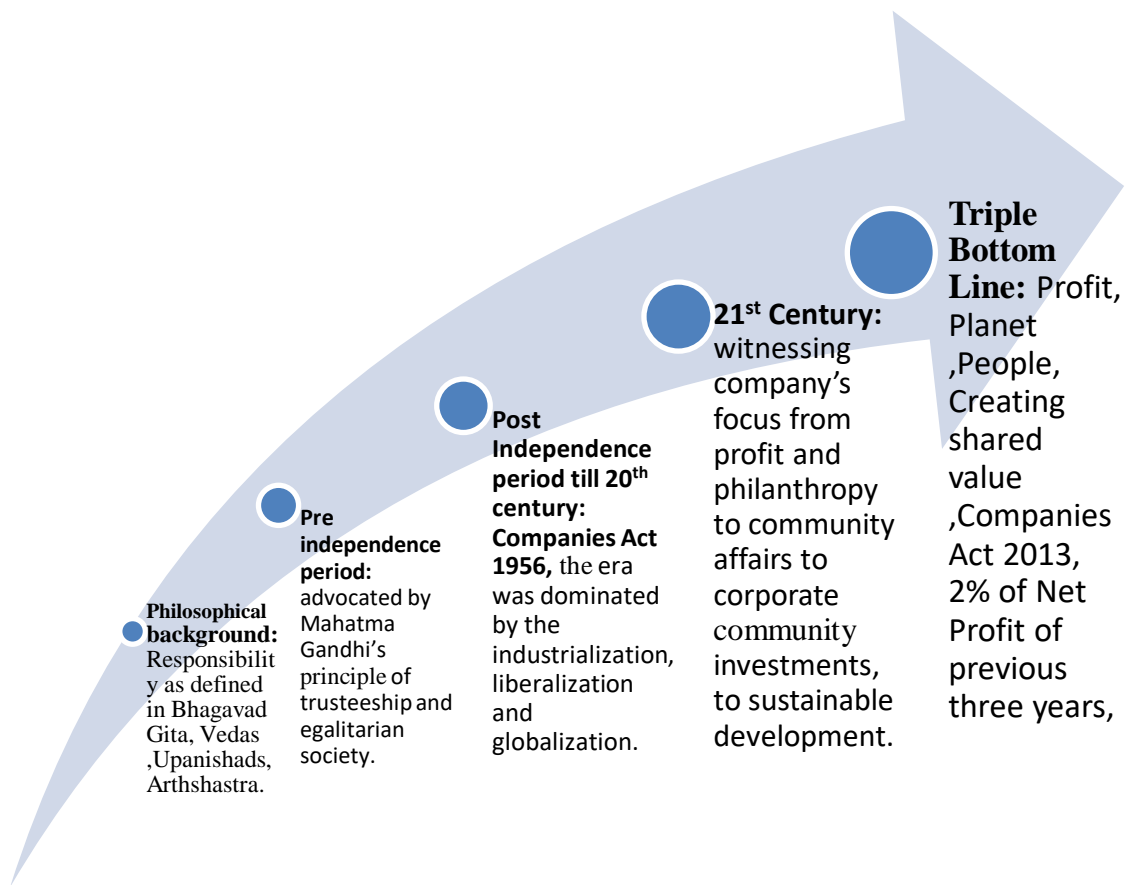


Diagram No.1: Phases of Corporate Social Responsibility

The post-independence era, the democratic set up and the rights enriched in the Indian constitutions shaped out a new socio-political order in which development of society required industrialization. This further led to emergence of public sector undertakings (PSU's), law relating to labour and environmental standards. The PSU's were conceptualised as the main drivers of community development. However, the public sector was effective only to a certain extent. This led to shift of expectation from public to private sector and their active involvement in socio-economic development of the country became absolute necessity. Liberalisation of the economy in 1991 saw the private sector become an entity in itself. Increased growth momentum of the economy helped Indian Companies grow rapidly and this made them more willing and able to contribute towards social cause. Globalisation Transformed India led a

focus towards labour laws, Environment Standards in developing Countries there by giving birth to a more structured form of social responsibility where by organizations take responsibility for the impact of their activity on customer, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all respect of Operations. Social Responsibility is the responsibility of an organization for the impact of its decision and activities on society and the environment through transparent and ethical behaviour that is consistent with sustainable development and the welfare of society. It also takes into account the expectations of Stakeholders, its compliance with applicable law; consistency with international norms of behaviour and integration throughout the organization.

1.7.4 The 'Modern' Form of Corporate Responsibility

The 1980s gradually saw the rise of Indian business houses as players in the global market, with large and diversified businesses. This led to higher expectations from the corporations to contribute to social agendas, and they usually obliged (Sundar 2000). 1980s also saw the rise of organized grassroots NGOs coming out in support of various social and environmental causes, opposing corporations and even government projects. The mass (continuing) opposition against the Narmada Dam Project is a case in point, which critics fear will displace 200 thousand of people in the Narmada river valley (Dreze et al. 1997)³⁰. Gradually, environmental concerns joined the social development agenda, culminating in the establishment of The Ministry of Environment and Forests in the wake of the Bhopal disaster in 1984. The Environmental Protection Act was enacted in 1986, followed by a number of related environmental regulations (Divan and Rosencranz 2001)³¹. Next to the dynamic grassroots organizations, the 1980s also saw the dramatic enlargement of the Indian business community. Traditional business families such as Tata, Birla, Bajaj were

joined by up-and-coming family conglomerates (e.g. The Reliance Group, Ranbaxy, TVS) and professionally managed companies (Hindustan Lever, Indian Tobacco Company) alike. This growth led to a surge of employment in the private sector, and companies adopted various employee development schemes in order to retain talent (Sundar 2000)²¹. The Indian home market finally opened up to the world economy in 1991, ushering in vast economic reforms (Chong 2002)²⁸ and integrating into the global value chains. This liberalization also saw the government officially including sustainable development on the growth agenda (Sawhney 2004)²⁶. As a result, domestic environmental protection policies to recoup the damage done over the previous four decades were formalized in an environmental action plan (Sawhney 2004)²⁶. India's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) meant that Indian firms also strove to meet international benchmarks in their operations, products and processes, such as the ISO and SA certifications (Ghoshal et al. 2001)³². Greater levels of privatization thus resulted in increased foreign trade, and the meeting of international labor, operations and environmental standards. CSR in India thus essentially has been practiced as corporate philanthropy over the years, with roots in Hindu (Vedic) philosophy, and, subsequently, the Gandhian trusteeship theory.

The Triple Bottom Line approach to CSR emphasizes a company's commitments to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. The emerging concept of CSR advocates moving away from a "shareholder alone to multistakeholder" focus. This would include investors, employees' business partners, customers, regulations, supply chain local communities, environment and society at large.

CSR is having cost invasion aspects to business, whereas CSV is a newer concept focusing on increasing the profitability of the company and helps building strong

competitive advantage to the company. CSR is a cost to the company incurred in order to earn reputation of the company, for which every year the company set a fixed amount in its financial budget, giving nonmonetary returns. However, CSV though an emerging policy, integrates all the activities of the company to earn returns with amount spent taken as investment. CSR is a philanthropic concept while CSV is an opportunity based approach, focusing on ripping the advantage from the social environment to maximize profit. It helps inheriting social values to business strategies so that social obligations and responsibilities of the company can be attained without hampering the profitability of the company.

The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in its present form originated in 1950's when Bowen, H. wrote a seminal book "The Social Responsibilities of a Businessman" whom Carroll takes to be the father of CSR (Carroll, 1999)³³. Since then the notion of CSR has come to dominate the society-business interface and many theories and approaches have been proposed. From the 1950's to the present the concept of CSR has gained considerable acceptance and the meaning has been broadened to include additional components.

1.8 Significance of Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility is a business idea that stresses the importance of keeping the best interests of stakeholders in mind. Earning profit every year and taking business to new heights is likely to be the main objective of every enterprise, but it is also important to consider the stakeholders in the business as well. However, corporate social responsibility is not just about picking a charity to donate every year; it is the responsibility of every business to pay back to every stakeholder who is

attached with the business directly or indirectly. Now, CSR is understood to be a worldwide concern of strategic significance for policymakers and companies.

Following are the significance of corporate social responsibility:

- One of the most important reasons to adopt CSR into business strategy is to enhance organization's brand image and reputation. Many researches prove that companies who payback to stakeholders enjoys good brand image and reputation in public eyes.
- A good public image in the view of stakeholder is a very crucial marketing asset and its importance cannot be underestimated as businesses consider the benefits of different stakeholder into their CSR strategy.
- Corporate social responsibility is helpful in maintaining a strong relationship with customer as a customer feels satisfied if company paysback a part of their profit in the public interest or in the welfare of society.
- Corporate Social Responsibility strategy has been constantly connected with increase in employee satisfaction, productivity and retention through its well organized and transparent business strategy towards all stakeholders. Employees feel proud to be associated with the company that has a good public image and is continuously in the media for positive reasons.

It is crucial for corporates to consider the impact of social activities on the firms' financial performance including Profitability. The literature suggested that there is significant relationship between CSR and CFP. It builds the trust of investor in the company and become more creditworthy. It attracts the investor by exhibiting the high profitability for the Company.

Corporates are not merely profit making institutions. They have a responsibility to help out society to overcome their problems. Some of the areas in which corporate social responsibility has to be practiced are health, environmental issues, education, community and rural development, promotion of art and culture and sports, climate change and aid towards relief fund etc.

The following **DiagramNo.2** Clearly shows some of the practices expected from corporate as their social responsibility towards society at large.

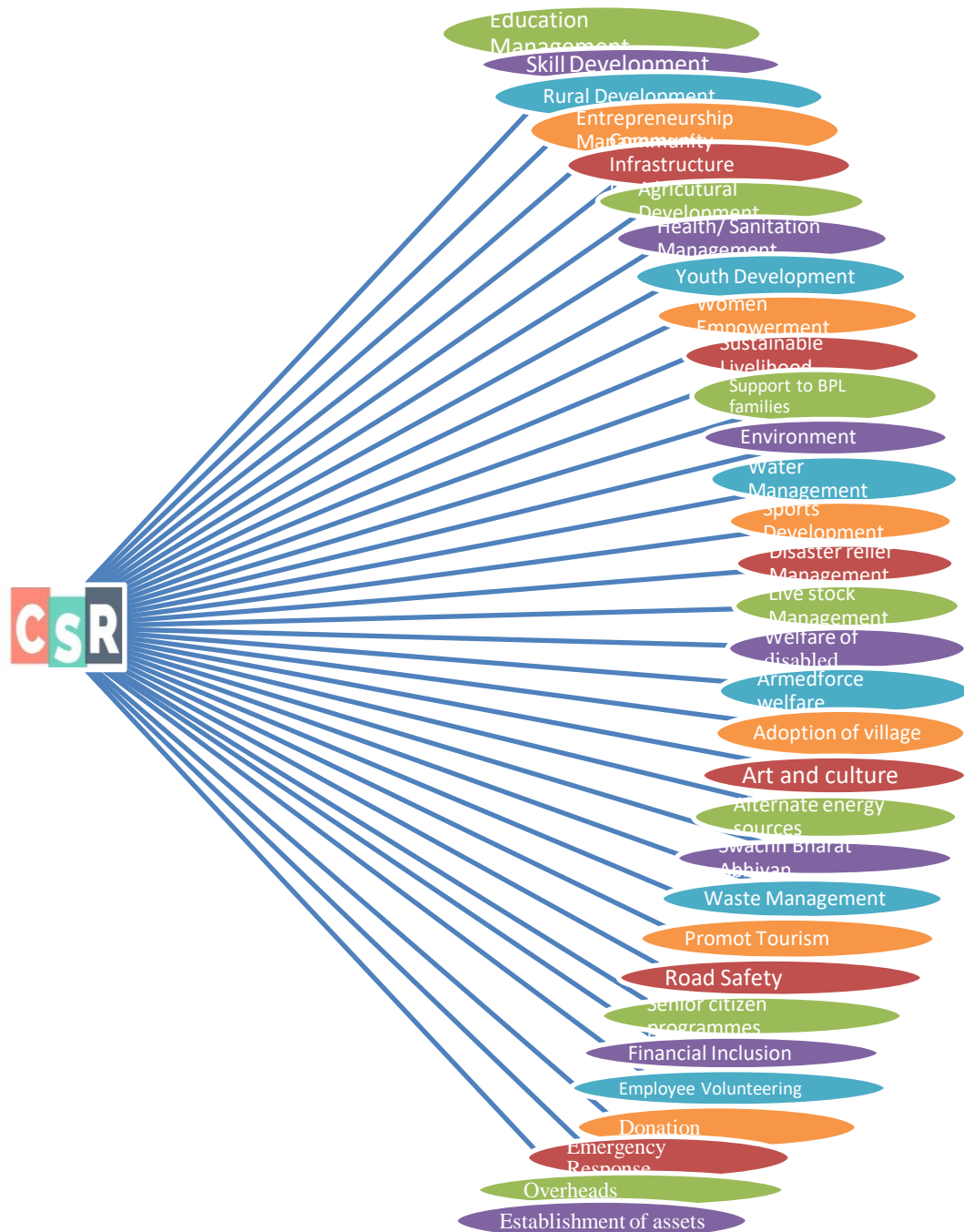


Diagram No.2: Corporate Social Responsibility practices towards Society

1.9 Corporate Social Responsibility in India

Hon'ble Ex-Prime Minister of India Shri.Lal Bhahadur Shastri presided over a national meeting far back in 1965. The meeting emphasized on business responsibilities towards itself, its customers, workers, shareholders, the community and every enterprise, irrespective of it being a small or large concern if they wish to enjoy the confidence and respect of the community and the consumer, and actively discharge their responsibilities in all directions, instead of operating in one or two groups such as shareholders or workers at the expense of the community and the consumers.

Similar to many western economies, CSR is not a new concept in India. However what is new is the shift in focal point from making profits to meeting societal challenges. CSR is usually described in terms of a company considering, managing and balancing the economic, social and environmental impacts of its activities. CSR measure the impact of a company's actions on society. It requires a manager to consider his acts in terms of a whole social system, and holds him responsible for the effects of his acts anywhere in that system.

According to a report by the Centre for Social Markets for the International Finance Corporation (IFC), many leading foreign MNEs and domestic titans, preeminently members of the Tata Group, have been model setters on core CSR issues such as labour conditions, health and safety, environmental management, corporate governance and integrity .Indian families such as Tata and Godrej have a significant industry presence and reputation for social responsibility. One of the Tata Group of companies, Tata Steel, is the first in the country to produce a corporate sustainability report and it administers the only industry town in the world, Jamshedpur, which has

received the ISO14001 environmental quality certification. Other companies have followed Tata's lead, such as Infosys, Wipro, Ballarpur Industries Limited, Paharpur Business Park, Ford India, Samsung India Electronics and Cadbury's India. They have all produced environmental and social reports. In recent years, too, some large and increasingly image- and market conscious Indian companies have started signing up to voluntary international CSR initiatives. The UN Global Compact is a good example. There are now some 90 Indian companies which have signed up to 'the Global Compact's nine principles on human rights, labour and the environment. IFC report stated that the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) India's Carter, largest industry body has taken a lead in promoting CSR among its membership. It has adopted a set of Social Principles with UNDP India and has appointed CSR officers in its regional offices. This has set a positive example to other industry bodies in India such as FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry), which have also held CSR- related events.

CSR has been gaining increasing exposure in India, and numerous CSR awards and conferences have flourished in the recent years. Indian firms have always practiced some form of corporate philanthropy since antiquity. However, corporate accountability, safety standards, and codes of ethics became overnight issues after the tragic incident in Bhopal in 1987. Since India has now emerged as a global player, it is very likely that corporations would continue on this path of achieving economic sustenance, in the quest of global excellence and dominance the stakeholder theory shares particular synergies with the Gandhian trusteeship theory, where the community at large may be construed as stakeholders for a company. Therefore, a company practicing Gandhian social trusteeship can very well be interpreted as following the principles of stakeholder theory, and vice versa. However, these

philanthropic underpinnings again highlight the precepts of Gandhian social trusteeship as the underlying principle of Indian CSR.

Narayan Murthy Chairman and Chief Mentor of Infosys have always been on the forefront of philanthropic activities as a part of CSR. Mr. Narayan Murthy firmly underlines the significance of CSR “For benefits of globalization and technology to reach to the poor, the private sector, philanthropic institutes and individuals should cooperate and establish partnership with Government institutes. This would lift millions of our people out poverty, provide them with opportunities and make them participating in the process and progress of globalisation.

1.10 Applicability of CSR as per Companies Act 2013

CSR rules will be applicable from 01.04.2014. Every company including holding and subsidiary company and a foreign company {section 2(420)} having its branch office or project in India has to comply with CSR provisions, if it fulfills the applicability criteria

1.10.1 Legal aspects of CSR as per the Act:CSR u/s 135 of Companies Act 2013

It is Applicable to all the Companies registered with the Registrar of Companies. The Applicability is with effect from 1st April, 2014. The conditions are the Company should have a profit of Rs. 5 Crores or more or a net worth of Rs. 500 Crores or more, or turnover of Rs. 1000 Crores or more in the current financial year. The scope of this section 135 extends to cover all companies percentage to spend is 2% of the average profits of the preceding three financial years.

1.10.2 CSR Activities

Covered in the Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013. The schedule contains various elements such as:

- 1] Eradicating hunger and poverty
- 2] Promotion of education and employment
- 3] Lively hood enhancement projects
- 4] Promoting gender equality
- 5] Women empowerment
- 6] Hostels for women and orphans
- 7] Old age homes
- 8] Day care
- 9] Environmental sustainability
- 10] Protection of flora and fauna
- 11] Contributions to PM relief fund
- 12] Measures to benefit armed forces veterans
- 13] War widows and dependents
- 14] Promotion of sports
- 15] Rural development projects

The amount has to be spent within a year. If not spent, the reasons are to be disclosed.

Formation of CSR Committee is mandatory³⁴.

1.10.3 Reasons for Non-Spending

The CSR provision follows a “**comply or explain**” approach, which requires the company to formulate CSR policy and furnish details of spending of such amount. If the company does not have adequate profit or is not in a position to spend the

prescribed amount on CSR, the Board is re-quired to disclose and report the specific reasons for not spending the amount.

1.10.4 *Penalty for Non-Disclosure*

Failure to report CSR spending or the reasons for its non-expenditure shall amount to contraven-tion of Section 134 of the Companies Act, and the company shall be punishable with fine which **shall not be less than INR fifty thousand rupees** but which **may ex-tend to INR 2.5 Million** and every officer of the companywho is in default shall be punishable with imprisonmentfor a term which may extend to three years or with fine which shall **not be less than INR fifty thousand rupees** but which may extend to **INR five lakh rupees, or both.**

1.11 Importance of Corporate Social Responsibility

Why the concept of CSR came in?

It seems to be peculiar how organization run their business by over sighting their social responsibility but in today's time when society is aware of its rights and now organizations are expected to contribute something for the betterment of society, simply because business enterprises are the creatures of the society, not the opposite that is why they must fulfill society's demand and if they don't then either society will force them to do so through laws or will not permit to survive for long time. Long term survival, a dream of an organization can be best served when the management assumes its social responsibility and for a long term success it matters a great deal if a business enterprise has a favorable image in the public mind³⁵. Therefore, it is important for management to consider whether their policies and actions are likely to promote the public good and advance the basic values of society. As a business

enterprise make use of resources of society and earn from the members of the society, it must do something for society.



Diagram: 3: How CSR came into force

1.12 Reasons behind introducing CSR

The Society has given many things to the company and the company should return a part of it to the society. It is therefore important for those who are better placed in the society into contribute for the societal good as a mark of gratitude towards the management of the corporate to make sincere and concerted. When it comes to CSR it becomes imperative for the management of the corporate to make sincere and concerted efforts towards its responsibility to the society in which it operates hence the CSR.

Companies with better CSR profiles could enjoy an exemplary reputation, and may attract more investors (van den Brink and van der Woerd 2004)³⁶. In addition, CSR adds to brand value creation (Werther and Chandler 2005)³⁷. Brand value and reputation are undoubtedly two of the most valuable company assets (van Rekom 2005)³⁸. Consumers are becoming increasingly aware and informed about companies' CSR values, and it is professed to become the next major element in product branding. Corporate goodwill created via CSR activities are invaluable (Murray and Vogel 1997)³⁹, with increased customer loyalty (Maignan et al. 1999)⁴⁰ and positive reception to new products (Brown and Dacin 1997)⁴¹. Adapting sustainable business practices translates into a host of advantages within the firm itself. It can attract better quality workforce (Greening and Turban 2000)⁴² and increase employee commitments, leading to low turnover rates and reduced misconduct (Maignan et al. 1999)⁴⁰. Efficient uses of resources reduce wastage, and thus the overall operating cost decreases. Optimum management of social and environmental capital facilitates long-term return on investments and, consequently, boosts the firm's long-term financial performance (Carroll and Buchholtz 2000)⁴³. Therefore, sustainable business practices are rewarded with an increase in firm productivity, and enhanced relations with the community and government.

1.13 Role of CSR in the Socio-Economic Progress of the Country

Over the years, especially after the economic liberalization, Corporate India has increasingly played a vital role in the Socio-economic development of the country, through their innovative and responsible business practices, as well as conscientious CSR initiatives.

This dynamic has given enormous reach, scale and impact to business and their operations-across geographies, cultures and ethnicities. Thus, corporate India has today evolved as a major player in nation Building. Keeping this progression in mind The Companies Act 1956 has been radically overhauled in the form of the companies' bill 2011 that has been passed by the lok sabha in December 2012 and which became the new companies act 2013 effective from 1 April 2014.

Clause 135 of the bill has for the first time introduced CSR as an activity that every company which falls within certain stated financial parameters must report on. A company has now become inextricably linked with lives of people and environment within which they operate. The CSR act 2013 seek to create an enabling catalytic environment, where in corporate can harness their core competencies and business acumen with the freedom to think through and decide their own CSR initiatives. This is likely to create a positive impact on the development sector landscape in the country in the years to come.

PSU's were set up in the country as a part of the state's social welfare approach imbibed in the constitution. They were regarded as institution that would act as catalyst for industrial, social and economic growth of the country. Today maharatna's companies compete with Private Sectors on equal footing as commercial entities on the Socio-economic responsibility front. The Most important area is creation of

livelihood and self sufficiency by providing skill enhancing and training opportunities. This will not only meet the needs of the industry but also leads to socio economic upliftment of the beneficiaries.

India is a nation with one of the youngest population profiles in the world. It is therefore vital that companies ensure literacy, education, jobs and livelihood opportunities for young people, not only for their own benefit but also to contribute the needs of an emergent economy. Education, health and employability through skilling are critical areas where organization can engage through their CSR Strategies.

Indian businesses can contribute to cause of skilling by streaming their institutional knowledge into skill curriculars, developing master trainer, engaging their employees in volunteering efforts around skilling etc, Companies can do these activities with the help of NGO's resulting in higher market relevance of the training as well as better equality standards in skill delivery. This would help strengthen the flow of talent in their ecosystem. Companies can contribute by up- skilling their trainees by service providers such as logistic and transport service.

Companies can create a common skill delivery infrastructure. Trainees could be mobilized from the local population, relevant and contemporary skills delivered and jobs and livelihood created. Local migration issues could be minimized and economic benefits derived by all involved, even as broader social objectives are met as a consequence of CSR. Companies can adopt a village by providing solar power training, Computer literacy, education to farmers etc., so village can be uplifted on multiple fronts.

Conclusion

In India, the Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility as is a known fact, is essentially practiced as corporate philanthropy over the years, with roots in Hindu (Vedic) philosophy, and, subsequently, the Gandhian trusteeship theory. Corporate Social Responsibility had inbuilt connection in India. Since India has now emerged as a global player, CSR has been gaining increasing exposure in India, and numerous CSR awards and conferences have flourished in the recent years. PSU's were set up in the country as a part of the state's social welfare approach imbibed in the constitution. Toady Maharatna's companies compete with Private Sectors on equal footing as commercial entities on the Socio-economic responsibility front. Private companies are also doing CSR activities that too on large extent at par with PSU's and MNC's. In recent years, too, some large and increasingly image- and market conscious Indian companies have started signing up to voluntary international CSR initiatives. Companies are serving society through the medium of corporate social responsibility and it is seen that Corporate Social Responsibility has always been taken care of by the companies in India after the Companies Act 2013. As new Companies Act 2013 has become effective from 1stApril 2014, there is a ray of hope that many companies will spend towards CSR activities as per the provisions and standard guidelines provided by the Companies Act 2013.

¹**S K Gupta, Amit Arora, (2013)**,Corporate Social Responsibility: A Business Imperative, Management Accountant, Vol.48.No.6, 660-666.

²**Rupal Sharma, (2012)**Corporate Social Responsibility, The Chartered Accountant Student, Vol. SJ3 Issue 11, 20-22.

³**Carroll. A.B. (1979)** "Three dimensional Conceptual model of corporate performance", The academy of management Review, Vol. 4, No.4, 497-505.

- ⁴**Hemphill, T. (2004)**“Corporate Citizenship: The case for a new Corporate Governance Model” Business and Society Review, Vol.109, No. 3, 1-23.
- ⁵**The Times of India, New Delhi, (2008)** the First International summit on CSR in India jointly organized by the Corporate Affairs Ministry and ASSOCHAM at New Delhi from 29th – 30th January 2008.
- ⁶**The World Business Council for Sustainable Development,** Corporate Social Responsibility, The Management Accountant June 2013 Vol 48, No 6,
- ⁷**Frederick, W.C. (1960),** 'The Growing Concern over Business Responsibility,' California management Review, summer, vol. 2, issue no. 4, 60.
- ⁸**Friedman M., (1970),** September 13, The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits. New York Times Magazine, pp. 32-33, 122-126.
- ⁹**Joseph W. McGuire stated, (1971),** Business Society, Sage Publication, Inc.Vol.38No.3, Sept 1999, 268-295.
- ¹⁰**Backman (1975),** Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2010.
- ¹¹**Patricia Ditzler (1983),** Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2010.
- ¹²**Wood Donna J., (1991),** “Corporate Social Performance Revisited”, Academy of Management Review, Vol. 16, No.4, 691-718.
- ¹³**Michael Hopkins, (2003),** The Planetary Bargain-CSR Matters, London, Earth-scan, UK Minister for Corporate Social Responsibility,
- ¹⁴**Wikipedia (2007)**“Corporate Social Responsibility”. Retrieved on 27December 2012, Fro: http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporate_social_responsibility.
- ¹⁵**European Union,** Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2010.
- ¹⁶**Carroll. A.B.(1991).** “The Pyramid ofCorporate Social Responsibility: towards the Moral Management of organizational Stakeholders” , Business Horizons, Vol.34, No.4, 39-48.
- ¹⁷ **Drucker P F., (1984),**The new meaning of corporate social responsibility, California Management Review, 26, (2) winter, 53-63.

- ¹⁸**Sir Geoffrey Chandler, T. Donaldson and P. Werhane (1999)** *Ethical Issues in Business: A Philosophical Approach*, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, pp8-11.
- ¹⁹**Raj Kumar (2012)** Nishkam Karma: The Path for Corporate Social Responsibility, Prabhandan: Indian Journal of Management, No.2, 9-20.
- ²⁰**Shrivastava, H. and Venkateswaran, S (2000)**, The Business o Social Responsibility: The Why, What and How of Corporate Social Responsibility in India, Books for Change, New Delhi.
- ²¹**Sundar, P. (2000)**, Beyond Business: From Merchant Charity to Corporate Citizenship Indian Business Philanthropy through the Ages, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- ²²**Mohan, A. (2001)**, “Corporate citizenship: perspectives from India,” Journal of Corporate Citizenship, vol. summer, no. 2, 107-117.
- ²³**Lala, R. (2004)**,The Creation of Wealth: The Tatas from the 19th to the 21st Century, Penguin Books India, New Delhi.
- ²⁴**Davies, R. (2002)**, “Corporate citizenship and socially responsible investment: emerging challenges and opportunities in Asia,” Paper presented at the Conference of the Association for Sustainable and Responsible Investment in Asia, Hong Kong, July 2002.
- ²⁵**Nag, G., Ganesh, S., Pathak R. and Sharma, B. (2003)**, “Through the eyes of an insider: case study of an MNC subsidiary in an emerging economy,” Thunderbird International Business Review, vol. 45, no. 4, 481-491.
- ²⁶**Sawhney, A. (1994)**,The New Face of Environmental Management in India, Ashgate Publishing, Burlington: VT.
- ²⁷**Inamder, N. (1987)**, “Role of voluntarism in development,” The Indian Journal of Public Administration, vol. 33, no. 2, 420-432.
- ²⁸**Chong, L. (2002)**, Business Environmental and Opportunities in India: Bangalore and its Surrounding Regions, International Management Series, St. Gallen Business Books and Tools, St.Gallen.
- ²⁹**Krishna, C. (1992)**, Corporate Social Responsibility in India, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

- ³⁰**Dreze, J., Samson, M. and Singh, S. (1997)** *The Dam and the Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- ³¹**Divan, S. and Rosencranz, A. (2001)**, *Environmental Law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes* (2nd edition), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- ³²**Ghoshal, S., Piramal, G. and Budhiraja, S. (2001)**, *World Class in India: A Casebook of Companies in Transformation*, Penguin Books, and New Delhi.
- ³³**Carroll A. B., (1999)**, Corporate Social Responsibility: Evolution of a definitional construct, *Business & Society*, 38. 268-295.
- ³⁴**V. Balachandran, P. Sudheendhra (2014)**, CSR Under Companies ACT,2013:An Analysis, Chartered Secretary, July 2014, A-334 – A-342.
- ³⁵**Rupal Sharma (2012)**, Corporate Social Responsibility, *The Chartered Accountant Student*, Vol SJ3, issue 11, 20-22.
- ³⁶**Van den Brink, T. and van der Woerd, F. (2004)**, “Industry specific sustainability benchmarks: an ECSF pilot bridging corporate sustainability with social responsible investments,” *Journal of Business Ethics*, vol. 55, no. 2, 187-204.
- ³⁷**Werther, W. and Chandler, D. (2005)**, “Strategic corporate social responsibility as global brand insurance,” *Business Horizons*, vol. 48, no. 4, 317-324.
- ³⁸**Van Rekom, J. (2005)**, “Revealing the corporation: perspectives on identity, image, reputation, corporate branding and corporate-level marketing,” *Corporate Reputation Review*, vol. 7, no. 4, 388-392.
- ³⁹**Murray, K. and Vogel, C. (1997)**, “Using a hierarchy-of-effects approach to gauge the effectiveness of corporate social responsibility to generate goodwill toward the firm: financial versus nonfinancial impacts,” *Journal of Business Research*, vol. 38, no. 2, 141-160.
- ⁴⁰**Maignan, I., Ferrel, O., Hult, G. and Thomas, M. (1999)**, “Corporate citizenship: cultural antecedents and business benefits,” *Journal of Academy of Marketing Science*, vol. 27, no. 4, 455-469.
- ⁴¹**Brown, T. and Dacin, P. (1997)**, “The Company and the product: corporate association and consumer product response,” *Journal of Marketing*, vol. 61, no. January, 68-84.
- ⁴²**Greening, D. and Turban, D. (2000)**, “Corporate social performance as a competitive advantage in attracting a quality workforce,” *Business and Society*, vol. 39, no. 3, 254-280.

⁴³**Carroll, A. and Buchholtz, A. (2000)**, Business and Society: Ethics and Stakeholder Management (4th edition), South-Western College Publishing, Cincinnati: OH.

Chapter: II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is an empirical study, which evaluates the performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of the select manufacturing companies in India. Profitability is an important area for all types of companies and the same is the case of manufacturing companies too. Now-a-days company's sustainability is measured in terms of investments made by the companies towards CSR activities. For the corporate engaged in manufacturing activities most of them are engaged in CSR activities as they are more concerned about society, whether spending on CSR is voluntary or compulsory they are doing CSR activities as their routine work. Now Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become an integral part of business practice. Most of the companies are doing CSR activities atleast to nearby societies and sometimes with the help of their foundations, companies are doing some help to the needy and deserving ones. Most of the companies CSR practices towards Education, Health and Sanitation and Rural development because it the real necessity in their area. Company contributes towards CSR because company thinks that spending on CSR activities may result in increase their next year's profit to some extent. This empirical study attempts to analyse the performance of the companies towards CSR and impact of CSR on their profitability.

2.1 Review of Literature

All these studies and the other research could present an outline of reference for the current study and provide tips to arrive for the future empirical research to verify available findings. In this chapter, the researcher elaborates a review of some of the important earlier studies made in alignment with the objectives of the study.

2.1.1 Literature Review of studies based on Concept of CSR

Sidney H Jones.¹, (1971) conducted a study using secondary data published in Fortune 500 of 55 larger companies (1960-1970) covering topics such as air pollution control, water pollution control, employee, disadvantaged worker hiring, visual pollution control, safety, community involvement, civic, support of education and non-company basic research, employee external education and training, community involvement urban development and charities and it is found that the leading factors in 1960 were support of education, employee education and safety. By 1970, the importance was given to pollution control and hiring of the disadvantaged.

Peter F. Drucker.², (1973) views that the social responsibility of managers is directly related to the power and authority they have. However, integrity, honesty, disclosure and responsibility maintain sense only if they reflect on business. Analysis of Drucker's thought leads to two main considerations: (a) it appears very clearly, from a traditional point of view, that social responsibility does not simply mean "philanthropy", and that (b) rejecting the functionalist view is not connected to the logic of profit. Drucker's thought is highly realistic, and related to corporate management. He states that Business enterprise is an important part of the social system. Organizations do not exist in isolation; rather they are inter-related with many other elements that make up their environment. However, society is not just the

environment of the enterprise. Even the most private of private enterprises is an organ of society and serves a social function.

Keith Davis.³, (1975) has provided five propositions for social responsibility in corporations. The first proposition states that social responsibility arises from social power. Social responsibility arises from a concern about the consequences of business actions as they affect the interests of stakeholders. The second proposition is that business has to function as a two-way open system with the open receipt of inputs from society and open disclosure of its operations to the general public. The third proposition is that social costs as well as benefits of an activity, product or service should be thoroughly calculated and considered in order to decide whether to proceed with the manufacture of a product or not. The fourth proposition states that the social costs of each activity, product or service should be priced into it so that the user pays for the effects of his consumption on society. The final proposition is that beyond social costs reduction, business institutions as citizens have responsibilities for social involvement in areas of their competence where major social needs exist. The author thus outlines the basic principles for developing socially responsible policies.

Sethi.⁴, (1975) Corporate Social Responsibility is another word, which is very prominent among the corporations. Social responsibility- is a sense of responsibility and duty. It might also mean to integrate the notion of answerability and accountability. He has discussed dimensions of corporate social performance and in the process considered corporate behavior as “social obligation”, “social responsibility” and “social responsiveness”. According to him, social obligation is corporate behavior “in response to market force or legal constraints”. The criteria here are economic and legal only. “Social responsibility goes beyond social obligation. Social responsibility implies bringing corporate behavior up to a level where it is in

compliance with the prevailing social norms, values and expectations of performance”. Social responsiveness means “adaptation of corporate behavior to social needs”.

Carroll's⁵, (1979) presented his study which has divided the social responsibility of organization into typologies to give direction towards ideal responsibility. Carroll has developed a four dimensional conceptual model of corporate social responsibility and includes the categories of economic, legal, ethical and discretionary responsibilities. The first dimension deals with the social issues involved such as 54 consumerism, environmental issues, product and occupational safety and similar issues of social responsibility. The third dimension deals with social responsiveness strategies such as reaction, defense, accommodation and pro-action. These three dimensions are combined together in the model which can help managers to conceptually understand the level of their social responsibility and improve upon it to develop socially responsible stakeholder policies. Carroll explains that discretionary, philanthropic responsibilities are not mandatory or required by law and not expected of business in an ethical sense. They are becoming increasingly strategic in that such contributions towards solving society's problems enhance corporate image as well as its strong hold on the market.

P.R. Sengupta,⁶ (1988) conducted a study on 25 public sector undertakings for the year 1984-85 to review the pattern of social investments and expenditures on social responsibility practices and to examine their relationship with some of the organizational correlates. He concluded that both social investment and recurring expenditure on social responsibility practices vary from enterprise to enterprise and such variations are likely to be due to the size of the company.

Manmohan Singh.⁷ (2007)In a modern, democratic society, business must realize its wider social responsibility. The time has come for the better-off sections of our society to understand the need to make our growth process more inclusive to conspicuous consumption, to save more and waste less, to care for those who are less privileged, to be role models of probity, moderation and charity. Indian industry must, therefore, rise to the challenge of making our growth process both efficient and inclusive. If those who are better off do not act in a more socially responsible manner, our growth process may be at risk, our polity may become anarchic and our society may get further divided.

2.1.2 Review of Studies Based on CSR and Financial Performance

Moses L. Pava, Joshua Krausz,⁸(1996)they aimed to enlighten the relationship between corporate social responsibility and traditional financial performance, through examining long-term financial performance they used The Council on Economic Priorities ratings, based on an assessment of 12 specific CSR components as a measurement of corporate social responsibility and then put the criteria for measurement of the financial performance depend on market base, accounting base, measure of Risk, Other firm specific characteristic. They took 53 company listed in Council on Economic Priorities (CEP) and compared the financial performance of this group with another group as a control sample, which is similar in both size and industry, and they found a little evidence to suggest a positive association between corporate social responsibility and traditional financial performance.

Sandhu, S. H. and Kapoor, S,⁹ (2005) studied the relationship of CSR and financial performance by using correlation and regression analysis of 20 leading companies in India for the period of 2000-03. They observed that there was no significant relationship between CSR and financial performance of these companies.

Cheruiyot, F. K,¹⁰ (2010) carried out a research to establish the relationship between corporate social responsibility and financial performance of firms listed at the Nairobi stock exchange. This was a cross sectional study of all the 47 listed companies in the NSE's main segment as on 31stDecember 2009. Using regression analysis, he sought to establish the relationship between the CSR index and financial performance measured in terms of the return on assets, return on equity and return on sales. His conclusion was that there was a statistically significant relationship between CSR and financial performance.

Abdur Rouf,¹¹ (2011)he Studied the Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure of listed companies in Bangladesh in his exploratory study he investigated the extent and nature of Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure and corporate annual report of listed companies in Bangladesh and examined the association between corporate governances attributes and corporate social responsibility disclosure level of listed companies in Bangladesh.Data are taken from annual reports of 2007 of the listed companies of Dhaka Stock Exchanges. He tried to examine the relationship between corporate attributes and firm-specific factors and corporate social responsibility disclosures. To analyse he used ordinary least squares regression model to examine the relationship between explanatory variables and corporate social responsibility disclosure and un-weighted relative disclosure index to measure voluntary disclosure. The extent of CSR level is measured using 39 items of information. The result shows a positive association between proportion of Independent Directors (INDs) and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSR). But, size of the firm does not affect the level of corporate social responsibility disclosure. Control variables suggest that Board Leadership Structure (BLS), Board Audit Committee (BAC) and Percentage Return on Equity (PROE) are positively associated with company's

corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSR/D). The result shows that a higher proportion of independent non-executive directors on a board are positively related to the level of corporate social responsibility disclosure but the extent of corporate social responsibility disclosure is negatively related for firm's size. The study used the disclosure index to measure corporate social responsibility disclosure on a sample of 93 listed companies of Bangladesh. The results of the study further showed that the extent of corporate social responsibility disclosure is negatively related for firm's size.

Bhunja, A,¹² (2012) investigated the relationship between CSR and firm's financial performance of the firms listed in Sensex of Bombay stock exchange for the period from 2008 to 2011 by using descriptive statistics and regression statistics of Hausman test model. The result showed a positive relationship between CSR and financial performance. The author observed that the firms did not conduct CSR activities at a satisfactory level. The author pointed out that the positive effect of CSR on the firm's financial performance has been reduced by the financial crisis in 2008.

Cyrus Iraya Mwangi, Oyenje, Jane Jerotich,¹³ (2013) this study sought to establish the relationship between corporate social responsibility practice and financial performance of firms listed in the manufacturing, construction and allied sector of the Nairobi Securities Exchange. Only 10 companies in the sector being studied. Secondary data was obtained from the audited financial reports of the companies for the period from 2007 to 2011. Corporate social responsibility score was obtained using content analysis of reports of the companies on various components of corporate social responsibility as reported in their audited financial reports. A multiple regression model was established to determine the relationship between the two variables. Control variables of manufacturing efficiency and capital intensity were also introduced in the regression model. The results indicated the existence of a

relationship between the independent variables (corporate social responsibility score, manufacturing efficiency and capital intensity) used in the model and the dependent variable (return on assets) the results of the study also showed that there was an insignificant positive relationship between corporate social responsibility practice and financial performance. Financial performance and manufacturing efficiency was found to have a significant linear inverse relationship.

John Enahoro, John Akinyomi and E. A. Olutoye (2013),¹⁴ investigated the correlation between CSR and firm's financial performance with a sample of 20 Nigerian Manufacturing firms for the year 2002-2011. By using correlation and regression analysis, they have concluded that there is a significant relationship between CSR and profit before tax and turnover. They have remarked to increase investment in CSR activities to have a better financial performance in long run in Nigerian Manufacturing companies.

V.L. Govindrajan and S. Amilan (2013),¹⁵ they made a study on linkage between corporate social responsibility initiatives with financial performances. They have taken into consideration only Oil and Gas Industry because it is one of the highly polluting industries. the researchers have taken a sample of 12 companies from Oil and Gas industry which are included in the BSE 200 Index and also ranked by Karmayog (an NGO, which measures the Corporate Social Responsibility activities of the Indian companies in India) to analyze the linkage between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiatives with Financial as well as market Performance. Their study was based on secondary data, collected from PROWESS a data base of CMIE. They analysed the year-wise level of Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives of selected company. Corporate Social Performance disclosure scores for each selected company has been calculated based on the Karmayog ratings of Corporate Social

Responsibility activities. They Calculated Corporate Social Performance score of a company, for which three key parameters, were considered. They are, Corporate Social Responsibility ratings given by Karmayog –the company's allocation of fund for Corporate Social Responsibility activities in the Budget and finally the area of focus made by the company in their Corporate Social Responsibility activities or involvement. In their study they categorized the Corporate Social Responsibility Activities into Healthcare, Education, Environment, Rural development and Other Community development activities. They calculated the score on Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, and analysed the relationship between Corporate Social Performance Score and selected financial parameters such as Total Assets, Net worth, EPS, Profit before Tax and Debts. All the variables of the selected companies have been tested with one way Anova, Chi-Square, Karl Pearson's correlation for its validity. Their study concluded that there is no any significant difference between Corporate Social Responsibility Budget and Corporate Social Performance Score further they arrived at conclusion that Corporate Social Performance Score and Total Income has significant association all over the periods. The Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient between Corporate Social Performance score and Total Assets has positively correlated and there has been significant correlation between Corporate Social Performance score and Total Assets. Corporate Social Performance Score has significant relationship with profit before tax Debts and Corporate Social Performance Score are highly correlated in this industry and Corporate Social Performance Score and Earning per share in this industry has significant relationship and at last authors concluded that Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives has certain impact on financial performances of this industry.

Asatryan Roman, Brezinova Olga(2014),¹⁶throughtheir paper, contributed towards the knowledge ofCorporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives of businesses and its ability to influence their financial performance. Consequently, the main objective is to examine the relationship between CSR and financial performance in the airline industry in Central and Eastern Europe. The paper does not attempt to establish causality between CSR and financial performance. The paper attempts to contribute to the existing knowledge in the field by examining the extent to which CSR relates to financial performance of airline firms. A sample of 20 audited financial statements of airline firms were selected randomly. The study analyzed the impact of CSR activities on the financial performance of firms. The Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Assets (ROA) were used as indicators to measure financial performance of firms while the independent variables were Community Performance (CP), Environment Management System (EMS) and Employee Relations (ER). The study found that there is a significant positive relationship between CSR initiatives and financial performance measures.

Samra Kiran, Shahid Jan Kakakhel and Farzana Shaheen(2015),¹⁷the purpose of this study was to find the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices on the financial performance of the Pakistani firms. The sample data includes 10 companies of Oil & Gas sector, listed on the Karachi stock exchange for the period 2006-13. The data was collected from annual reports of these companies. Variables include, CSR spending of the company, net profits, net profit margin and total assets. The correlation and regression tests were conducted The results suggest a positive correlation between CSR and net profit and net profit margin on the other hand negative correlation was found between CSR and total assets, but an insignificant impact of CSR activities on profitability of the firm.

Yadav, M.P. and Gupta, M. (2015),¹⁸ aimed at seeing the influence of CSR activities on financial performance of 5 private companies in India such as Tata Steel, RIL, Mahindra & Mahindra, Infosys and Larsen & Toubro for the year 2010-14. They have taken return on net worth, profit before tax and EPS as the financial performance indicators. With the help of regression analysis and ANOVA, they pointed out that CSR has an insignificant relationship with return on net worth but it has a positive relationship with EPS of these companies.

2.1.3 Review of Studies based on Corporate Social Responsibility Practices of the Companies

Alok Kumar Mathur and Aditi Vyas (2012),¹⁹ in their study highlighted the importance of CSR, its role in the pharmaceutical sector and the social initiatives taken up by some of the pharmaceutical companies in varied dimensions. It has come to the fore that the pharmaceutical companies are making considerable contribution to the society in varied spheres, in particular, environment. Other areas of corporate social responsibility are health, education, community care, livelihood & skill development, etc. the study is purely based on secondary data. The information contained in this paper has been gathered through company website, web and by referring different books. Five pharmaceutical companies were selected for the study and it was found that pharmaceutical companies are actively involved in social activities or responsibilities other than profit making.

Sarita Moharana (2012),²⁰ attempts to highlight some of valuable social initiatives taken by ESSAR at Paradeep as well as some of the valuable suggestions to highlight the CSR activities. In her paper both primary data and secondary data were analysed. Primary data was collected on personal interaction with HR executive who is dealing with CSR activities at Paradeep. Secondary data was collected from the company's

annual reports, Diary of ESSAR, Magazines, Company's website and from some journals which are dealing with CSR activities. Apart from concentrating on steel, minerals, energy, oil ESSAR takes adequate steps in case of health, education, and empowerment of women in Paradeep. It is observed from this case study that ESSAR has gone beyond mere charity and made attempts in association with various Self Help Groups (SHG) and Non-Government Organizations (NGO) to make local community people self-independent.

P. D. Jose, Saurabh Saraf (2013),²¹ studied Corporate Sustainability Initiatives Reporting of India's most valuable companies. They analysed the sustainability initiatives of India's top 100 companies across multiple variables related to sustainability. The companies were rated by *Business Today 500 (BT 500)* in 2010. For managing and analysing the data, the companies were classified into 15 different sectors across 24 variables. The study revealed significant variance in reporting across sectors as well as on the variables reported. The highest reported variables were related to corporate governance, followed by those related to CSR initiatives and measures to improve operational efficiency. Most initiatives i.e., 70% of the companies studied, focused on four core CSR areas education, healthcare, community livelihood and infrastructure development. Operations-related measures included resource conservation (energy, water, paper) and waste management (emissions, solid waste, water). Less than 20% of the companies that were surveyed currently disclose information on sustainability issues related to the supply chain. The sectoral differences in reporting were also striking. The cement, metals and mining, electric utilities and information technology sectors outperformed the other sectors on most indicators. The realty, telecom and TV, pharmaceuticals and banking and finance sectors had not disclosed as much as the other companies reported. 90% of the

companies stated that they either had developed or followed externally specified codes of conduct or internal governance policies. 25% of the companies had published reports based on widely recognised initiatives, such as the Global Reporting Initiative. Disclosures on CSR finances and donations were also low.

Rajani Bhalla (2013),²² study was confined to various dimensions, features and the impact of CSR on the Indian Corporate Sector i.e. TATA Consultancy Services, Coca Cola India, BHEL and Wipro. She studied the practices followed by select companies in the field of CSR for attaining sustainability. The time period considered by researcher was from 2009-2012. The outcome of her study shows that the companies under study are following the CSR practices in many fields like Education, Community development, Environmental Protection, Energy Conservation, Waste Material Management, Health Management, Waste Management etc. and are trying to encourage CSR awareness among different parts of the society.

Ramendra Singh and Sharad Aggarwal (2013),²³ discussed the broad patterns of CSR Practices among top 200 Indian corporation which are categorized in “A” category by Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) Variables used by them in their study are education, health, community welfare, entrepreneurship development, market place and environment and rural development. They have used content analysis technique in their study. In their study they observed that most firms have adopted the same sectors for CSR e.g. Health care or education and then they spend CSR budgets on a project to project basis like health camp, adopting village, building road etc.

Chandaniyaswal and Poojarani (2014),²⁴ in their study found out the factors which influenced the practice of CSR in Indian Companies and also the factors which are most frequently undertaken in corporate annual reports, sustainability reports,

corporate governance. Their study made an attempt to know whether the size of the company affects CSR activities or not. Taking this into consideration, the authors studied the sustainability reports of top 50 selected Indian companies and determined the effect of size of the company i.e. natural log of Total assets on CSR score which is calculated by using 12 sustainability variables such as water, electricity, education, women empowerment, rural development, global compact, sustainability, employee welfare, HIV aids, disaster, health & safety, waste management and used regression analysis technique. By analysing the company's sustainability reports authors concluded that HIV aids, disaster, electricity are to be focused more as they are in demand to contribute into particular variables. Companies are paying more attention to education, sustainability, rural development and health & safety which is the demand of the current scenario. The study concludes that size and CSR score are significant to each other.

Gupta, L. Kalpeshkumar and Arora, Rachna. (2014),²⁵ extensively researched existing CSR practices executed by Public Sector Enterprises in India. They have taken 5 Maharatna companies and 2 Navaratna companies for the study. They concluded that more or less all Maharatna and Navaratna companies do the same type of CSR practices and they are doing a very good job regarding CSR. They recommended that collective effort of Government and private players will surely achieve the desired level of CSR activities in companies for the better improvement of society.

Babita Kundu (2015),²⁶ studied corporate social performance of selected companies with respect to sustainability reporting guidelines given by Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI). Her study tried to know the corporate social performance practices of metal and mining sector companies. Data of three financial years i.e. 2010-11,

2011-12 & 2012-13 from annual reports and sustainability reports of selected companies namely, Coal India, Steel Authority of India, Tata Steel Ltd., Hindalco Industries are collected. She made a comparative analysis of selected companies on the basis of social performance disclosure as per sustainability reporting social performance indicators given by GRI & the amount spent for fulfilling corporate social responsibility. Statistical tools such as Percentage, Mean, Anova and Rank have been used. Companies have been ranked on the basis of corporate social performance activities and CSR expenditure. Her study concluded that the highest profit making company is not necessarily the most responsible company in relation to social performance and sustainability reporting. It may be possible that companies having more profit are spending less % of their profit on CSR activities. She further concluded that for becoming a more responsible company, the company's size and its earning do not matter a lot. The only thing that matters is the company's intention for doing something for the betterment of the society.

B Charumathi, Padmaja Gaddam, (2015),²⁷ made an attempt to understand the status of CSR initiatives and practices made by Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in India by measuring their CSR disclosure. For this, an original Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index for Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CSRDI - MRCPSE) was constructed and used. The required data for the period of five years from 2010-2011 to 2014-15 was collected from the annual reports of Maharatna companies using content analysis. It is found that the Maharatna CPSEs focus their CSR initiatives in the areas of education, environment, health and community and rural development as well as the capacity building and skill development. It is also found that there is a significant year-wise and indices-wise

difference in the CSR Disclosures of Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises in India.

B. Charumathi, Padmaja Gaddam (2015),²⁸ their present study has made an attempt to understand the status of CSR initiatives and practices made by Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in India by measuring their level of CSR disclosure. For this, an original Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index for Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CSRDI – NRCPSE)) was developed and used. The sample for this study includes 16 Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (NRCPSEs) which are part of BSE PSU Index. The required data for the period of five years from 2010-2011 to 2014-15 were collected from the annual reports of Navratna companies using content analysis. It also finds the year wise, company-wise and Indices-wise differences in the CSR Disclosures of Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises in India. The information disclosed for each of the variable is obtained by studying the contents of the annual reports of select companies. This study used ANOVA to find the company-wise, year-wise, Indices wise differences in the level of CSR disclosures by Navratna CPSEs. There is a significant year-wise difference in CSR initiatives and disclosure of Indian Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises in the areas of health, environment & sustainability development, rural and community development. This shows that the Navratna companies are improving over the years on all areas of CSR activities. There is a significant sub-indices difference in CSR initiatives and disclosure of Indian Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises. This shows that the Navratna companies are concentrating on different areas for CSR activities. There is a significant company-wise difference in CSR initiatives and disclosure of Indian Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises in the areas of health and education. This shows that the

navratna companies are concentrating on the similar activities and they can focus more on other areas of CSR and disclose similarly as they are subject to Department of Public Enterprises Guidelines.

Nisha Single, R. Arora (2015),²⁹ basically at examining social disclosure practices of 22 Indian manufacturing units belonging to different industries. The study examines the social disclosure practices of 22 manufacturing companies belonging to four industries namely consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, industrial manufacturing and energy. The companies have been selected from CNX 100 index of NSE. The data has been collected from secondary sources. The study is based on 18 voluntary items of Corporate Social Disclosure Index. The social disclosure practices have been examined corresponding to years 2008-09 and 2013-14 which represent negative and positive sentiments of market respectively. It has been empirically tested whether there is any significant difference in social disclosure scores of companies with regard to market sentiments.

Sheevangi Tiwari, R.C.Dangwal (2015),³⁰ their paper tried to emphasis on various initiatives taken by the banking sector with respect to CSR practices and its reporting along with sustainability. The main purpose of the study was to examine the CSR activities carried out by the Indian banking industry. The study was based on the secondary data taken from the banks' official websites for the year 2010-11 to 2014-15. On the basis of convenience sampling, 3 public sector banks, 3 private sector banks and 3 foreign sector banks were selected for the study. For the purpose of checking the CSR initiatives taken by the banks, variables selected for the study are sponsorship of events, donations, expansion of branch in rural areas, priority sector lending, environmental protection policy, women empowerment, new initiative for CSR, financial literacy, educational, agricultural and health policy. The analysis

reveals that though the Indian banks were implementing efforts in the CSR area but there is still a large gap in their CSR policy and reporting practices that requires more regulations. The public sector banks have overall highest contribution in CSR practices and reporting. Private sector banks tries to enhance their reputation by implementing CSR activities in their business performance as a result of listing agreement under Clause 49 but foreign banks are still lagging in this area. The study also revealed that, some banks are conveying false disclosures and manipulating their efforts for socio-environmental concerns. Most of the banks use CSR practices as a trophy in their marketing strategies and implement it in an ad-hoc manner and they also not certified the actual value they spend on their CSR activities.

2.1.4 Review of Studies based on Corporate Social Responsibility and Performance by Ownership and area of operations

Singh and Ahuja(1983)³¹conducted a study on corporate social disclosure among public sector companies in India.They found that corporate social disclosure practices varied among companies. It was also revealed that the age of a company does not have a significant influence on corporate social disclosure items such as net sales but the size of the companies in terms of total assets, does have a positive impact on social disclosure.

Nidhi Sharma and Babita Kundu (2014)³² explored CSR initiative of selected private and public sector companies in India.The sample of 20 companies (10 public sector and 10 private sector) has been selected from different sectors i.e., Oil and Gas, Power and Electricity, Chemicals and fertilizers, Heavy electrical and engineering, Metal and Mining. The data was collected by them through websites, Annual Reports, Sustainability Reports and Business Responsibility Reports of selected companies. The statistical tools such as mean, standard deviation, rank, t-test were used. The

findings of their study gave an insight into the CSR practices and fund utilization by selected companies on the basis of parameters given by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, India. All selected companies were focusing in relation to initiatives but few companies were spending as per norms.

Vivek Wankhade (2014)³³ examined the corporate social responsibility spending of the Indian companies. His study also focused on the comparative analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility spending as a percentage of profit after tax earned by the companies & the transparency score of the Public & Private sector companies. He has done his study based on the secondary data which was collected by him from annual reports of the companies & from the Forbes magazine for the financial year 2011-12. For comparing the corporate social responsibility spending as a percentage of Profit after tax of Public sector companies & Private sector companies a sample of 16 Public Sector companies & 20 Private Sector companies is chosen. To compare the transparency score of a sample of Public sector companies & Private sector Companies, 32 Public sector companies & 48 Private Sector Companies were chosen. He used z-Test on CSR Spending of Indian Companies and T-Test on CSR Spending of Public Sector Companies & Private Sector Companies z-Test On CSR Transparency Score of Public Sector Companies & Private Sector Companies and concluded that the Corporate Social Responsibility spending of the Indian companies is not equal to 2 % of the profit after tax in the financial year. Further, there is no significant difference in the corporate social responsibility spending as a percentage of profit after tax of the Public Sector Companies & Private Sector Companies. It also shows that there is no significant difference in the CSR Transparency score of the Public Sector Companies & Private Sector Companies.

Hema Verma, Selvalakshmi M. Neeta Jain. (2015)³⁴ analysed Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure of the ten largest and most powerful companies in India prior to the implementation of CSR provisions of Companies Act 2013. These companies were selected from the 2013 Forbes Global 2000 list. CSR expenditure by these companies was compared with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to assess whether they were fulfilling the spending norms now prescribed or will they have to scale up their CSR programs significantly to meet the requirements of the new Act and the provisions of Companies Rules, 2014 which came into effect from April 1, 2014. They tried to compare CSR rankings and Forbes ranking of top ten Indian Companies and studied the role of private and public sector in terms of expenditure. They found that Tata Motors CSR expenditure is equal to the total expenditure of all other nine companies put together. There may be some correlation between the size of companies and their percentage CSR contributions. From their Studies they suggested that large corporations are precursors to CSR commitments in a society and hence, mandatory CSR spending in large companies is likely to positively influence CSR in smaller companies.

Inder Pal Singh and Tej Inder Pal Singh (2015)³⁵ analysed the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities carried out by public and private sector banks in India. The study was done with the help of secondary data and the variable used by them in the study were Rural branch expansion, Priority sector lending, Environment protection, Community welfare and Women welfare, new initiative related to CSR, Education and Farmers welfare. The main finding of the study was that the public sector banks were giving more contribution than private sector banks but private sector banks were providing better service to customers. Environment factor is being ignored by both selected public and private sector banks.

Ramesh K.V.(2015)³⁶ He made a study on CSR performance in India, in which he tried to study the CSR spending of PSUs & Private companies, Performance, transparency score and to recommend suggestions for improving CSR initiative by the companies. The main objectives were to study the CSR spending of PSUs and Private Companies in India, to analyze the CSR performance of top companies in India, to study the transparency Score of top companies in India. Data was secondary data collected through journals, articles and annual report data from a sample of 5 Maharatna PSUs, 16 Navaratna PSUs, top 10 Private Companies and 25 top companies among top 100 companies in India. He concluded that most of the companies spend below 2% of average PAT towards CSR activities. Most of the companies scored less than 10 Transparency Score. All the companies are to be motivated to spend at least 2% of average PAT towards CSR activities. All the companies are motivated to disclose their spending on CSR activities.

2.1.5 Review of Studies Based on CSR and Profitability

Chitta Ranjan Sarkar, Kartik Chandra Nandi (2011),³⁷ attempt to make an empirical study of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) for measuring the performance from 1999-2000 to 2009-10 through generation of value added, application of value added, various ratios relating to value added reporting and with the help of some statistical techniques. The analysis of this study clearly signifies that the management of the company has not only improved its profitability but has also fulfilled its responsibility towards the society at large. Simple statistical techniques i.e. Mean, Coefficient of Correlation, Growth Rate and Regression Analysis have been used and also statistical test like 't'-test has been applied in the appropriate places. The analysis of study clearly signified that the management of the company

has not only improved its profitability but has also fulfilled its responsibility towards the society at large.

Abul Kalam (2012),³⁸he made a study on Corporate Social Responsibility and its impact on corporate profitability of select private commercial banks in Bangladesh in which he investigated the linkage between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Profitability. The main objective of his study was to analyze the CSR activities and its impact on financial performance of the selected banks operating in Bangladesh and to investigate the relationship between CSR and profitability of the selected commercial banks. 8 banks were selected for the study. The selected banks were Eastern Bank Limited (EBL), Bank Asia Limited (BAL), Dutch Bangla Bank Limited (DBBL), Pubali Bank Limited (PuBL), Trust Bank Limited (TBL), NCC Bank Limited (NCCBL), South East Bank Limited (SEBL) and Brac Bank Limited (BBL). He has presented the CSR activities of different selected banks from year 2007 to 2010. Moreover, simple regression model and Pearson's correlation matrix were mainly used to examine the impact of CSR investments, t-test was also used in the study. He considered CSR as an independent variable and Return on Asset (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Earning Per Share (EPS) as dependent variables. A simple regression analysis is performed to investigate the relationship between Return on Asset (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE) and Earning per Share (EPS) and Corporate Social Responsibility. His study found that there is a significant negative relationship between CSR and ROA and there is no relationship among ROE, EPS and CSR.

Babalola Yisau Abiodun (2012),³⁹he examined the relationship between corporate social responsibility and firms' profitability in Nigeria. His study depends mainly on secondary data, which was obtained from the ten (10) randomly selected profitable firms on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Their annual reports and financial summary

between “1999-2008” i.e. ten (10) years period. The selected firms are Nestle Plc, PZ Plc, UAC Foods Plc, Flour Mills, Cadbury Nigerian Plc, Unilever Plc, May and Baker Plc, Nigerian Bottling Company, Northern Nigerian Flour Mill Plc and Pepsi. He examine Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Profitability of Firms in Nigeria, the study employed econometric method in formulating a regression model which would be analyzed through the use ordinary least square regression (OLS). He makes use of ordinary least square regression (ANOVA) to analyze the relationship between the two variables i.e. Turnover with their investment in social responsibility and Profit after Tax and Corporate Social Responsibility of the selected company. Findings from analysis shows that the amount committed to social responsibility vary from one company to the other. The data further revealed that all the sample firms invested less than ten percent of their annual profit to social responsibility. However, the Empirical analysis above depicts that negative relationship exists between firm’s performance measure with profit after tax and investment in social responsibility which shows that there is inverse relationship between the two variables (PAT and CSR). His study concludes that profitable organizations in Nigeria do not invest much in corporate social responsibilities and this has tendency to threaten their long run existence.

Folajin, Oyetayo.O; Ibitoye, Oluwaseun.T and Dunsin, A.T. (2014)⁴⁰examined the liaison between CSR and the profitability of United Bank of Africa (UBA) for the period of 2006-2012. By using OLS regression model they founded that CSR have a negative impact on bank’s profitability in short term but it may have a positive impact on net profit in long run. They recommended that Government should have some policy regarding CSR and build up some mechanism and institutions for the implementation of CSR.

Hilmi Farizan Hakimand Anggoro Budi Nugroho (2014)⁴¹ they done their research to find out the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility expense to Corporate Profitability (ROA) and Stock Return. the main objective of their study was to find out the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expense towards company profitability (ROA) and stock return in each different business sectors they used research used purposive sampling to select the companies. The company that became the sample in this study is 45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange period Q1 2009 to Q1 2014, the best nine companies in different business sectors, both private and state-owned enterprises. Data used in this study was the documentary data, quarterly financial reports of the company. In this study, there are two dependent variables and one independent variable. The dependent variables are profitability (ROA) and stock return. The independent variable is CSR expense. The results of this research are that CSR expense has a positive significant effect toward profitability (ROA) in six companies (LSIP, INTP, ASII, UNVR, PGAS, and BMRI), has a negative significant effect toward profitability (ROA) in three companies (PTBA, LPKR, and UNTR), and CSR expense has a positive significant effect toward stock return in all nine companies (LSIP, INTP, PTBA, ASII, UNVR, LPKR, PGAS, BMRI and UNTR).

Ikharehon, Idialu Julius (2014)⁴² investigated the influence of CSR on firm's profitability of eighty six companies in Nigeria for the period 2003-2012. The result showed a negative affiliation between CSR and firm's profitability. The author recommended that awareness of CSR should be increased among various stakeholders and business to understand the necessity and advantages of CSR. He suggested that Government should develop a relevant CSR policy and build up an effective

regulatory authority to implement all guidelines of CSR and carry on the progress of CSR

M. Shoukat Malik, Muhammad Nadeem (2014)⁴³The main purpose of their study was to investigate the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Financial Performance of banks in the service sector of Pakistan (Only multinational banks from banking sector operating in Pakistan). Sample size for this study is eight banks. The study was conducted on the basis of secondary data. For the purpose of data collection, annual reports were used. The study was quantitative in nature as the results and final findings were based on data collection from annual reports. The data was obtained from the annual reports issued by the banks during 2008-2012. To verify the relationship between EPS, ROA, ROE, Net Profit and CSR, regression model was used. The results show that there is lack of CSR in Pakistan and the regression model shows that there is positive relationship between profitability (EPS, ROA, ROE, and Net Profit) and CSR practices. The Financial institutions which implement CSR in their operations earn more profit for the long term periods.

Odetayo, T.A., Adeyemi, A.Z., Sajuyigbe, A.S. (2014)⁴⁴their study was an empirical investigation of corporate social responsibility and profitability of Nigerian banks. Data with regards to corporate social responsibility and profit were collected from annual reports of select six banks, First Bank of Nigeria Plc, Union Bank of Nigeria Plc, United Bank for Africa Plc, Bank Plc, Guaranty Trust Bank Plc and Eco Bank Nigeria Plc. for the period of 10 years (2003 – 2012). Simple regression analysis was employed as a statistical technique to analyse data collected using STATA 11. The regression results revealed that there is a significant relationship between expenditure on corporate social responsibility and profitability of Nigerian Banks. The study concluded that Nigerian banks recognized the importance of corporate social

responsibility for sustainable development and they are performing their obligation to the society. But little amount were spent on social responsibility, if compared with profit generated by the banks. Collectively, regression of CSR and Profit after Tax of Six select banks indicated that increase in expenditure on CSR has positive impact on the profitability of the banks.

Amalendu Bhunia, Lakshmi Das (2015)⁴⁵ in their study, investigated the impact of corporate sector responsibility on the firm's profitability of seven Maharatna Companies in India. Their study was based on secondary, time series yearly data collected from annual reports of the seven Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises in India for the period from 2003-04 to 2012-13. Seven Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises in India included Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. (BHEL), Coal India Limited (CIL), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL), Oil Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). The study considered corporate social responsibility expenditures, profit after tax and earnings per share as variables. In the course of analysis, correlation, simple regression and multiple regression test methods have been used. They found out that there is a impact of corporate social responsibility on firm's profitability. The findings of the study showed that profit after tax is negatively associated with corporate social responsibility in case of BHEL, IOCL and ONGC but this relationship is positively associated with CIL, GAIL, NTPC and SAIL. On the other hand, other profitability ratio, earnings per share is negatively associated with corporate social responsibility in case of BHEL and IOCL but this relationship is positively associated with CIL, ONGC, GAIL, NTPC and SAIL. Simple regression analysis also shows that profit after tax is negatively associated with corporate social responsibility in case of BHEL,

IOCL and ONGC. At the same time, this relationship is positively associated with CIL, GAIL, NTPC and SAIL. Again, simple regression analysis furthermore demonstrates that earnings per share is negatively associated with corporate social responsibility in case of BHEL and IOCL but this relationship is positively associated with CIL, ONGC, GAIL, NTPC and SAIL. Empirical results indicate that corporate sector responsibility affects the firm's profitability positively in case Gas Authority of India Ltd. and negatively in case of rest of the companies under study.

2.1.6 Review of Studies based on Corporate Social Responsibility and Disclosure

Basalamaha and Jermias (2005),⁴⁶ investigated the practice and motivation for social and environmental reporting and auditing in two Indonesian companies. They found that corporate social disclosure and auditing are undertaken by management for strategic reason, rather than on the basis of a sense of responsibility. Companies believe that by reporting and auditing their social and environmental programme activities, they would be able to gain trust of various stakeholders.

Chapel and Jeremy (2005),⁴⁷ investigated the corporate social disclosure pattern of 50 companies through analysis of website reporting in seven Asian countries i.e Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Philippines, South Korea, Singapore and Thailand. They found that corporate social disclosure varied across the seven countries. Moreover it was noted that corporate social disclosure of MNC's was higher than that of the companies operating in their home country. The reason for this is that the management of MNC's believed that honest CSR and reporting thereof provided them with green signal to operate.

Moharna, S. (2013),⁴⁸ examined the CSR activities of public sector banks namely Allahabad bank, Andhra bank, Bank of Baroda, State Bank of India and UCO Bank.

The study revealed that most of the banks are doing CSR activities in the area of rural development, education, community welfare, women and children. The author concluded that these banks were not doing CSR practices in a satisfactory manner.

Marko S. Hermawan, Stephanie G. Mulyawan (2014),⁴⁹the purpose of their study was to test whether companies' profitability contributes to Corporate Social Responsibility in the Indonesian context. Their research includes company's profitability of net profit margin, ROA and ROE, in relation to number of lines in CSR disclosure. Firm's size, Kompas100 companies and industry-specific are included as control variables. The samples are taken from 543 listed companies in Indonesia from 2007 to 2009 after fulfilling certain requirements. The result suggests not all profitability ratios are significantly correlated to CSR disclosure. Kompas100 and industry-specific tend to have a relationship with number of lines in the CSR report. In this study, company's profitability does not have any relationship with the company's CSR report. On the other hand, the firm size and the Kompas100 companies have close relationship with CSR motivation. It appears that the majority of large size companies have willingness to disclose their CSR activities than those smaller ones. Company's image and reputation are some of the reasons to disclose CSR.

2.1.7 Review of Thesis

Zaheeruddin (2000),⁵⁰found that TISCO and SAIL have been rendering social benefit to their employees in various forms like provident schemes, enhanced salaries and wages, provision of free power and fuel and so forth. Both companies are spending enormous amount of money on social amenities. However, on account of dissimilarity in nature, size and pattern of ownership, their performance on social development front has not been similar. SAIL have to follow government directives.

Both these companies although different in nature, size, and ownership, have increased productivity made effective utilisation of materials and manpower resources and continued application of modern scientific managerial techniques in keeping with national aspirations. Both of them are quite mindful of social and moral responsibilities towards society.

Kamatchi P.'s (2005), ⁵¹study focused on ethical issues in corporate marketing activities with respect to product, pricing, advertising and sales and distribution, consumer product manufacturing in the public sector, private sector and multinational companies operating in India particularly in Bangalore city. He examined the attitude and practice of business ethics by different companies. To make an integrated study, he considered the variables as corporate social performance, ethics in business and ethics in marketing and ethical issues in product, pricing advertisement and sales and distribution. A sample of 54 companies bifurcating into four strata as public sector, public limited, private limited and multinational companies was chosen and 12,15,12,15 units were selected respectively from each stratum. Judgement and quota sampling were used. The study was conducted in manufacturing companies during 2001. The data obtained was analysed and interpreted based on percentage' s, f-test analysis of variance (ANOVA), chi-square test was used to find out the relationship between companies and variables.

B.M. Harshavardhan's (2007), ⁵²study aimed at gauging the perception of the Indian Corporate Sector and its awareness about Corporate Social Responsibility, and Social Performance Pattern. His study carried out with the assumption that the Indian corporate sector lags behind with regard to its knowledge and appreciation of the concept of corporate social responsibility. The study was conducted by taking the sample size of 500 companies for the period ranging from 2000-2002. The survey was

contemplated to mail survey and in all 148 companies were considered. For the purpose of Social Performance, parameters chosen by him were Employee cost, Environmental Expenditure, Philanthropic Expenditure, Investors Interest and Government Interest. He used Correlation Analysis and he found that the Average employees cost correlates positively with capital employed whereas the Average Welfare Expenditure and Philanthropic Expenditure percent of total expenditure negatively correlates with it. There is a positive correlation between Net profit percent of Capital employed and Capital employed and concluded that larger the firm larger the profitability. He also employed Statistical methods such as Chi-square test and correlation analysis and found that corporate/managerial decision do have an impact both favourable and unfavourable upon the society encompassing, community, employees, environment, customers, suppliers, investors, government, competitors etc.

David Polasek's (2010),⁵³ research was based on a random sample of small and medium-sized companies in the Czech Republic with respect to proportionate representation of micro, small and medium-sized companies in the overall sample. The survey on corporate social responsibility in small and medium-sized companies was carried out between 29th April 2008 and 10th August 2008, and of 190 SME companies. Research explores specifics of internal and external dimensions of CSR in SMEs operating in the Czech Republic and presents interesting and valuable conclusions. The study concludes that CSR in SMEs operating in the Czech Republic has been well rooted, nevertheless it lacks strategic dimension. He studied the degree of Czech small and medium-sized enterprises involved in CSR and the factors that Czech small and medium-sized enterprises motivated to be engaged in CSR. He

further studied the benefits received by Czech small and medium-sized enterprises through their involvement in CSR.

Nalini Krishnan's (2012),⁵⁴ main objective is to study the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on firm performance as measured by financial and non-financial parameters and to study the impact of size of the firm on the study was focused on the top 500 companies listed in the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) of the Indian economy. Since banking and finance companies were excluded from the study, 78 companies were excluded from the population, implying that 422 companies constituted the population. These companies formed part of 19 major industry sectors groups. A total of 104 companies were surveyed representative of 19 industrial sectors of the Indian economy. The Companies comprised of government companies, public sector companies and private sector companies. They adopted frequencies and percentile, Pearson coefficient correlation, one sample t-test, Cronbach's Alpha to conduct the study. The study revealed that there is a significant positive correlation between CSR activities towards various stakeholders and the firm performance, except in case of Environment CSR the FIRM as a unit of the economy has become more inclusive by adopting affirmative action ie. providing employment opportunities for the disabled, helping in primary education and health care etc. It was observed that the size of the firm did not matter to determine the extent of CSR carried out by the firm. In fact, smaller firms were very focused on their CSR objectives. Larger companies especially government owned companies scored high on employee level CSR. Steel and mining companies scored very high on CSR expenditure.

The study found that CSR activities have a positive impact on a firm's financial and non-financial performance and it is in the best business interests of the company to undertake CSR activities. While the correlation was significant for the CSR activities

related to employee, community and customers and suppliers, it was not statistically significant in case of Environment CSR. They concluded that CSR had a positive influence on financial and non financial performance of 500 BSE listed companies.

Paramata Satyanarayana (2013),⁵⁵ studied the corporate social responsibilities in different companies; he examined the models of Corporate Social Responsibilities and analyzed the perceptions of employees and beneficiaries on Corporate Social Responsibilities. For the study, four organizations were selected namely: Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Hindustan Petroleum Company Limited, National Thermal Power Corporation Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited and about 40 employees and beneficiaries were selected from each organization the Least Square method was used for finding the best company among those companies which have contributed for CSR.

Purnima Bhatnagar (2013),⁵⁶ studied only 21 firms for the purpose of research and the Sectors selected were Automobile, Banking and Finance, Oil, Gas & Power transmission and Computer Software, the study aimed to understand how CSR Practices are rooted in the Indian Corporate Sector and to understand how CSR processes are implanted in the functioning of the firm.

Vikram P. Baranabas (2015),⁵⁷ examined the extent of the CSR activities of the Large Scale Enterprises. CSR Approaches adopted by the Firms in India, CSR activities (number of companies) practiced by Indian Corporations, and undertaken the views of Management of Large Scale Enterprises about the Corporate Social Responsibility.

2.1.8 Summary of the previous studies of all in brief with Emerging Research Gaps

Cochran and Wood (1984) relationship between Corporate Social Performance and Corporate Financial Performance, **Moses L. Pava, Joshua Krausz, (1996)**, the relationship between corporate social responsibility and traditional financial performance, **Graffin and Mahon (1997)** relationship between Corporate Social Performance and Corporate Financial Performance, **Sandhu, S. H. and Kapoor, S. (2005)**, relationship of CSR and financial performance, **Cheruiyot, F. K. (2010)** the relationship between corporate social responsibility and financial performance of firms, **Abdur Rouf (2011)** Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure and examined the association between corporate governances, **Bhunia, A. (2012)** relationship between CSR and firm's financial performance **V.L Govindrajana and S. Amilan (2013)** linkage between corporate social responsibility initiatives with financial performances. **Govindarajan, V. L. and Amilan, S. (2013)**, impact of CSR initiatives on financial performance as well as market performance, **John, Enahoro, John, Akinyomi and E, A. Olutoye. (2013)** Relation between CSR and firm's financial performance, **Kim, Jinwook; Chung, Sunggon and Park, Cheongkyu.(2013)**. Relationship between CSR and financial performance, **Mwangi, Iraya. Cyrus and Jerotich, Jane.Oyenje. (2013)**. examined the bonding between CSR and financial performance, **Ahamed, Wan, Suhazeli. Wan, Almsafir, Khalid. Mahmoudn and Al-Smadi, Walid.Akran (2014)** association between CSR and Corporate Financial Performance, **Asatryan Roman, Brezinova Olga.(2014)**, relationship between CSR and financial performance, **Iqbal, Danish; Sarwat, Salman; Baloch, Akhtar. and Salim, Uzma. (2014)**. the impact of CSR and CFP, **Fu, Yu-jin and Shen, Ju-qin. (2015)** connectivity between CSR and financial performance, **Samra Kiran, Shahid Jan Kakakhel and Farzana Shaheen(2015)**

impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices on the financial performance, **Yadav, M.P. and Gupta, M. (2015)**, influence of CSR activities on financial performance,

Chitta Ranjan Sarkar, Kartik Chandra Nandi (2011) measured the performance of CSR and Profitability, **Abul Kalam (2012)** linkage between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Profitability, **Babalola Yisau Abiodun (2012)** relationship between corporate social responsibility and firms' profitability, **Folajin, Oyetayo. O; Ibitoye, Oluwaseun. T and Dunsin, A.T. (2014)** liaison between CSR and the profitability, **Hilmi Farizan Hakimand Anggoro Budi Nugroho (2014)** effect of Corporate Social Responsibility expense to Corporate Profitability (ROA) and Stock Return. **Ikharehon, Idialu. Julius. (2014)** influence of CSR on firm's profitability, **M. Shoukat Malik, Muhammad Nadeem (2014)** the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Financial Performance specially relationship between profitability, **Odetayo T.A., Adeyemi A.Z., Sajuyigbe, A.S. (2014)** Investigated relationship between corporate social responsibility and profitability, **Amalendu Bhunia, Lakshmi Das (2015)**, impact of corporate sector responsibility on firm's profitability.

Singh and Ahuja (1983) corporate social disclosure among public sector companies, **Nidhi Sharma and Babita Kundu (2014)** CSR initiative of selected private and public sector companies, **Vivek Wankhade (2014)** corporate social responsibility spending & the transparency score of the Public sector companies & Private sector companies, **Hema Verma, Selvalakshmi M. Neeta Jain. (2015)** Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure of the ten largest and most powerful companies, **Inder Pal Singh and Tej Inder Pal Singh (2015)** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

activities carried out by public and private sector banks, **Ramesh K.V.(2015)** CSR spending of PSUs & Private companies.

Richa Gautam and Anju Singh (2010) identified key CSR practices, **Sanjay Pradhan, Akhilesh Ranjan (2010)** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices particularly in the context of rural development, **Alok Kumar Mathur and Aditi Vyas (2012)** pharmaceutical sector and the social initiatives, **Sarita Moharana (2012)** valuable social initiatives taken by the companies, **P D Jose, Saurabh Saraf (2013)** Corporate Sustainability Initiatives Reporting, **Rajani Bhalla (2013)** practices followed by select companies, **Ramendra Singh and Sharad Aggarwal (2013)** CSR Practices among top corporation, **Chandanaswal, Poojarani,(2014)** effect of size of the company on CSR activities, **Chandanaswal and Poojarani.,(2014)** factors which influenced the practice of CSR in Indian Companies, **Gupta, L. Kalpeshkumar and Arora, Rachna. (2014).** CSR practices executed by Public Sector Enterprises, **Babita Kundu (2015)** corporate social performance of selected companies with respect to sustainability reporting, **B Charumathi, Padmaja Gaddam, (2015)** CSR initiatives and practices made by public sector enterprises, **B. Charumathi, Padmaja Gaddam (2015)** CSR initiatives and practices made by Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises, **Nisha Single R. Arora (2015)** examined social disclosure practices of Indian manufacturing units, **Sheevangi Tiwari, R.C.Dangwal (2015)** emphasized on various CSR initiatives taken by the banking sector, **Basalamaha and Jermias (2005)** investigated the practice and motivation for social and environmental reporting and auditing, **Chapel and Jeremy (2005)** investigated the corporate social disclosure pattern of companies, **Moharna, S. (2013).** CSR activities of public sector, **Marko S. Hermawan, Stephanie G.**

Mulyawan (2014) companies' profitability contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility.

Zaheeruddin(2000) Social Cost Benefit and social and moral responsibilities by top companies in India towards society,**Kamatchi P. (2005)** attitude and practice of business ethics by different companies, **B.M. Harshavardhan (2007)** gauged the perception of the Indian Corporate Sector and its awareness about Corporate Social Responsibility, and Social Performance Pattern. **David Polasek (2010)** corporate social responsibility in small and medium-sized companies. **Nalini Krishnan (2012)** impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on firm performance as measured by financial and non- financial parameters, **Paramata Satyanarayana (2013)** Corporate Social Responsibilities and analyzed the perceptions of employees and beneficiaries on Corporate Social Responsibilities, **Purnima Bhatnagar (2013)** CSR Practices are rooted in the Indian Corporate Sector **Vikram P. Baranabas (2015)** CSR activities of the Large Scale Enterprises.

2.2 Research Gap

The Literature review identified that most of the studies on CSR have been conducted in developed world. The Research work on CSR has not yet been undertaken in developing country context which is truer in case of India. There is a lack of literature regarding how practices are embedded by manufacturing companies in India and the impact of CSR on profitability of companies is missing, hence, the need of the study. This research gap motivated the Researcher to undertake the Present study titled “Corporate Social Responsibility and its Impact on the Profitability of Select Companies in India: An Empirical Study”.

An effort to conceptualise and outline the roles of companies in various stages of CSR seems to be lacking. Many of the studies are in relation to CSR Policies and Practices in India in comparison to west using western standards of CSR. There is a gap in research and in this research an attempt has been made to study the Companies' CSR Policies and Practices in India with regard to the areas mentioned as per Indian Companies act 2013.

The present study adopts hypotheses under the investigation. It makes an attempt to ascertain the impact of corporate social responsibility on the profits of the company, and effect of CSR on the financial performance of companies in the Indian context. It further examines commitments of the companies towards the thrust areas. The practice and implementation aspects of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of some selected industries across India have been studied during the financial years 2005-06 to 2014-15, further to find out which companies Private, Public or MNC are doing well with respect to CSR and also to find out whether the companies which are listed in NIFTY are more concerned about welfare of the society or the companies which are listed in SENSEX are more worried about the responsibility towards society and the study tries to fill the research gap in the literature on the subject.

While there have been numerous studies in the west on the relationship between CSR and financial performance, there have been few studies in the Indian context. The existing studies in India are mostly limited to self reported questionnaires on CSR, nature and characteristics of CSR, CSR policies of multi-nationals without any linkages with firm performance. Many studies have mainly relied on secondary data using content analysis. Most of the studies that have examined the relationship between CSR and financial performance with relation to ROA, ROI, ROE Earning Per Share etc. but the Impact of CSR on Profitability (Profit) is somewhat neglected.

2.3 Significance of the Study

Corporate social responsibility is a business idea that stresses the importance of keeping the best interests of stakeholders in mind. Earning profit every year and taking business to new heights is likely to be the main objective of every enterprise, but it is also important to consider the stakeholders in the business as well. However, corporate social responsibility is not just about picking a charity to donate every year; it is the responsibility of every business to pay back to every stakeholder who is attached with the business directly or indirectly. Businesses by contributing a portion of their profits prove to the public that they are working towards the well being of society as well as of the business. Now, CSR understood to be a worldwide concern of strategic significance for policymakers and companies. Proper attention is paid towards CSR policies of the companies which further allow business to be more sustainable. There is a need to study the social responsibility of the Indian Manufacturing Sector to reveals how much this sector contributes for the sustainable development. The study assumes significance due to the following reasons:

- This study attempts to find out whether Company is undertaking any CSR Activity, whether innovative ideas and practices are developed for CSR by the Company. Whether the Company fulfills the basic needs of the society and to find out whether the select Company meets the minimum norm of spending 2% of Net Profit for CSR activities.
- The present study is an attempt to assess the performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of select companies in India and to analyse the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the companies on their profitability. The study further

made an inter and intra comparative performance of corporate social responsibility of select companies.

- Therefore, the present study shall be a road map for companies in India to understand the positive impact of CSR on their profitability and to further develop the CSR initiatives.

2.4 Need for the Study

Corporate Social Responsibility is an appropriate subject to study as it is a budding issue, nowa day's all the companies around the globe are spending considerable resources in this field, mainly to set up and sustain a good relationship with their stakeholders, both inside and outside the company. Organization is the part of the society; it cannot function in isolation from the society around it. So there is a duty and responsibility of the corporate to take such action that protects and improves the welfare of society as a whole, along with its own interest (Shrivatsava, 1995)

Corporate Social Responsibility is a practice whereby organizations provides an importance to society, stakeholders, customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment. The concept is well-timed and important in this new millennium, as firms attempt to be seen as being “sustainable” or “socially responsible” in nature due to the demands of target stakeholders (Cornelius et al. 2007). The society plays an important role in the success of any organization. Hence no organization can achieve long-term success without satisfying the responsibility of the society. It is thus to know the practices and performance of corporate social responsibility in Manufacturing companies, the study has been undertaken.

The review of literature reveals that though a large number of studies have been carried out across the globe analyzing the practices of Corporate Social Responsibility and its impact on financial performance specially profitability of the companies there is a shortage of literature in this subject in the Indian context and that to Manufacturing companies. The Review of literature reflected a growing trend of business towards social responsibility practices and its relation to the development of society. Manufacturing Companies have revolutionized life and satisfied the wants of many.

While the Indian manufacturing companies have been justifiably respected for their achievement on the economic front, several issues on the social and environmental fronts still remain unresolved. Here is where the role of the corporate social responsibility of manufacturing companies arises. The purpose of this research is to study how effectively Corporate Social Responsibility is practiced and Expenditure made by Private, Public and multinational companies of manufacturing companies in India. Furthermore, is there any correlation between the Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure and Profitability performance of the companies? In this study the researcher has made an effort to answer these questions by understanding more about the present state of Corporate Social Responsibility manufacturing companies in India

Most of the empirical studies on Corporate Social Responsibility practices in an organization and their relationships were done in other countries as per the study conducted by (Porter 2006). In India, there are a few studies that have been made on Corporate Social Responsibility and its impact on the profitability of the companies and that too on manufacturing companies in India. Moreover, one of the most important gaps in Corporate Social Responsibility literature is the possible absence of

empirical work that links Corporate Social Responsibility and its impact on the profitability of the companies. This study regards the issue of social responsibility and the study is aimed to examine the effectiveness of corporate social responsibility practices and then analyzes the relationships of corporate social responsibility with profit and other financial parameters. Hence a study of CSR in manufacturing companies in India is quite appropriate, relevant and contextual.

2.5 Research Questions

A Company considers various aspects such as return on CSR Investments, Profit appreciation, societal benefits, Tax benefits etc. before taking a particular investment decision. The kind of factors affecting the investment may be slightly similar but the Practices undertaken by the companies may differ. There are a number of areas where the companies can focus for the sustainable development through CSR.

Growth of the business, becoming a good corporate citizen and initiating measures for addressing the social and environmental concern of stakeholders is a primary objective of the corporate social responsibility policy of the company. There are a number of areas where the companies can focus for the sustainable development through CSR. Socio-Economic, environmental, Cultural upliftment activities, enhance the livelihood of the people and welfare of the employees and the like are the areas that helps to create value for the stakeholders.

- However, there are a very few studies conducted on the effects of Corporate Social Responsibility and financial performance of the companies in India.
- The present study, therefore, examines the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the profitability of company through research,

How do corporate social responsibilities contribute to the corporate Performance?

What is the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the profitability of the companies?

Some Research questions were raised to take this research for the study.

To arrive at a clear understanding and Concept of what CSR may mean for Indian Manufacturing Companies, to assure they are able to take effective measure.

Therefore, the question raised is:

What does CSR mean for the manufacturing companies in India?

To explore the phenomena more specifically, supplementary research questions have been surmised.

What is the type of practices of CSR adopted by Manufacturing Companies in India?

The Manufacturing Company has been part of the history of the Indian community and is still a very important part of the Indian economy today. Manufacturing goods of some of the industries to some extent have harmful effects on the environment Manufacturing companies make huge profits from the selling their produced goods whereas the communities where these Companies are located get very little of such huge profits made. In Recent years however, many Manufacturing companies have embraced the concept of CSR and have incorporated their CSR policies among the policies of the company. Corporate Social Responsibility is a way of ensuring that businesses are more responsive to the environmental and social concerns” of the society in which they operate.

This research will assess the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the profitability of the companies.

The problem of this study is The Impact of CSR on the Profitability of the Select companies in India. Specifically, the study sought to understand the performance of CSR and the activities undertaken by the companies and the comparison between sectors under study. The impact of CSR on Financial performance.

2.6 The Scope of the Study

The present study adopts hypotheses under the investigation. It makes an attempt to ascertain the impact of corporate social responsibility on the profits of the Company, and effect of CSR on the financial performance of Select companies in the Indian context. It further examines commitments of the companies towards the thrust areas, the practice and implementation aspects of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of some selected industries across India have been studied during the financial years 2005-06 to 2014-15, and also to find out the companies which are listed in NIFTY are more concerned about welfare of the society or the companies which are listed in SENSEX are more worried about the responsibility towards society and fill the research gap in the literature on the subject.

For the purpose of the study, researcher has identified eight sectors viz. Cement, Steel, Pharmaceuticals, Automobiles, Oil and Gas, Fast Moving Consumer Goods, Chemical and Fertilizers and Mining. From each sector, researcher identified 5 Top companies each in terms of turnover and income, and the required data were obtained from their annual reports.

The present study titled “Corporate Social Responsibility and its impact on Profitability of Select Companies in India-An Empirical Study” is a unique study about manufacturing companies in India which has not been studied by other researchers in India though the topic has been a focus in western countries.

2.7 Objectives of the Study

The Research attempts to explore the field of Corporate Social Responsibilities and therefore the study proposes to analyse the following objectives:

- 1] To analyse and understand profile and features of select companies.
- 2] To assess the performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of select companies in India.
- 3] To examine Corporate Social Responsibility Practices of Select Companies in India.
- 4] To make an inter sector comparative performance of corporate social responsibility of select companies.
- 5] To study the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the companies in their profitability.

2.8 Hypothesis of the Study

The following hypotheses are formulated for the study:

- 1) **H₀**: The Distribution of Actual Percentage Expenditure on CSR as per the Current Year Profit significantly equals to the Standard Expected Expenditure (2%) as per the norms for all the industries studied.

H1: The Distribution of Actual Percentage Expenditure on CSR as per the Current Year Profit significantly not equal to the Standard Expected Expenditure (2%) as per the norms for all the industries studied.

2) **H0:** There is no significant difference in the CSR practices with respect to sectors.

H1: There is a significant difference in the CSR practices with respect to sectors.

3) **H0:** The Distribution of Actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the Current Year Profit does not differ significantly across various types of ownership of the industries studied during the study period.

H1: The Distribution of Actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the Current Year Profit differs significantly across various types of ownership of the industries studied during the study period.

4) **H0:** The distribution of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the Company Act 2013 significantly equals to the standard expected expenditure (i.e. 2%) for all the industries studied.

H1: The distribution of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the Company Act 2013 significantly does not equal to the standard expected expenditure (i.e. 2%) for all the industries studied.

5) **H0:** The distribution of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the previous three years profit (as per Company Act 2013) does not differ significantly across various types of ownership of the industries studied during the study period.

H1: The distribution of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the previous three years profit (as per company act 2013) differs significantly across various types of ownership of the industries studied during the study period.

6) **H0:** There is no significant difference in the CSR practices with respect to Ownership of companies

- H1:** There is a significant difference in the CSR practices with respect to Ownership of companies
- 7) **H0:** There is a statistically significant correlation between CSR expenditure in previous year and profitability in the subsequent years in the selected industries.
- H1:** There is no statistically significant correlation between CSR expenditure in previous year and profitability in the subsequent years in the selected industries.
- 8) **H0:** Net profit (NP) is not significantly affected by factors like CSREx, Ownership (MNC, Private, public)
- H1:** Net profit (NP) is significantly affected by factors like CSREx, Ownership (MNC, Private, public)
- 9) **H0:** The Net profit of the companies is not related to Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership.
- H1:** The Net profits of the companies are positively related to Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership.

2.9 Research Methodology

This chapter deals with details of the methodology pursued in this research. It describes the problems, scope and objectives of the study. The terms and concepts used in the study have been operationally defined. It presents the variables selected for the study. Hypotheses have been stated for empirical validation. The procedures followed in selecting the sample of respondents and the tools used for data collection have also been presented here. Finally statistical techniques used for the data analysis

and limitations of the study have been discussed. Methodologically it is limited to an empirical analysis of samples selected among the manufacturing companies in India.

2.10 Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility means the explicit commitment of corporations to a systematic consideration of the social, environmental, ethical and cultural dimensions of their operations. After the review of Corporate Social Responsibility literature, the following working definition has been developed for the purpose of this research: Corporate Social Responsibility means that firms act beyond the economic and legal imperatives and integrate social and environmental concerns in their daily business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis. This research covers Corporate Social Responsibility as a dependent variable.

2.11 Performance Evaluation of Select Companies in terms of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Volume and Corporate Social Responsibility percentage wise

2.11.1 Study Period

For the purpose of evaluating, the performance of Select Manufacturing Companies in terms of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure and Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure Percentage wise has been taken. The study covers the period of Ten Years from 2005-06 to 2014-15. While selecting the study period Due Consideration and weightage was given to the consistency in preparation and verifying the authenticity of data.

2.11.2 Sample Design and Selection criteria of the companies

Sampling Unit

The companies selected for the study, are out of the top 1000 companies as per Economic Times Report and Business Today Report of the year 2012-13. Out of 1000 companies, 548 are manufacturing companies. All the manufacturing companies are taken as sampling unit for the study. These companies are selected by taking into consideration factors like, Average Market Capitalisation, Net Income, Net profit, Total assets.

Sample Size

- Sample size for the study is 40 companies.

Sampling Method

- Stratified sampling method is employed.
- At the first stage, all the manufacturing companies are conveniently classified into eight categories viz. Cement, Iron & Steel, Pharmaceutical, Auto, Oil & Gas, FMCG, Chemicals & Fertilizers and Mining. At the second stage, top five companies from each sector are selected for the study. All together 40 companies are studied.

The Selected companies are:

Table No.2.11.1:

Showing Names of the Select Company

Sr.No.	Name of the Company
1.	AARTI INDUSTRIES LTD
2.	ACC LTD
3.	AMBUJA CEMENT
4.	ASIAN PAINTS
5.	BAJAJ AUTO
6.	BHARAT PETROLIUM CORP LTD
7.	CIPLA
8.	DABUR INDIA LTD
9.	DR. REDDY'S LAB
10.	GAIL INDIA LTD
11.	GHCL
12.	GLAXO SMITHCLINE PHARMA
13.	GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCT
14.	HERO MOTO CORP
15.	HINDALCO IND LTD
16.	HINDUSTAN PETRO L CORP LTD
17.	HUL
18.	INDIAN OIL CORP LTD
19.	JSW STEEL LTD
20.	JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD
21.	JUBILANT LIFE SCIENCE
22.	KIOCL
23.	LUPIN LTD
24.	MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA
25.	MARUTI SUZUKI
26.	MOIL
27.	NALCO
28.	NESTLE INDIA
29.	NFCL
30.	NMDC
31.	OIL AND NAT GAS
32.	PIDILITE
33.	RASTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD
34.	SHREE CEMENT
35.	SAIL
36.	TATA CHEMICALS
37.	TATA MOTORS
38.	TATA STEEL
39.	THE RAMCO CEMENT
40.	ULTRA TECH CEMENT

From Each Sector/Industry five companies were selected:

Table No.2.11.2:

Showing Sectorwise names of the Select Companies

Serial No.	Sector	Companies
1	Cement Companies	1. ACC Ltd 2. Ambuja Cements 3. Shree cements Ltd 4. UltraTechCement 5. The Ramco Cement
2	Iron and Steel Companies	1. Tata Steel Ltd 2. Steel Authority of India Ltd 3. Rastriy Ispat Ltd 4. JSW Steel Ltd 5. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd
3	Pharmaceuticals Companies	1. Dr reddy's Lab 2. Glaxo smithcline 3. Cipla Ltd 4. Lupin Ltd 5. Jubilient Life Science
4	Auto Companies	1. Hero Moto Corp Ltd 2. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd 3. Tata Motors Ltd 4. Bajaj Auto Ltd 5. Maruti Suzuki India Ltd
5.	Oil and Gas Companies	1. GAIL India Ltd 2. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd 3. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd 4. Oil and Natural Gas corporation 5. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd
6	FMCG Companies	1. Nestle India Ltd. 2. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd 3. HUL 4. Dabur India Ltd 5. Asian Paints
7	Chemicals Companies/ Fertilisers Companies	1. Tata Chemicals Ltd 2. Pidilite Ind. 3. Aarti Industries Ltd 4. GHCL Ltd. 5. NFCL
8	Mining Companies	1. MOIL 2. Hindalco Ltd 3. National Aluminium company Ltd 4. NMDC Ltd 5. KIOCL
Source: Compiled by the Researcher		

2.12 Research Analysis

The data collected from different sources were computed, classified, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted. Percentage was calculated for all variables chosen for the study from the select companies. Mean and standard deviation was worked out sector wise and overall variables of corporate social responsibility.

The following statistical methods have been used:

- 1] The values on qualitative characteristics have been shown as n (% of industries). While the values on quantitative variables are shown as mean with Standard deviations across all financial years and for all industry as well as ownership types.
- 2] The data on expenditure on CSR has been standardized with respect to the actual profit realized by the industry in each financial year. The data on actual profit was taken after the deduction of tax as applicable.
- 3] For testing the equality of distributions of several quantitative variables with the standard reference values (2.0% cut-off limit as per the norms), one sample t test has been used for comparing the distribution of average % of CSR expenditure with the reference figure for all financial years for all industry types.
- 4] For comparing the statistical significance of difference of distribution of several quantitative variables across two industry types, independent sample t test has been used. For comparing the quantitative variables across all the industries we used one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) or F test.
- 5] In order to obtain the joint correlation between the % of CSR expenditure and the net profit margin, Spearman's correlation analysis has been used.

- 6] In order to know the impact of CSR on the profitability of the company, the Multiple Regression has been used.
- 7] The Pearson's Correlation Matrix has been used to obtain correlation between CSR Expenditure and Net Profit, Current (actual) CSR, CSR on Previous Year Profit, Annual Average Profit of the previous three years, CSR Requirements, Return on assets, Return on Investments, Return on Equity, Net Profit Margin, Dividend, Earning Per Share, Foreign Exchange, Net Worth and Net Sales.
- 8] The entire statistical analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 16.0) for MS Windows.
- 9] The entire data was entered and cleaned in MS Excel before it was transferred to SPSS for further statistical analysis.

Various statistical tools used to analyze the secondary data are:

1) Analytical Technique Employed

The attempt of this study is to evaluate three broad aspects that are related to manufacturing companies to analyse Performance of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure and Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure (Percentage wise).The Secondary data is collected from annual reports of the companies for the financial years 2004-05 to 2014-15.Broad variables used in assessing the performance and impact Share capital, Net Sales, Operating Profit before tax, Profit Before tax, Profit after Tax, CSR, Capital employed, Net worth, Net fixed assets, Dividend per share, Earning Per Share, R&D, Foreign exchange Earned.

2) Student's t-test

A **t-test** is any statistical hypothesis test in which the test statistic follows a Student's t distribution if the null hypothesis is supported. It is most commonly applied when the test statistic would follow a normal distribution if the value of a scaling term in the test statistic were known. When the scaling term is unknown and is replaced by an estimate based on the data, the test statistic (under certain conditions) follows a Student's t distribution.

The t -statistic was introduced in 1908 by William Sealy Gosset, a chemist working for the Guinnessbrewery in Dublin, Ireland ("Student" was his pen name). Gosset had been hired due to Claude Guinness's policy of recruiting the best graduates from Oxford and Cambridge to apply biochemistry and statistics to Guinness's industrial processes. Gosset devised the t -test as a cheap way to monitor the quality of stout. He published the test in *Biometrika* in 1908, but was forced to use a pen name by his employer, who regarded the fact that they were using statistics as a trade secret. In fact, Gosset's identity was known to fellow statisticians.

3) Assumptions

Most t -test statistics have the form $T = Z/s$, where Z and s are functions of the data. Typically, Z is designed to be sensitive to the alternative hypothesis (i.e. its magnitude tends to be larger when the alternative hypothesis is true), whereas s is a scaling parameter that allows the distribution of T to be determined.

As an example, in the one-sample t -test $Z = \bar{X}/\sigma/\sqrt{n}$, where \bar{X} is the sample mean of the data, n is the sample size, and σ is the population standard deviation of

the data; s in the one-sample t -test is $\hat{\sigma}/\sqrt{n}$, where $\hat{\sigma}$ the sample standard deviation is.

The assumptions underlying a t -test are that

- Z follows a standard normal distribution under the null hypothesis
- s^2 follows a χ^2 distribution with p degrees of freedom under the null hypothesis, where p is a positive constant
- Z and s are independent.

In a specific type of t -test, these conditions are consequences of the population being studied, and of the way in which the data are sampled. For example, in the t -test comparing the means of two independent samples, the following assumptions should be met:

- Each of the two populations being compared should follow a normal distribution. This can be tested using a normality test, such as the Shapiro-Wilk or Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, or it can be assessed graphically using a normal quantile plot.
- If using Student's original definition of the t -test, the two populations being compared should have the same variance (testable using F test, Levene's test, Bartlett's test, or the Brown–Forsythe test; or assessable graphically using a Q-Q plot). If the sample sizes in the two groups being compared are equal, Student's original t -test is highly robust to the presence of unequal variances. Welch's t -test is insensitive to equality of the variances regardless of whether the sample sizes are similar.

- The data used to carry out the test should be sampled independently from the two populations being compared. This is in general not testable from the data, but if the data are known to be dependently sampled (i.e. if they were sampled in clusters), then the classical t -tests discussed here may give misleading results.

4) Calculations

Explicit expressions that can be used to carry out various t -tests are given below. In each case, the formula for a test statistic that either exactly follows or closely approximates a t -distribution under the null hypothesis is given. Also, the appropriate degrees of freedom are given in each case. Each of these statistics can be used to carry out either a one-tailed test or a two-tailed test.

Once a t value is determined, a p -value can be found using a table of values from Student's t -distribution. If the calculated p -value is below the threshold chosen for statistical significance (usually the 0.10, the 0.05, or 0.01 level), then the null hypothesis is rejected in favor of the alternative hypothesis.

2.13 Performance Evaluation of Select Companies in terms of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Volume and Corporate Social Responsibility (in percentage) with regards to Ownership of Companies

2.13.1 Sample Design

For the purpose of evaluating, the performance of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure and Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure Percentage wise of Select Companies in India has been considered. In the present study, 40 companies have been selected which are further classified as per the ownership like Private Companies, Public Sector Undertakings and MNC's (Including Indian MNC's and MNC's) the ownership pattern is taken from the reports available from The "Karmayog" Mumbai based NGO. (This keeps reports of companies which are doing CSR activities)

The following Factors were considered by the researcher while classifying companies as per the ownership:

In the sample, only Private Companies, PSU's and MNC's are considered. Considering the CSR activities and the quantum of CSR expenditure by the Select Companies in India, further, the Companies were divided as per the Type of Ownership to know which Company performs better in terms of Net Profit and CSR Expenditure. The select forty companies are divided into three categories i.e. Private Ownership, Public Sector Undertakings and Multi-National Companies, they are:

Table No. 2.13.1:**Showing Names of the company as per the Ownership**

Sr. No.	Name of the Company	Type of Ownership
1	AARTI INDUSTRIES LTD	PVT
2	ACC LTD	I MNC
3	AMBUJA CEMENT	MNC
4	ASIAN PAINTS	I MNC
5	BAJAJ AUTO	I MNC
6	BHARAT PETROLIUM CORP LTD	PSU
7	CIPLA	PVT
8	DABUR INDIA LTD	I MNC
9	DR. REDDY'S LAB	I MNC
10	GAIL INDIA LTD	PSU
11	GHCL	PVT
12	GLAXO SMITHCLINE PHARMA	MNC
13	GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCT	PVT
14	HERO MOTO CORP	PVT
15	HINDALCO IND LTD	I MNC
16	HINDUSTAN PETRO L CORP LTD	PSU
17	HUL	MNC
18	INDIAN OIL CORP LTD	PSU
19	JSW STEEL LTD	I MNC
20	JINDAL STEEL AND POWER LTD	I MNC
21	JUBILANT LIFE SCIENCE	PVT
22	KIOCL	PSU
23	LUPIN LTD	I MNC
24	MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA	PVT
25	MARUTI SUZUKI	MNC
26	MOIL	PSU
27	NALCO	PSU
28	NESTLE INDIA	MNC
29	NFCL	PVT
30	NMDC	PSU
31	OIL AND NAT GAS	PSU
32	PIDILITE	PVT
33	RASTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD	PSU
34	SHREE CEMENT	PVT
35	SAIL	PSU
36	TATA CHEMICALS	I MNC
37	TATA MOTORS	I MNC
38	TATA STEEL	I MNC
39	THE RAMCO CEMENT	PVT
40	ULTRA TECH CEMENT	PVT

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

2.13.2 Analytical tools employed

Considering the CSR activities and the quantum of CSR expenditure by Select Companies in India, further, the Companies were divided as per the Type of Ownership, to know which Company Performs Better in terms of Net Profit and CSR Expenditure. The select forty companies were divided into three categories i.e. Private ownership, Public Sector Undertakings and Multi-National Companies they are:

Table.No.2.13.2:

Showing Categorisation of Companies as per type of Ownership and area of operations

Sr.No.	Ownership	Number
1	PVT	12
2	PSU	11
3	MNC/ I-MNC	17
	TOTAL	40

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

Various statistical tools used to analyze the secondary data are:

1. Independent two-sample t-test

i. Equal sample sizes, equal variance

This test is only used when both:

- The two sample sizes (that is, the number, n , of participants of each group) are equal;
- It can be assumed that the two distributions have the same variance.

Violations of these assumptions are discussed below.

The t statistic to test whether the means are different is calculated as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{S_{X_1X_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}}$$

Where

$$S_{X_1X_2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(S_{X_1}^2 + S_{X_2}^2)}$$

Here $S_{X_1X_2}$ is the grand standard deviation (or pooled standard deviation), 1 = group one, 2 = group two. The denominator of t is the standard error of the difference between two means.

For significance testing, the degree of freedom for this test is $2n - 2$ where n is the number of participants in each group.

ii. Unequal sample sizes, equal variance

This test is used only when it is assumed that the two distributions have the same variance. (When this assumption is violated, see below.) The t statistic to test whether the means are different is calculated as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{S_{X_1X_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

Where

$$S_{X_1X_2} = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_{X_1}^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_{X_2}^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$$

Note that the formulas above are generalizations of the case where both samples have equal sizes (substitute n for n_1 and n_2).

$S_{X_1X_2}$ is an estimator of the common standard deviation of the two samples: it is defined in this way so that its square is an unbiased estimator of the common variance whether or not the population means are the same. In these formulae, n = number of participants, 1 = group one, 2 = group two. $n - 1$ is the number of degrees of freedom for either group, and the total sample size minus two (that is, $n_1 + n_2 - 2$) is the total number of degrees of freedom, which is used in significance testing.

iii. Unequal sample sizes, unequal variance

This test, also known as Welch's t -test, is used only when the two population variances are assumed to be different (the two sample sizes may or may not be equal) and hence must be estimated separately. The t statistic to test whether the population means are different can be calculated as follows:

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}}$$

Where

$$s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2} = \sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}$$

Where s^2 is the unbiased estimator of the variance of the two samples, n = number of participants, 1 = group one, 2 = group two. Note that in this case, $s_{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}^2$ is not a pooled variance. For use in significance testing, the distribution of the test statistic is approximated as being an ordinary Student's t distribution with the degrees of freedom calculated using

$$\text{d.f.} = \frac{(s_1^2/n_1 + s_2^2/n_2)^2}{(s_1^2/n_1)^2/(n_1 - 1) + (s_2^2/n_2)^2/(n_2 - 1)}$$

This is called the Welch–Satterthwaite equation. Note that the true distribution of the test statistic actually depends (slightly) on the two unknown variances: see Behrens–Fisher problem.

2. One-way Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

In statistics, one-way analysis of variance (abbreviated one-way ANOVA) is a technique used to compare means of two or more samples (using the F distribution). This technique can be used only for numerical data.

The ANOVA tests the null hypothesis that samples in two or more groups are drawn from the same population. To do this, two estimates are made of the population variance. These estimates rely on various assumptions (see below). The ANOVA produces an F statistic, the ratio of the variance calculated among the means to the variance within the samples. If the group means are drawn from the same population, the variance between the group means should be lower than the variance of the samples, following central limit theorem. A higher ratio therefore implies that the samples were drawn from different populations.

The degree of freedom for the numerator is $I-1$, where I is the number of groups (means), e.g. I levels of urea fertilizer application in a crop. The degrees of freedom for the denominator is $N - I$, where N is the total of all the sample sizes.

Typically, however, the one-way ANOVA is used to test for differences among at least three groups, since the two-group case can be covered by a t-test (Gosset, 1908). When there are only two means to compare, the t-test and the F-test are equivalent; the relation between ANOVA and t is given by $F = t^2$.

Assumptions

The results of a one-way ANOVA can be considered reliable as long as the following assumptions are met:

- Response variable must be normally distributed (or approximately normally distributed).
- Samples are independent.
- Variances of populations are equal.
- Responses for a given group are independent and identically distributed normal random variables (not a simple random sample (SRS)).

ANOVA is a relatively robust procedure with respect to violations of the normality assumption. If data are ordinal, a non-parametric alternative to this test should be used such as Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance.

2.14 The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Companies on their Profitability

2.14.1 Sample Design

In order to study the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the companies on their profitability, all 40 companies, ownership and the listing and non listing on NIFTY and SENSEX were considered

Various statistical tools used to analyze the secondary data are:

1. Spearman's Correlation Coefficient

Spearman's rank correlation provides a distribution free test of independence between two variables. It is, however, insensitive to some types of dependence. Kendall's rank correlation gives a better measure of correlation and is also a better two sided test for independence.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient is calculated as:

$$\rho = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n R(x_i)R(y_i) - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n R(x_i)^2 - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2\right)^{0.5} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n R(y_i)^2 - n\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^2\right)^{0.5}}$$

- Where R(x) and R(y) are the ranks of a pair of variables (x and y) each containing n observations.

2. Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression investigates the relationship between two or more independent variables and a single dependent variable. that is a regression is done to explain the variation in one variable (dependent variable), based on variation in one or more other variables (independent variables) if there are multiple independent variables to explain

the variation in a single dependent variable it is known as **Multiple Regression Model**.

In the Multiple Regression Model, There are atleast two independent variables. The linear Multiple Regression Model with two independent Variables would look like:

$$Y = \alpha_i + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \varepsilon$$

Where Y is the dependent variable and X_1, X_2, X_k are the independent variables, and $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_k$ are the coefficient of the respective independent variables. α is an intercept and ε is the error term

Input data on Y and each of the x variables is required to do a regression analysis. The output consists of the β coefficient for all the independent variables in the model. The output also gives the result of a t -test for the significance of each variable in the model, and the result of the F -test for the model on the whole.

While regression is a powerful tool for assessing the impact of many independent variables on a dependent variable, there are a number of assumptions behind it that limits its applicability

Regression analysis is built on the calculation of the mean and standard deviation for the variables in the equation. The variables are measured on interval / ratio scales

Multiple regression assumes that each independent variable is independent of the others (there is no multicollinearity)

Regression analysis, we assume a specific model, one in which the independent variables are not related to each other. Assuming the model is statistically significant at the desired confidence level (usually 90 or 95%), the coefficient of determination or R^2 of the model is an important part of the output. The R^2 value is the percentage of

the total variance in Y explained by all independent variables in the regression equation.

3. Multiple Regression Analysis (Dummy variables)

In regression analysis, the dependent variable is generally metric in nature and it is most often influenced by the other metric variables. The numbers of dummy variables required in the regression model are equal to the number of categories of data less one. Dummy variable usually assume, two values 0 and 1. The advantage of assigning a value of 0 and 1 helps in interpreting the results and make the comparisons between various categories easy.

The model could be specified as;

$$Y=f(X, D)$$

Where, Y= Dependent Variable

X = independent variable

D is a dummy variable which takes values

$$D = 1, 0 \text{ (if Private)}$$

$$= 1, 0 \text{ (if PSU)}$$

$$= 1, 0 \text{ (if MNC's)}$$

The model could be written as,

$$Y= a+BX+Yd +e$$

It is known that Y can be positive or negative. If Y is statistically significant then it would imply that the difference in dependent variable and the independent variable is statistically different.

4. The Kruskal –Wallis Test

When testing the equality of more than two population means, oneway ANOVA technique is used. One of the assumptions used in ANOVA is that all the involved populations from where the samples are taken are normally distributed. If this assumption does not hold true, the F-statistics used in ANOVA becomes invalid. Normality assumption may not hold true when dealing with ordinal data or when the size of the sample is very small. The Kruskal-Wallis is used in this case it is a non parametric counterpart to the one way ANOVA:

The procedure for the test is:

Obtain random sample of size n_1, \dots, n_k from each of the k population. Therefore, the total sample size is $n = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k$.

Pool all the samples and rank them, with the lowest score receiving a rank of 1. Ties are to be treated in the usual fashion by assigning an average rank to the tied position.

Let r_i = the total of the rank from the i^{th} sample.

The Kruskal Wallis test uses the χ^2 to test the null hypothesis. The test statistics is given by:

$$H = \frac{12}{n(n+1)} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{r_i^2}{n_i} - 3(n+1),$$

Which follows a χ^2 distribution with the k-1 degrees of freedom.

Where, k = Number of samples

N = Total number of elements in k samples.

The Null hypothesis is rejected, if the computed χ^2 is greater than the critical value of χ^2 at the level of significance α .

5. Factor Analysis (Data Reduction and Scale Reliability)

Principal Component Analysis

Factors are produced by FA, while components are produced by PCA. PCA essentially is a data reduction technique, in PCA all the variance in the observed variables is analysed.

Extraction: Extraction refers to the process of obtaining underlying factors or components.

Factor loading: FA produces factor loading for each combination of extracted factors and observed variables. Factor loadings are similar to correlation coefficients between the factor and the variables. Thus, higher the factor loading, the more likely is that the factor underlies that variable. Factor loading helps in identifying which variables are associated with the particular factors.

Rotation: Factor loadings obtained from extraction may not present a clear picture of the factor structure of the data set. After extraction, while it can be able to identify the number of factors, it may not be possible to know the exact way in which the observed variables load on different factors. Unrotated factor loadings are extremely hard to interpret, regardless of the extraction methods. Rotation helps in arriving at a simple pattern of factor loading by maximising high correlations and minimising low ones.

Rotation could be orthogonal or oblique. Orthogonal rotation should be used under the assumption that the underlying factors are uncorrelated with each other. SPSS offers three orthogonal rotation techniques-varimax, quartimax and equamax; of these varimax is the most commonly used rotation technique.

Communalities: Communalities give the variance accounted for the particular variable by all the factors. It is the sum of squared loadings for a variable across all the factors. The higher the value of communality for a particular variable after extraction, higher is its amount of varimax explained by the extracted factors.

Eigenvalue: Eigenvalue is used to decide the number of underlying factors after extraction. Eigenvalue is the measure of the amount of total variance in the data explained by a factor. Factor analysis initially considers the number of factors to be same as the total number of variables. Looking at the eigenvalue, one can determine if the factor explains sufficient amount of variance to be considered as a meaningful factor. An eigenvalue of less than 1 essentially means that the factor explains less variance than a single variable, and therefore should not be considered to be a meaningful factor.

2.15 Performance Evaluation of Select Companies in terms of Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility Volume and Corporate Social Responsibility (in percentage) with regards to Listed and Non Listed on NIFTY Plus SENSEX:

2.15.1 Sample design

In order to study the Performance evaluation of Select Companies, Net Profit, Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Social Responsibility Percentage wise with regards to Listed and Non Listed on NIFTY Plus SENSEX has been considered. The companies are divided into three categories such as Companies listed on NIFTY, Listed on SENSEX and not listed on NIFTY AND SENSEX.

Table No.2.15.1

The distribution of industries included in the study according to their listing on SENSEX and NIFTY stocks

Listing on Stocks	No. of industries	% of industries
Not Listed	20	50.0
NIFTY	7	17.5
NIFTY + SENSEX	13	32.5
Total	40	100.0

Values are n (% of industries).

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

Table 2.15.1 shows that, of the 40 industries studied; 20 (50.0%) were of not listed on any stocks (such as NIFTY and SENSEX), only 7 (17.5%) were listed on only NIFTY and 13 (32.5%) were listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX.

1] Multiple Regression Analysis

The researcher has adopted multiple linear regression technique to analyze data. Furthermore, in this study multiple linear regressions are used to find out the impact of CSR on the profitability of the companies in India.

Multiple linear regression is a statistical technique for testing and estimating causal Relationships using a combination of statistical data. Regression analysis CSR Expenditure, Ownership and listing or Non Listing on SENSEX.(Independent variable) and its impact on Profit (dependent variables). Also to further analyze the causal relationship between CSR and other financial profitability parameters.

2] Significance Test

A p-value less than 0.05 is considered to be statistically significant throughout the study.

3] Model Specification

The Models are as follows:

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 Private + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 SENSEX + \beta_3 Public + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \beta_4 Private + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 Private + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \beta_4 Private + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 Private + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 Public + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_3 Private + \beta_3 Public + \beta_4 NIFTY + \beta_5 SENSEX + \varepsilon \dots\dots (12)$$

2.16 Sampling Technique

This research is done based on Simple random technique. Simple random sampling is a special case of probability sampling design where every element of population has both known and equal chance of being selected in the sample. It is a simple random sampling method using this method companies are randomly selected from a list of the population and every single unit has an equal chance of selection.

2.17 Sources of Data

A thorough Literature survey regarding the topic and related concept has been done. The data required for the study are subjected to empirical inspection by only from the secondary source. The research phase of this thesis involved secondary data sources.

Observation: Annual Reports and Press releases, verifying the Statements made during the interviews on electronic media.

Preparation of secondary data

The sources of information for the secondary data presented in this section are based on the following.

From books and thesis: Both Indian and foreign Publications, Libraries of various Institutions such as Tata Institute of Social Science Mumbai, Goa University-Goa, Kanpur University –Luknow UP, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Dayalbagh

Educational Institute (Deemed University) Dayalbagh, Agra. Goa Institute of Management Goa was extensively used.

Web Search: The information's related to Companies were collected from internet and other Published Papers. Websites used were SEBI website, BSE website, NSE website, Company websites, Way2 Wealth and Money Control website, ET wesite and BT wesite.

Various Policies: Policies related to the study area were collected from various Government publications, reference books, Journals, published data from time to time.

Research of Journals: Periodicals, Technical Materials, Electronics, Internet Search, Seminars and Discussions, Site visits.

Records/Reports: National Stock Exchange, Mumbai, Company Sustainability reports/ Company CSR reports, Company Annual reports, Business Responsibility reports, Newsletters of companies, Data Entry Documents, reports of NGO's such as karmyog, Ministry of Corporate affairs, Lok sabha Reports, NGO Box, Socio Research & Reform Foundation (NGO), and New Delhi.

News Papers: The Economic Times, The Times of India.

2.18 Period of the Study

The Empirical study is being carried out on Corporate Social Responsibilities for period from 2005-06 to 2014-15

2.19 Limitations of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

- 1] This study is a micro-nature based research work on the selected Indian companies.
- 2] The study concentrates only on manufacturing companies in India. Service Sector and IT sector are not included.
- 3] The sample size of 40 Companies in India have been restricted to three types of ownership and listed on NIFTY and SENSEX were considered for the analysis.

2.20 Terms, Concepts and Formulas used

Stakeholders

They are group of individuals who are affected or indirectly by organization pursuit of goals. There are two categories of stakeholders, internal stakeholders which owners, employees and stockholders and external stakeholders such as suppliers, competitors, public interest association, and protest group and government agencies.

Return on Investments/Capital employed

The profitability ration can be computed by relating the profits of a firm to its investments. Return on Investments indicates the profitability of business and is very much in use among financial analysis. The ratio is an indicator of the measure of the success of a business from the owner's point of view. The ultimate interest of any business is the rate of return in invested capital. It may be measured by the ratio of income to equality capital.

$$\text{Formula: Return on Investments} = \frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{CAPITAL EMPLOYED}} \times 100$$

Return on Equity

It is obtained by dividing the Net Profit after tax by the amount of share capital. This is probably single most important ratio to judge whether the firm has earned satisfactory returns for its equity holders or not.

$$\text{Formula: Return on Equity} = \frac{\text{PROFIT AFTER TAX}}{\text{EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL}} \times 100$$

Return on Assets

It is obtained by dividing the Net Profit after tax by the amount of Total Assets.

$$\text{Formula: Return on Assets} = \frac{\text{PROFIT AFTER TAX}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100$$

Net Profit Margin

Net Profit Margin is valuable for the purpose of ascertaining the overall profitability of the business and Shows the efficiency of operating the business. This ratio essentially expresses the cost price effectiveness of the operation. A high Net Profit Margin would ensure adequate returns to the owners as well as enable the firm to withstand adverse economic condition.

$$\text{Formula: Net Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{PROFIT AFTER TAX}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

Actual CSR % of current year's profit

Actual CSR expenditure percentage on current year's Net profit.

CSR % on the Previous Profit to be spent for Next Year

CSR expenditure percentage was calculated on the profit of that year and the amount will be spent in the next year.

Average Profit of Previous Three Years as per Co. Act 2013

Average profit is calculated by taking into consideration the net profits of preceding three years divided by three.

CSR Requirements

CSR Requirements as per Co. Act 2013 .i.e. 2% on average profit of preceding three years:

Earnings per Share (EPS)

Net Profit after Tax / No. of Outstanding Share

2.21 Chapterisation Scheme

The study entitled “Corporate Social Responsibility and its Impact on the Profitability of the Select Companies in India: An Empirical Study” is presented in Five Chapters.

The concise idea about each chapter’s content is given below:

Chapter I: An Introduction to Corporate Social Responsibility

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to reveal the theoretical aspects of the study which includes Introduction, Need of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Why Corporate Social Responsibility, Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility, Definitions of Corporate Social Responsibility, Historical Background of CSR, Historical Development of CSR in India, Significance of Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Social Responsibility in India, Applicability of CSR as Per

Companies Act, Importance of Corporate Social Responsibility, Reasons behind Introducing CSR, Role of CSR in the Socio-Economic Progress of the country, Conclusion.

Chapter II: Literature Review and Research Methodology

In order to attain the objectives of the present study, the researcher has reviewed the previous studies. Review of literature has been conducted as per the stated objectives of the study and it includes studies based on Concept of CSR, CSR and Financial Performance, CSR and Profitability, CSR and Performance by Ownership, CSR Practices of the Companies, CSR and Disclosure, Review of Thesis and Research gap. Need for the Study, Statement of the Problem, Significance of the Study, The Scope of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Hypothesis of the Study, Research methodology and the statistical tools employed to analyse the data, selection criteria of the companies, Profile of the companies, Sampling technique, Sources of data, Limitations of the study and terms and concept used.

Chapter III: Profile, Performance and Practices of Corporate Social Responsibilities of Select Companies

This chapter includes Performance analysis of Select Companies with regard to Net Profit, CSR, CSR Expenditure (%) for a Period of Ten Years (2005-06 To 2014-15) and Study of CSR Practices of Companies.

Chapter IV: Inter Sector Comparative Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies in India

This Chapter covers Ownership-wise Performance Analysis of select Companies with regards to Net Profit, CSR, CSR Expenditure (%) for a period of Ten Years, Listed and Not Listed (on NIFTY and SENSEX) performance analysis of select companies

with regard to Net Profit, CSR, CSR Expenditure (%) for a period of ten years and CSR Practices with respect to ownership of companies.

Chapter V: Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Net Profit

This chapter provides details about the Relationship of Corporate Social Responsibility with profitability of the companies, the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the companies on their profitability, effect of MNC, Private and Public Ownership wise – CSR Ex, NIFTY and SENSEX on Net Profit, the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility and ownership of the companies on their profitability (Year wise), Correlation Matrix with regards to different parameters under study and the Impact of Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR Status, Returns and Ownership on Net Profit of the Company.

Chapter VI: Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions

In this chapter, based on analysis and discussions of results, broad findings and conclusions are included. Based on finding and conclusion, necessary suggestions are provided to companies.

Conclusion

The review of literature that the researchers have given less concentration towards the performance of Corporate social responsibility and its impact on the profitability of the companies in India. Majority of the research work focused on the CSR and financial performance such as ROA, ROI, ROE etc. very few has touched the topic about the impact of CSR on The Profitability of the Companies. Researcher has given attention towards practices adopted by the companies through CSR Expenditure. The present situation clearly indicates that Indian Corporates are taking seriously about CSR Investments but a concrete and sustainable development is lacking.

¹**Sidney H. Jones, (1971)** “Reporting Corporate Social Responsibility Activities,” Paper presented at the Final Management Association National Conference, October 8.

²**Peter F. Drucker (1973)** *Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Publication, and perfect bound.*

³**Davis Keith, (1975)** “Five Propositions for Social Responsibility”, *Business Horizons*, June, 19-24.

⁴**Sethi S. P., (1975)** Dimensions of corporate social performance: an analytical framework. *California, Management Review*. 17. (3). Spring.58-64.

⁵**Carroll.A.B. (1979)** “Three dimensional Conceptual model of corporate performance”. *The Academy of management Review*, Vol. 4, No.4, 497-505.

⁶**P.R. Sengupta (1988)** *Journal Geological Society of India*, Vol.76, October,2010, pp.403-413

⁷**Manmohan Singh** Hon'ble Prime Minister of India addressing CII's National Conference and Annual Session, 24th May, 2007, New Delhi.

⁸**Moses L. Pava, Joshua Krausz, 1996** “The Association between Corporate Social-Responsibility and Financial Performance" *The Paradox of Social Cost*”, *Journal of Business Ethics* 15: 321-357.

⁹**Sandhu, S. H. and Kapoor, S. (2005)** Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial performance: Exploring the Relationship. *Management and Labour Studied*. 30 (3). 211-223.

¹⁰**Cheruiyot, F. K. (2010)** The relationship between corporate social responsibility and financial performance of companies listed at the Nairobi Stocks Exchange, *Unpublished MBA Thesis*, University of Nairobi.

¹¹**Abdul Rouf (2011)** The Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure: A study of listed companies in Bangladesh, *Business and Economic Journal*, Volume 2 Journal 3 .19-32.

¹²**Bhunja, A. (2012)** Association between corporate social responsibility and firm financial performance: empirical evidence from Bombay stock exchange. *Economic Bulletin*,32(2), A20.

¹³**Cyrus Iraya Mwangi,Oyenje, Jane Jerotich,(2013)**, The Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility Practices and Financial Performance of Firms in the Manufacturing, Construction and Allied Sector of the Nairobi Securities Exchange, *International Journal of Business, Humanities and Technology*, Vol. 3 No. 2;81-90.

- ¹⁴**John, Enahoro, John, Akinyomi and E, A. Olutoye (2013)** corporate social responsibility and financial performance: Evidence from Nigerian manufacturing sector. *Asian Journal of Management Research*, 4(1), 153-162.
- ¹⁵**V.L Govindrajan and S. Amilan (2013)** A study on linkage between corporate social responsibility initiatives with financial performances: An analysis from oil and gas product industry in India *pacific business review international*, volume 6 ,issue 5, 81-93.
- ¹⁶**Asatryan Roman, Brezinova Olga.(2014)** Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance in the Airline Industry in Central and Eastern Europe.*Acta Universitatis Agriculturae et Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunensis*, 62(4): 633–639.
- ¹⁷**Samra Kiran, Shahid Jan Kakakhel and Farzana Shaheen(2015)** Corporate Social Responsibility and Firm Profitability: A Case of Oil and Gas Sector of Pakistan, *City University Research Journal*, Volume 05 Number 01 January 2015 Article 09.
- ¹⁸**Yadav M.P. and GuptaM. (2015)** A Study on Linkage between Corporate Social Responsibility and Return on Net Worth (RONW) of Selected Companies: An Empirical Analysis.*IOSRJournal of Business and Management*.17(1), 13-17.
- ¹⁹**Alokkumar Mathur and Aditi Vyas(2012)** “situational analysis of corporate social responsibility in pharmaceutical companies of india”*pharmacophore*2012, vol. 3 (5), .,265-279.
- ²⁰**Sarita Moharana(2012)** “Corporate Social Responsibility In A Multi National Company : A Case Study of Essar (Paradeep)” *International Journal of Business and Management Research*, Vol. 2 No. 12, December 2012 , 588-593.
- ²¹**P.D.Jose,Saurabh Saraf (2013)**Corporate Sustainability Initiatives Reporting A study of India’s most valuable companies, Working Paper No. 428, is part of the research initiative on Corporate Governance carried out jointly by NSE-IIMB through its Centre for Corporate Governance and Citizenship.1-40
- ²²**Rajani Bhalla (2013)** “CSR and Reporting by selected Indian Companies: An Exploration. *Prabhandan: Indian Journal of Management*, January 2013. , 40-48.
- ²³**Ramendra Singh and Sharad Aggarwal (2013)** Corporate Social Responsibility for social impact: approach to measure social impact using CSR impact index. *Indian Institute of Management Calcutta*, 729.
- ²⁴**Chandaniyaswal and Poojarani.,(2014)** Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility of Selected Indian Companies, *International Journal of Business and Management Invention*, Volume 3 Issue 2 February. 2014, PP.01-04.
- ²⁵**Gupta, L. Kalpeshkumar and Arora Rachna.(2014)** Study of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Central Public Sector Enterprises of India.Available at <http://>

www.Academia .edu / 6138096 / Corporate Social Responsibility in Public Sector Enterprises in India.Retrieved on 20.6.2015.

²⁶**Babita Kundu (2015)** Corporate Social Performance and Sustainability Reporting - A Comparative Analysis of selected Indian Companies, International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences, Volume 5, Issue 4, 156-165.

²⁷**B Charumathi, Padmaja Gaddam, (2015)**Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives and Disclosure - Evidence From Maharatna Companies In India, Indian Journal of Research, Vol. 5 - No. 2, 3-15.

²⁸**B. Charumathi, Padmaja Gaddam (2015)** Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives and Disclosure by Indian Central Public Sector Enterprises - Evidence from Navratna Companies, Independent Business Review, Volume 8 Number 1 & 2; 15-34.

²⁹**Nisha SingleR. Arora (2015)** Social Disclosure Practices: A Study of Indian Corporates, Indian Journal of Accounting, Vol XLVII (2), December 2015.44-51.

³⁰**Sheevangi Tiwari, R.C.Dangwal (2015),** Corporate Social Responsibility Practices and Initiatives Adopted by the Indian Banks, Journal of Accounting and Finance, Vol.29 - No. 2,38-59.

³¹**Singh,D.R. and Ahuja,J.M.(1983)** Corporate Social Reporting in India. International Journal of Accounting Education and Research,18(2),150-169.

³²**Nidhi Sharma and Babita Kundu (2014)** A comparative study of Corporate Social Responsibility practices of selected public sector and private sector companies in India, Periodic Research,2(4).

³³**Vivek Wankhade ,2014,**Analysisof Corporate Social Responsibility spending of the Indian Companies, Journal of Research in Management & Technology,Volume 3, Issue 4. 13-20.

³⁴**Hema Verma, Selvalakshmi M. Neeta Jain (2015)**CSR stipulations of Companies Act, 2013 and actual CSR expenditure by top Indian Companies prior to its implementation: A comparative study, International Journal of Science Technology & Management, Volume No.04, Special Issue No.02. 113-121.

³⁵**Inder Pal Singh and Tej Inder Pal Singh (2015)** analysis on Corporate Social Responsibility in public and private sector banks, International journal of research in management, Economics and Commerce, 5(3), 140-150.

³⁶**Ramesh K.V.(2015)**A Study on CSR Performance in India, Acme Intellects International Journal of Research in Management, Social Sciences & Technology, Vol- 9 No. 9 . 1-18.

- ³⁷**ChittaRanjan Sarkar, Kartik Chandra Nandi (2011)** “Corporate Social Performance through Value Added Reporting - A Case Study of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd”. International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management. Volume No. 1, Issue No. 6, October 2011.
- ³⁸**Abul Kalam (2012)** Corporate Social Responsibility and its impact on corporate profitability some evidences from selected private commercial banks in Bangladesh. Sonargaon University Journal Vol. 1, No. 60 -71.
- ³⁹**Babalola .Yisau Abiodun (2012)** The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm’s Profitability in Nigeria, European Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Sciences, Issue 45 (2012),.39-50.
- ⁴⁰**Folajin, Oyetayo.O; Ibitoye, Oluwaseun. T and Dunsin, A.T. (2014)** Corporate Social Responsibility and Organisational Profitability: An Empirical Investigation of United Bank of Africa (UBA) Plc. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Science. 4(8), 205-214.
- ⁴¹**Hilmi Farizan, Hakimand Anggoro, Budi Nugroho (2014)** The effect of Corporate Social Responsibility expense to Corporate Profitability (ROA) and Stock Return, Journal of Business and Management, Vol. 3, No.6, 620-632.
- ⁴²**Ikharehon, Idialu. Julius. (2014)** The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm’s Profitability in Nigeria: A Study of Selected Quoted Firms from 2003-2012, International Journal of Management Studies, 1(1), 22-30.
- ⁴³**M. Shoukat Malik, Muhammad Nadeem (2014)** Impact of corporate social responsibility on the financial performance of banks in Pakistan, International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences, Vol. 21, 9-19.
- ⁴⁴**Odetayo,T.A.,Adeyemi,A.Z.,Sajuyigbe,A.S.(2014)** Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Profitability of Nigeria Bank, International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, Vol. 4, No. 8 252-263.
- ⁴⁵**Amalendu Bhunia, Lakshmi Das (2015)**The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm’s Profitability- a Case Study on Maharatna Companies in India, American Research Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Volume 1, Issue3, 8-21.
- ⁴⁶**Basalamaha, A.S. and Jermias,J.(2005)** Social and environmental reporting and Auditing in Indonesia. Gadjah mada international journal of business 7(1)109-127.
- ⁴⁷**Chapel. W, and Jeremy, M. (2005)** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Asia: a seven country study of CSR web site reporting. Business and society,44(4),415-447.
- ⁴⁸**Moharna, S. (2013)** Corporate Social Responsibility: A study of Selected Public Sector Banks in India. ISOR Journal of Business and Management. 15(4), 01-09.

- ⁴⁹**Marko S. Hermawan, Stephanie G. Mulyawan(2014)** Profitability and Corporate Social Responsibility: An analysis of Indonesia's listed Company, Asia Pacific Journal of Accounting and Finance, Volume 3 (1),15-31.
- ⁵⁰**Zaheeruddin (2000)** An Analysis of Social Cost Benefit in Steel Authority of India Ltd-A Comparison with Tata Iron and Steel Company. Ph D. THESES (2000)ALIGARH Muslim University, Aligarh.
- ⁵¹**Kamatchi p. (2005)** corporate social performance with special reference to ethical issues in marketing Ph D. THESES (2005) Bangalore University, Karnataka.
- ⁵²**B.M. Harshavardhan (2003)** Corporate Social Responsibility- The Attitude of the Indian Corporate Sector and its Social Performance Patterns” Andhra University, Department of Management studies Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh- India.
- ⁵³**David Polasek (2010)** “Corporate Social Responsibility in Small and Medium-Sized Companies in the Czech Republic.”Ph.D. Thesis, Czech Management Institute Praha - Faculty of Management of Escuela Superior de Marketing and Administration Barcelona.
- ⁵⁴**Nalini Krishnan (2012)** Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on The Financial and Non Financial Performance of Select BSE Listed Companies, Padmashree Dr.D.Y. Patil University, Department of Business Management,CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai.
- ⁵⁵**Paramata Satyanarayana (2013)** Corporate Social Responsibilities: A Study of Selected Organisations Doctor of Philosophy Department of Commerce & Management Studies Andhra University, Visakhapatnam – 530 003, India.
- ⁵⁶**Purnima Bhatnagar (2013)** M.Phil, Department of Management, Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Deemed University) Dayalbagh, Agra.
- ⁵⁷**Vikram P. Baranabas(2015).**A Critical Study of CSR Activities of Large Scale Enterprises in Western Maharashtra, Doctor of Philosophy Department of Commerce, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Chapter: III

PROFILE, PERFORMANCE AND PRACTICES OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF SELECT COMPANIES

3.1 Profile of the Companies

The Detail profile including the name of the company, Type of Industry, year of Establishment, Number of employees, Type of Ownership, Business activity, Market served, name of the CSR project of the company, whether companies have undertaken their practices either with the help of Government, or with the help of NGO's or of their own with the help of internal team, CSR Policy of the Company, CSR expenditure and its impact on stakeholders indifferent forms are given in the Profile of the companies.

Table No. 3.1.1

Showing Profile and Features of the Select Companies in India

Name of the Company	Industry Category	Establishment Year	No. of Employees	Ownership Type	Business Activity National and international	Market Served: 1. Local (L), 2. State(S), 3. National (N), 4. International (I)	Name of the Project	Foundation of the company	CSR Expenditure in Rs. Crores				
									CSR Policy Vision	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Impact
CEMENT COMPANIES													
ACC LTD (Mumbai Maharashtra)	Cement	1936	8368	I-MNC	National(20)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	"ACC ki Ladli" Project.	Internal team, NGOs and Government Institutions.	Holistic Developmen t of communities	22.76	27.45	31.16	Health and Community Development

SAIL (New Delhi)	Steel	National(5)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	AIDS Awareness and Control Program	local entrepreneurs, NGOs, state government	Serve the interest of the society	53.29	62.06	35.04	Health and Community Development.
	1954						93352	PSU		
	Steel						1907	36957	I-MNC	
	National									
TATA STEEL (Mumbai Maharashtra)	Steel	National	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Tata Steel Family Initiatives Foundation, Tata Steel Rural Development Society.	Tata Trusts and likeminded corporate organisations	Value Creation and Corporate Citizenship	170.76	212	172	Community Development
	1907						36957	I-MNC		
	Steel						1907	36957	I-MNC	
	National									
IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES										
THE RAMCO CEMENTS LTD. (Chennai, Tamilnadu)	Cement	National (13)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	Social causes and projects	Raja Charity Trust	To contribute to the social and economic development of the communities	32.75	16.84	7.8	Community Development
	1957						2883	PVT		
	Cement						2000	14436	PVT	
	National and International (12and 4)									
ULTRATECHCEMENTS (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Cement	National(10)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Nirmal Gram Yojana Project.	Aditya Birla Centre, NGOs	Contribute To Social and Economic Development	58.39	48.56	44.46	Community Development
	1979						5139	PVT		
	Cement						2000	14436	PVT	
	National(10)									
SHREE CEMENTS (Kolkata, West Bengal)	Cement	National(82) locations	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Integrated Rural Development around all Manufacturing sites of Ambuja Cements Ltd	Ambuja Cement Foundation, Ambuja Vidhya Niketan Trust	Improving lives of the communities	9.28	11.57.	18.49	Education and Community Development
	1979						5139	PVT		
	Cement						2000	14436	PVT	
	National(10)									
AMBUJA CEMENTS (Gurgaon, Haryana)	Cement	National(82) locations	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Integrated Rural Development around all Manufacturing sites of Ambuja Cements Ltd	Ambuja Cement Foundation, Ambuja Vidhya Niketan Trust	Improving lives of the communities	52.57	38.40	80.7	Community Development
	1983						5622	MNC		
	Cement						2000	14436	PVT	
	National(82) locations									

LUPIN (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Pharma	National and International(10 and 15)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Agriculture, Women empowerment	Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation (LHWRF)	Building sustainable models for enhancement	9.37	14.52	12.58	Women Empowerment and Community Development
	1968									
	14198									
	I-MNC									
GSK (Mumbai)	Pharma	National(1)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	Mother and child healthcare and Cancer care	In-house teams, NGO partners	Enable people to lead healthy and enriched lives	2.89.	3.02	6.1	Health Care
	1924									
	4657									
	MNC									
DR. REDDY LAB (Hyderabad, Telangana)	Pharma	National and International(18 and 5)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	School Improvement Program (SIP) , LABS: Livelihood Advancement Business School (LABS) program ,The Community Health Intervention Program (CHIP)	Dr. Reddy's Foundation (DRF), Nandi Foundation and the Centre for Social Initiative and Management (CSIM).	Deep respires to people and planet	13.1	19.9	29.17	Education and Community Development
	1984									
	19857									
	I-MNC									
PHARMA COMPANIES										
JSPL(New Delhi)	Steel	National and International(5 and 4)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	1. Kishori Express: Girl child, 2. Asha centres:, children with special needs 3. Aarambh: Preschool programme	local entrepreneurs, NGOs, state government, SAAKH Foundation	To make a positive contribution Specially to the underprivileged communities	99.14	52.26	49.78	Education and Community Development
	1952									
	7129									
	I-MNC									
JSW STEEL (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Steel	National (6)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	'Janam se Janani Tak	JSW Foundation	Create more smiles at every step of the Journey	24.92	27.3	43.39	Women Empowerment and Community Development
	1994									
	12271									
	I-MNC									
RINL (Visakhapatnam, Andhrapradesh)	Steel	National	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	Sanjeevan', Green Visakha and 'Surya' "Chetana",; adult Literacy, "Vidya Vikas", "Kaushal" and Saksham".	Pratham Education Foundation	Concern for Society, Environment and Sustainability	15.99	20.31	21.11	Education and Community Development
	1982									
	18137									
	PSU									

MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA (Mumbai, Maharashtra))	Auto			1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Project Nanhi Kali, Project Hariyali)	K. C. Mahindra Education Trust & Mahindra Foundation, employee volunteerism	Efforts towards Girls, Youth and Farmers	33.53	32.91	83.24	Health and Community Development
	1948	1984	7334					1.4	1.38	2.4	
	19836	7334	PVT								
	National(45)	National and International (4 and 29)									
HERO MOTO CORP (Gurgaon, India)	Auto			1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Integrated Rural Development Centre	Raman Kant Munjal Foundation.	Strive for economic development that positively impacts the society	1.4	1.38	2.4	Community Development
	1984	1984	7334					1.4	1.38	2.4	
	7334	7334	PVT								
	National and International (4 and 29)	National and International (4 and 29)									
AUTO COMPANIES											
JUBILANT LIFE SCIENCE(Uttarpradesh)	Pharma			1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Project Muskaan, Project 'Swasthya Prahari'	Jubilant bhartiya foundation	Beneficial to our society and the corporations	4.16	7.23	15.64	Health and Community Development
	1978	1978	2389					4.16	7.23	15.64	
	2389	2389	PVT								
	National and International (7 and14)	National and International (7 and14)									
CIPLA (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Pharma			1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	The Cipla Palliative Care	Cipla Foundation, Cipla Cancer and AIDS Foundation	'Safe & quality products at affordable cost', 'valuing our people', 'helping the environment & sustainability' and 'empowering our communities'.	7.65.	9.59	13.43	Health and Community services
	1935	1935	23472					7.65.	9.59	13.43	
	23472	23472	PVT								
	National and International	National and International									

MARUTI SUZUKI (New Delhi)	Auto	National and International	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Road Safety project	Maruti Suzuki Foundation and In-house teams, NGO partners	Create meaning full and lasting impact in the lives of the community	18.94	23.28	37.25	Road Safety and Community Development
	1981									
	12785									
	MNC									
BAJAJ AUTO (Aurangabad, Maharashtra)	Auto	National and International (5)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	"VastraBhet"	Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation, Jamnalal Bajaj Seva Trust, Jankidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha,	Improving Quality of life	16.4	14	56	Community Development
	2007									
	8219									
	I-MNC									
TATA MOTORS (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Auto	National and International [6 and 5(175)]	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Vasundhara, Koushalya, Arogya, vidhyadhanam	TATA Foundation	Strive in nation building, Sustainable Development	19.21	17.33	18.62	Health, Education and Community Development
	1949									
	27997									
	I-MNC									
OIL AND GAS COMPANIES										
BPCL (Mumbai, India)	Oil and Gas	National (2)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Project, 'Boond' Utkarsh',	Internal Team. Various NGOs	Energize life through Sustainable Development	17.88	34.38	33.95	Community services
	1976									
	12687									
	PSU									
GAIL (New Delhi)	Oil and Gas	National (21) and International (5)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	GAIL Utkarsh programme, Project Swavalambh, Aroya: Health, Ujjwal: Education, Kaushal: Skill, Unnatti: progress, Sashakt: Empowerment Saksham: Capable, Harit: Green	The GAIL Charitable and Education Trust, NGO's	Value Creation in the society and in the Community	64.65	62.57	71.89	Skill and Community Development
	1984									
	4266									
	PSU									

GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCTS LTD. (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	FMCG	2001	2239	PVT	National (6) and International (12)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	1. Godrej SALONI, programme, 2. 'VIJAY', Godrej Sakhi, 3. "Smile Train" 4. "Teach for India"	Three Foundations/Trusts	Creating a more inclusive and Greener India	3.07	4.52	16.08	Employees' Involvement in Group's philanthropic efforts																												
														National (13) and International (5)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Nestle Healthy Kids Programme, Swasth Janani Swasth Shishu, Clean Water Drinking Project.	In-house teams, External NGOs	Improving Quality of life for Communities	24.54	23.9	8.51	Environment protection and community services																			
																							National (9) and International (13)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Indian Oil Sachal Swasthya Seva (ISSS): 52 Mobile Medical Units (MMU)	Programs / projects are implemented by NGOs/ vendors/ institutions/ government bodies etc.	Enrich quality of life	78.97	81.91	113.79	Health care and Community Development										
																																National (23) and International (10)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	1) Varisthajan Swasthya Sewa Abhiyan 2) Computer education project 3) Project Utkarsh 4) Project eastern swamp deer 5) Project mangrove restoration and conservation education unit 6) project Haritmoksha.	In-house department, NGO's and government agencies	Care of the concern for People, Planet and Profit	261.58	341.25	495.23	Health care and Community Development	
IOCL (New Delhi)	Oil and Gas	1959	32962	PSU	National (9) and International (13)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Indian Oil Sachal Swasthya Seva (ISSS): 52 Mobile Medical Units (MMU)	Programs / projects are implemented by NGOs/ vendors/ institutions/ government bodies etc.	Enrich quality of life	78.97	81.91	113.79	Health care and Community Development																												
														ONGC (Dehradun, Uttarakhand)	Oil and Gas	1956	33185	PSU	National (23) and International (10)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	1) Varisthajan Swasthya Sewa Abhiyan 2) Computer education project 3) Project Utkarsh 4) Project eastern swamp deer 5) Project mangrove restoration and conservation education unit 6) project Haritmoksha.	In-house department, NGO's and government agencies	Care of the concern for People, Planet and Profit	261.58	341.25	495.23	Health care and Community Development														
																												HPCL (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Oil and Gas	1974	10634	PSU	National (5)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Nanhi Kali : Educate Girl Child, Unnatti: IT Education, Akshay Patra: Meals. Dhanwantari: Health Care. Dil Without Bill: Free Heart Surgery, Swawlamban : Skill India. Adapt: Special Education.	NGOs, Voluntary Organisations, Community Based Organisations	Empower Weaker Section	21.78	23.74	34.07	Health Care and Community Services
FMCG COMPANIES																																									
NESTLE INDIA LTD. (Gurgaon, Haryana)	FMCG	1961	7228	MNC	National (13) and International (5)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Nestle Healthy Kids Programme, Swasth Janani Swasth Shishu, Clean Water Drinking Project.	In-house teams, External NGOs	Improving Quality of life for Communities	24.54	23.9	8.51	Environment protection and community services																												
														GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCTS LTD. (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	FMCG	2001	2239	PVT	National (6) and International (12)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	1. Godrej SALONI, programme, 2. 'VIJAY', Godrej Sakhi, 3. "Smile Train" 4. "Teach for India"	Three Foundations/Trusts	Creating a more inclusive and Greener India	3.07	4.52	16.08	Employees' Involvement in Group's philanthropic efforts														
																												ONGC (Dehradun, Uttarakhand)	Oil and Gas	1956	33185	PSU	National (23) and International (10)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	1) Varisthajan Swasthya Sewa Abhiyan 2) Computer education project 3) Project Utkarsh 4) Project eastern swamp deer 5) Project mangrove restoration and conservation education unit 6) project Haritmoksha.	In-house department, NGO's and government agencies	Care of the concern for People, Planet and Profit	261.58	341.25	495.23	Health care and Community Development
HPCL (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Oil and Gas	1974	10634	PSU	National (5)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Nanhi Kali : Educate Girl Child, Unnatti: IT Education, Akshay Patra: Meals. Dhanwantari: Health Care. Dil Without Bill: Free Heart Surgery, Swawlamban : Skill India. Adapt: Special Education.	NGOs, Voluntary Organisations, Community Based Organisations	Empower Weaker Section	21.78	23.74	34.07	Health Care and Community Services																												
														FMCG COMPANIES																											

AARTI INDUSTRIES (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Chemical & fertilizer	1984	NA	PVT	National (4)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	Vidhya Sathi Yojana: Shikshak Yojana	Aarti Foundation and Dhanvallahb charitable Trust	To reach the needy section of the society	3.5 4.01 3.6	Rural development	
		1959	4904	PVT	National (06) and International (14)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Gram Nirman Samaj	Gram Nirman Samaj, Managed by Shree Hanumant Seva Medicare Trust, Mahuva Education Trust, Triveni Kalyan Education Trust and Balvant Parekh Centre.	To make a positive difference to Society	6.29 8.71 11.76	Rural development	
		1939	3067	I-MNC	National	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	Nature Conservation (DHARTI KO ARPAN) Projects such as the "Save the Whale Shark campaign"	NGOs/ institutions/ government bodies etc. Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR Trust)	Serve and be seen to serve- Society	9 12.76 14.55	Nature Conservation and Community Development	
		1942	5897	I-MNC	National (12)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Mobile Medicare Unit	-	Creating Social Values, and Initiate Projects by minimizing impact on environment	2.08 7.9 19.01	Community Development	
ASIAN PAINTS (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	FMCG	1942	5897	I-MNC	National (12)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Mobile Medicare Unit	-	Creating Social Values, and Initiate Projects by minimizing impact on environment	2.08 7.9 19.01	Community Development	
		1884	6434	I-MNC	National (07) and International (12)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	SUNDESH-Self help Group, Education to women, children	In-house teams, External NGOs	Contribute to the Social, Economic and Environmental Development	14.26. 20.65. 14.71	RM Supplier devt. protection of endangered plant species	
		1933	6289	MNC			Project Shakti, Prabhat	Hindustan Unilever Foundation	Reducing Environmental Impact and increasing Positive Social Impact	0.75 10.23 82.35	Community Development	
CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER COMPANIES												
TATA CHEMICALS (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Chemical	1939	3067	I-MNC	National	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	Nature Conservation (DHARTI KO ARPAN) Projects such as the "Save the Whale Shark campaign"	NGOs/ institutions/ government bodies etc. Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR Trust)	Serve and be seen to serve- Society	9 12.76 14.55	Nature Conservation and Community Development	
		1959	4904	PVT	National (06) and International (14)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Gram Nirman Samaj	Gram Nirman Samaj, Managed by Shree Hanumant Seva Medicare Trust, Mahuva Education Trust, Triveni Kalyan Education Trust and Balvant Parekh Centre.	To make a positive difference to Society	6.29 8.71 11.76	Rural development	
		1939	3067	I-MNC	National	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	Nature Conservation (DHARTI KO ARPAN) Projects such as the "Save the Whale Shark campaign"	NGOs/ institutions/ government bodies etc. Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR Trust)	Serve and be seen to serve- Society	9 12.76 14.55	Nature Conservation and Community Development	
		1942	5897	I-MNC	National (12)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Mobile Medicare Unit	-	Creating Social Values, and Initiate Projects by minimizing impact on environment	2.08 7.9 19.01	Community Development	
DABUR INDIA LTD (Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh)	FMCG	1884	6434	I-MNC	National (07) and International (12)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	SUNDESH-Self help Group, Education to women, children	In-house teams, External NGOs	Contribute to the Social, Economic and Environmental Development	14.26. 20.65. 14.71	RM Supplier devt. protection of endangered plant species	
		1933	6289	MNC			Project Shakti, Prabhat	Hindustan Unilever Foundation	Reducing Environmental Impact and increasing Positive Social Impact	0.75 10.23 82.35	Community Development	

NMDC (Hyderabad, Telangana)	Mining	NALCO (Bhubaneswar, Odisha)	Mining	National(13)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Green Visakha Project	Rehabilitation & Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC), Nalco Foundation	To integrate social and environmental concerns	1958	National (8)and International(4)	3. (N) 4. (I)	Skill India Project Saksham: Special child education,	Directly through Implementing Agencies and State Government.	To strive for excellence in promoting Sustainable Development and improvement in quality of life	101.1	Community Development		
	5490								7320						29.		152.85	
	PSU								PSU						PSU		19	188.65
NFCL (Hyderabad, Telangana)	Chemical& fertilizer	HINDALCO (Mumbai, Maharashtra)	Mining	National (26)and International(11)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Poverty alleviation programme	The Aditya Birla Centre for Community Initiatives and Rural Development	To actively contribute to the social and economic development of the communities	1985	National (2)and International(11)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Community Development Programme	MOIL Foundations, In-house teams, External NGOs	Contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the local community and society	1.3	Water Management		
	1871								21976						32.26.		1.4	
	PVT								I-MNC						32		0.9	
GHCL (Gujarat)	Chemical	MOIL (Nagpur, Maharashtra)	Mining	National(2)	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N) 4. (I)	Community Development Programme	GHCL Foundation Trust	To promote sustained growth for the society and community	1982	National	1. (L) 2. (S) 3. (N)	"ATMA" Project. Krishimela	GHCL Foundation Trust	To promote sustained growth for the society and community	1.62	Community Development		
	3197								6417						10.36		2.26	
	PVT								PSU						13.57		3.09	
MINING COMPANIES																		

KIOCL (Mangalore, Karnataka)	Mining	1976	947	PSU	National (5)	3. (N) 4. (I)	Solar powered Street Lights and Green Initiatives	Directly through Implementing Agencies and State Government	deeply committed to Socio – Economic development of the society	2.83	2.17	1.1	Rural Development
Source: Compiled by the Researcher													

3.2 Performance Analysis of Select Companies

The Growth and the development of the Companies are largely determined by the Profits earned by the Company. In this part of the study, an attempt has been made to study the performance of select companies. The performances of the companies as per the sector were also considered only to know which sectors performance is better. The Following aspects are considered: i) Net Profit of the companies for ten years period (2005-06 to 2014-15); ii) CSR Expenditure of the companies for the ten years period (2005-06 to 2014-15); and iii) CSR Expenditure (Percentage) of the companies for the ten years period (2005-06 to 2014-15). Further types of CSR practices undertaken by the companies were also considered.

3.3 Performance Analysis of Select Companies with regard to Net Profit

Table No. 3.3.1

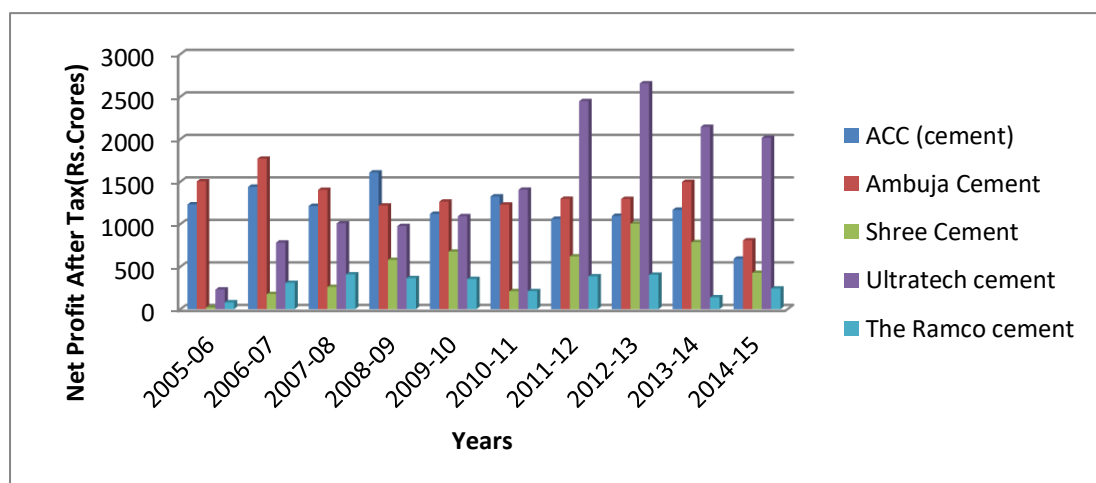
Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Cement Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC	1232	1439	1213	1607	1120	1325	1061	1096	1168	592
Ambuja Cement	1503	1769	1402	1218	1264	1229	1297	1295	1496	808
Shree Cement	19	177	260	578	676	210	619	1004	787	426
Ultratech cement	230	782	1008	977	1093	1404	2446	2655	2144	2015
The Ramco cement	79	308	408	364	354	211	385	404	138	242

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No.3.3.1

Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Cement Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)



For the purpose of the study, comparison was made among 5 companies from Cement industry and the performance of Net Profit after Tax is that there is variation in net profit earned by the companies. ACC company has earned profit more than Rs.1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but only in the year 2014-15 company earned almost

less than Rs. 600 Crores. Almost the situation is same with regards to Ambuja Cement Company, Company earned profit of More than Rs. 1200 Crores and there is a downfall in the Year 2014-15 and it has shown a profit of Rs. 800 Crores. Shree cement has earned Rs. 19 Crores in the year 2005-06 and reached to more than Rs.1000 Crores only in 2012-13 and later on there is a downfall in the profit by almost of Rs. 600 Crores and in 2014-15 it earned Rs. 426 Crores. Ultratech Cement Company has earned Rs. 230 Crores in the year 2005-06 and from 2011-12 onwards companies tried their level best to earn more than Rs. 2000 Crores. The Ramco cement has earned Rs. 79 Crores in 2005-06 and earned more than Rs. 200 Crores from 2006-07 onwards except in the year 2005-06 and 2013-14.

Only three companies among the Group i.e. ACC, Ambuja cement and Ultratech Company has earned Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores.

Table No. 3.3.2

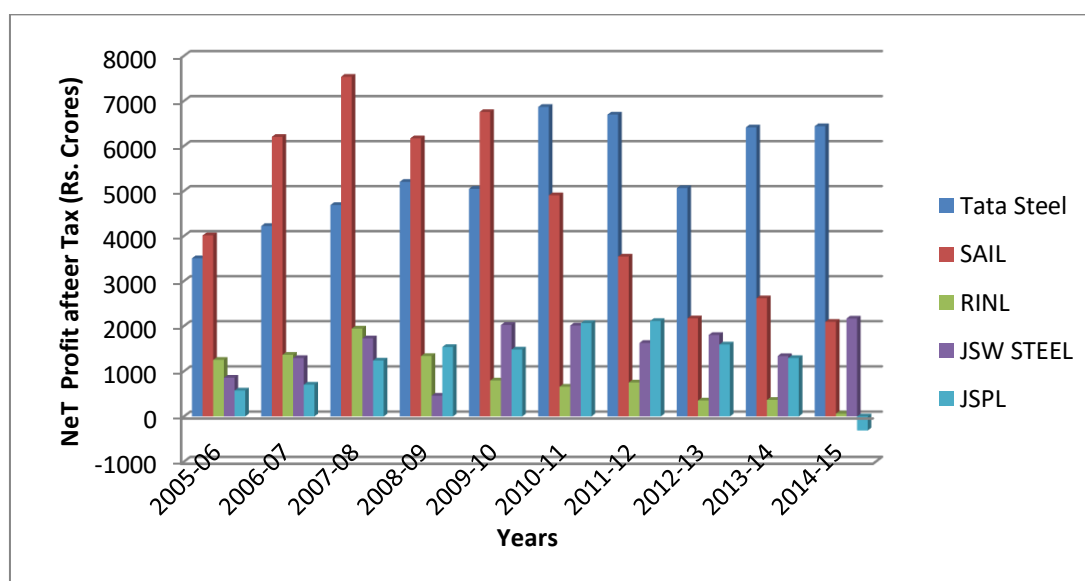
Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Steel Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Steel	3506	4222	4687	5202	5047	6866	6696	5063	6412	6439
SAIL	4013	6202	7537	6170	6754	4905	3543	2170	2616	2093
RINL	1252	1363	1943	1336	797	658	751	353	366	62
JSW Steel	857	1292	1728	459	2023	2011	1626	1801	1335	2166
JSPL	573	703	1237	1536	1480	2064	2111	1592	1292	-310

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No.3.3.2

Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Steel Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that among the group of steel Industries, Tata Steel Company has earned Rs. 3506 Crores in 2005-06 and reached to Rs. 6439 Crores. Steel Authority India Ltd (SAIL) has earned Rs. 4013 Crores in 2005-06 and reached Rs. 7537 Crores upto 2007-08 but later on there was a decrease in the Net Profit Earned by the company and earned Rs. 2093 Crores in the Year 2014-15. RINL has earned Rs. 1252 in 2005-06 and earned more than Rs. 1000 Crores upto 2008-09 and later on there was a decreasing trend in the Profit earned by the company and it reached to Rs. 62 Crores in the year 2014-15. JSW Steel has Earned Rs. 857 Crores in the year 2005-06 and reached to Rs. 2166 Crores in the year 2014-15. JSPL has Earned Rs. 573 Crores in the year 2005-06 and crossed Rs. 2000 Crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 but after that company earned profit in decreasing fashion and in the year 2014-15 company suffered the loss of Rs. 310 Crores.

Tata Steel and SAIL have crossed a net profit of more than Rs.6000Crores. Almost all the companies earned more than Rs.1200 Crores in some years. Only one company i.e. JSPL has suffered the loss of Rs. 310 Crores in the year 2014-15.

Table No. 3.3.3

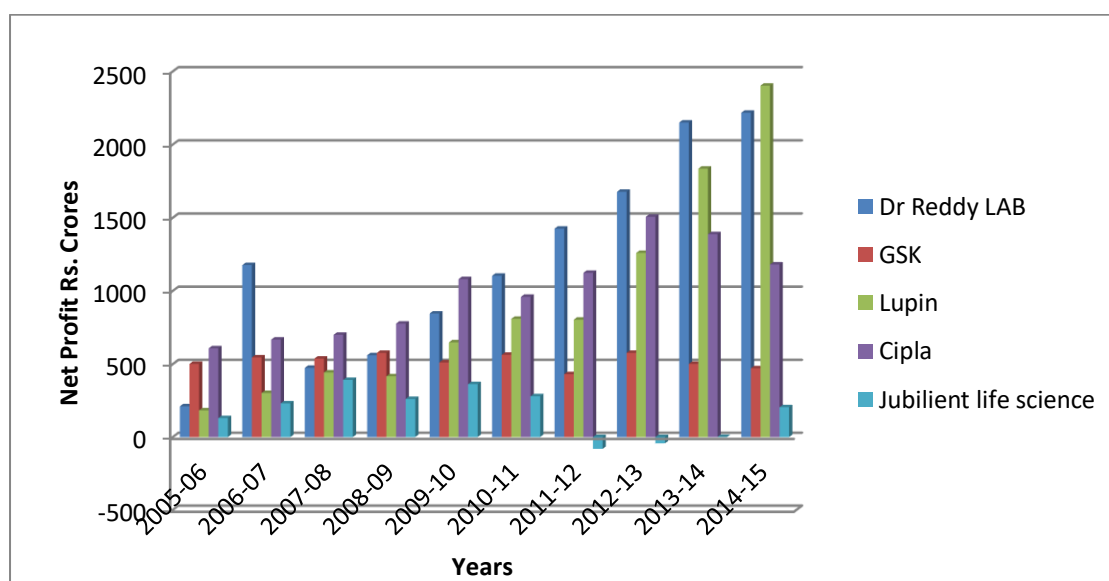
Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Pharmaceutical Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Dr. Reddy Lab	211	1177	475	561	846	1104	1426	1678	2151	2218
GSK	502	546	538	577	512	564	431	577	502	472
Lupin	183	302	443	417	649	810	804	1260	1836	2403
Cipla	608	668	701	777	1081	960	1124	1507	1388	1181
Jubilient Life Science	130	231	392	261	363	280	-81	-43	0.82	205

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No.3.3.3

Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Pharmaceutical Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)



In The Financial Year 2005-06, Dr.Reddy's Lab Earned a Net Profit of Rs.211 Crores. In 2007-08,The Company Earned Net Profit of Rs. 475 Crores,from 2007-08 it has shown an increasing Trend and in2014-15 it has earned the profit of Rs. 2218 Crores showing an increase of 366% as compared to year 2007-08. In the year 2005-06, GSK has earned Profit of Rs.502 Crores thetrend of earning profit of GSK is almost near to Rs. 500 Crores.Company earned Rs. Less than 500 Crores in the year 2011-12 and 2014-15. Lupin has earned the Net Profit of Rs. 183 Crores.Company showed an increasing trend towards earning profit and by 2014-15 it crossed Rs. 2000 Crores by earning Net Profit of Rs. 2403 Crores. Cipla has earned net Profit of Rs. 608 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Earned Rs. 1181 Crores. Jubilient life Science has earned the Net Profit of Rs. 130 Crores, Company has Suffered a loss in the year 2011-12, Rs. (-81) Crores, and in 2012-13, Rs. (-43) Crores and in 2014-15 company has earned the Net Profit of Rs. 205 Crores.

The Performance of Lupin is good because it has shown an increasing trend. Companies like Dr. Reddy's Lab and Lupin has crossed Rs. 2000 Crores. Only Jubilient life Science has suffered the loss in two years and it has recovered by earning profit of Rs. 205 in 2014-15.

Table No. 3.3.4

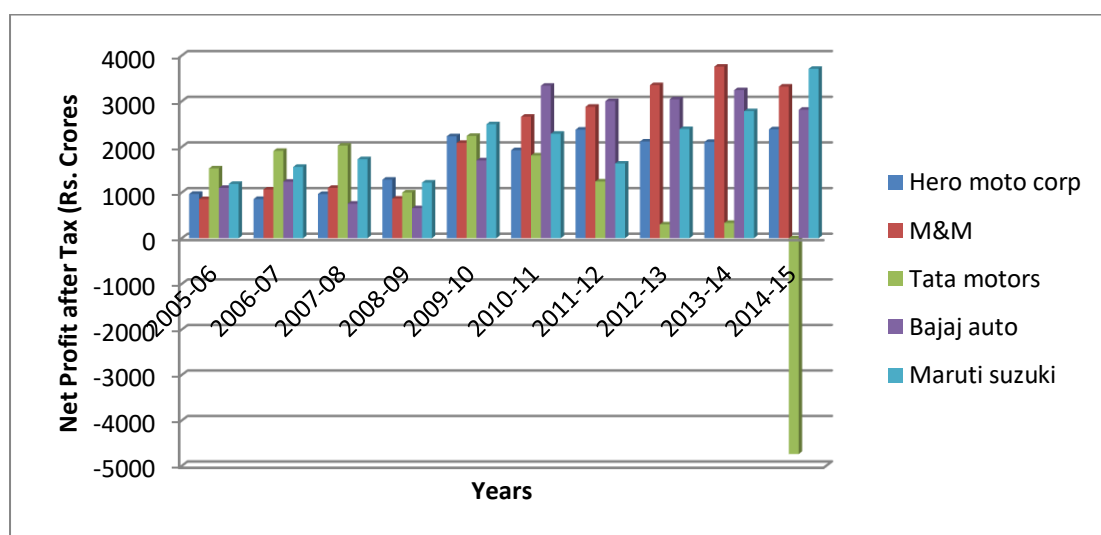
Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Auto Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Hero Moto Corp.	971	858	968	1282	2232	1928	2378	2118	2109	2386
M&M	857	1068	1103	868	2088	2662	2879	3353	3758	3321
Tata Motors	1529	1913	2029	1001	2240	1812	1242	302	335	-4739
Bajaj Auto	1102	1238	756	657	1704	3340	3004	3044	3243	2814
Maruti Suzuki	1189	1562	1731	1218	2497	2288	1635	2392	2783	3711

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No. 3.3.4

Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Auto Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)



For the year ended 31 March 2006, Hero Moto Corp has earned the Net Profit of Rs. 971 Crores and in the year 2014-15, company has earned Rs. 2386 Crores. Mahindra and Mahindra has Earned a Net profit of Rs. 857 Crores in the year 2005-06 and in the year 2014-15 it has earned Rs. 3321 Crores. Tata Motors has earned Net Profit of Rs. 1529 Crores and in the Year 2014-15 it has suffered the loss of Rs. (-4739)

Crores. In The year 2005-06, Bajaj Auto has earned the net profit of Rs. 1102 Crores and in the year 2014-15.Rs. 2814 Crores. In The year 2005-06 Maruti Suzuki has earned the Net Profit of Rs. 1189 Crores and in the Year 2014-15 it has earned Rs. 3711 Crores.

All companies have crossed earning Net Profit of Rs. 2000 Crores, only Tata Motors has suffered the loss of Rs. (-4739) Crores.

Table No. 3.3.5

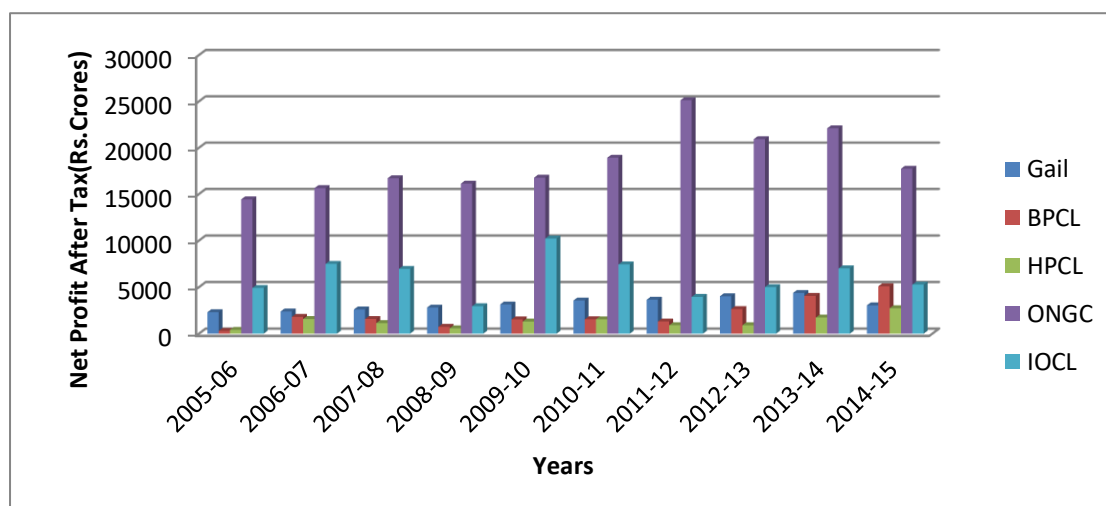
Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Oil and Gas Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
GAIL	2310	2387	2601	2804	3140	3561	3654	4022	4375	3039
BPCL	292	1806	1581	736	1538	1547	1311	2643	4061	5085
HPCL	406	1571	1135	575	1301	1539	911	905	1734	2733
ONGC	14431	15643	16702	16126	16768	18924	25123	20926	22095	17733
IOCL	4915	7499	6963	2950	10221	7445	3955	5005	7019	5273

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No.3.3.5

Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Oil and Gas Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)



For the financial year 2005-06, Gail has earned Rs. 2310 Crores and in the year 2014-15 Company earned Net Profit of Rs. 3039 Crores. In the year 2005-06 BPCL has earned Rs. 292 Crores and by the end of 2014-15 it has earned Rs. 5085 Crores. In the year 2005-06 HPCL has earned Rs. 406 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it has earned Rs. 2733 Crores ONGC became the gigantic earner of Net Profit, in the year 2005-06. It has earned the Net Profit of Rs. 14431 Crores and crossed Rs. 25000 Crores in 2011-12 but in the year 2014-15 company has earned Rs. 17733 Crores. In the year 2005-06 IOCL has earned Rs. 4915 Crores and in the year 2014-15 Company has earned Rs. 5273 Crores.

Only ONGC has earned the Net Profit of more than Rs. 14000 Crores and became the extremely large earner of Net Profit as Compared to other Companies.

Table No. 3.3.6

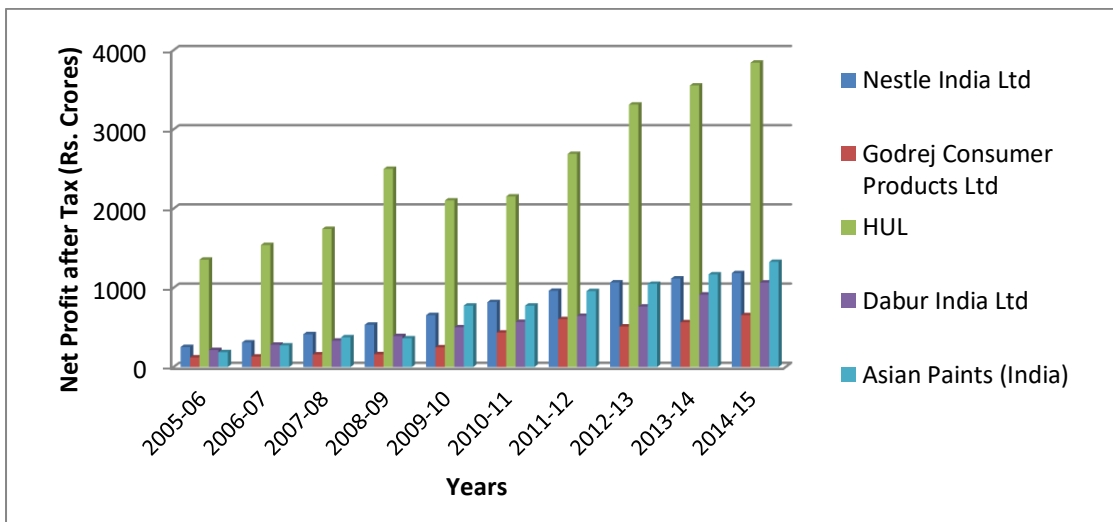
Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of FMCG Companies for the period (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Nestle India Ltd.	252	310	414	534	655	819	962	1068	1117	1185
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd.	121	132	159	161	248	435	604	511	565	654
HUL	1355	1540	1743	2501	2103	2153	2691	3314	3555	3843
Dabur India Ltd.	214	282	333	391	501	569	645	763	914	1066
Asian Paints (India)	187	272	375	362	775	775	958	1050	1169	1327

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No.3.3.6

Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of FMCG Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)



As far as FMCG is concerned, In the year 2005-06, Nestle Company has earned the Net Profit of Rs. 252 Crores and almost profit increased every year, in the year 2014-15 company earned the Net Profit of Rs. 1185 Crores. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd. has earned the net Profit of Rs. 121 Crores in the year 2005-06 and by showing an increasing trend in 2014-15 company earned Rs. 654 Crores. In the year 2005-06 HUL earned Rs. 1355 Crores and in the year 2014-15 earned net Profit of Rs. 3843 Crores. In the year 2005-06, Dabur India Ltd. has earned Rs. 214 Crores and in the year 2014-15 Company earned Net Profit of Rs. 1066 Crores and Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 earned Rs. 187 Crores and in the year 2014-15 earned Rs. 1327 Crores.

HUL Company has earned the net profit of Rs.3000 Crores from 20012-13 onwards. A Godrej Consumer Products Ltd. and Asian Paints company has earned more than 400% and 600% as compared to the year 2005-06.

Table No. 3.3.7

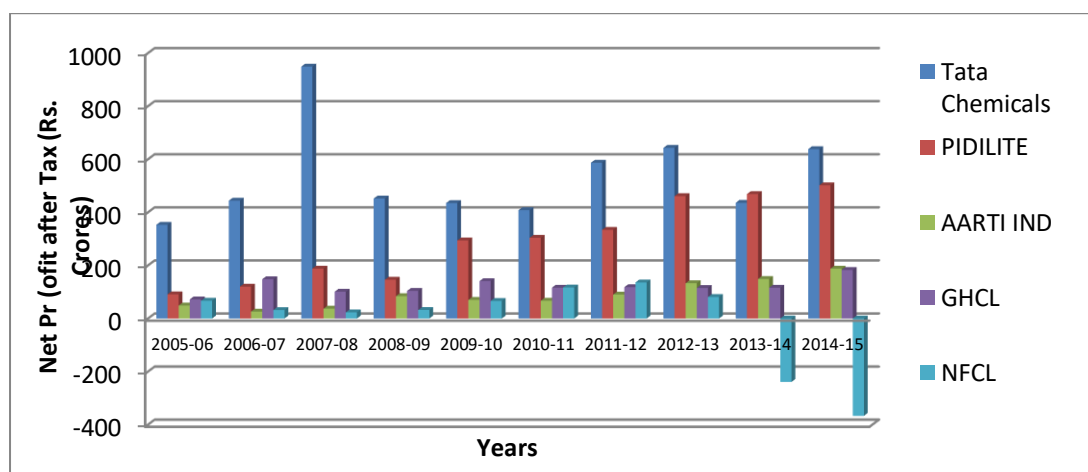
Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Chemical and Fertilisers Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Chemicals	353	444	949	452	435	408	587	643	436	638
Pidilite	91	120	188	146	294	304	334	461	469	502
Aarti Industries	49	26	37	84	70	67	90	133	149	188
GHCL	72	148	101	104	141	116	118	115	116	183
NFCL	66.86	31.71	23	32	66	117	136	81	-239	-367

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No. 3.3.7

Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Chemical and Fertilisers Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)



With regards to Net Profit Earnings, In Case of Chemical Companies in the year 2005-06, Tata chemicals earned the Net Profit of Rs. 353 Crores and in the year 2014-15 company earned Rs. 638 Crores. In the year 2005-06 Pidilite has earned Rs. 91 Crores and in the year 2014-15 Company earned Net Profit of Rs. 502 Crores. . AARTI Ind. Earned a Net Profit of Rs. 49 Crores in the year 2005-06 and in the year 2014-15 company earned 188 Crores. In the year 2005-06 GHCL company earned 72 Crores

and in the year 2014-15 earned 183 Crores. The NFCL Company in the year 2005-06 earned the Net Profit of Rs. 66.86 Crores and in the 2014-15 suffered the Net loss of Rs. (-367) Crores.

All companies, except NFCL earned the Net Profit in all years. NFCL has suffered the loss in 2013-14 and also in the year 2014-15.

Table No. 3.3.8

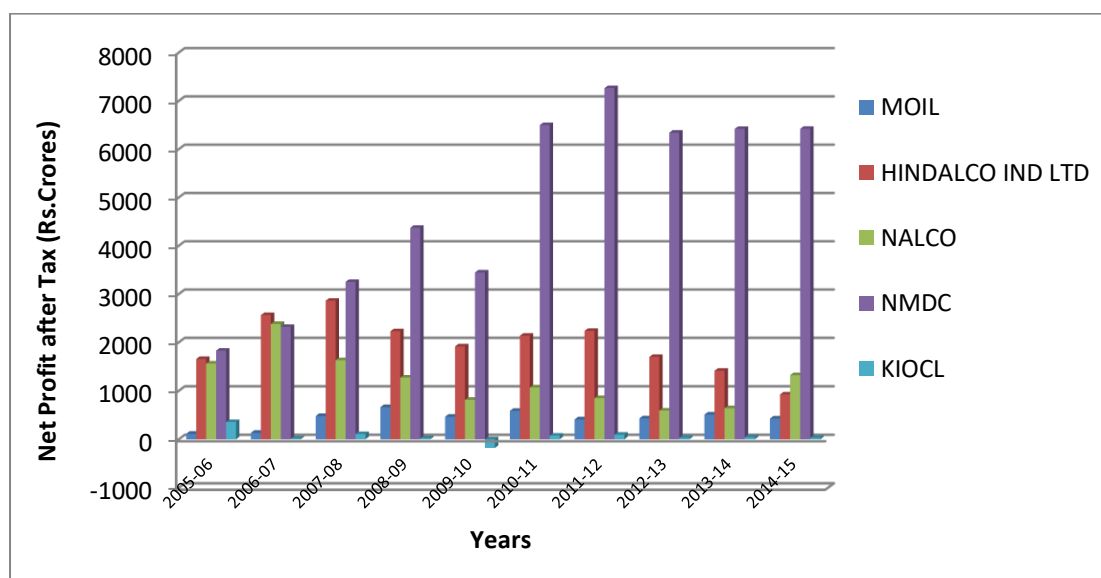
Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of Mining Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
MOIL	115	134	480	664	466	588	411	432	510	428
Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	1656	2564	2861	2230	1916	2137	2237	1699	1413	925
NALCO	1562	2381	1632	1272	814	1069	850	593	642	1322
NMDC	1828	2320	3251	4372	3447	6499	7265	6342	6420	6422
KIOCL	356	14	108	22	-177	76	94	31	40	31

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No. 3.3.8

Showing Net Profit after Tax (Rs. in Crores) of mining Companies for the period (2005-06-to 2014-15)



With regards to Net Profit Earnings, In Case of Mining Companies in the year 2005-06 MOIL has earned the net Profit of Rs. 115 Crores and in the year 2014-15 company earned Rs. 428 Crores. Hindalco Ind. Ltd. has earned Rs. 1656 Crores and in the year 2014-15 Company earned Net Profit of Rs. 925 Crores. Almost in all years company has earned the Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores except in the year 2014-15. It has also crossed Rs. 2000 Crores in Five Years. In the year 2005-06 Nalco has earned the Net Profit of Rs. 49 Crores and in the year 2014-15 company earned 1322 Crores. In the year 2005-06 NMDC Company earned the Net Profit of Rs. 1828 Crores and in the year 2014-15 earned 6422 Crores. Almost in all years company has earned the Net Profit of more than Rs. 2000 Crores Except in the year 2005-06 it has also crossed Rs. 6000 Crores in Five Years. The KIOCL Company in the year 2005-06 earned the Net Profit of Rs. 356 Crores and in the 2014-15 A Net PROFIT of Rs. 31 Crores and in the year 2009-10 suffered the Net loss of Rs. (-177) Crores.

Hindalco Ind. Ltd. in all years has earned the Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores Except in the year 2014-15. It has also crossed Rs. 2000 Crores in Five Years. NMDC in all years has earned the Net Profit of more than Rs. 2000 Crores except in the year 2005-06. It has also crossed Rs. 6000 Crores in Five Years. All companies except KIOCL earned the Net Profit. In the year 2009-10 KIOCL has suffered the Net loss of Rs. (-177) Crores.

Table No. 3.3.9

Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Industry type

		Net Profit After Tax (Cr Rs.)									
Industry	Statistics	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	612.6	895.0	858.2	948.8	901.4	875.8	1161.6	1290.8	1146.6	816.6
	SD	700.0	695.1	501.1	496.5	376.3	610.5	802.4	831.8	752.3	701.7
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	2040.2	2756.4	3426.4	2940.6	3220.2	3300.8	2945.4	2195.8	2404.2	2090.0
	SD	1598.0	2362.3	2662.9	2561.7	2557.3	2523.0	2327.9	1742.0	2379.2	2682.9
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	326.8	584.8	509.8	518.6	690.2	743.6	740.8	995.8	1175.6	1295.8
	SD	213.7	375.6	119.3	192.8	281.7	327.2	589.8	716.1	903.7	994.7
Auto (n=5)	Mean	1129.6	1327.8	1317.4	1005.2	2152.2	2406.0	2227.6	2241.8	2445.6	1498.6
	SD	256.6	416.4	538.7	255.9	290.7	619.1	770.1	1191.5	1326.7	3522.8
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	4470.8	5781.2	5796.4	4638.2	6593.6	6603.2	6990.8	6700.2	7856.8	6772.6
	SD	5874.9	6026.1	6519.2	6517.7	6748.6	7296.9	10226.8	8100.4	8176.9	6234.7
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	425.8	507.2	604.8	789.8	856.4	950.2	1172.0	1341.2	1464.0	1615.0
	SD	521.6	581.5	643.7	965.8	724.2	690.2	865.7	1126.4	1192.7	1270.5
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	126.4	153.9	259.6	163.6	201.2	202.4	253.0	286.6	186.2	228.8
	SD	127.6	170.8	390.9	166.4	160.0	146.4	210.1	251.4	287.0	387.6
Mining (n=5)	Mean	1103.4	1482.6	1666.4	1712.0	1293.2	2073.8	2171.4	1819.4	1805.0	1825.6
	SD	802.5	1289.7	1394.2	1695.0	1423.2	2588.2	2962.7	2602.7	2626.6	2615.6
All (n=40)	Mean	1279.4	1686.1	1804.9	1589.6	1988.6	2144.5	2207.8	2109.0	2310.5	2017.9
	SD	2404.8	2760.5	2938.4	2733.6	3091.5	3285.5	4058.8	3406.5	3689.4	3264.0

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies

FigureNo. 3.3.9

The distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Industry type

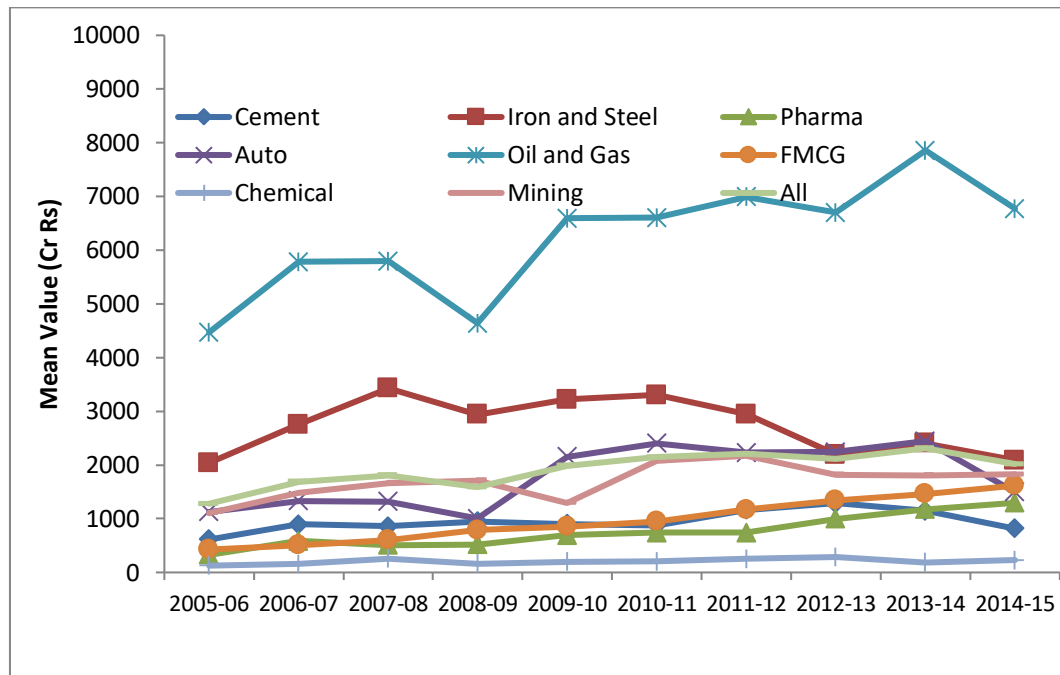


Table 3.3.9 and Figure3.3.9 shows the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Industry type. It is clear that the average net profit is relatively much higher for oil and gas industry for all financial years compared to other industries. After oil and gas industry the other industry that has the relatively higher average net profit is the iron and steel industry. It is also important to note that the average net profit has been relatively less for Chemical industry compared to other industries for all financial years. The data also reveals that the average net profit is slightly lower after the year 2011–12 than the years before 2011 – 12 for all the industries except for oil and gas industry.

3.4 Performance Analysis of Select Companies towards CSR

Table No.3.4.1

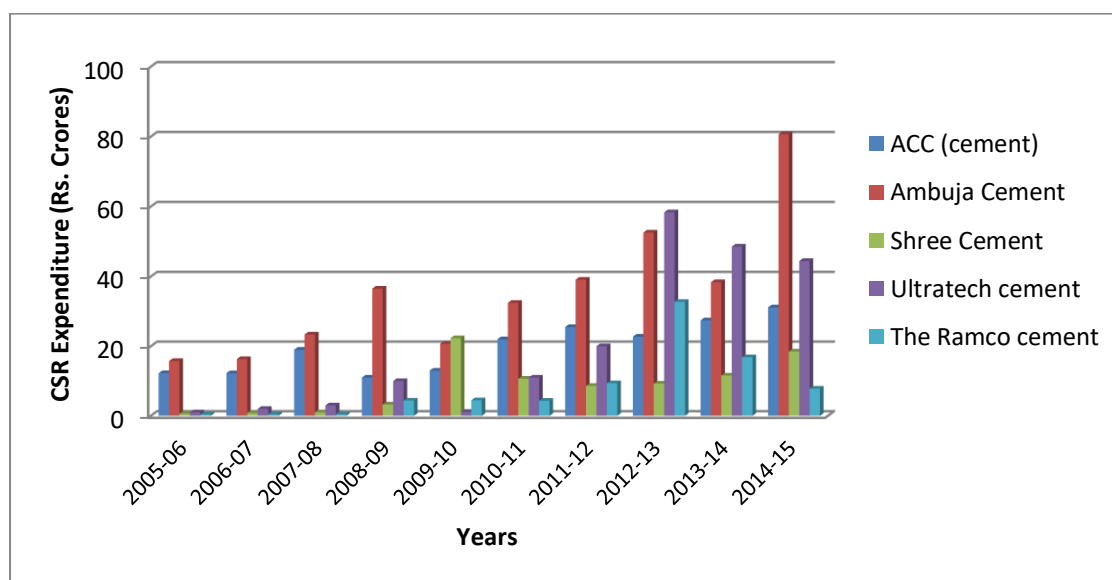
Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Cement companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC (cement)	12.26	12.24	19.00	11.00	13.00	22.00	25.51	22.76	27.45	31.16
Ambuja Cement	15.76	16.31	23.38	36.55	20.7	32.48	39.09	52.57	38.40	80.70
Shree Cement	0.60	0.80	1.00	3.26	22.3	10.67	8.60	9.28	11.57	18.49
Ultratech Cement	1.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	1.15	11.00	20.00	58.39	48.56	44.46
The Ramco Cement	0.40	0.40	0.41	4.39	4.47	4.33	9.38	32.75	16.84	7.80

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.4.1

Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Cement companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, ACC Cement has spent Rs. 12.26 Crores and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 31.16 Crores. ACC Company has spent more than Rs. 22 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06,

Ambuja has spent Rs. 15.76 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 80.7 Crores. Ambuja cement has spent more than Rs. 50 Crores in the year 2012-13 and 2014-15. In the year 2005-06, Shree Cement has spent Rs. 0.6 Crores and in 2014-15 it has spent 18.49. The Ultra tech cement in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs.1 Crores towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 44.46 Crores. Ultratech cement has spent more than Rs. 40 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, and The Ramco Cement in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 0.4 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs.7.8 Crores. There is a downfall in the spending towards CSR expenditure of The Ramco Company after 2013-14 and 2014-15.

The performance of ACC and Ambuja Companies was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, whereas Shree Cement, Ultratech cement and The Ramco Company has shown their satisfactory spending from 2010-11 onwards.

Table No.3.4.2

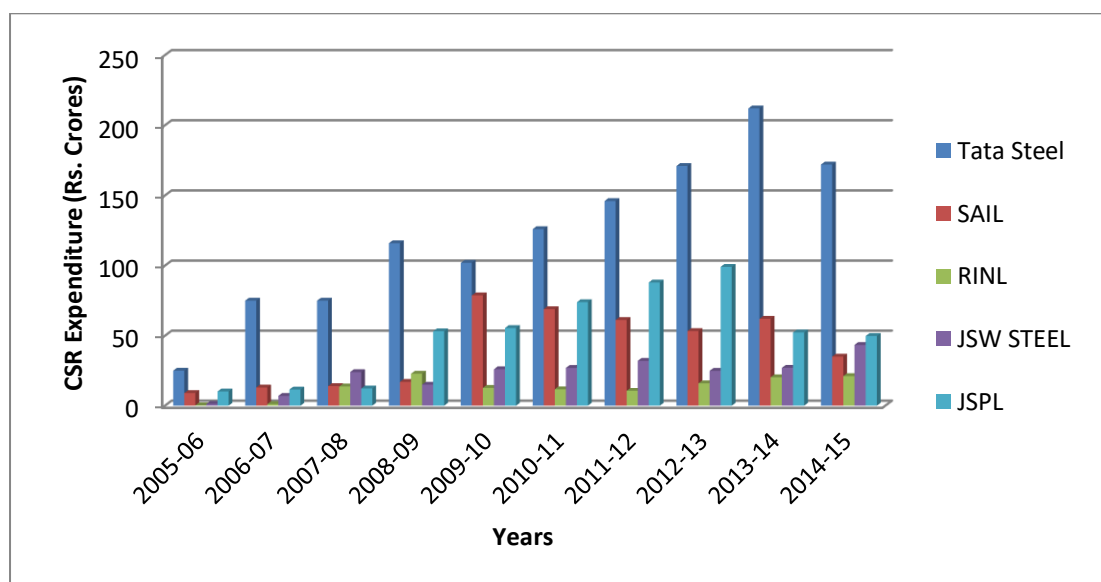
Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Steel companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Steel	25.00	75.00	75.00	116	102	126	146	171	212	172
SAIL	9.00	13.00	14.00	17.00	78.79	68.95	61.25	53.29	62.06	35.04
RINL	0.24	1.13	13.72	22.83	12.75	11.73	10.62	15.99	20.31	21.11
JSW STEEL	1.34	7.00	24.00	15.00	26.00	27.00	32.00	24.92	27.03	43.39
JSPL	10.13	11.49	12.29	53.12	55.5	73.96	87.98	99.14	52.26	49.78

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo.3.4.2

Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the steel companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Tata Steel has spent Rs. 25 Crores and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 172 Crores. Tata Steel Company has spent more than Rs. 100 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. In the year 2005-06, SAIL has spent Rs. 9 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 35.04 Crores. SAIL has spent more than Rs. 35 Crores From 2009-10. In the year 2005-06 RINL has spent Rs. 0.24

Crores and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs.21.11 Crores. JSW Steel in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs.1.34 Crores towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 43.39 Crores. JSW Steel has spent more than Rs. 25 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, and JSPL in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 10.13 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has spent Rs.49.78 Crores. JSPL has tried to spend more than Rs. 50 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, but there is a downfall in the spending towards CSR expenditure by JSPL Company from 2013-14 and 2014-15.

The performance of Tata Steel was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, whereas SAIL and JSPL has shown their satisfactory spending from 2009-10 onwards. RINL and JSW Steel have shown their concern towards CSR expenditure.

Table No.3.4.3

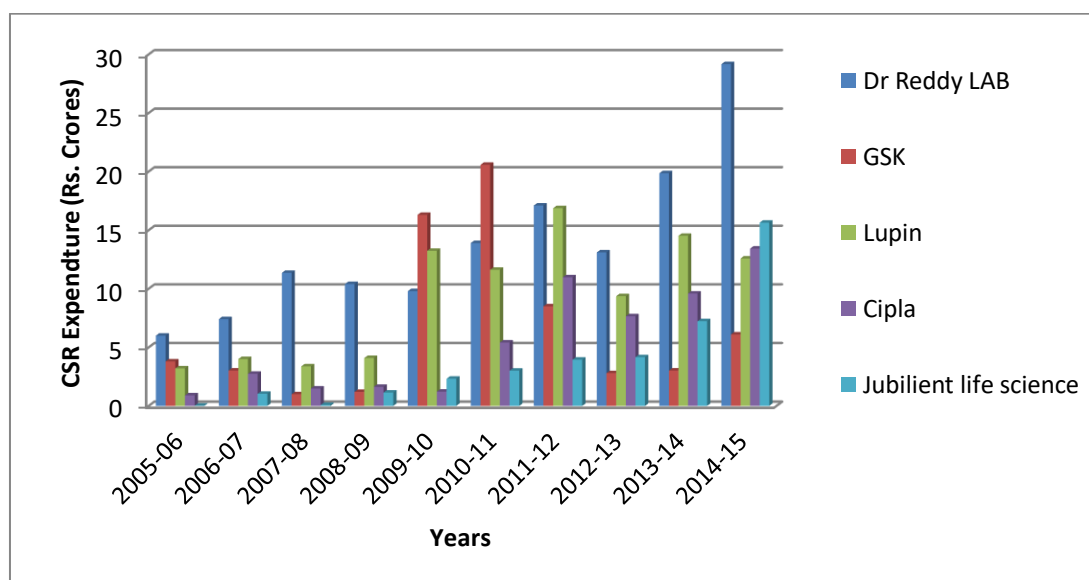
Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Pharmaceuticals companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Dr Reddy LAB	6.00	7.41	11.36	10.40	9.80	13.90	17.10	13.1	19.86	29.17
GSK	3.80	3.02	1.00	1.20	16.30	20.58	8.50	2.80	3.02	6.10
Lupin	3.20	4.00	3.38	4.09	13.24	11.62	16.88	9.37	14.52	12.58
Cipla	0.90	2.74	1.49	1.63	1.22	5.41	10.98	7.65	9.59	13.43
Jubilient life science	0.02	1.04	0.08	1.14	2.32	3.01	3.95	4.16	7.23	15.64

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.4.3:

Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Pharmaceuticals companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Dr. Reddy's Lab has spent Rs.6 Crores and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 29.17 Crores. Dr. Reddy's Lab has spent more than Rs. 10 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. In the year 2005-06, GSK has spent Rs. 3.8 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 6.1 Crores. GSK has

spent more than Rs. 20 Crores in the year 2010-11. In the year 2005-06 Lupin has spent Rs. 3.2 Crores and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs.12.58 Crores. Cipla in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs.0.9 Crores towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 13.43 Crores. Cipla has spent more than Rs. 5 Crores from 2010-11 onwards, and Jubilant life science in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 0.02 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has spent Rs.15.64 Crores. Jubilant life science has tried to spend more than Rs.15 Crores in 2014-15.

The performance of Dr. Reddy's Lab and Lupin was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, whereas GSK has shown their satisfactory spending in 2010-11. Cipla and Jubilant life science have shown their concern towards CSR expenditure spending that why there is a tremendous increase in the CSR spending by these Companies.

Table No.3.4.4

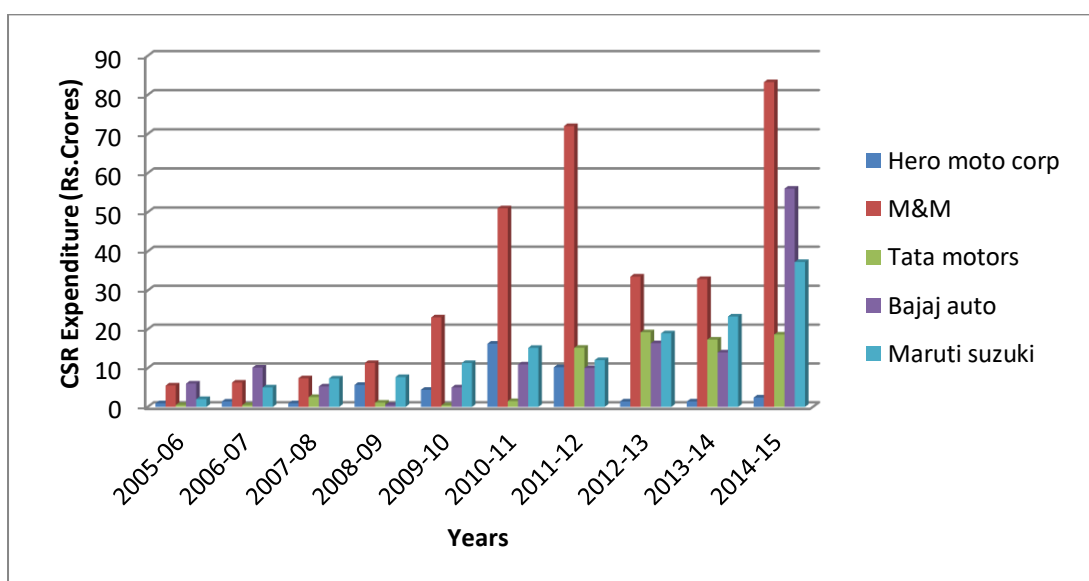
Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Automobiles companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Hero moto corp	0.91	1.37	0.91	5.67	4.39	16.27	10.20	1.40	1.38	2.40
M&M	5.00	6.00	7.00	11.00	23.00	51.00	72.00	33.53	32.91	83.24
Tata motors	0.50	0.46	2.53	1.07	0.40	1.48	15.21	19.21	17.33	18.62
Bajaj auto	6.01	10.12	5.25	0.50	5.00	10.92	10.00	16.40	14.00	56.00
Maruti suzuki	2.00	5.00	7.30	7.67	11.30	15.20	12.03	18.94	23.28	37.25

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

Figure No.3.4.4

Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Automobiles companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Hero Moto Corp. has spent Rs. 0.91 Crores and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 2.4 Crores. Hero Moto Corp Company has spent more than Rs. 10 Crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. In the year 2005-06, Mahindra and Mahindra has spent Rs. 5 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 83.24 Crores. Mahindra and Mahindra has spent more than Rs. 50 Crores in the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2014-15. In the year 2005-06 Tata motors has spent Rs. 0.5 Crores and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 18.62 Crores. Bajaj Auto in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 6.01 Crores towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 56 Crores. Bajaj Auto has spent more than Rs. 10 Crores in the year 2006-07 and from 2010-11 onwards, and Maruti Suzuki in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 2 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has spent Rs. 37.25 Crores. Maruti Suzuki has tried to spend more than Rs. 10 Crores from 2009-10 onwards.

The performance of Mahindra and Mahindra, Tata motors, Bajaj Auto and Maruti Suzuki was good towards CSR Expenditure, whereas Hero Moto Corp Company has shown their satisfactory spending in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Table No.3.4.5

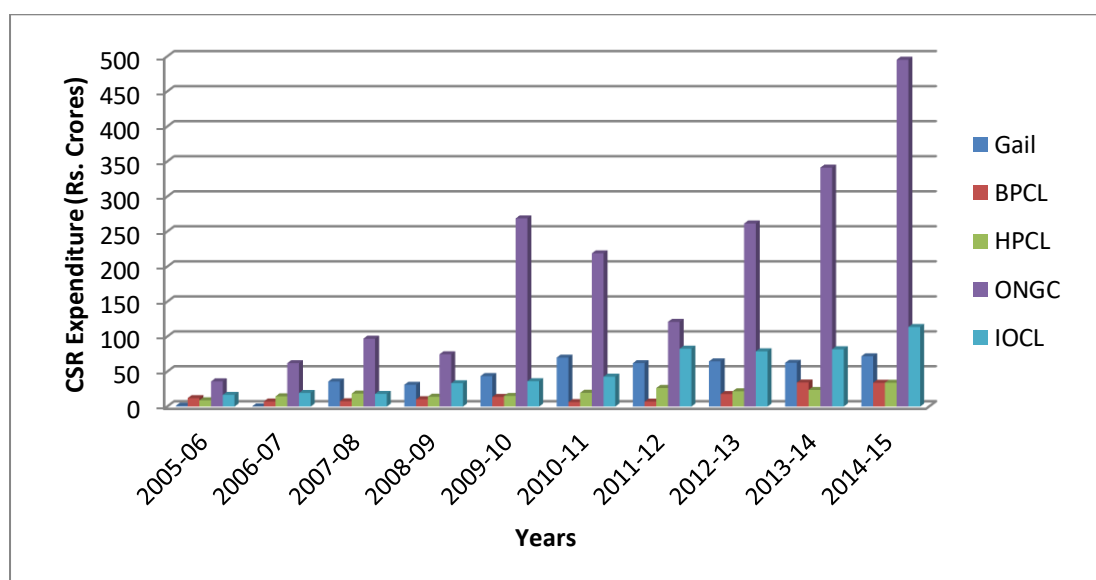
Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Oil and Gas companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Gail	1.17	0.20	35.78	31.13	43.58	70.00	62.00	64.65	62.57	71.89
BPCL	12.03	7.15	7.62	10.47	13.73	6.38	7.05	17.88	34.38	33.95
HPCL	8.91	14.56	18.53	14.00	15.16	19.69	26.54	21.78	23.74	34.07
ONGC	36.00	62.00	97.00	74.7	268.87	219.03	121.08	261.57	341.3	495.23
IOCL	16.71	19.43	18.10	33.3	36.25	42.73	82.73	78.97	81.91	113.79

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.4.5

Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Oil and Gas companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Gail has spent Rs.1.17 Crores and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 71.89 Crores. Gail Company has spent more than Rs. 30 Crores since 2007-08 and it started spending double from 2010-11 onwards by spending more than Rs. 60 Crores. In the year 2005-06, BPCL has spent Rs.12.03 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 33.95 Crores. BPCL has spent more than Rs. 15 Crores in the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. In the year 2005-06 HPCL has spent Rs. 8.91 Crores and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs.34.07 Crores. HPCL Company has spent more than Rs. 20 Crores from 2011-12. ONGC in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs.36 Crores towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 495.23 Crores. ONGC has spent more than Rs. 200 Crores from 2009-10 onwards except 2005-06, to 2008-09 and 2011-12., and IOCL in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 16.71 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Spended Rs.113.79 Crores. IOCL has tried to spend more than Rs.10 Crores from 2005-06 and by showing increasing trend except in the year 2007-08.

As Oil and Gas Companies under study are from Public Sector Undertakings the performance of all companies is good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, ONGC has spent more than 495 Crores in 2014-15.

Table No.3.4.6

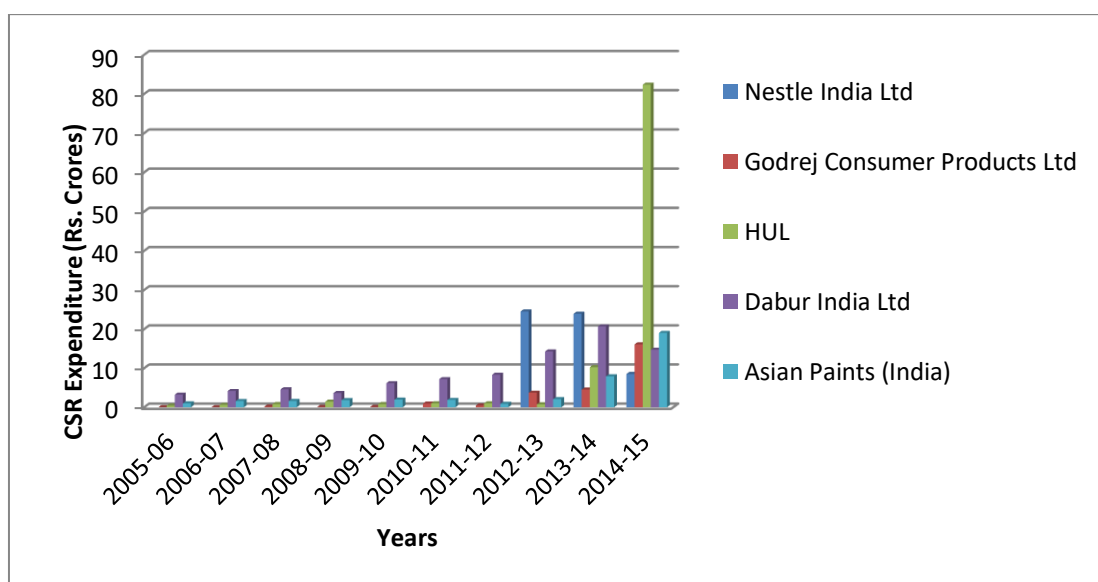
Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the FMCG companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Nestle India Ltd	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.5	23.9	8.51
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.92	0.44	3.71	4.52	16.08
HUL	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.44	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.75	10.23	82.35
Dabur India Ltd	3.21	4.14	4.58	3.63	6.13	7.18	8.30	14.26	20.65	14.71
Asian Paints (India)	0.98	1.58	1.60	1.82	1.95	1.87	0.87	2.08	7.90	19.01

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.4.6

Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the FMCG companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2012-13, Nestle India Ltd. has spent Rs. 24.5 Crores and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 8.51 Crores. The Data from 2005-06 to 2011-12 was not available. Nestle India Ltd. Company has spent nearly Rs. 24 Crores in the year 2012-13, 2013-14. In the year 2005-06, Godrej Consumer Product

Ltd has spent Rs.0.01 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 16.08 Crores. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd has spent more than Rs. 16 Crores in the year 2014-15. In the year 2005-06 HUL has spent Rs. 0.4 Crores and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs.82.35 Crores. HUL Company has spent more than Rs. 80 Crores in 2014-15. Dabur India Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs.3.21 Crores towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 14.71 Crores. Dabur India Ltd has spent more than Rs. 14 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, and Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 0.98 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs.19.01 Crores. Asian Paints has tried to spend more than Rs.19 Crores in 2014-15.

The performance of Dabur India Ltd. was good towards CSR Expenditure, Godrej Consumer Product Ltd; HUL and Asian Paints performance was satisfactory and it is seen that from 2012-13 onwards companies have shown their concern towards CSR Spending.

Table No.3.4.7

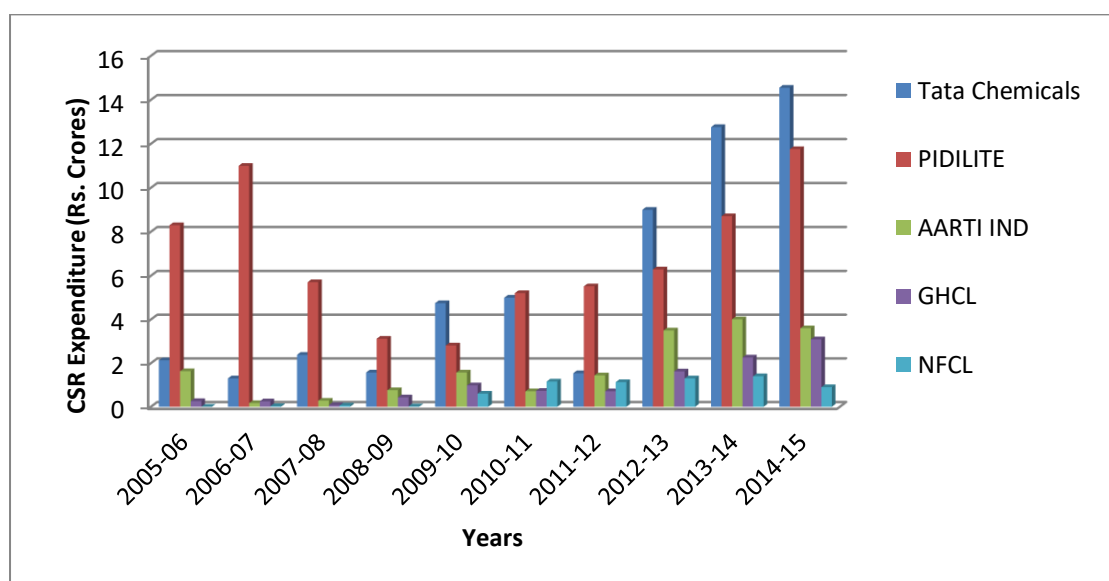
Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Chemical and Fertilisers companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Chemicals	2.13	1.30	2.38	1.57	4.75	5.00	1.54	9.00	12.76	14.55
PIDILITE	8.30	11.00	5.71	3.12	2.81	5.21	5.52	6.29	8.71	11.76
AARTI IND	1.63	0.17	0.28	0.76	1.57	0.71	1.44	3.50	4.01	3.60
GHCL	0.26	0.25	0.08	0.43	0.98	0.73	0.71	1.62	2.26	3.09
NFCL	0.002	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.60	1.16	1.13	1.30	1.40	0.90

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.4.7

Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Chemical and Fertilisers companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Tata Chemicals has spent Rs.2.13 Crores and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 14.55 Crores. Tata Chemicals Company has spent more than Rs. 9 Crores since 2012-13. In the year 2005-06, PIDILITE has spent Rs.8.3 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 11.76 Crores. PIDILITE has spent more than Rs. 5 Crores in the year 2007-08 and, from 2010-11 onwards. In the year 2005-06, AARTI IND has spent Rs. 1.63 Crores and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs.3.6 Crores. AARTI IND Company has spent more than Rs. 3 Crores from 2012-13. GHCL in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs.0.26 Crores towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 3.09 Crores. GHCL has spent more than Rs. 1 Crores from 2012-13 onwards and NFCL in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 0.002 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has spent Rs.0.9 Crores. NFCL has tried to spend more than Rs.1 Crores from 2010-11 onwards.

The performance of PIDILITE was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, and Tata Chemicals has shown its concern towards CSR Expenditure spending. AARTI IND, GHCL and NFCL has spent sufficient amount towards CSR Expenditure.

Table No.3.4.8

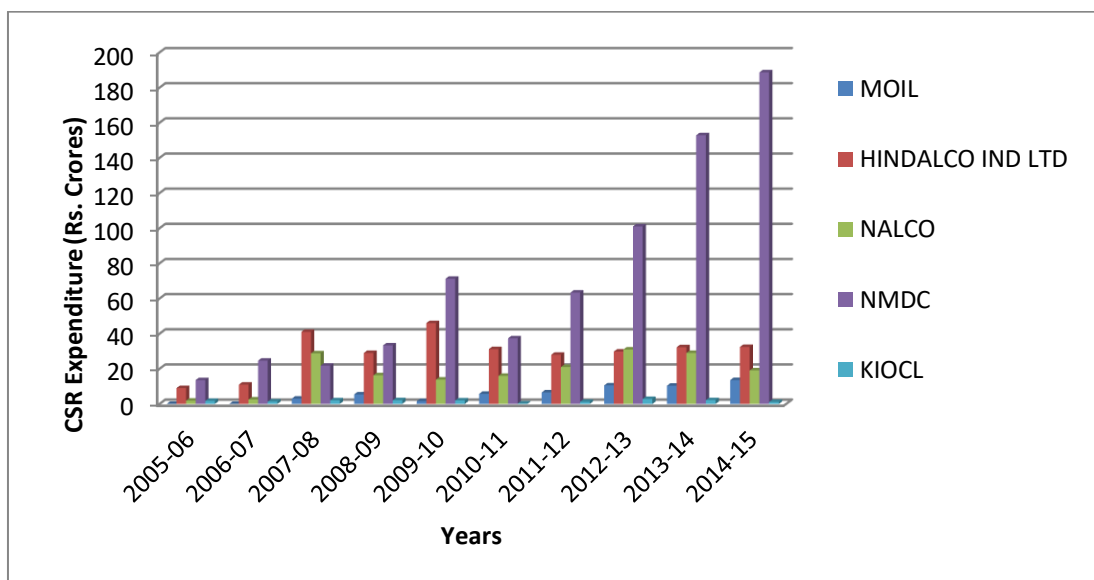
Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Mining companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
MOIL	0.05	0.02	3.00	5.42	1.57	5.75	6.56	10.56	10.36	13.57
HINDALCO IND LTD	9.00	11.00	41.00	29.00	46.00	31.00	28.00	29.79	32.26	32.00
NALCO	2.00	3.00	29.00	16.00	14.00	16.00	21.00	31.00	29.00	19.00
NMDC	13.55	24.66	21.75	33.30	71.2	37.33	63.00	101	152.85	188.65
KIOCL	1.75	1.36	2.05	2.12	1.98	0.2328	1.00	2.83	2.17	1.10

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

Figure No.3.4.8

Showing CSR Expenditure incurred by the Mining companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, MOIL has spent Rs.0.05 Crores and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 13.57 Crores. MOIL Company has spent more than Rs. 6 Crores since 2011-12. In the year 2005-06, HINDALCO IND Ltd. has spent Rs.9 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 32 Crores. HINDALCO IND Ltd. has spent more than Rs. 25 Crores in the year 2007-08 onwards. In the year 2005-06, NALCO has spent Rs. 2 Crores and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs.19 Crores. NALCO Company has spent more than Rs. 14 Crores from 2007-08. NMDC in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs.13.55 Crores towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 188.65 Crores. NMDC has spent more than Rs. 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards and KIOCL in the year 2005-06 has spent Rs. 1.75 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has spent Rs.1.1 Crores. KIOCL has tried to spend more than Rs.2 Crores in 2007-08, 2008-08, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

The performance of NMDC was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure they Spended more than Rs. 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, HINDALCO IND Ltd. has spent more than Rs. 25 Crores in the year 2007-onwards. MOIL, NALCO and KIOCL have shown their concern by spending sufficient amount towards CSR Expenditure.

Table No. 3.4.9

Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR Expenditure in the respective financial years and Industry type

Industry	Statistics	Actual CSR Expenditure (Cr Rs.)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	6.0	6.4	9.4	13.0	12.3	16.1	20.5	35.2	28.6	36.5
	SD	7.4	7.4	11.0	13.6	9.4	11.1	12.6	20.4	15.2	28.3
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	9.1	21.5	27.8	44.8	55.0	61.5	67.6	72.9	74.7	64.3
	SD	9.9	30.2	26.8	42.7	36.7	44.8	52.7	63.7	78.7	61.2
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	8.6	10.9	11.5	7.4	10.8	15.4
	SD	2.4	2.4	4.6	3.9	6.6	7.0	5.6	4.1	6.5	8.5
Auto (n=5)	Mean	3.0	4.6	4.7	5.2	8.8	19.0	23.9	17.9	17.8	39.5
	SD	2.6	3.9	2.9	4.5	8.9	18.8	27.0	11.4	11.6	31.6
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	15.0	20.7	35.4	32.7	75.5	71.6	59.9	89.0	108.8	149.8
	SD	13.0	24.2	35.9	25.5	108.9	85.9	45.2	100.1	132.0	195.9
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	9.1	13.4	28.1
	SD	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.7	3.0	3.8	10.1	8.4	30.6
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.6	2.1	4.3	5.8	6.8
	SD	3.4	4.8	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.0	3.3	4.8	6.0
Mining (n=5)	Mean	5.2	7.9	19.3	17.2	26.9	18.1	24.0	35.0	45.3	51.0
	SD	5.8	10.3	16.8	13.8	30.7	15.9	24.5	38.8	61.4	77.8
All (n=40)	Mean	5.7	8.8	13.2	15.3	24.5	25.9	27.1	33.8	38.2	48.9
	SD	7.7	15.4	20.3	23.2	46.7	41.2	34.8	50.6	63.6	83.8

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

FigureNo. 3.4.9

The distribution of Average Actual CSR Expenditure in the respective financial years and Industry type

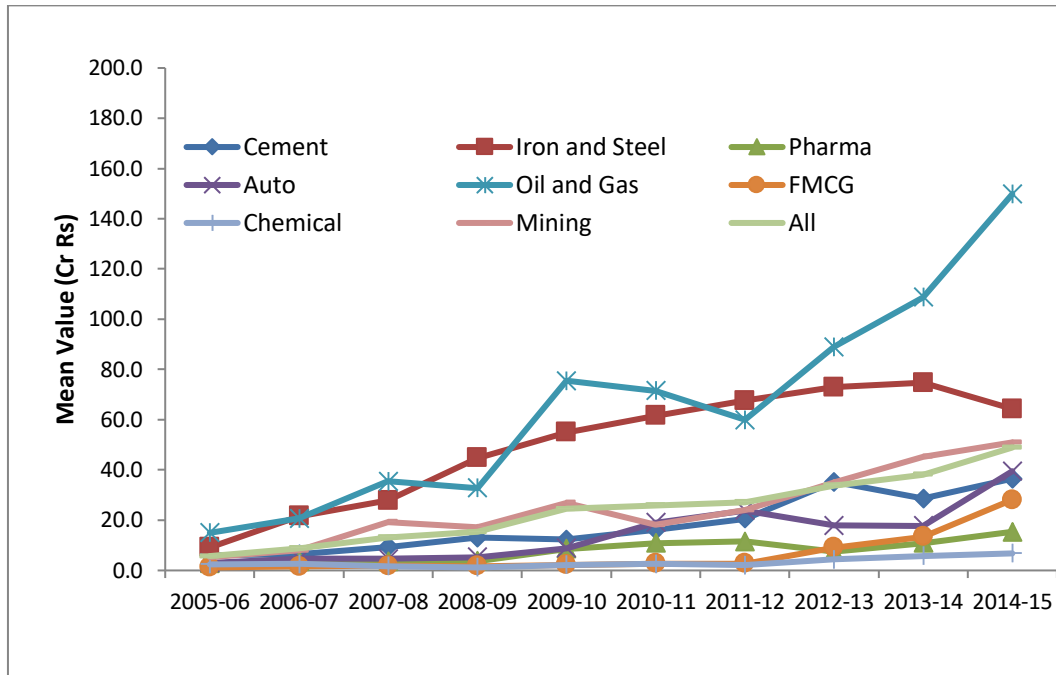


Table 3.4.9 and Figure3.4.9 present the distribution of average (mean) actual CSR expenditure according to various financial years and industry type. It is clear that the average volume of CSR expenditure is relatively higher for oil and gas as well as iron and steel industry for all the financial years compared to other industries. After these two industries (oil and gas and iron and steel industry) the other industry that has the relatively higher average volume of CSR expenditure is the mining industry. It is also important to note that the average CSR expenditure has been relatively less for Chemical industry compared to the other industries for all financial years. The data also reveals that the average volume of CSR expenditure is slightly similar across all the financial years with a minor increase in the actual expenditure except for oil and gas industry as well as iron and steel industry which shows the steady increase in the actual volume of CSR expenditure.

3.5 Performance Analysis towards CSR Expenditure (%) of Select Companies on Current Profit for a Period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Table No. 3.5.1

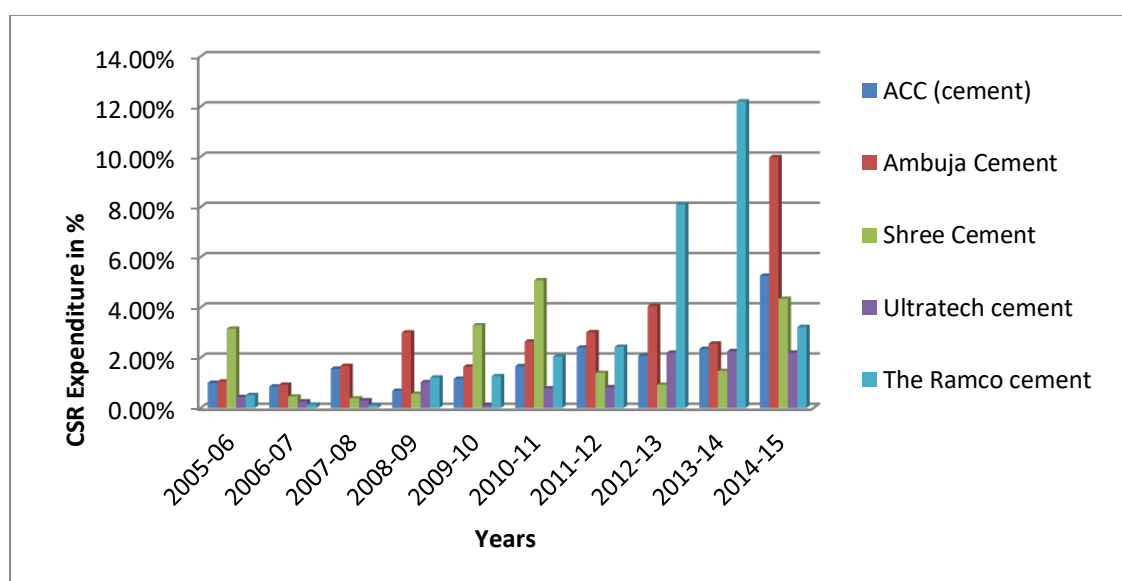
Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Cement companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC (cement)	1.00%	0.85%	1.56%	0.68%	1.16%	1.66%	2.40%	2.08%	2.35%	5.26%
Ambuja Cement	1.05%	0.92%	1.67%	3.00%	1.64%	2.64%	3.01%	4.06%	2.56%	9.98%
Shree Cement	3.15%	0.45%	0.38%	0.56%	3.29%	5.08%	1.39%	0.92%	1.47%	4.34%
Ultratech cement	0.43%	0.26%	0.30%	1.02%	0.11%	0.78%	0.82%	2.20%	2.26%	2.20%
The Ramco cement	0.51%	0.13%	0.10%	1.21%	1.26%	2.05%	2.43%	8.10%	12.20%	3.22%

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.5.1

Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Cement companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



As far as CSR Expenditure% incurred by the companies on Current Profit is concerned, from the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, ACC Cement has

spent 1% and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 5.26%. ACC Company has spent more than 2% from 2011-12 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Ambuja has spent 1.05% and in the year 2014-15 it has spent 9.98%. Ambuja cement has spent more than 2% in the year 2010-11 onwards. In the year 2005-06, Shree Cement has spent 3.15% and in 2014-15 it has spent 4.34%. The Ultratech cement in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.43% towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent 2.20%. Ultratech cement has spent more than 2% from 2012-13 onwards, and the Ramco Cement in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.51% and in the year 2014-15 has spent 3.22%..

The performance of Ambuja and The Ramco Cement Companies was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, because they have started spending more than 2% from 2010-11 onwards and ACC and The Ultratech has spent 2% and more from 2011-12 and 2012-13 onwards respectively. Shree cement has spent more than 2% in 2005-06, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2014-15.

Table No.3.5.2

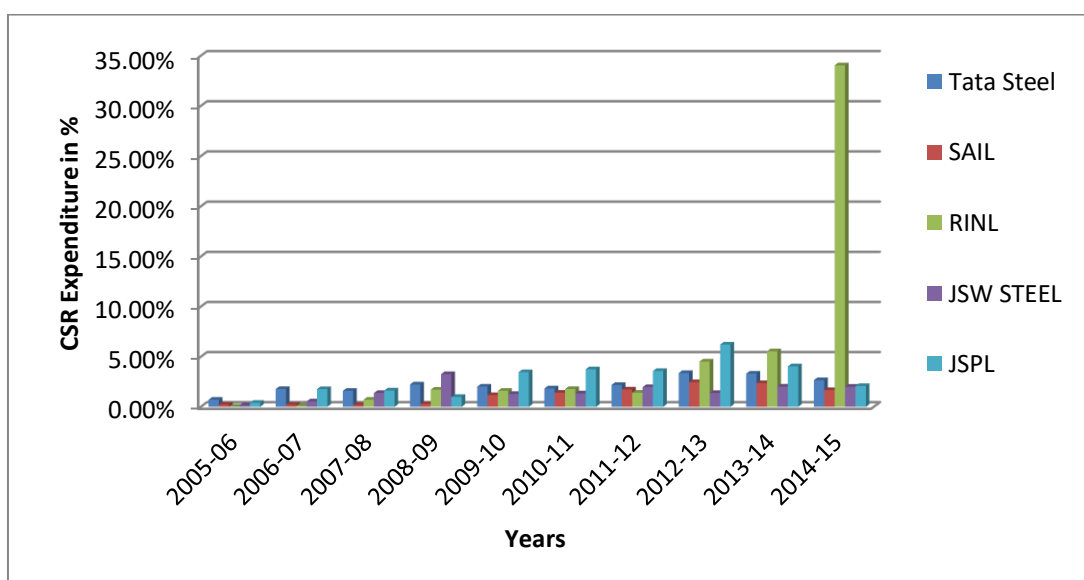
Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Steel companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Steel	0.71%	1.78%	1.60%	2.23%	2.02%	1.84%	2.18%	3.37%	3.31%	2.66%
SAIL	0.22%	0.21%	0.19%	0.28%	1.17%	1.41%	1.73%	2.46%	2.37%	1.67%
RINL	0.02%	0.08%	0.71%	1.71%	1.60%	1.78%	1.41%	4.52%	5.55%	34.04%
JSW STEEL	0.16%	0.54%	1.38%	3.26%	1.29%	1.34%	1.97%	1.38%	2.02%	2.00%
JSPL	0.40%	1.77%	1.63%	0.99%	3.46%	3.75%	3.58%	6.22%	4.04%	2.08%

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.5.2

Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Steel companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



As far as CSR Expenditure% incurred by the companies on Current Profit is concerned from the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Tata Steel has spent 0.71% and by 2014-15 it has spent. 2.66%. Tata Steel has spent more than 2% in 2008-09 and 2009-10 and from 2011-12 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, SAIL has spent 0.22% Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent 1.67%. SAIL has

spent more than 2% from the year 2012-13 onwards. In the year 2005-06, RINL has spent 0.02% and in 2014-15 it has spent 34.04%. JSW Steel in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.16% towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent 2%. JSW Steel has spent more than 2% from 2013-14 onwards, and JSPL in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.40% and in the year 2014-15 has spent 2.08%. JSPL has spent more than 2% from 2009-10 onwards.

The performance of Tata Steel and JSPL Companies was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, because they have started spending more than 2% from 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively, and SAIL, RINL AND JSW Steel has spent 2% and more from 2012-13 and 2013-14 onwards respectively. Only Tata Steel and JSPL have spent more than 3% on CSR expenditure.

Table No.3.5.3

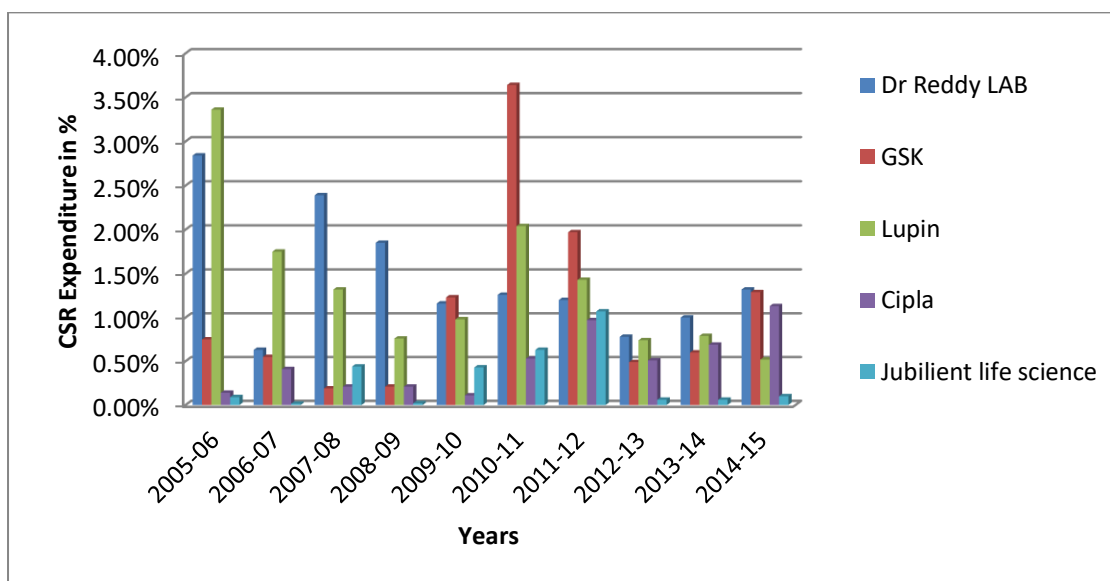
Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Pharmaceuticals companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Dr. Reddy LAB	2.84%	0.63%	2.39%	1.85%	1.16%	1.26%	1.20%	0.78%	1.00%	1.32%
GSK	0.75%	0.55%	0.19%	0.21%	1.23%	3.64%	1.97%	0.49%	0.60%	1.29%
Lupin	3.36%	1.75%	1.32%	0.76%	0.98%	2.04%	1.43%	0.74%	0.79%	0.52%
Cipla	0.14%	0.41%	0.21%	0.21%	0.11%	0.53%	0.97%	0.51%	0.69%	1.13%
Jubilant life science	0.09%	0.02%	0.44%	0.02%	0.43%	0.63%	1.07%	0.06%	0.06%	0.10%

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.5.3

Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Pharmaceuticals companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



As far as CSR Expenditure% incurred by the companies on Current Profit is concerned from the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Dr. Reddy'S LAB has spent 2.84% and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 1.32%. Dr. Reddy'S LAB has spent more than 2% only in 2005-06 and 2007-08. Likewise in the year 2005-06, GSK has spent 0.75% and in the year 2014-15 it has spent 1.29%. GSK has spent more than 2% only in the year 2010-11. In the year 2005-06, Lupin has spent 3.36% and in 2014-15 it has spent 0.52%. Cipla in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.14% towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent 1.13%. Cipla has not spend more than 2% and Jubilient Life Science in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.09% and in the year 2014-15 has spent 0.10%. Jubilient Life Science has not spend more than 2%.

Dr. Reddy'S LAB, GSK and Lupin have tried to spend more than 2% in some years but after 2011-12 they have not crossed 2% limit. Cipla and Jubilient Life Science has not spent more than 2%.

Table No.3.5.4

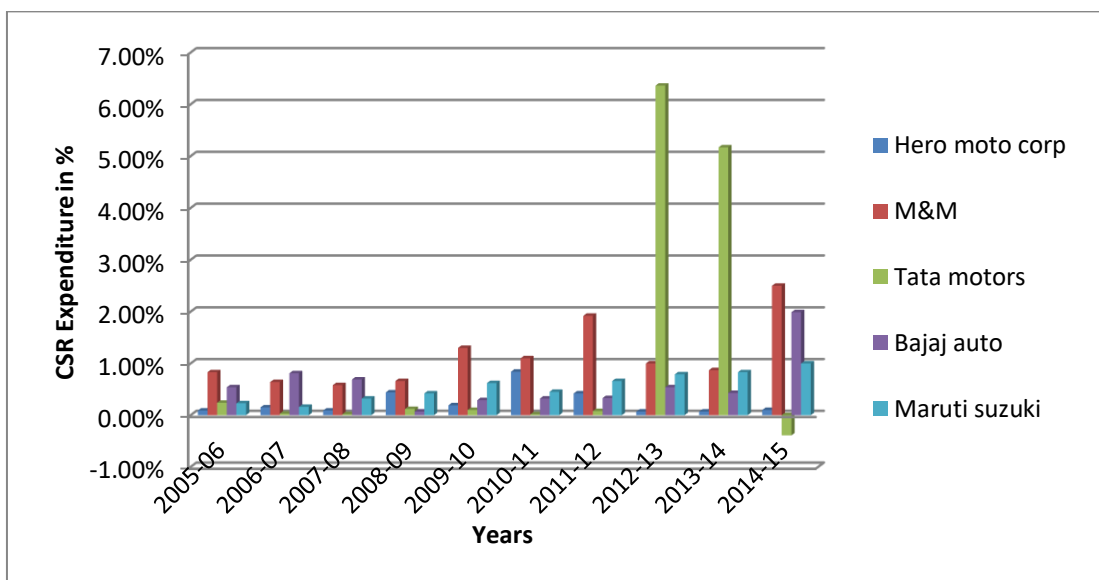
Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Auto. Companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Hero moto corp	0.09%	0.15%	0.09%	0.44%	0.19%	0.84%	0.42%	0.07%	0.07%	0.10%
M&M	0.83%	0.64%	0.58%	0.66%	1.30%	1.10%	1.92%	1.00%	0.87%	2.50%
Tata motors	0.24%	0.03%	0.02%	0.12%	0.10%	0.02%	0.08%	6.36%	5.17%	0.39%
Bajaj auto	0.54%	0.81%	0.69%	0.07%	0.29%	0.32%	0.33%	0.54%	0.43%	1.99%
Maruti suzuki	0.23%	0.16%	0.32%	0.42%	0.62%	0.45%	0.66%	0.79%	0.83%	1.00%

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

Figure No. 3.5.4

Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Auto. Companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



As far as CSR Expenditure% incurred by the companies on Current Profit is concerned from the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Hero Moto Corp. Has spent 0.09% and by 2014-15 it has spent Rs. 0.10%. Hero Moto corp. Company has not spended more than 2%. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Mahindra and Mahindra has spent 0.83% and in the year 2014-15 it has spent 2.50%. Mahindra and

Mahindra has spent more than 2% only in the year 2014-15. In the year 2005-06, Tata Motors has spent 0.24% and in 2014-15 it has spent (0.39%). Bajaj Auto in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.54% towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent 1.99% and Maruti Suzuki in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.23% and in the year 2014-15 has spent 1%.

Mahindra and Mahindra has spent more than 2% in the year 2014-15 where as Hero Moto Corp, Tata Motors, Bajaj Auto and Maruti Suzuki have not touched 2% spending.

Table No.3.5.5

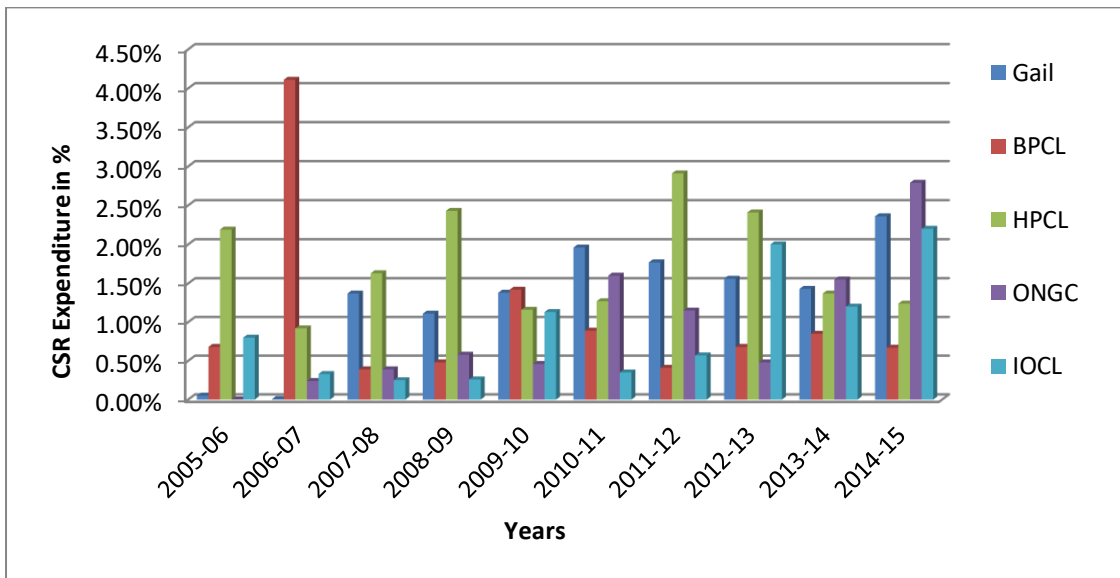
Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Oil and Gas companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Gail	0.05%	0.01%	1.37%	1.11%	1.38%	1.96%	1.77%	1.56%	1.43%	2.36%
BPCL	0.68%	4.11%	0.39%	0.48%	1.42%	0.89%	0.41%	0.68%	0.85%	0.67%
HPCL	2.19%	0.92%	1.63%	2.43%	1.16%	1.27%	2.91%	2.41%	1.37%	1.24%
ONGC	0.00%	0.24%	0.39%	0.58%	0.46%	1.60%	1.15%	0.48%	1.55%	2.79%
IOCL	0.80%	0.33%	0.25%	0.26%	1.13%	0.35%	0.57%	2%	1.20%	2.20%

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.5.5

Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Oil and Gas companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



As far as CSR Expenditure% incurred by the companies on Current Profit is concerned from the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Gail has spent 0.05% and by 2014-15 it has spent 2.36%. Gail has spent more than 2% in 2014-15. Likewise in the year 2005-06, BPCL has spent 0.68% and in the year 2014-15 it has spent 0.67%. BPCL has spent more than 2% in the year 2006-07. In the year 2005-06, HPCL has spent 2.19% and in 2014-15 it has spent 1.24%. ONGC in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.001% towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent 2.79%. ONGC Steel has spent more than 2% in 2014-15, and IOCL in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.80% and in the year 2014-15 has spent 2.20%.

The performance of Gail, HPCL, ONGC and IOCL Companies was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, because they have spent in some years, and BPCL has not Spent 2% but Gail, ONGC and IOCL has spent 2% and more in the year 2014-15

Table No.3.5.6

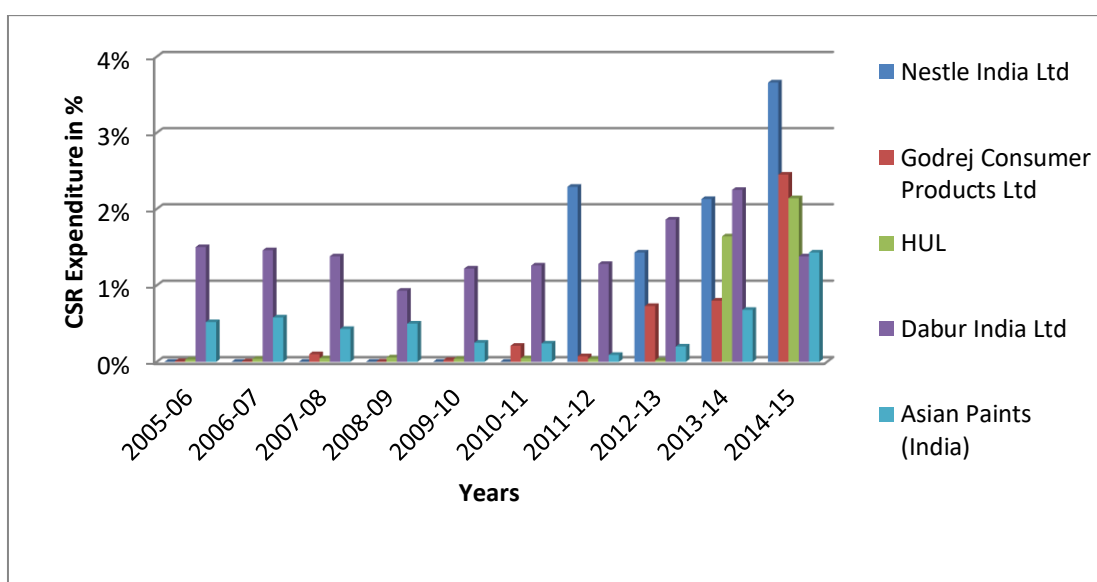
Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the FMCG companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Nestle India Ltd	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.29%	1.43%	2.13%	3.66%
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	0.01%	0.01%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.21%	0.07%	0.73%	0.80%	2.45%
HUL	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%	0.02%	1.64%	2.14%
Dabur India Ltd	1.50%	1.46%	1.38%	0.93%	1.22%	1.26%	1.28%	1.86%	2.25%	1.38%
Asian Paints (India)	0.52%	0.58%	0.43%	0.50%	0.25%	0.24%	0.09%	0.20%	0.68%	1.43%

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

Figure No.3.5.6

Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the FMCG companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



As far as CSR Expenditure% incurred by the companies on Current Profit is concerned, from the above table, it is seen that in the year 2012-13, Nestle India Ltd. has spent 2.29% and by 2014-15 it has spent 3.36%. The Data from 2005-06 to

2011-12 was not available in the year 2005-06, Nestle India Ltd. has spent more than 2% from 2011-12 onwards except in the year 2012-13. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Godrej Consumer Products Ltd. has spent 0.01% and in the year 2014-15 it has spent 2.45%. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd has spent more than 2% in the year 2014-15. In the year 2005-06, HUL has spent 0.03% and in 2014-15 it has spent 2.14%. HUL has spent more than 2% in the year 2014-15. Dabur India Ltd, in the year 2005-06 has spent 1.50% towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent 1.38%. Dabur India Ltd has spent more than 2% in the year 2013-14, and Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.52% and in the year 2014-15 has spent 1.43%.

The performance of Nestle India Ltd., Godrej Consumer Products Ltd, HUL and Dabur India Ltd Companies was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, because they have spent more than 2% in some years especially in 2014-15.

Table No.3.5.7

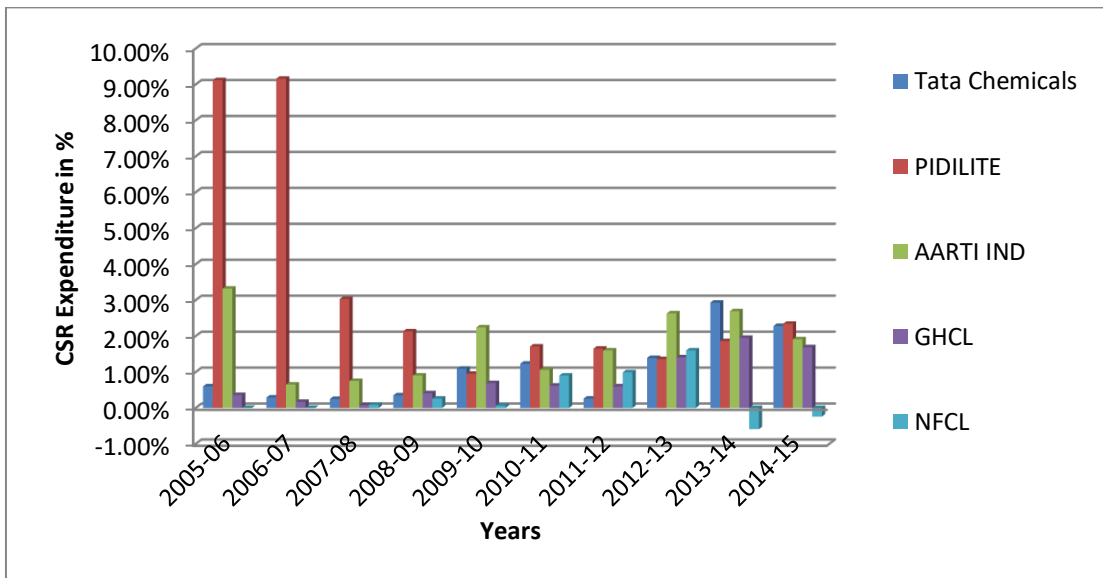
Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Chemical and Fertilisers companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Chemicals	0.60%	0.29%	0.25%	0.35%	1.09%	1.23%	0.26%	1%	2.93%	2.28%
PIDILITE	9.12%	9.16%	3.03%	2.13%	0.95%	1.71%	1.65%	1.36%	1.86%	2.34%
AARTI IND	3.32%	0.65%	0.75%	0.90%	2.24%	1.06%	1.60%	2.63%	2.69%	1.91%
GHCL	0.36%	0.17%	0.08%	0.41%	0.69%	0.62%	0.60%	1.41%	1.95%	1.69%
NFCL	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.26%	0.06%	0.90%	0.99%	1.60%	- 0.59%	- 0.24%

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

FigureNo. 3.5.7

Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Chemical and Fertilisers companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



As far as CSR Expenditure% incurred by the companies on Current Profit is concerned, from the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, Tata Chemicals has spent 0.60% and by 2014-15 it has spent 2.28%. Tata Chemicals has spent more than 2% from 2013-14 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, PIDILITE has spent 9.12% Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has spent 2.34%. PIDILITE has spent more than 2% in the year 2005-06 to 2008-09 and 2014-15. In the year 2005-06, AARTI IND has spent 3.32% and in 2014-15 it has spent 1.91%. AARTI IND has spent more than 2% in the year 2009-10, 2012-13, and 2013-14. GHCL, in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.36% towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent 1.69%. GHCL has not spent more than 2% in any years, and NFCL in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.001% and in the year 2014-15 has spent (0.24) %.

The performance of Tata Chemicals, PIDILITE and AARTI IND Companies was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure, because they have spent more than 2% in some years especially in 2014-15.

Table No.3.5.8

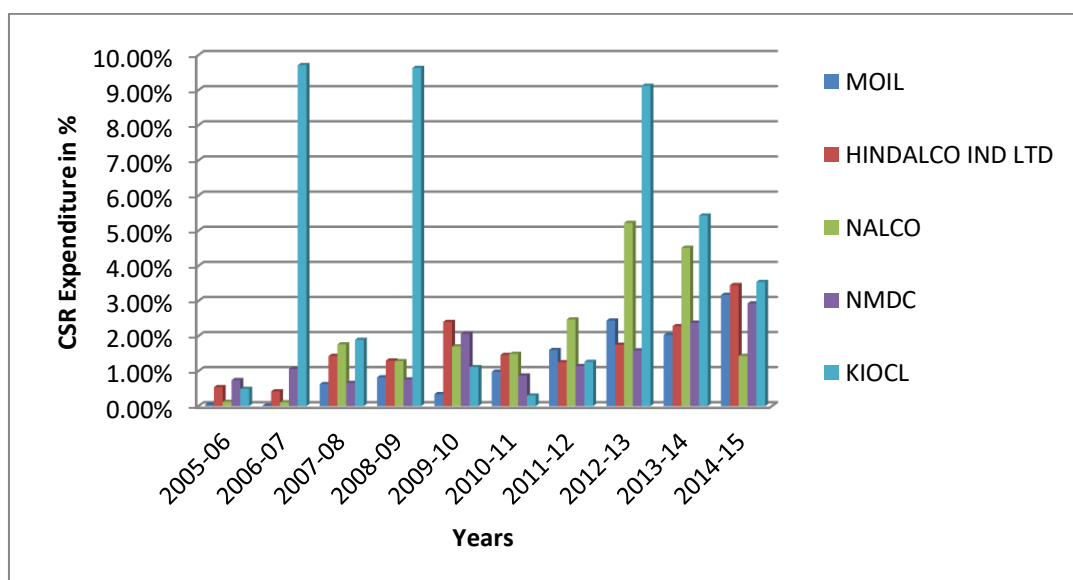
Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Mining companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
MOIL	0.04 %	0.01 %	0.63 %	0.82 %	0.34 %	0.98 %	1.60 %	2.44 %	2.03 %	3.17 %
HINDALCO IND LTD	0.54 %	0.42 %	1.43 %	1.30 %	2.40 %	1.46 %	1.25 %	1.75 %	2.28 %	3.45 %
NALCO	0.12 %	0.11 %	1.76 %	1.28 %	1.70 %	1.49 %	2.47 %	5.22 %	4.51 %	1.43 %
NMDC	0.74 %	1.06 %	0.66 %	0.76 %	2.06 %	0.87 %	1.14 %	2% %	2.38 %	2.93 %
KIOCL	0.49 %	9.71 %	1.89 %	9.63 %	1.11 %	0.30 %	1.26 %	9.12 %	5.43 %	3.54 %

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

Figure No. 3.5.8

Showing CSR Expenditure% incurred by the Mining companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



From the above table, it is seen that in the year 2005-06, MOIL has spent 0.04% and by 2014-15 it has spent 3.17%. MOIL Company has spent more than 2% from 2012-13. In the year 2005-06, HINDALCO IND Ltd. has spent 0.54% and in the year 2014-15 it has spent 3.45%. HINDALCO IND Ltd. has spent more than 2% in the year 2009-10 and 2013-14 onwards. In the year 2005-06, NALCO has spent 0.12% and in

2014-15 it has spent 1.43%. NALCO Company has spent more than 2% in 2011-12 to 2012-13. NMDC in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.74% towards CSR Expenditure and in 2014-15 it has spent 2.93%. NMDC has spent more than 2% from 2012-13 onwards and KIOCL in the year 2005-06 has spent 0.49% and in the year 2014-15 has spent 3.54%. KIOCL has tried to spend more than 2% in 2006-07, 2008-08, and 2012-13 onwards.

The performance of MOIL, HINDALCO IND Ltd., NALCO, and NMDC AND KIOCL was good towards spending of CSR Expenditure they have spent more than 2% in some years specially 2011-12 onwards.

Table No. 3.5.9

Showing the distribution of Average Proportion of Actual (%) CSR Expenditure of Current Year Profit in the respective Financial Years and Industry type

Industry	Statistics	Percentage of CSR Expenditure to Current Year's Profit									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	1.23	0.52	0.80	1.29	1.49	2.44	2.01	3.47	4.17	5.00
	SD	1.11	0.35	0.75	0.99	1.15	1.62	0.88	2.82	4.51	3.01
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	0.30	0.88	1.10	1.69	1.91	2.02	2.17	3.59	3.46	2.98
	SD	0.27	0.84	0.63	1.14	0.93	0.99	0.84	1.87	1.41	1.99
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	1.44	0.67	0.91	0.61	0.78	1.62	1.33	0.52	0.63	0.87
	SD	1.55	0.65	0.95	0.75	0.49	1.28	0.40	0.29	0.35	0.54
Auto (n=5)	Mean	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.50	0.55	0.68	1.75	1.47	1.04
	SD	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.24	0.49	0.43	0.72	2.60	2.09	1.22
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	0.74	1.12	0.81	0.97	1.11	1.21	1.36	1.43	1.28	1.85
	SD	0.88	1.70	0.64	0.87	0.39	0.62	1.02	0.83	0.27	0.87
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.75	0.85	1.50	2.21
	SD	0.70	0.68	0.62	0.43	0.57	0.55	1.01	0.79	0.73	0.93
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	2.68	2.05	0.84	0.81	1.01	1.10	1.02	1.68	1.77	1.60
	SD	3.83	3.98	1.25	0.78	0.79	0.41	0.61	0.54	1.40	1.06
Mining (n=5)	Mean	0.39	2.26	1.27	2.76	1.52	1.02	1.54	4.02	3.33	2.90
	SD	0.30	4.18	0.60	3.85	0.82	0.49	0.55	3.20	1.54	0.86
All (n=40)	Mean	0.97	1.06	0.83	1.13	1.11	1.32	1.36	2.16	2.20	2.31
	SD	1.64	2.11	0.75	1.62	0.84	1.05	0.87	2.17	2.17	1.86

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

FigureNo. 3.5.9

The distribution of Average Actual Proportion of CSR expenditure to respective year's profit (Both Year-Wise and Industry-Wise)

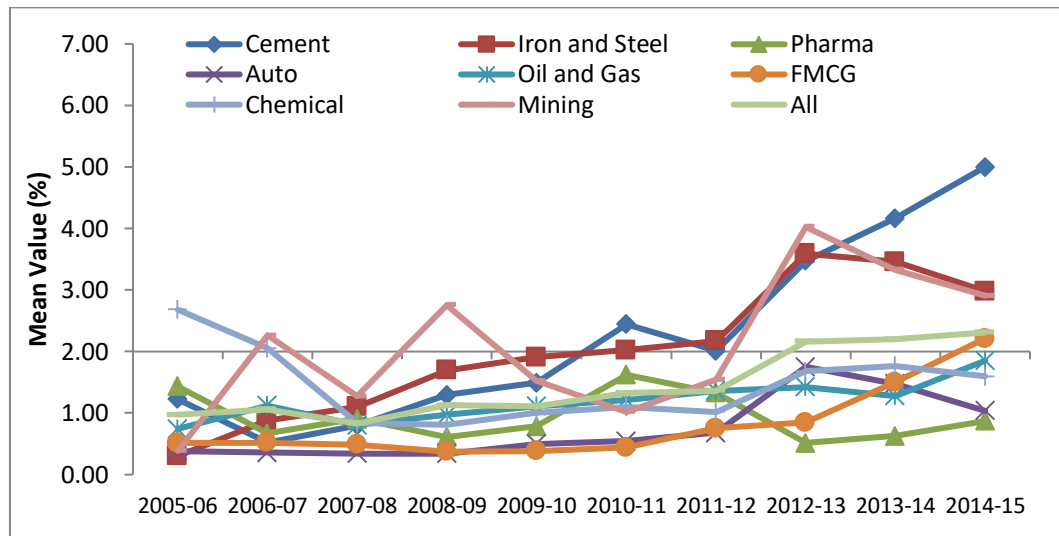


Table 3.5.9 and Figure 3.5.9 present the distribution of average of actual Proportion of CSR expenditure with respect to the respective year's profit according to various financial years and industry type. It is clear that the average % of CSR expenditure is relatively higher for cement, iron and steel as well as mining industry for almost all financial years compared to other industries. After these three industries, the industries such as oil and gas and FMCG industry had relatively higher % of CSR expenditure for all financial years. It is also important to note that the average % of CSR expenditure has been relatively less for Auto industry compared to the other industries for all financial years. The data also reveals that the average % of CSR expenditure is much lesser than 2.0% norms for the financial years before 2010-11 with slight increase in the % of CSR expenditure except for some selected industries like cement, iron and steel and mining industry after the financial year 2010-11. It is peculiar to note that the Pharma industry had higher deficit for % of CSR expenditure much below 2.0% norms after the financial year 2010-11 compared to their earlier % of CSR expenditures.

3.6 The Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies in India

Null Hypothesis (H₀): The Distribution of Actual Percentage Expenditure on CSR as per the Current Year Profit significantly equals to the Standard Expected Expenditure (2%) as per the norms for all the industries studied.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): The Distribution of Actual Percentage Expenditure on CSR as per the Current Year Profit significantly not equal to the Standard Expected Expenditure (2%) as per the norms for all the industries studied.

Table No. 3.6.1

Showing the distribution of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Actual % of CSR Expenditure of Current Year Profit (%)										Reference
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
Cement (n=5)	Mean	1.23	0.52	0.80	1.29	1.49	2.44	2.01	3.47	4.17	5.00	2.0%
	SD	1.11	0.35	0.75	0.99	1.15	1.62	0.88	2.82	4.51	3.01	
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	0.30	0.88	1.10	1.69	1.91	2.02	2.17	3.59	3.46	2.98	2.0%
	SD	0.27	0.84	0.63	1.14	0.93	0.99	0.84	1.87	1.41	1.99	
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	1.44	0.67	0.91	0.61	0.78	1.62	1.33	0.52	0.63	0.87	2.0%
	SD	1.55	0.65	0.95	0.75	0.49	1.28	0.40	0.29	0.35	0.54	
Auto (n=5)	Mean	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.50	0.55	0.68	1.75	1.47	1.04	2.0%
	SD	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.24	0.49	0.43	0.72	2.60	2.09	1.22	
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	0.74	1.12	0.81	0.97	1.11	1.21	1.36	1.43	1.28	1.85	2.0%
	SD	0.88	1.70	0.64	0.87	0.39	0.62	1.02	0.83	0.27	0.87	
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.75	0.85	1.50	2.21	2.0%
	SD	0.70	0.68	0.62	0.43	0.57	0.55	1.01	0.79	0.73	0.93	
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	2.68	2.05	0.84	0.81	1.01	1.10	1.02	1.68	1.77	1.60	2.0%
	SD	3.83	3.98	1.25	0.78	0.79	0.41	0.61	0.54	1.40	1.06	
Mining (n=5)	Mean	0.39	2.26	1.27	2.76	1.52	1.02	1.54	4.02	3.33	2.90	2.0%
	SD	0.30	4.18	0.60	3.85	0.82	0.49	0.55	3.20	1.54	0.86	
All (n=40)	Mean	0.97	1.06	0.83	1.13	1.11	1.32	1.36	2.16	2.20	2.31	2.0%
	SD	1.64	2.11	0.75	1.62	0.84	1.05	0.87	2.17	2.17	1.86	

Values are Mean (Standard Deviation).

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies and compiled by the author

Table No. 3.6.2

Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit with the reference value (2%) in the respective financial years and industry type (first four)

Year	Statistics	Industry			
		Cement	Iron and Steel	Pharma	Auto
2005-06	T-value	2.473	2.537	2.069	2.901
	P-value	0.069	0.064	0.107	0.044**
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2006-07	T-value	3.323	2.342	2.316	2.326
	P-value	0.029**	0.079	0.082	0.081
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
2007-08	T-value	2.391	3.909	2.149	2.587
	P-value	0.075	0.017**	0.098	0.061
	Decision	Accept H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
2008-09	T-value	2.927	3.311	1.828	3.121
	P-value	0.043**	0.030**	0.142	0.035**
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2009-10	T-value	2.891	4.599	3.573	2.289
	P-value	0.045**	0.010**	0.023**	0.084**
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0
2010-11	T-value	3.366	4.573	2.830	2.848
	P-value	0.028**	0.010**	0.047**	0.046**
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2011-12	T-value	5.082	5.811	7.461	2.111
	P-value	0.007**	0.004**	0.002**	0.102
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0
2012-13	T-value	2.752	4.292	4.026	1.507
	P-value	0.050**	0.013**	0.016**	0.206
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0
2013-14	T-value	2.067	5.471	4.004	1.576
	P-value	0.108	0.005**	0.016**	0.190
	Decision	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0
2014-15	T-value	3.711	3.336	3.618	1.904
	P-value	0.021**	0.029**	0.022**	0.130
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0

Source: computed by the author

P-values by one sample t test with reference value = 2.0%. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if P-value < 0.05 (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

Table No. 3.6.3

Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit with the reference value (2%) in the respective financial years and industry type (next four and overall).

Year	Statistics	Industry				
		Oil and Gas	FMCG	Chemical	Mining	All
2005-06	T-value	1.882	1.473	1.564	2.917	3.707
	P-value	0.133	0.237	0.193	0.043**	0.001**
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2006-07	T-value	1.472	1.536	1.155	1.209	3.136
	P-value	0.215	0.222	0.313	0.293	0.001**
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2007-08	T-value	2.804	1.583	1.498	4.747	6.904
	P-value	0.049**	0.212	0.209	0.009**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2008-09	T-value	2.490	1.722	2.326	1.602	4.348
	P-value	0.067	0.184	0.081	0.184	0.001**
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2009-10	T-value	6.439	1.350	2.834	4.174	8.232
	P-value	0.003**	0.270	0.047**	0.014**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2010-11	T-value	4.347	1.585	6.073	4.663	7.870
	P-value	0.012**	0.211	0.004**	0.010**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2011-12	T-value	2.993	1.675	3.739	6.327	9.828
	P-value	0.040**	0.169	0.020**	0.003**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2012-13	T-value	3.834	2.407	6.943	2.810	6.306
	P-value	0.019**	0.074	0.002**	0.048**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2013-14	T-value	10.542	4.584	2.831	4.827	6.419
	P-value	0.001**	0.010**	0.047**	0.008**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2014-15	T-value	4.758	5.316	3.365	7.566	7.826
	P-value	0.009**	0.006**	0.028**	0.002**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0

Source: computed by the author

P-values by one sample t test with reference value = 2.0%. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if P-value < 0.05 (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit differs significantly from the reference value 2.0% for all the financial years (P-value<0.001 for all). It is important to note that the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit is significantly lesser than 2.0% till the year 2011-12 and after the year 2012-13 the actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit is significantly higher than 2.0% (P-value<0.001 for all). It is clear that the companies such as cement, iron and steel and mining have been relatively close to 2.0% CSR expenditure after the year 2010-11 compared to the other companies. It is also evident that the companies such as Pharma, Auto, Oil and Gas, FMCG and Chemical have been far away from the 2.0% CSR expenditure throughout the study duration i.e 2005 to 2015 compared to the other companies.

3.7 Analysis of CSR Practices of Companies

H0: There is no significant difference in the CSR Practices with respect to sectors.

H1: There is a significant difference in the CSR Practices with respect to sectors.

The main objective of this test is to find out whether practices of CSR are different from sector to sector that is sector has any effect on CSR practices. Total Forty companies were taken for study and the companies are divided into eight sectors and from each sector five companies were randomly selected for the study companies are doing CSR practices total 32 practices (activities) are undertaken by the select companies for the period of ten years the objective behind using this test i.e. to find out whether the companies are doing all activities or not? It is found that not a single company is doing their practice above 30 activities but it is found that out of 32 First sectors i.e. cement sector covers 28.38% of the activity that is hardly 9 activities.

Second sector i.e. Iron and Steel sector undertakes 25.88% of the activities that is 8 activities. The third sector i.e. Pharma sector provides 20% of activities that is 6 to 7 activities .the fourth sector i.e. auto Sector Contributes 6 to 7 activities of CSR The fifth sector i.e. Oil and Gas are doing 22.56% of the activities that is 7 activities the sixth sector i.e. FMCG Sector invests in 26.19% of activities that is 8 activities. seventh sector i.e. Chemical and fertiliser sector provides 22.19% of activities that is 7 activities whereas eight sector i.e. Mining sector devised for 22.25% of activities that is 7 activities. So it is inferred that in overall basis out of 32 activities and out of 40 companies under study on an average atleast 7 to 8 activities are budgeted by the companies towards CSR Investments.

Table No. 3.7.1

Showing Test of Normality with regards to groups

Tests of Normality				
Group		Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.
Average score	Cement Industry	.784	5	.060
	Iron and Steel Industry	.932	5	.613
	Pharma Industry	.840	5	.164
	Auto Industry	.904	5	.432
	Oil and Gas Industry	.949	5	.727
	FMCG Industry	.927	5	.573
	Chemical and Fertilizer Industry	.918	5	.518
	Mining Industry	.856	5	.214

Source: computed by the author

To test whether sector wise CSR score is normally distributed normality test has been conducted i.e. to test whether the data group is normally formed or not the test of normality is used and it is found that since $p > .05$ implies data is normally distributed i.e. The data is statistically normal.

Table No. 3.7.2

Showing Descriptive statistics of different Sectors

Group	N	Mean	Median	Range	Std. Deviation
Cement Industry	5	28.38	23.13	21.88	9.23
Iron and Steel Industry	5	25.88	25.94	8.44	3.61
Pharma Industry	5	20.00	17.50	19.06	7.61
Auto Industry	5	20.00	18.13	23.13	9.27
Oil and Gas Industry	5	22.56	21.88	15.00	6.01
FMCG Industry	5	26.19	26.88	16.56	6.74
Chemical and Fertilizer Industry	5	22.19	20.31	19.06	7.52
Mining Industry	5	22.25	21.25	4.69	1.97
Total	40	23.43	22.19	32.19	6.91

Source: computed by the author

Above score is computed based on 32 points related to CSR which includes Education Management, Skill Development, Health and sanitation, Rural Development etc. Above score is based on compilations of these areas. Data was found to be statistically normal, to test further ANOVA test has been conducted to study H0. and the result is $F(7,32) = 0.9709$, $p = 0.4687$ since there is no significance difference in the CSR scores with respect to section so The alternative hypothesis is Rejected i.e. Null hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion

The average net profit has been relatively less for Chemical industry compared to other industries for all financial years. It is clear that the industries such as cement, iron and steel and mining have been relatively close to 2.0% CSR expenditure after the year 2010-11 compared to the other industries. It is also clear that the average % of CSR expenditure is relatively higher for cement, iron and steel as well as mining industry for almost all financial years compared to other industries. It is found that out of 32 First sectors i.e. cement sector covers 28.38% of the activity that is hardly 9 activities.

Chapter: IV
INTER SECTOR COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SELECT
COMPANIES IN INDIA

The performance of the corporates can be measured by comparing it with the years or as per the sectors in this study the comparison is made on the bases of sectors, ownership and listed and not listed on (NIFTY AND SENSEX) Comparison gives clear idea about the performance and the development of the companies and further it provides information about sector or ownership performance.

4.1 Performance of Select Companies as per Ownership of the Companies

Performance of select companies as per Ownership of the Companies and areas of operation are classified as Private Companies, Public Sector Undertakings and Multi National Companies. The performances of the companies as per the ownership were also considered only to know which type of Ownership performance is better. The Following aspects are considered: i) Net Profit of the companies for the ten years period (2005-06 to 2014-15) ii) CSR Expenditure of the companies for the ten years period (2005-06 to 2014-15); and iii) CSR Expenditure (Percentage) of the companies for the ten years period (2005-06 to 2014-15); and the practices adopted by the companies as per the ownership has been considered.

4.2 Ownership-Wise Performance Analysis of Select Companies with regards to Net Profit

Table No.4.2.1

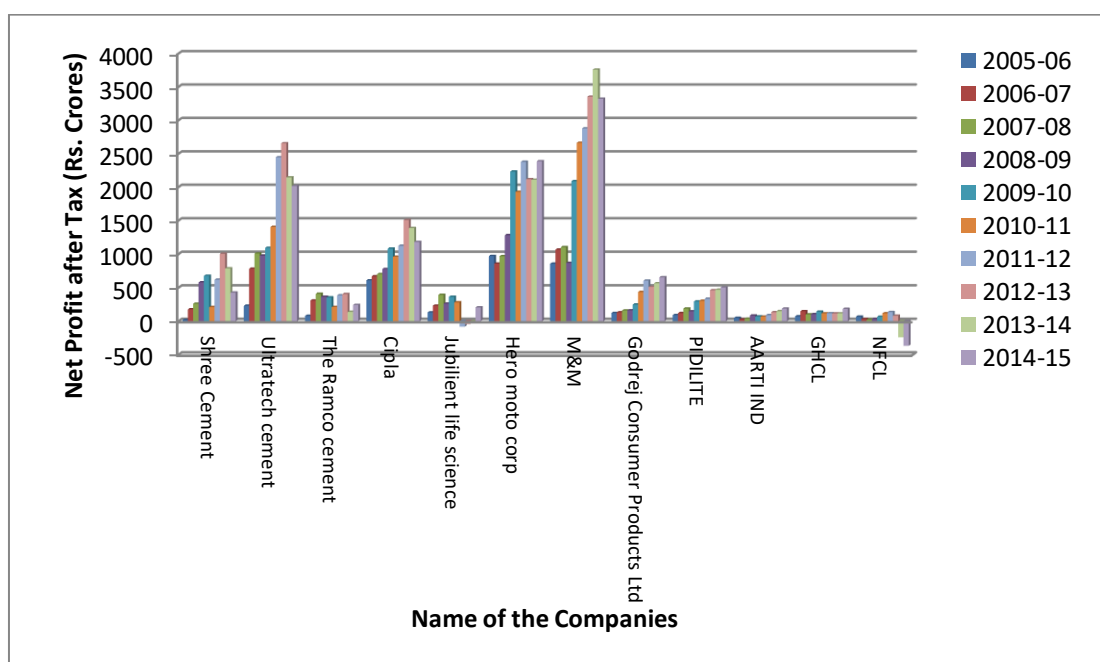
Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Private companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Shree Cement	19	177	260	578	676	210	619	1004	787	426
Ultratech Cement	230	782	1008	977	1093	1404	2446	2655	2144	2015
The Ramco Cement	79	308	408	364	354	211	385	404	138	242
Cipla	608	668	701	777	1081	960	1124	1507	1388	1181
Jubilient Life Science	130	231	392	261	363	280	-81	-43	0.82	205
Hero Moto Corp	971	858	968	1282	2232	1928	2378	2118	2109	2386
M&M	857	1068	1103	868	2088	2662	2879	3353	3758	3321
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	121	132	159	161	248	435	604	511	565	654
Pidilite	91	120	188	146	294	304	334	461	469	502
Aarti Industries	49	26	37	84	70	67	90	133	149	188
GHCL	72	148	101	104	141	116	118	115	116	183
NFCL	66.86	31.71	23	32	66	117	136	81	-239	-367

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No. 4.2.1

Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Private Companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, twelve companies are having Private Ownership and it is seen that the Net Profit of Shree Cement Company in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 19 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 426 Crores. Shree Cement Company has Net Profit of more than Rs. 200 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Net Profit of Ultratech Cement Rs. 230 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 2015 Crores. Ultratech Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs. 2000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. In the year 2005-06, The Ramco Cement has Net Profit of Rs. 79 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 242 Crores. The Ramco Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs. 2000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Cipla in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs.608Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 1181 Crores. Cipla has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2009-10 except 2005-06 to 2008-09 and 2010-11. Jubilient Life Science in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 130 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.205 Crores. Jubilient Life Science Suffered loss in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, Hero Moto Corp. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 971 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.2386 Crores. Hero Moto Corp has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, Mahindra and Mahindra in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 857 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.3321 Crores. Mahindra and Mahindra has Net Profit of more than Rs. 2000 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 121 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.654 Crores. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs. 500 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. PIDILITE in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 91 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.502 Crores. PIDILITE has Net Profit of more than Rs. 300 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. AARTI

IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 49 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.188 Crores. AARTI IND Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. GHCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 72 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.183 Crores. GHCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 100 Crores from 2006-07 onwards .NFCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 66.86Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.(-367)Crores. NFCL has suffered loss in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15.

With regards to the performance of Net Profit, Net Profit of NMDC, was good, Ultratech Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs. 2000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. The Ramco Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Mahindra and Mahindra has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Cipla has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2009-10 except 2005-06 to 2008-09 and 2010-11, Hero Moto Corp has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, Godrej Consumer Product Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, PIDILITE has Net Profit of more than Rs 300Crores from 2010-11 onwards, Shree Cement Company has Net Profit of more than Rs 200 Crores from 2007-08 onwards, AARTI IND Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 100Crores from 2012-13 onwards. GHCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 100Crores from 2006-07 onwards,

Jubilient Life Science Suffered loss in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 and NFCL has suffered loss in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Table No.4.2.2

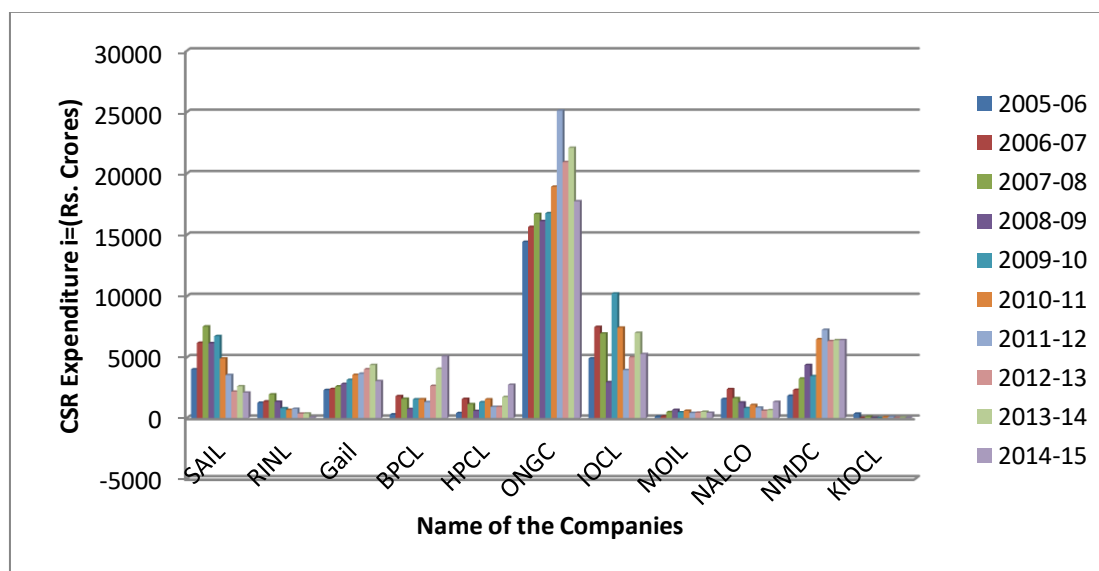
Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Public companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
SAIL	4013	6202	7537	6170	6754	4905	3543	2170	2616	2093
RINL	1252	1363	1943	1336	797	658	751	353	366	62
GAIL	2310	2387	2601	2804	3140	3561	3654	4022	4375	3039
BPCL	292	1806	1581	736	1538	1547	1311	2643	4061	5085
HPCL	406	1571	1135	575	1301	1539	911	905	1734	2733
ONGC	14431	15643	16702	16126	16768	18924	25123	20926	22095	17733
IOCL	4915	7499	6963	2950	10221	7445	3955	5005	7019	5273
MOIL	115	134	480	664	466	588	411	432	510	428
NALCO	1562	2381	1632	1272	814	1,069	850	593	642	1322
NMDC	1828	2320	3251	4372	3447	6499	7265	6342	6420	6422
KIOCL	356	14	108	22	-177	76	94	31	40	31

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No. 4.2.2

Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Public companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, eleven companies are listed Public Companies and it is seen that the Net Profit of SAIL in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 4013 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 2093 Crores. SAIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Net Profit of RINL has Rs. 1252 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 62 Crores. RINL has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2005-06 TO 2008-09 later on it decreased. In the year 2005-06, GAIL has Net Profit of Rs. 2310 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 3039 Crores. GAIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards, BPCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 292 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 5085 Crores. BPCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, HPCL. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 406 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs. 2733 Crores. HPCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 900 Crores from 2006-07 onwards except 2005-06 and 2008-09. ONGC in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 14431 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs. 17733 Crores. ONGC has Net Profit of more than Rs 10000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards, IOCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 4915 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs. 5273 Crores. IOCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 5000 Crores from 2005-06 but except 2005-06, 2008-09 and 2011-12. MOIL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 115 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs 428 Crores. MOIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. NALCO in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1562 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs. 1322 Crores. NALCO has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. NMDC in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1828 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs. 6422 Crores. NMDC has Net Profit of more than Rs 6000 Crores from 2010-11

onwards. KIOCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 356 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.31 Crores. KIOCL has suffered loss in 2009-10.

With regards to the performance of Net Profit, Net Profit of ONGC and Tata Steel was good, SAIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. RINL has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2005-06 To 2008-09 later on it decreased. GAIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards, BPCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, HPCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 900 Crores from 2006-07 onwards except 2005-06 and 2008-09. ONGC has Net Profit of more than Rs 10000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. IOCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 5000 Crores from 2005-06 but except 2005-06, 2008-09 and 2011-12. MOIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. NALCO has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. NMDC has Net Profit of more than Rs 6000 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. KIOCL has suffered loss in 2009-10.

Table No.4.2.3

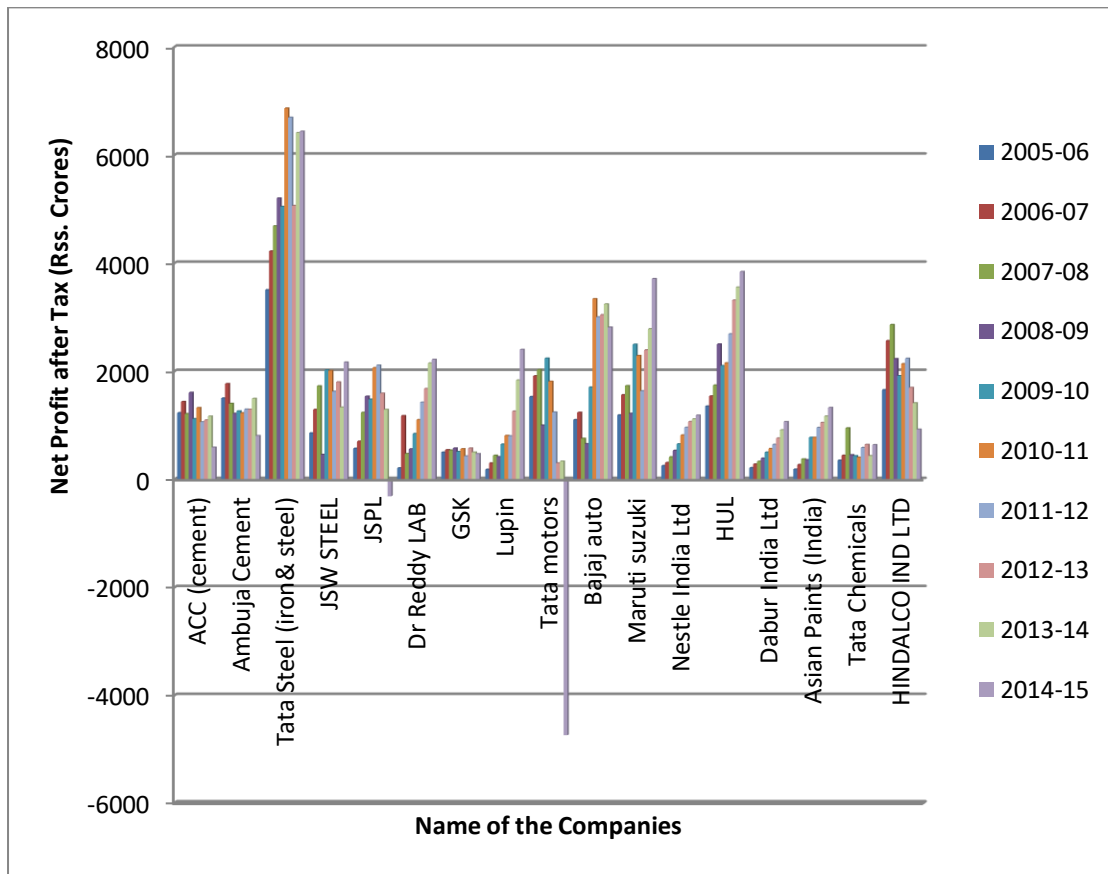
**Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Multi-National companies for the period of
Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)**

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC (cement)	1232	1439	1213	1607	1120	1325	1061	1096	1168	592
Ambuja Cement	1503	1769	1402	1218	1264	1229	1297	1295	1496	808
Tata Steel	3506	4222	4687	5202	5047	6866	6696	5063	6412	6439
JSW Steel	857	1292	1728	459	2023	2011	1626	1801	1335	2166
JSPL	573	703	1237	1536	1480	2064	2111	1592	1292	-310
Dr Reddy LAB	211	1177	475	561	846	1104	1426	1678	2151	2218
GSK	502	546	538	577	512	564	431	577	502	472
Lupin	183	302	443	417	649	810	804	1260	1836	2403
Tata Motors	1529	1913	2029	1001	2240	1812	1242	302	335	- 4739
Bajaj Auto	1102	1238	756	657	1704	3340	3004	3044	3243	2814
Maruti Suzuki	1189	1562	1731	1218	2497	2288	1635	2392	2783	3711
Nestle India Ltd	252	310	414	534	655	819	962	1068	1117	1185
HUL	1355	1540	1743	2501	2103	2153	2691	3314	3555	3843
Dabur India Ltd	214	282	333	391	501	569	645	763	914	1066
Asian Paints (India)	187	272	375	362	775	775	958	1050	1169	1327
Tata Chemicals	353	444	949	452	435	408	587	643	436	638
Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	1656	2564	2861	2230	1916	2137	2237	1699	1413	925

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No. 4.2.3

Showing Net Profit after Tax by the Multi-National Companies for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, seventeen companies are MNC'S. It is seen that the Net Profit of ACC Cement in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 1232 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 592 Crores. ACC Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but except in 2014-15. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Net Profit of Ambuja Cement has Rs. 1503 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 808 Crores. ACC Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but except in 2014-15. In the year 2005-06, Tata Steel has Net Profit of Rs. 3506 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 6439 Crores. Tata Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs. 5000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, JSW Steel in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs.857 Crores and in 2014-

15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 2166 Crores. JSW Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs. 2000 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, JSPL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 573 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.(-310) Crores. JSPL has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2007-08 onwards but suffered loss in 2014-15. Dr Reddy's Lab the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 211 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.2218 Crores. Dr Reddy's Lab has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2006-07 and 2010-11 onwards, GSK in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 502 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs 472 Crores. GSK has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. Lupin in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 183 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs 2403Crores. GSK has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. Tata Motors the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1529 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.(-473) Crores. Tata Motors has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards upto 2011-12 and suffered loss in the year 2014-15. Bajaj Auto in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1102 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.2814 Crores. Bajaj Auto has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. Maruti Suzuki in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1189 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.3711 Crores. Maruti Suzuki has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards, Nestle India Ltd in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 252 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.1185 Crores. Nestle India Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. HUL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1355 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.2843Crores. HUL Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. Dabur India Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 214 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit

Rs.1066 Crores. Dabur India Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 187 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.1327 Crores. Asian Paints has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Tata Chemicals in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 353 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.638 Crores. Tata Chemicals has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2006-07 onwards. HINDALCO IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1656 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs. 925 Crores. HINDALCO IND Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2014-15.

With regards to the performance of Net Profit, ACC Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but except in 2014-15. ACC Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but except in 2014-15. Tata Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs 5000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, JSW Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, JSPL has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2007-08 onwards but suffered loss in 2014-15. Dr Reddy's Lab has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2006-07 and 2010-11 onwards. GSK has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. GSK has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. Tata Motors has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards upto 2011-12 and suffered loss in the year 2014-15. Bajaj Auto has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. Maruti Suzuki has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards; Nestle India Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. HUL Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. Dabur India Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Asian Paints has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000

Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Tata Chemicals has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2006-07 onwards. HINDALCO IND Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2014-15.

Table No. 4.2.4

Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Ownership type

Ownership	Statistics	Net Profit After Tax (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private (n=12)	Mean	274.5	379.1	445.7	469.5	725.5	724.5	919.3	1024.9	948.7	911.3
	SD	337.7	362.4	397.5	416.8	755.6	846.3	1048.9	1133.3	1189.5	1102.7
Public (n=11)	Mean	2861.8	3756.4	3993.9	3366.1	4097.2	4255.5	4351.6	3947.5	4534.4	4020.1
	SD	4141.3	4566.7	4864.0	4624.7	5233.9	5477.3	7219.4	6009.3	6315.0	5045.9
MNC (n=17)	Mean	964.9	1269.1	1347.9	1230.8	1515.7	1780.8	1730.2	1684.5	1832.8	1503.4
	SD	845.8	1018.8	1117.4	1216.7	1136.6	1533.6	1475.0	1198.3	1499.2	2294.4
All (n=40)	Mean	1279.4	1686.1	1804.9	1589.6	1988.6	2144.5	2207.8	2109.0	2310.5	2017.9
	SD	2404.8	2760.5	2938.4	2733.6	3091.5	3285.5	4058.8	3406.5	3689.4	3264.0

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No. 4.2.4

The distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and Ownership type

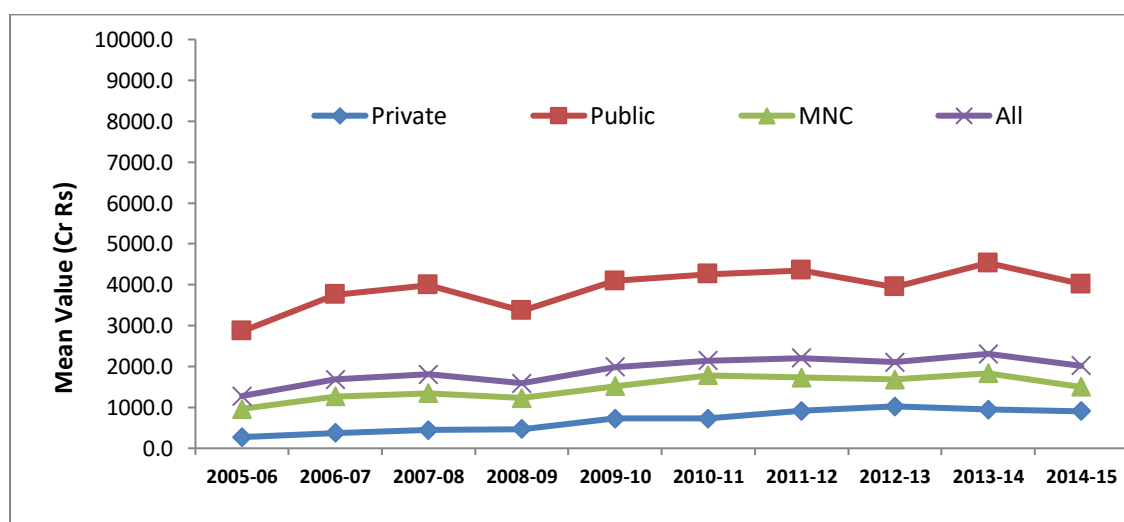


Table 4.2.4 and Figure 4.2.4 represent the distribution of Average volume of Net Profit according to various financial years and ownership type. It is clear that the Average volume of Net Profit is relatively more for public ownership industry followed by MNC and Private Ownership industry for all financial years. However the Private ownership industry has relatively less volume of Net Profit for all financial years than the other Ownership industries.

4.3 Ownership-wise Performance of Select Companies towards CSR

Table No.4.3.1

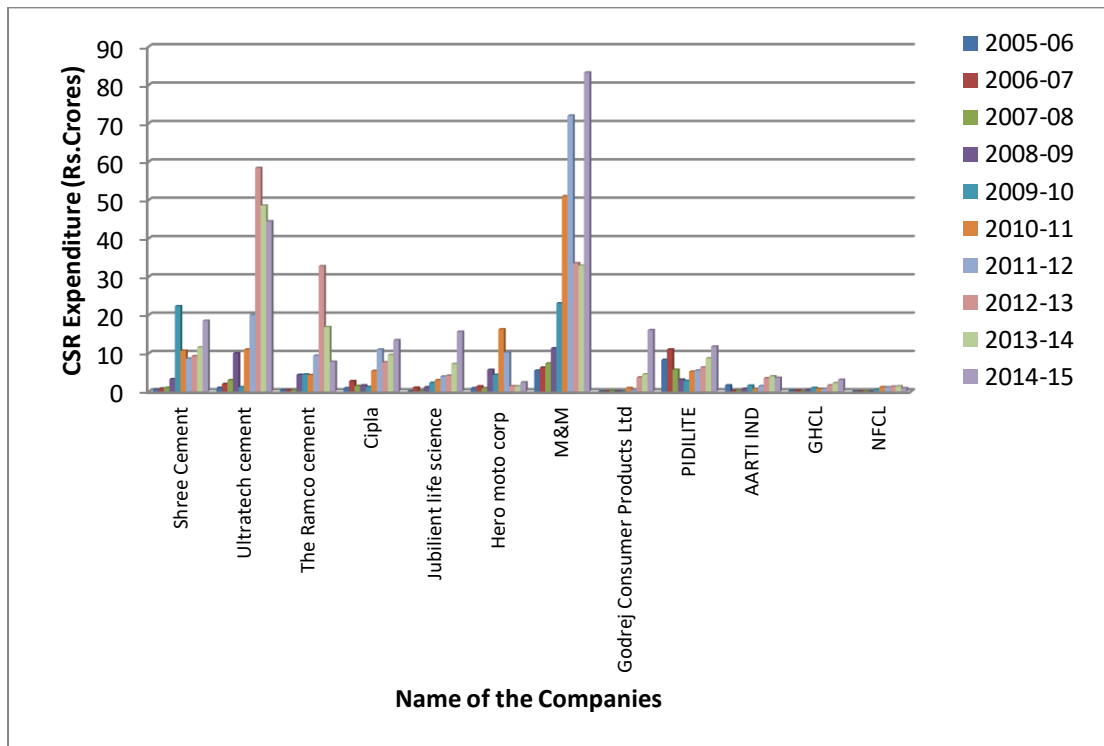
Showing Performance Analysis of Private Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Shree Cement	0.60	0.80	1.00	3.26	22.3	10.67	8.60	9.28	11.57	18.49
Ultratech Cement	1.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	1.15	11.00	20.00	58.39	48.56	44.46
The Ramco Cement	0.40	0.40	0.41	4.39	4.47	4.33	9.38	32.75	16.84	7.80
Cipla	0.90	2.74	1.49	1.63	1.22	5.41	10.98	7.65	9.59	13.43
Jubilient Life Science	0.02	1.04	0.08	1.14	2.32	3.01	3.95	4.16	7.23	15.64
Hero Moto Corp	0.91	1.37	0.91	5.67	4.39	16.27	10.20	1.40	1.38	2.40
M&M	5.00	6.00	7.00	11.00	23.00	51.00	72.00	33.53	32.91	83.24
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.92	0.44	3.71	4.52	16.08
PIDILITE	8.30	11.00	5.71	3.12	2.81	5.21	5.52	6.29	8.71	11.76
AARTI IND	1.63	0.17	0.28	0.76	1.57	0.71	1.44	3.50	4.01	3.60
GHCL	0.26	0.25	0.08	0.43	0.98	0.73	0.71	1.62	2.26	3.09
NFCL	0.002	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.60	1.16	1.13	1.30	1.40	0.90

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No. 4.3.1

Showing performance Analysis of Private Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, twelve companies are having Private Ownership and it is seen that the CSR Expenditure of Shree Cement Company in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 0.6 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 18.49 Crores. Shree Cement Company has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 8 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of Ultratech Cement Rs. 1 Crore and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs.44.46 Crores. Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 40 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. In the year 2005-06, The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.4 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 7.8 Crores. The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 7.5 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Cipla in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs.0.9Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 13.43 Crores. Cipla has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 5 Crores

from 2010-11 onwards. Jubilient Life Science in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.02 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.15.64 Crores. Jubilient Life Science has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 3 Crores from 2010-11 onwards, Hero Moto Corp. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.91 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.2.4 Crores. Hero Moto Corp has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores in 2010-11-and 2011-12, Mahindra and Mahindra in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 5 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.83.24 Crores. Mahindra and Mahindra has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 30 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.01 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.16.08 Crores. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 3 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. PIDILITE in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 8.3 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.11.76 Crores. PIDILITE has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 5 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. AARTI IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 1.63 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.3.6 Crores. AARTI IND Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 3.5 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. GHCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.26 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.3.09 Crores. GHCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1 Crores from 2012-13 onwards .NFCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.002 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.0.9Crores. NFCL has suffered loss in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15.

with regards to the performance of CSR Expenditure, CSR Expenditure of NMDC, was good, Shree Cement Company has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 8 Crores from

2009-10 onwards. Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 40 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 7.5 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Jubilant Life Science has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 3 Crores from 2010-11 onwards, Hero Moto Corp has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 10 Crores in 2010-11-and 2011-12, Mahindra and Mahindra has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 30 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 3 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. PIDILITE has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 5 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. AARTI IND Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 3.5 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. GHCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1 Crore from 2012-13 onwards. NFCL has suffered loss in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Table No.4.3.2

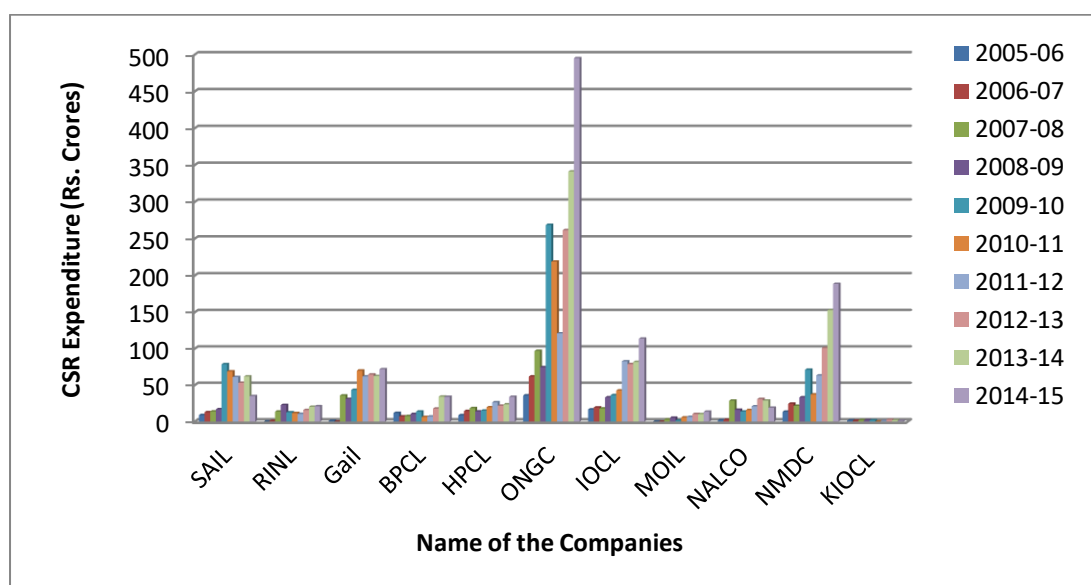
Showing Performance Analysis of Public Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
SAIL	9.00	13.00	14.00	17.00	78.79	68.95	61.25	53.29	62.06	35.04
RINL	0.24	1.13	13.72	22.83	12.75	11.73	10.62	15.99	20.31	21.11
Gail	1.17	0.20	35.78	31.13	43.58	70.00	62.00	64.65	62.57	71.89
BPCL	12.03	7.15	7.62	10.47	13.73	6.38	7.05	17.88	34.38	33.95
HPCL	8.91	14.56	18.53	14.00	15.16	19.69	26.54	21.78	23.74	34.07
ONGC	36.00	62.00	97.00	74.7	268.87	219.03	121.08	261.57	341.3	495.23
IOCL	16.71	19.43	18.10	33.30	36.25	42.73	82.73	78.97	81.91	113.79
MOIL	0.05	0.02	3.00	5.42	1.57	5.75	6.56	10.56	10.36	13.57
NALCO	2.00	3.0	29.00	16.00	14.00	16.00	21.00	31.00	29.00	19.00
NMDC	13.55	24.66	21.75	33.3	71.20	37.33	63.00	101	152.85	188.65
KIOCL	1.75	1.36	2.05	2.12	1.98	0.2328	1.00	2.83	2.17	1.10

Source: Annual Reports and Computed by Author

Figure No.4.3.2

Showing Performance Analysis of Public Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, eleven companies are listed public Companies and it is seen that the CSR Expenditure of SAIL in the year 2005-06 was

Rs. 9 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 35.04 Crores. SAIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 35 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of RINL has Rs. 0.24 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 21.11 Crores. RINL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 10 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. In the year 2005-06, GAIL has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 1.17 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 71.89 Crores. GAIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 60 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, BPCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs.12.03 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 33.95 Crores. BPCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 17 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, HPCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 8.91 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.34.07 Crores. HPCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. ONGC in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 36 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.495.23 Crores. ONGC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 200 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, IOCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 16.71 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.113.79 Crores. IOCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 70 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. MOIL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.05 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs 13.57 Crores. MOIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. NALCO in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 2 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.19 Crores. NALCO has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. NMDC in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 13.55 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.188.65 Crores. NMDC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. KIOCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of

Rs. 1.36 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.1.1 Crores. KIOCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2010-11.

With regards to the performance of CSR Expenditure, CSR Expenditure of ONGC and Tata Steel was good, ONGC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 200 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, NMDC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. IOCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 70 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. GAIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 60 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, SAIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 35 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. HPCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. BPCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 17 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, NALCO has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. RINL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 10 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. MOIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. KIOCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2010-11.

Table No.4.3.3

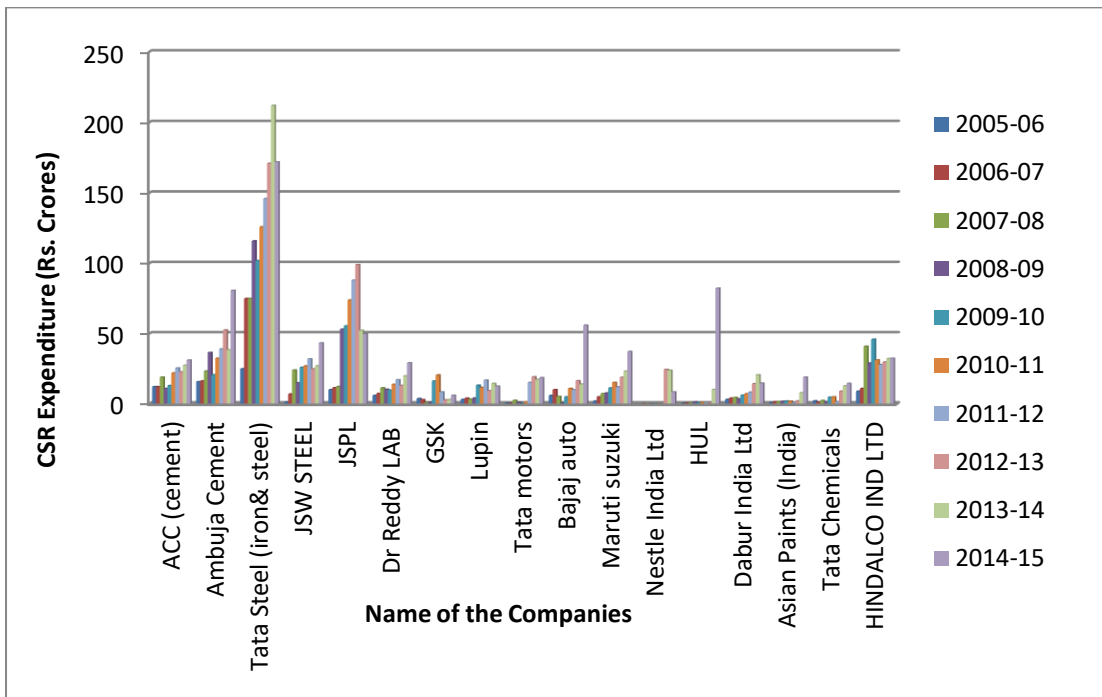
**Showing Performance Analysis of Multi-National Companies towards CSR
Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)**

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC (cement)	12.26	12.24	19.00	11.00	13.00	22.00	25.51	22.76	27.45	31.16
Ambuja Cement	15.76	16.31	23.38	36.55	20.70	32.48	39.09	52.57	38.40	80.70
Tata Steel (Iron& Steel)	25.00	75.00	75.00	116	102	126	146	171	212	172
JSW STEEL	1.34	7.00	24.00	15.00	26.00	27.00	32.00	24.92	27.03	43.39
JSPL	10.13	11.49	12.29	53.12	55.5	73.96	87.98	99.14	52.26	49.78
Dr Reddy LAB	6.00	7.41	11.36	10.40	9.80	13.90	17.10	13.10	19.86	29.17
GSK	3.80	3.02	1.00	1.20	16.30	20.58	8.50	2.80	3.02	6.10
Lupin	3.20	4.00	3.38	4.09	13.24	11.62	16.88	9.37	14.52	12.58
Tata motors	0.50	0.46	2.53	1.07	0.40	1.48	15.21	19.21	17.33	18.62
Bajaj auto	6.01	10.12	5.25	0.50	50	10.92	10.00	16.4	14.00	56.00
Maruti suzuki	2.00	5.00	7.30	7.67	11.3	15.2	12.03	18.94	23.28	37.25
Nestle India Ltd	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.50	23.90	8.51
HUL	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.44	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.75	10.23	82.35
Dabur India Ltd	3.21	4.14	4.58	3.63	6.13	7.18	8.30	14.26	20.65	14.71
Asian Paints (India)	0.98	1.58	1.60	1.82	1.95	1.87	0.87	2.08	7.90	19.01
Tata Chemicals	2.13	1.30	2.38	1.57	4.75	5.00	1.54	9.00	12.76	14.55
HINDALCO IND LTD	9.00	11.00	41.00	29.00	46.00	31.00	28.00	29.79	32.26	32.00

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.3.3

Showing Performance Analysis of Multi-National Companies towards CSR Expenditure for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, seventeen companies are in MNC'S. It is seen that The CSR Expenditure of ACC Cement in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 12.2 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 31.1 Crores. ACC Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 20 Crores from 2010-11 onwards but except in 2014-15. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of Ambuja Cement has Rs. 15.7 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 80.7 Crores. Ambuja Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2007-08 onwards but except in 2014-15. In the year 2005-06, Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 25 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs172 Crores. Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, JSW Steel in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs.1.34 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 43.3 Crores. JSW Steel has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, JSPL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of

Rs. 10.1 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.49.7 Crores. JSPL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 50 Crores from 2008-09 onwards but decreased in 2014-15. Dr Reddy's Lab the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 6 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.29.1 Crores. Dr Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 13 Crores from 2010-11 onwards, GSK in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 3.8 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs 6.1 Crores. GSK has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Lupin in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 3.2 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs 12.5 Crores. GSK has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 9 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Tata Motors the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.5 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.18.6 Crores. Tata Motors has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores from 2011-12 onwards Bajaj Auto in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 6.01 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.56 Crores. Bajaj Auto has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores in 2006-07 and from 2010-11 onwards. Maruti Suzuki in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 2 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.37.2 Crores. Maruti Suzuki has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, Nestle India Ltd in the year 2012-13 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 24.5 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.8.51 Crores. Nestle India Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 8 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. HUL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.4 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.82.3 Crores. HUL Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2013-14 onwards. Dabur India Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 3.21 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.14.07 Crores. Dabur India Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than

Rs 14 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.98 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.19 Crores. Asian Paints has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 7.5 Crores from 2013-14 onwards. Tata Chemicals in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 2.13 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.14.5 Crores. Tata Chemicals has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 9 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. HINDALCO IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 9 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs. 32 Crores. HINDALCO IND Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 28 Crores from 2007-08 onwards.

With regards to the performance of CSR Expenditure, CSR Expenditure of Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, JSPL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 50 Crores from 2008-09 onwards but decreased in 2014-15. HINDALCO IND Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 28 Crores from 2007-08 onwards.

ACC Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2010-11 onwards but except in 2014-15. Ambuja Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2007-08 onwards but except in 2014-15. JSW Steel has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. GSK has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Tata Motors has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores from 2011-12 onwards Dabur India Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Dr Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 13 Crores from 2010-11 onwards, Bajaj Auto has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores in 2006-07 and from 2010-11 onwards. Maruti Suzuki has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, HUL Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2013-14 onwards Tata Chemicals has CSR Expenditure more

than Rs 9 Crores from 2012-13 onwards Nestle India Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 8 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Asian Paints has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 7.5 Crores from 2013-14 onwards.

Table No.4.3.4

Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR expenditure in the respective financial years and Ownership type

Ownership	Statistics	Actual CSR Expenditure (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private (n=12)	Mean	1.6	2.2	1.7	3.5	5.4	9.2	12.0	13.6	12.4	18.4
	SD	2.6	3.3	2.4	3.8	8.2	14.1	19.7	18.1	14.4	23.5
Public (n=11)	Mean	9.2	13.3	23.7	23.7	50.7	45.3	42.1	60.0	74.6	93.4
	SD	10.7	18.3	26.4	20.0	77.0	62.6	38.7	73.8	98.1	144.1
MNC (n=17)	Mean	6.4	10.7	14.7	18.4	20.8	25.1	28.1	31.2	32.8	41.7
	SD	6.7	17.8	19.6	30.1	26.7	32.4	37.9	42.9	47.7	40.7
All (n=40)	Mean	5.7	8.8	13.2	15.3	24.5	25.9	27.1	33.8	38.2	48.9
	SD	7.7	15.4	20.3	23.2	46.7	41.2	34.8	50.6	63.6	83.8

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

FigureNo. 4.3.4

The distribution of Average Actual CSR expenditure in the respective financial years and Ownership type

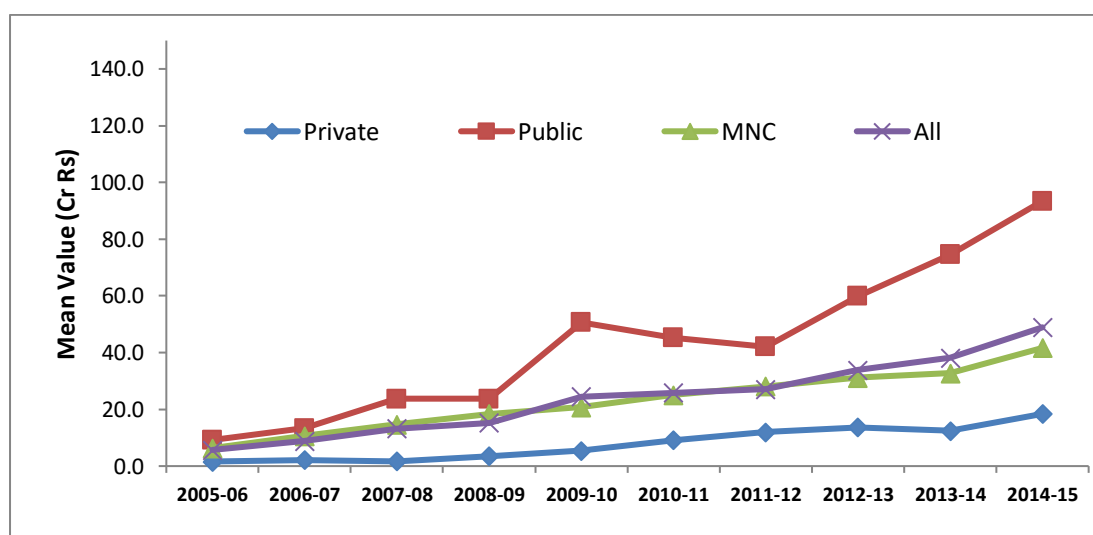


Table 4.3.4 and Figure 4.3.4 represent the distribution of Average volume of actual CSR expenditure as per the current year profit after excluding the tax according to various financial years and ownership type. It is clear that the average volume of actual CSR expenditure is relatively more for Public ownership industry followed by MNC and private ownership industry for all financial years. However the Private ownership industry has relatively less volume of actual CSR expenditure as per the current year profit for all financial years than the other ownership industries.

4.4 Ownership Performance Analysis towards CSR Expenditure (%) of Select Companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Table No.4.4.1

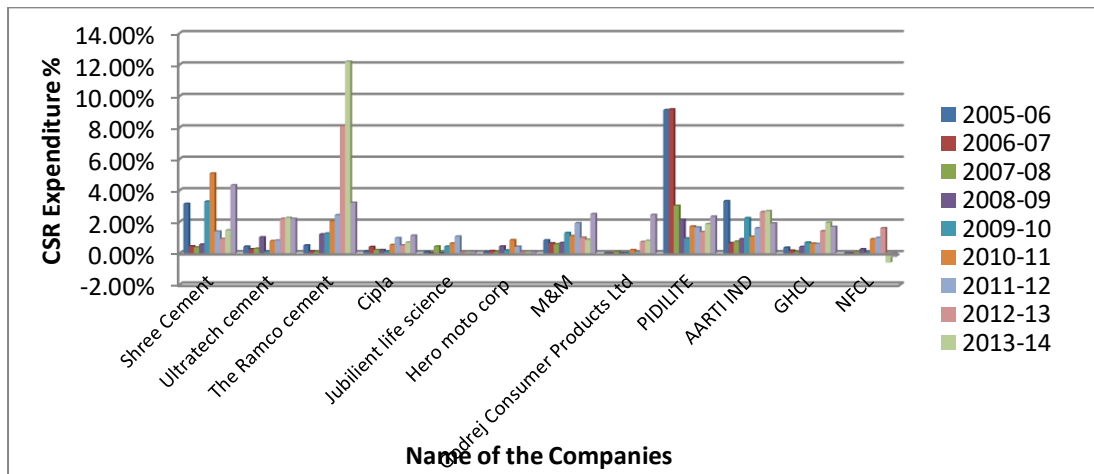
Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Private Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Shree Cement	3.15%	0.45%	0.38%	0.56%	3.29%	5.08%	1.39%	0.92%	1.47%	4.34%
Ultratech cement	0.43%	0.26%	0.30%	1.02%	0.11%	0.78%	0.82%	2.20%	2.26%	2.20%
The Ramco cement	0.51%	0.13%	0.10%	1.21%	1.26%	2.05%	2.43%	8.10%	12.20%	3.22%
Cipla	0.14%	0.41%	0.21%	0.21%	0.11%	0.53%	0.97%	0.51%	0.69%	1.13%
Jubilient life science	0.09%	0.02%	0.44%	0.02%	0.43%	0.63%	1.07%	0.06%	0.06%	0.10%
Hero moto corp	0.09%	0.15%	0.09%	0.44%	0.19%	0.84%	0.42%	0.07%	0.07%	0.10%
M&M	0.83%	0.64%	0.58%	0.66%	1.30%	1.10%	1.92%	1.00%	0.87%	2.50%
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	0.01%	0.01%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.21%	0.07%	0.73%	0.80%	2.45%
PIDILITE	9.12%	9.16%	3.03%	2.13%	0.95%	1.71%	1.65%	1.36%	1.86%	2.34%
AARTI IND	3.32%	0.65%	0.75%	0.90%	2.24%	1.06%	1.60%	2.63%	2.69%	1.91%
GHCL	0.36%	0.17%	0.08%	0.41%	0.69%	0.62%	0.60%	1.41%	1.95%	1.69%
NFCL	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.26%	0.06%	0.90%	0.99%	1.60%	-0.59%	-0.24%

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.4.1

Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Private Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, twelve companies are having Private Ownership and it is seen that % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit of Shree Cement Company in the year 2005-06 was 3.15% whereas in the year 2014-15 it was 4.34%. Shree Cement Company has CSR Expenditure more than 4% in 2010-11 and 2014-15. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of Ultratech Cement 0.43% and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 2.20%. Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2012-13 onwards. In the year 2005-06, The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure of 0.51% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 3.22%. The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2010-11 onwards, Cipla in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.14% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 1.13%. Cipla has CSR Expenditure more than 0.50% from 2010-11 onwards. Jubilient Life Science in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.09% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 0.10%. Jubilient Life Science has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2011-12 onwards; Hero Moto Corp. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.09% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 0.10%. Hero Moto Corp has CSR Expenditure more than 0.80% in 2010-11, Mahindra

and Mahindra in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.83% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.50%. Mahindra and Mahindra have CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2014-15. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.01% and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit 2.45%. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2014-15. PIDILITE in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 9.12% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.34%. PIDILITE has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2009-10. AARTI IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 3.32% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.91%. AARTI IND Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 and 2009-10 onwards. GHCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.36% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.69%. GHCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2012-13 onwards. NFCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.001% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure (-0.24)%.

With regards to the performance of % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit, % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit of NMDC, was good, Shree Cement Company has CSR Expenditure more than 4% in 2010-11 and 2014-15. Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2012-13 onwards. Mahindra and Mahindra has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2014-15. Godrej Consumer Product Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2014-15. The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2010-11 onwards, Jubilant Life Science has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2011-12 onwards, PIDILITE has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2009-10, AARTI IND Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 and 2009-10 onwards. Hero Moto Corp has CSR Expenditure more than 0.80% in 2010-11; Cipla has CSR Expenditure more than

0.50% from 2010-11 onwards. GHCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2012-13 onwards NFCL has Suffered loss in 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Table No.4.4.2

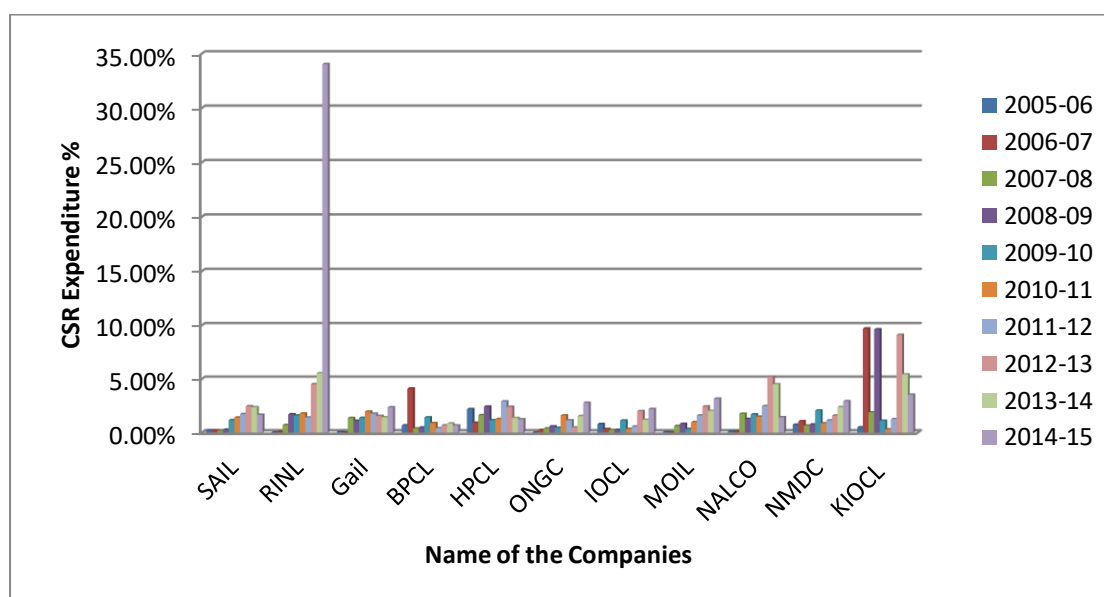
Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Public Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
SAIL	0.22%	0.21%	0.19%	0.28%	1.17%	1.41%	1.73%	2.46%	2.37%	1.67%
RINL	0.02%	0.08%	0.71%	1.71%	1.60%	1.78%	1.41%	4.52%	5.55%	34.04%
GAIL	0.05%	0.01%	1.37%	1.11%	1.38%	1.96%	1.77%	1.56%	1.43%	2.36%
BPCL	0.68%	4.11%	0.39%	0.48%	1.42%	0.89%	0.41%	0.68%	0.85%	0.67%
HPCL	2.19%	0.92%	1.63%	2.43%	1.16%	1.27%	2.91%	2.41%	1.37%	1.24%
ONGC	0.00%	0.24%	0.39%	0.58%	0.46%	1.60%	1.15%	0.48%	1.55%	2.79%
IOCL	0.80%	0.33%	0.25%	0.26%	1.13%	0.35%	0.57%	2.00%	1.20%	2.20%
MOIL	0.04%	0.01%	0.63%	0.82%	0.34%	0.98%	1.60%	2.44%	2.03%	3.17%
NALCO	0.12%	0.11%	1.76%	1.28%	1.70%	1.49%	2.47%	5.22%	4.51%	1.43%
NMDC	0.74%	1.06%	0.66%	0.76%	2.06%	0.87%	1.14%	2.00%	2.38%	2.93%
KIOCL	0.49%	9.71%	1.89%	9.63%	1.11%	0.30%	1.26%	9.12%	5.43%	3.54%

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.4.2

Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Public Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, eleven companies are listed public Companies and it is seen that % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit of SAIL in the year 2005-06 was 0.22% whereas in the year 2014-15 it was 1.67%. SAIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2009-10 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of RINL has Rs. 0.02 % and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 34.04%. RINL has CSR Expenditure more than 4% from 2012-13 onwards. In the year 2005-06, GAIL has CSR Expenditure of 0.05% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 2.36%. GAIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards, BPCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.68% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 0.67%. BPCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2006-07 and 2009-10, HPCL. In the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 2.19% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.24%. HPCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2006-07. ONGC in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.001% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.79%. ONGC has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2014-15, IOCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.80% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.20%. IOCL has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2012-13 onwards. MOIL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.04% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 3.17%. MOIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2011-12 onwards. NALCO in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.12 % and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.43%. NALCO has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards. NMDC in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.74% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.93%. NMDC has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2009-10 and from 2012-13 onwards. KIOCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.49% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR

Expenditure 3.54%. KIOCL has CSR Expenditure more than 9 % in 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2012-13.

With regards to the performance of % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit, % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit of RINL has CSR Expenditure more than 4% from 2012-13 onwards, ONGC has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2014-15, IOCL has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2012-13 onwards. SAIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2009-10 onwards. GAIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards, BPCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2006-07 AND 2009-10, HPCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2006-07. MOIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2011-12 onwards. NALCO has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards. NMDC has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2009-10 and from 2012-13 onwards. KIOCL has CSR Expenditure more than 9 % in 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2012-13.

Table No.4.4.3

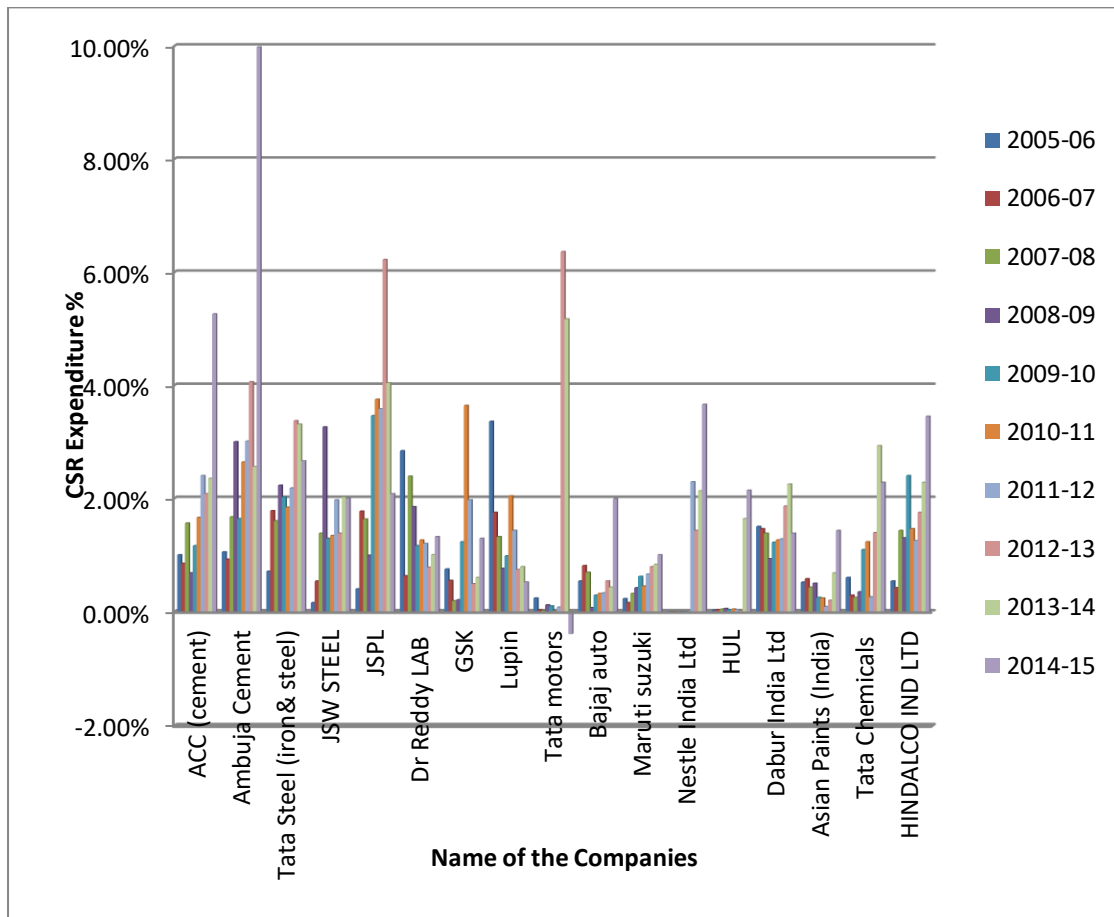
**Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Multi-National Companies
for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)**

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC (Cement)	1.00 %	0.85 %	1.56 %	0.68 %	1.16 %	1.66 %	2.40 %	2.08 %	2.35 %	5.26 %
Ambuja Cement	1.05 %	0.92 %	1.67 %	3% %	1.64 %	2.64 %	3.01 %	4.06 %	2.56 %	9.98 %
Tata Steel (iron& steel)	0.71 %	1.78 %	1.60 %	2.23 %	2.02 %	1.84 %	2.18 %	3.37 %	3.31 %	2.66 %
JSW Steel	0.16 %	0.54 %	1.38 %	3.26 %	1.29 %	1.34 %	1.97 %	1.38 %	2.02 %	2.00 %
JSPL	0.40 %	1.77 %	1.63 %	0.99 %	3.46 %	3.75 %	3.58 %	6.22 %	4.04 %	2.08 %
Dr. Reddy Lab	2.84 %	0.63 %	2.39 %	1.85 %	1.16 %	1.26 %	1.20 %	0.78 %	1% %	1.32 %
GSK	0.75 %	0.55 %	0.19 %	0.21 %	1.23 %	3.64 %	1.97 %	0.49 %	0.60 %	1.29 %
Lupin	3.36 %	1.75 %	1.32 %	0.76 %	0.98 %	2.04 %	1.43 %	0.74 %	0.79 %	0.52 %
Tata motors	0.24 %	0.03 %	0.02 %	0.12 %	0.10 %	0.02 %	0.08 %	6.36 %	5.17 %	- 0.39 %
Bajaj auto	0.54 %	0.81 %	0.69 %	0.07 %	0.29 %	0.32 %	0.33 %	0.54 %	0.43 %	1.99 %
Maruti suzuki	0.23 %	0.16 %	0.32 %	0.42 %	0.62 %	0.45 %	0.66 %	0.79 %	0.83 %	1% %
Nestle India Ltd	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.29 %	1.43 %	2.13 %	3.66 %
HUL	0.03 %	0.04 %	0.05 %	0.06 %	0.04 %	0.05 %	0.04 %	0.02 %	1.64 %	2.14 %
Dabur India Ltd	1.50 %	1.46 %	1.38 %	0.93 %	1.22 %	1.26 %	1.28 %	1.86 %	2.25 %	1.38 %
Asian Paints (India)	0.52 %	0.58 %	0.43 %	0.50 %	0.25 %	0.24 %	0.09 %	0.20 %	0.68 %	1.43 %
Tata Chemicals	0.60 %	0.29 %	0.25 %	0.35 %	1.09 %	1.23 %	0.26 %	1% %	2.93 %	2.28 %
HINDALC O IND LTD	0.54 %	0.42 %	1.43 %	1.30 %	2.40 %	1.46 %	1.25 %	1.75 %	2.28 %	3.45 %

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.4.3

Showing CSR Expenditure % on Current Profit of Multi-National Companies for a period of Ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, seventeen companies are in MNC'S. It is seen that % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit of ACC Cement in the year 2005-06 was 1% whereas in the year 2014-15 it was 5.2%. ACC Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2011-12 onwards but except in 2014-15. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of Ambuja Cement has 1% and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 9.9%. Ambuja Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2010-11 onwards. In the year 2005-06, Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure of 0.7% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 2.6%. Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2006-07 onwards, JSW Steel in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.1% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure

of 2%. JSW Steel has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards, JSPL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.4% and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit 2%. JSPL has CSR Expenditure more than 3% from 2009-10 onwards but decreased in 2014-15. Dr Reddy's Lab the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 2.8% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.3%. Dr Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2006-07 and 2012-13., GSK in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.7% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.2%. GSK has CSR Expenditure more than 3% in 2010-11. Lupin in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 3.3% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 0.5%. Lupin has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2005-06 and 2010-11 onwards. Tata Motors the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.2% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure (-0.39)%. Tata Motors has CSR Expenditure more than 5% in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Bajaj Auto in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.5% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.9%. Bajaj Auto has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2014-15. Maruti Suzuki in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.2% and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit 1%. Maruti Suzuki has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2014-15, Nestle India Ltd in the year 2011-12 has CSR Expenditure of 2.2% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 3.6%. Nestle India Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2011-12 onwards. HUL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.03% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.14%. HUL Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2013-14 onwards. Dabur India Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 1.5% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.3%. Dabur India Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards. Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.05% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.4%. Asian

Paints has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2014-15. Tata Chemicals in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.06% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.2%. Tata Chemicals has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2013-14 onwards. HINDALCO IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.5% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 3.4%. HINDALCO IND. Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards.

With regards to the performance of % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit, % of CSR Expenditure on Current Years Profit of Tata Motors has CSR Expenditure more than 5% in 2012-13 and 2013-14. GSK has CSR Expenditure more than 3% in 2010-11. JSPL has CSR Expenditure more than 3% from 2009-10 onwards but decreased in 2014-15. ACC Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2011-12 onwards but except in 2014-15. Lupin has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2005-06 and 2010-11 onwards. Ambuja Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2010-11 onwards. Tata Chemicals has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2013-14 onwards. Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2006-07 onwards, JSW Steel has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards, Dr Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2006-07 and 2012-13. Maruti Suzuki has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2014-15, Nestle India Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2011-12 onwards. HUL Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2013-14 onwards. Dabur India Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards, Asian Paints has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2014-15. HINDALCO IND Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards.

Table No.4.4.4

Showing the distribution of Average Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and ownership type

Ownership	Statistics	Actual % of CSR Expenditure of Current Year Profit (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private (n=12)	Mean	1.50	1.00	0.51	0.65	0.89	1.29	1.16	1.72	2.03	1.81
	SD	2.67	2.58	0.82	0.60	1.01	1.30	0.67	2.15	3.35	1.36
Public (n=11)	Mean	0.49	1.53	0.90	1.76	1.23	1.17	1.49	2.95	2.61	2.59
	SD	0.64	2.96	0.64	2.69	0.50	0.55	0.74	2.50	1.73	1.57
MNC (n=17)	Mean	0.90	0.79	1.02	1.05	1.18	1.45	1.41	1.97	2.06	2.47
	SD	0.94	0.60	0.73	1.02	0.90	1.15	1.08	1.94	1.31	2.32
All (n=40)	Mean	0.97	1.06	0.83	1.13	1.11	1.32	1.36	2.16	2.20	2.31
	SD	1.64	2.11	0.75	1.62	0.84	1.05	0.87	2.17	2.17	1.86

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Figure No. 4.4.4

The distribution of Average Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and ownership type

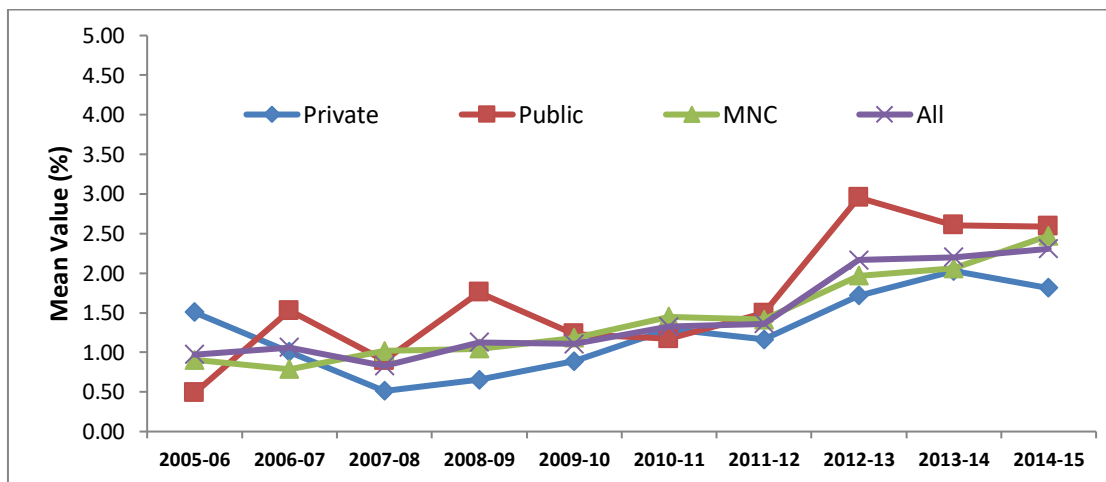


Table 4.4.4 and Figure 4.4.4 represent the distribution of Average % of actual CSR expenditure as per the current year profit after excluding the tax according to various financial years and ownership type. It is clear that the average % of actual CSR expenditure is relatively more for Public ownership industry followed by MNC and

private ownership industry for all financial years. However the Private ownership industry has relatively less % of actual CSR expenditure as per the current year profit for all financial years than the other ownership industries.

4.5 Listed and Not Listed (on NIFTY and SENSEX) Wise Performance Analysis of Select Companies with regards to Net Profit

Table No. 4.5.1

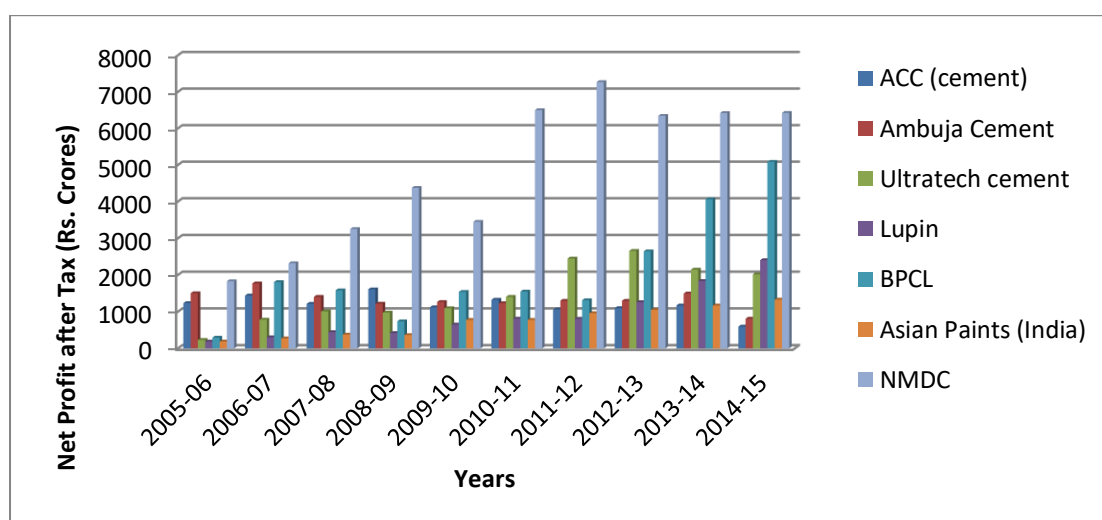
Showing Net Profit of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15) (Rs.in Crores)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC (Cement)	1232	1439	1213	1607	1120	1325	1061	1096	1168	592
Ambuja Cement	1503	1769	1402	1218	1264	1229	1297	1295	1496	808
Ultratech cement	230	782	1008	977	1093	1404	2446	2655	2144	2015
Lupin	183	302	443	417	649	810	804	1260	1836	2403
BPCL	292	1806	1581	736	1538	1547	1311	2643	4061	5085
Asian Paints (India)	187	272	375	362	775	775	958	1050	1169	1327
NMDC	1828	2320	3251	4372	3447	6499	7265	6342	6420	6422

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.5.1

Showing Net Profit of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, seven companies are listed on NIFTY and it is seen that the Net Profit of ACC Company in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 1232 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 592 Crores. ACC has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but upto 2013-14. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Net Profit of Ambuja has Rs. 1503 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 808 Crores. Ambuja cement has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but upto 2013-14. In the year 2005-06, Ultratech Cement has Net Profit of Rs. 230 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 2015 Crores. Ultratech Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Lupin in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs.183 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 2403 Crores. Lupin has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, and BPCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 292 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.5085 Crores. BPCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 187 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.1327 Crores. Asian Paints has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, NMDC in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1828 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.6422 Crores. NMDC has Net Profit of more than Rs 6000 Crores from 2010-11 onwards.

With regards to the performance of Net Profit, Net Profit of NMDC, was good, ACC has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but upto 2013-14, Ambuja cement has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but upto 2013-14, Ultratech Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Lupin has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, BPCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards,

Asian Paints has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards,
 NMDC has Net Profit of more than Rs 6000 Crores from 2010-11 onwards.

Table No. 4.5.2

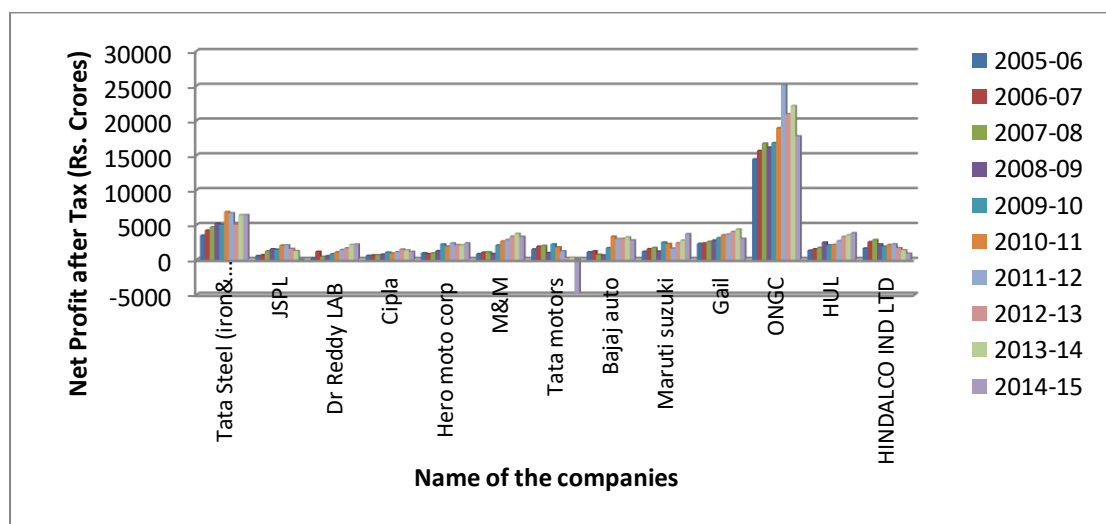
**Showing Net Profit of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years
 (2005-06 to 2014-15) (Rs.in Crores)**

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Steel	3506	4222	4687	5202	5047	6866	6696	5063	6412	6439
JSPL	573	703	1237	1536	1480	2064	2111	1592	1292	-310
Dr. Reddy LAB	211	1177	475	561	846	1104	1426	1678	2151	2218
Cipla	608	668	701	777	1081	960	1124	1507	1388	1181
Hero moto corp	971	858	968	1282	2232	1928	2378	2118	2109	2386
M&M	857	1068	1103	868	2088	2662	2879	3353	3758	3321
Tata motors	1529	1913	2029	1001	2240	1812	1242	302	335	-4739
Bajaj auto	1102	1238	756	657	1704	3340	3004	3044	3243	2814
Maruti suzuki	1189	1562	1731	1218	2497	2288	1635	2392	2783	3711
Gail	2310	2387	2601	2804	3140	3561	3654	4022	4375	3039
ONGC	14431	15643	16702	16126	16768	18924	25123	20926	22095	17733
HUL	1355	1540	1743	2501	2103	2153	2691	3314	3555	3843
HINDALCO IND LTD	1656	2564	2861	2230	1916	2137	2237	1699	1413	925

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No. 4.5.2

**Showing Net Profit of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years
 (2005-06 to 2014-15)**



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, thirteen companies are listed on NIFTY and SENSEX and it is seen that the Net Profit of Tata Steel in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 3506 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 6439 Crores. Tata Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs 5000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Net Profit of JSPL has Rs. 573 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. (-310) Crores. JSPL has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2007-08 onwards but upto 2013-14. In the year 2005-06, Dr. Reddy's Lab has Net Profit of Rs. 211 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 2218 Crores. Dr. Reddy's Lab has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2013-14 onwards, Cipla in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs.608 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 1181 Crores. Cipla has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, and Hero Moto Corp. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 971 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.2386 Crores. Hero Moto Corp has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Mahindra and Mahindra in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 857 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.3321 Crores. Mahindra and Mahindra has Net Profit of more than Rs 3000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, Tata Motors in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1529 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.(-4739) Crores. Tata Motors has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 but upto 2012-13. Bajaj Auto in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1102 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs 2814 Crores. Bajaj Auto has Net Profit of more than Rs 3000 Crores from 2010-11 but upto 2013-14. Maruti Suzuki in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1189 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.3711 Crores. Maruti Suzuki has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. Gail in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 2310 Crores and in the year 2014-15

has Net Profit Rs.3039 Crores. Gail has Net Profit of more than Rs 3000 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. ONGC in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 14431 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.17733 Crores. ONGC has Net Profit of more than Rs 15000 Crores from 2006-07 onwards. HUL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1355 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.3843) Crores. HUL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. HINDALCO IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1656 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.925 Crores. HINDALCO IND Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 1500 Crores from 2005-06 but upto 2012-13.

With regards to the performance of Net Profit, Net Profit of ONGC and Tata Steel was good, ONGC has Net Profit of more than Rs 15000 Crores from 2006-07 onwards, Tata Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs 5000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, Mahindra and Mahindra has Net Profit of more than Rs 3000 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, Bajaj Auto has Net Profit of more than Rs 3000 Crores from 2010-11 but upto 2013-14, Gail has Net Profit of more than Rs 3000 Crores from 2009-10 onwards Dr. Reddy's Lab has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2013-14 onwards, Hero Moto Corp has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, HUL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, HINDALCO IND Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1500 Crores from 2005-06 but upto 2012-13.

Cipla has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Tata Motors has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2005-06 but upto 2012-13. Maruti Suzuki has Net Profit of more than Rs. 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards. JSPL has Net Profit of more than Rs.1000 Crores from 2007-08 onwards but upto 2013-14.

Table No.4.5.3

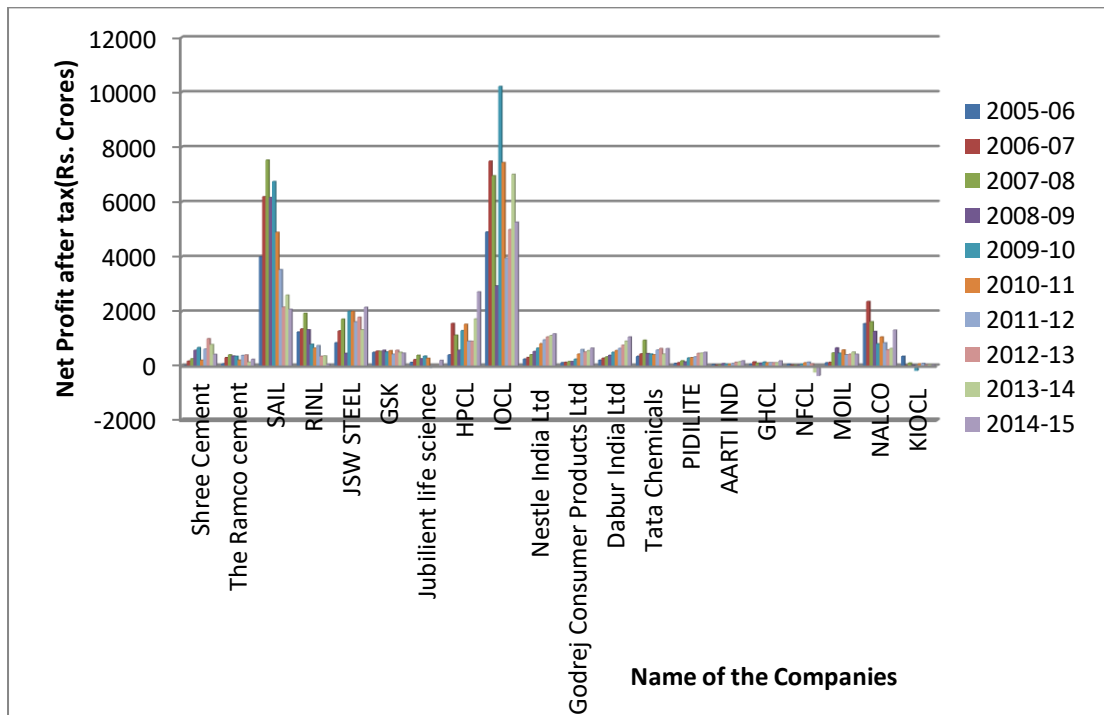
Showing Net Profit of Companies which is Not-listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15) (Rs.in Crores)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Shree Cement	19	177	260	578	676	210	619	1004	787	426
The Ramco cement	79	308	408	364	354	211	385	404	138	242
SAIL	4013	6202	7537	6170	6754	4905	3543	2170	2616	2093
RINL	1252	1363	1943	1336	797	658	751	353	366	62
JSW STEEL	857	1292	1728	459	2023	2011	1626	1801	1335	2166
GSK	502	546	538	577	512	564	431	577	502	472
Jubilient life science	130	231	392	261	363	280	-81	-43	0.82	205
HPCL	406	1571	1135	575	1301	1539	911	905	1734	2733
IOCL	4915	7499	6963	2950	10221	7445	3955	5005	7019	5273
Nestle India Ltd	252	310	414	534	655	819	962	1068	1117	1185
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	121	132	159	161	248	435	604	511	565	654
Dabur India Ltd	214	282	333	391	501	569	645	763	914	1066
Tata Chemicals	353	444	949	452	435	408	587	643	436	638
PIDILITE	91	120	188	146	294	304	334	461	469	502
AARTI IND	49	26	37	84	70	67	90	133	149	188
GHCL	72	148	101	104	141	116	118	115	116	183
NFCL	66.86	31.71	23	32	66	117	136	81	-239	-367
MOIL	115	134	480	664	466	588	411	432	510	428
NALCO	1562	2381	1632	1272	814	1,069	850	593	642	1,322
KIOCL	356	14	108	22	-177	76	94	31	40	31

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.5.3

Showing Net Profit of Companies which is Not- listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, twenty companies are Not listed either on NIFTY Nor on SENSEX and it is seen that The Net Profit of Shree cement in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 19 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 426 Crores. Shree cement has Net Profit of more than Rs. 500 Crores from 2008-09 onwards but upto 2013-14. Likewise in the year 2005-06, Net Profit of The Ramco Cement has Rs. 79 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 242 Crores. The Ramco Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs. 200 Crores from 2006-07 onwards but except 2013-14. In the year 2005-06, SAIL has Net Profit of Rs. 4013 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 2093 Crores. SAIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards, RINL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs.1252 Crores and in 2014-15 it has Net Profit of Rs. 62 Crores. RINL has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but upto 2008-09, and JSW Steel in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 857 Crores and in the year 2014-

15 has Net Profit Rs.2166 Crores. JSW Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2006-07 onwards except 2005-06 and 2008-09, GSK in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 502 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.472 Crores. GSK has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2011-12 and 2014-15, Jubilient Life Science in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 130 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs 205 Crores. Jubilient Life Science has suffered loss in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. HPCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 406 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs 2733 Crores. HPCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2006-07 onwards. IOCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 4915 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.5273 Crores. IOCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 4000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2008-09 and 2011-12. Nestle India in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 252 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.1185 Crores. Nestle India has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 121 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.654 Crores. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Dabur India Ltd in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 214 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.1066 Crores. Dabur India Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Tata Chemicals in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 353 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.638 Crores. Tata Chemicals Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2006-07 onwards. PIDILITE in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 91 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.502 Crores. PIDILITE has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. AARTI IND in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs.

49 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.188 Crores. AARTI IND has Net Profit of more than Rs 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. GHCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 72 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.183 Crores. GHCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 100 Crores from 2006-07 onwards. NFCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 66.86 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs. (-367) Crores. NFCL has suffered loss in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15. MOIL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 115 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.428 Crores. MOIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. NALCO in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 1562 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.1322 Crores. NALCO has Net Profit of more than Rs 800 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2012-13 and 2013-14. KIOCL in the year 2005-06 has Net Profit of Rs. 356 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.31 Crores. KIOCL has suffered loss in the year 2009-10.

With regards to the performance of Net Profit, Net Profit of ONGC and Tata Steel was good, IOCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 4000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2008-09 and 2011-12. SAIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 2000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards, RINL has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2005-06 onwards but upto 2008-09, JSW Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2006-07 onwards except 2005-06 and 2008-09. JSW Steel has Net Profit of more than Rs 1000 Crores from 2006-07 onwards except 2005-06 and 2008-09., NALCO has Net Profit of more than Rs 800 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Shree cement has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2008-09 onwards but upto 2013-14, GSK has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2011-12 AND 2014-15, HPCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from

2006-07 onwards. Nestle India has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Dabur India Ltd has Net Profit of more than Rs 500 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, Tata Chemicals Ltd. has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2006-07 onwards. PIDILITE has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. MOIL has Net Profit of more than Rs 400 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. The Ramco Cement has Net Profit of more than Rs. 200 Crores from 2006-07 onwards but except 2013-14, AARTI IND has Net Profit of more than Rs 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, and GHCL has Net Profit of more than Rs 100 Crores from 2006-07 onwards.

Jubilient Life Science has suffered loss in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. NFCL has suffered loss in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15. KIOCL has suffered loss in the year 2009-10.

Table No. 4.5.4

Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and listing on stocks

Listing	Statistics	Net Profit After Tax (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Not Listed (n=20)	Mean	771.2	1160.6	1266.4	856.6	1325.7	1119.6	848.6	850.4	960.8	975.1
	SD	1336.8	2056.4	2128.8	1415.3	2557.6	1845.6	1067.7	1128.0	1573.4	1289.7
NIFTY (n=7)	Mean	779.3	1241.4	1324.7	1384.1	1412.3	1941.3	2163.1	2334.4	2613.4	2664.6
	SD	715.8	799.3	963.9	1388.7	944.6	2030.8	2313.0	1900.7	1950.8	2236.0
NIFTY + SENSEX (n=13)	Mean	2330.6	2734.1	2891.8	2827.9	3318.6	3830.7	4323.1	3923.8	4223.8	3273.9
	SD	3733.1	3998.2	4303.9	4191.5	4173.2	4771.9	6413.4	5258.7	5600.0	5072.1
All (n=40)	Mean	1279.4	1686.1	1804.9	1589.6	1988.6	2144.5	2207.8	2109.0	2310.5	2017.9
	SD	2404.8	2760.5	2938.4	2733.6	3091.5	3285.5	4058.8	3406.5	3689.4	3264.0

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

FigureNo. 4.5.4

Showing the distribution of Average Net Profit after Tax according to various financial years and listing on stocks

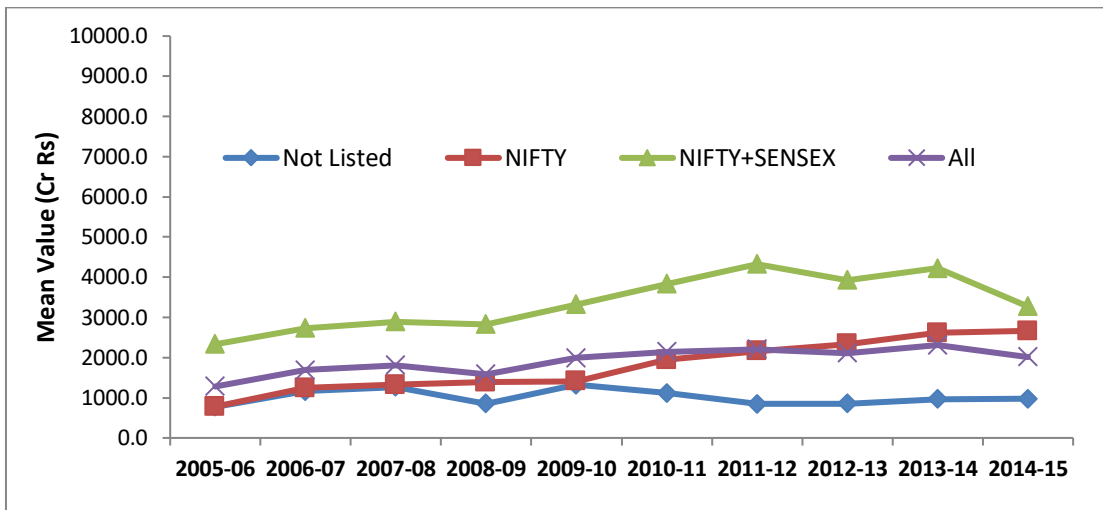


Table 4.5.4 and Figure 4.5.4 represent the distribution of Average volume of Net Profit according to various financial years and listing on NIFTY and SENSEX stocks. It is clear that the Average volume of Net Profit is relatively more for the industries that are listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX than the industries listed on NIFTY alone for all financial years. It is important to note that the Average volume of Net Profit is relatively less for the industries who not listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for all financial years.

4.6 Listed and Non-Listed on (NIFTY and SENSEX) wise Performance Analysis of Select Companies towards CSR

Table No.4.6.1

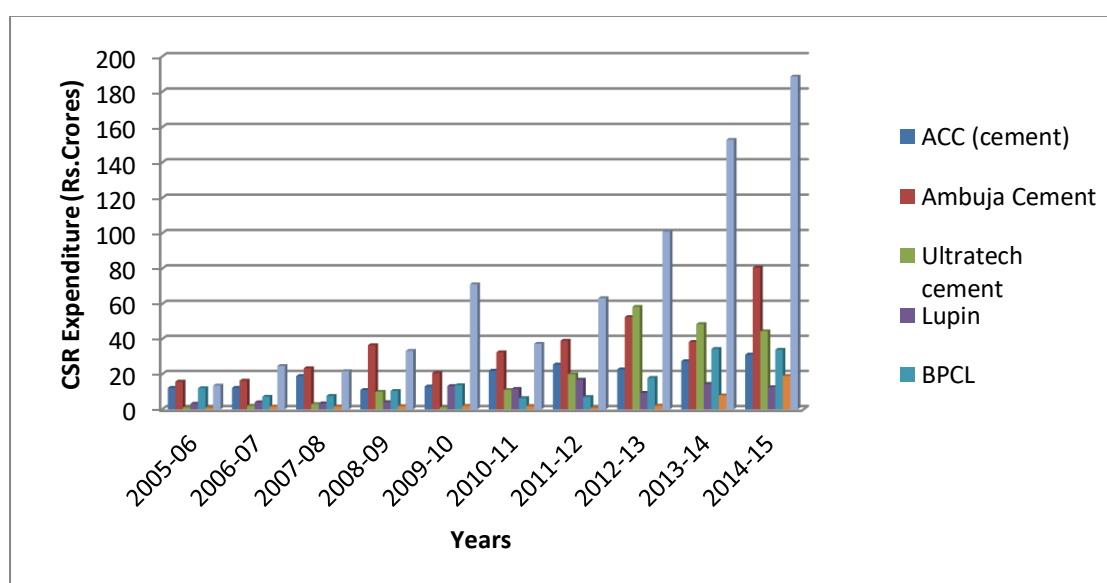
Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years 2005-06 to 2014-15 (Rs.in Crores)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC (cement)	12.26	12.24	19	11	13	22	25.51	22.76	27.45	31.16
Ambuja Cement	15.76	16.31	23.38	36.55	20.7	32.48	39.09	52.57	38.4	80.7
Ultratech cement	1	2	3	10	1.15	11	20	58.39	48.56	44.46
Lupin	3.2	4	3.38	4.09	13.24	11.62	16.88	9.37	14.52	12.58
BPCL	12.03	7.15	7.62	10.47	13.73	6.38	7.05	17.88	34.38	33.95
Asian Paints (India)	0.98	1.58	1.6	1.82	1.95	1.87	0.87	2.08	7.9	19.01
NMDC	13.55	24.66	21.75	33.3	71.2	37.33	63	101	152.85	188.65

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.6.1

Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years 2005-06 to 2014-15



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, seven companies are listed on NIFTY and it is seen that CSR Expenditure of ACC Company in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 12.26 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 31.16 Crores. ACC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of Ambuja has Rs. 15.76 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 80.7 Crores. Ambuja cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 20 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. In the year 2005-06, Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 1 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 44.46 Crores. Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 40 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, Lupin in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs.3.2 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 12.58 Crores. Lupin has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 9 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, and BPCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 12.03 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.33.95 Crores. BPCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.98 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.19.01 Crores. Asian Paints has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1 Crores from 2006-07 onwards, NMDC in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 13.55 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit Rs.188.65 Crores. NMDC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards.

With regards to the performance CSR Expenditure, CSR Expenditure of NMDC, was good, NMDC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 40 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, ACC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Ambuja cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 20 Crores from 2007-08

onwards. BPCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, Lupin has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 9 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, Asian Paints has CSR Expenditure more than Rs.1 Crores from 2006-07 onwards.

Table No.4.6.2

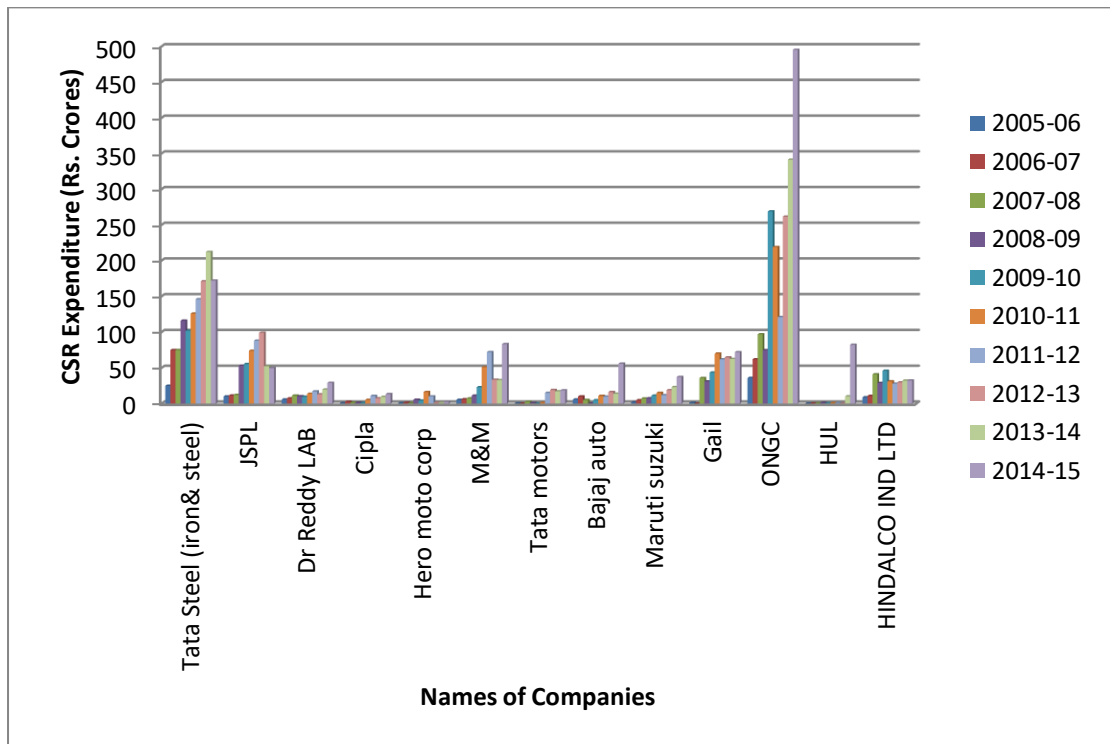
Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15) (Rs.in Crores)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Steel	25	75	75	116	102	126	146	171	212	172
JSPL	10.13	11.49	12.29	53.12	55.5	73.96	87.98	99.14	52.26	49.78
Dr. Reddy LAB	6.00	7.41	11.36	10.4	9.80	13.90	17.10	13.01	19.86	29.17
Cipla	0.90	2.74	1.49	1.63	1.22	5.41	10.98	7.65	9.59	13.43
Hero moto corp	0.91	1.37	0.91	5.67	4.39	16.27	10.20	1.40	1.38	2.40
M&M	5.00	6.00	7.00	11.00	23.00	51.00	72.00	33.53	32.91	83.24
Tata motors	0.50	0.46	2.53	1.07	0.40	1.48	15.21	19.21	17.33	18.62
Bajaj auto	6.01	10.12	5.25	0.50	5.00	10.92	10.00	16.40	14.00	56.00
Maruti suzuki	2.00	5.00	7.30	7.67	11.30	15.20	12.03	18.94	23.28	37.25
Gail	1.17	0.20	35.78	31.13	43.58	70.00	62.00	64.65	62.57	71.89
ONGC	36.00	62.00	97.00	74.70	268.87	219.03	121.08	261.57	341.3	495.23
HUL	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.44	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.75	10.23	82.35
HINDALCO IND LTD	9.00	11.00	41.00	29.00	46.00	31.00	28.00	29.79	32.26	32.00

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.6.2

Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, thirteen companies are listed on NIFTY and SENSEX and it is seen that the CSR Expenditure of Tata Steel in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 25 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 172 Crores. Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of JSPL has Rs. 10.13 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 49.78 Crores. JSPL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 50 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. In the year 2005-06, Dr. Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 6 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 29.17 Crores. Dr. Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 13 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Cipla in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.9 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 13.43 Crores. Cipla has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 5 Crores from 2010-11 onwards, and Hero Moto Corp. in

the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.91 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.2.4 Crores. Hero Moto Corp has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. Mahindra and Mahindra in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 5 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.83.24 Crores. Mahindra and Mahindra has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 30 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, Tata Motors in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.5 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs. 18.62 Crores. Tata Motors has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. Bajaj Auto in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 6.01 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs 56 Crores. Bajaj Auto has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Maruti Suzuki in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 2 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.37.25 Crores. Maruti Suzuki has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2009-10 onwards. Gail in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 1.18 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.71.89 Crores. Gail has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 30 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. ONGC in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 36 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.495.2 Crores. ONGC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2009-10. HUL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.4 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.82.35 Crores. HUL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2013-14 onwards. HINDALCO IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 9 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.32 Crores. HINDALCO IND Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2007-08 onwards.

With regards to the performance of CSR Expenditure, CSR Expenditure of ONGC and Tata Steel was good, Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. ONGC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 100 Crores from 2009-10. JSPL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 50 Crores from 2008-09 onwards, Mahindra and Mahindra has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 30 Crores from 2012-13 onwards, Gail has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 30 Crores from 2007-08 onwards. Tata Motors has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. Bajaj Auto has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Dr. Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 13 Crores from 2011-12 onwards, Maruti Suzuki has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, Hero Moto Corp has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. HUL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2013-14 onwards. Cipla has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 5 Crores from 2010-11 onwards, HINDALCO IND Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 20 Crores from 2007-08 onwards.

Table No.4.6.3

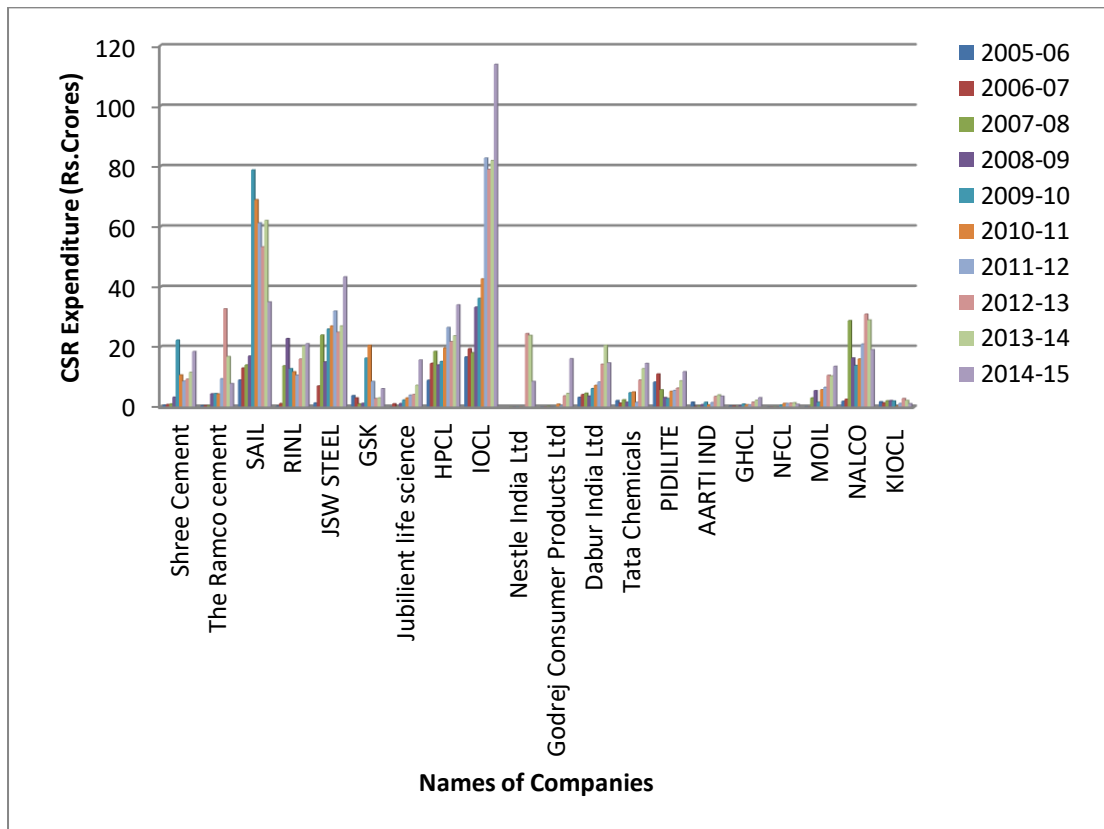
Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies Not- listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Shree Cement	0.6	0.8	1	3.26	22.3	10.67	8.6	9.28	11.57	18.49
The Ramco cement	0.4	0.4	0.41	4.39	4.47	4.33	9.38	32.75	16.84	7.8
SAIL	9	13	14	17	78.79	68.95	61.25	53.29	62.06	35.04
RINL	0.24	1.13	13.72	22.83	12.75	11.73	10.62	15.99	20.31	21.11
JSW STEEL	1.34	7	24	15	26	27	32	24.92	27.03	43.39
GSK	3.8	3.02	1	1.2	16.3	20.58	8.5	2.8	3.02	6.1
Jubilient life science	0.02	1.04	0.08	1.14	2.32	3.01	3.95	4.16	7.23	15.64
HPCL	8.91	14.56	18.53	14	15.16	19.69	26.54	21.78	23.74	34.07
IOCL	16.71	19.43	18.1	33.3	36.25	42.73	82.73	78.97	81.91	113.79
Nestle India Ltd	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.5	23.9	8.51
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.06	0.06	0.92	0.44	3.71	4.52	16.08
Dabur India Ltd	3.21	4.14	4.58	3.63	6.13	7.18	8.3	14.26	20.65	14.71
Tata Chemicals	2.13	1.3	2.38	1.57	4.75	5	1.54	9	12.76	14.55
PIDILITE	8.3	11	5.71	3.12	2.81	5.21	5.52	6.29	8.71	11.76
AARTI IND	1.63	0.17	0.28	0.76	1.57	0.71	1.44	3.5	4.01	3.6
GHCL	0.26	0.25	0.08	0.43	0.98	0.73	0.71	1.62	2.26	3.09
NFCL	0.002	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.6	1.16	1.13	1.3	1.4	0.9
MOIL	0.05	0.02	3	5.42	1.57	5.75	6.56	10.56	10.36	13.57
NALCO	2	3	29	16	14	16	21	31	29	19
KIOCL	1.75	1.36	2.05	2.12	1.98	0.2328	1	2.83	2.17	1.1

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.6.3

Showing CSR Expenditure of Companies Not- listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, twenty companies are not listed either on NIFTY nor on SENSEX and it is seen that the CSR Expenditure of Shree cement in the year 2005-06 was Rs. 0.6 Crores whereas in the year 2014-15 it was Rs. 18 Crores. Shree cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 8 Crores from 2010-11 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of The Ramco Cement has Rs. 0.4 Crores and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 7.8 Crores. The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 4 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. In the year 2005-06, SAIL has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 9 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 35 Crores. SAIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 35 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, RINL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs.0.2 Crores and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 21 Crores. RINL has

CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 10 Crores from 2007-08 onwards, and JSW Steel in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 1.3 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.43 Crores. JSW Steel has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores from 2007-08 onwards, GSK in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 3.8 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.6.1 Crores. GSK has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores in the year 2009-10 and 2011-12, Jubilient Life Science in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.02 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs 16.64 Crores. HPCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 8.9 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs 34 Crores. HPCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2006-07 onwards. IOCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 16 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.114 Crores. IOCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 75 Crores from 2011-12 onwards. Nestle India in the year 2012-13 has CSR Expenditure of Rs.24 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.8.5 Crores. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.01 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.16.08 Crores. Dabur India Ltd in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 3.2 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.14 Crores. Dabur India Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. Tata Chemicals in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 2.1 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.14 Crores. Tata Chemicals Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 12 Crores from 2-12-13 onwards. PIDILITE in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 8.3 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.11 Crores. PIDILITE has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores in 2006-07 and 2014-15. AARTI IND in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 1.6 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has

CSR Expenditure Rs.3.6 Crores. AARTI IND has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 3.5 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. GHCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.2 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.3 Crores. GHCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1.5 Crores from 2012.13 onwards. NFCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.002 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs. 0.9 Crores. MOIL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 0.05 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.13.57 Crores. MOIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. NALCO in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 2 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.19 Crores. NALCO has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2007-08 onwards except 2012-13 and 2013-14. KIOCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of Rs. 1.7 Crores and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure Rs.1.1 Crores. KIOCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2010-11.

With regards to the performance of CSR Expenditure, CSR Expenditure of ONGC and Tata Steel was good, IOCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 75 Crores from 2011-12 onwards JSW Steel has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 15 Crores from 2007-08 onwards, HPCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2006-07 onwards, Dabur India Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. NALCO has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 14 Crores from 2007-08 onwards except 2012-13 and 2013-14. Tata Chemicals Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 12Crores from 2012-13 onwards. RINL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2007-08 onwards, MOIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2012-13 onwards; PIDILITE has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores in 2006-07 and 2014-15. Shree cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 8

Crores from 2010-11 onwards. The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 4 Crores from 2008-09 onwards. SAIL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 35 Crores from 2009-10 onwards, RINL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 10 Crores from 2007-08 onwards, AARTI IND has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 3.5 Crores from 2012-13 onwards. GHCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1.5 Crores from 2012.13 onwards. KIOCL has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 1 Crores from 2005-06 onwards except 2010-11.

Table No. 4.6.4

Showing the distribution of Average Actual CSR Expenditure in the respective financial years and Listing on Stocks

Listing	Statistics	Actual CSR Expenditure (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Not Listed (n=20)	Mean	3.2	4.3	7.3	7.7	13.1	13.2	15.3	17.6	18.7	20.1
	SD	4.5	5.9	9.2	9.4	18.8	17.4	22.1	19.8	20.5	24.8
NIFTY (n=7)	Mean	8.4	9.7	11.4	15.3	19.3	17.5	24.7	37.7	46.3	58.6
	SD	6.4	8.5	9.6	13.9	23.9	13.4	21.1	35.0	49.0	61.4
NIFTY + SENSEX (n=13)	Mean	8.0	14.9	22.9	26.4	44.0	48.9	45.7	56.7	63.8	88.0
	SD	10.8	24.3	31.1	35.3	73.8	63.0	47.8	78.1	99.6	129.9
All (n=40)	Mean	5.7	8.8	13.2	15.3	24.5	25.9	27.1	33.8	38.2	48.9
	SD	7.7	15.4	20.3	23.2	46.7	41.2	34.8	50.6	63.6	83.8

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

FigureNo. 4.6.4

The distribution of Average Actual CSR Expenditure in the respective financial years and Listing on Stocks

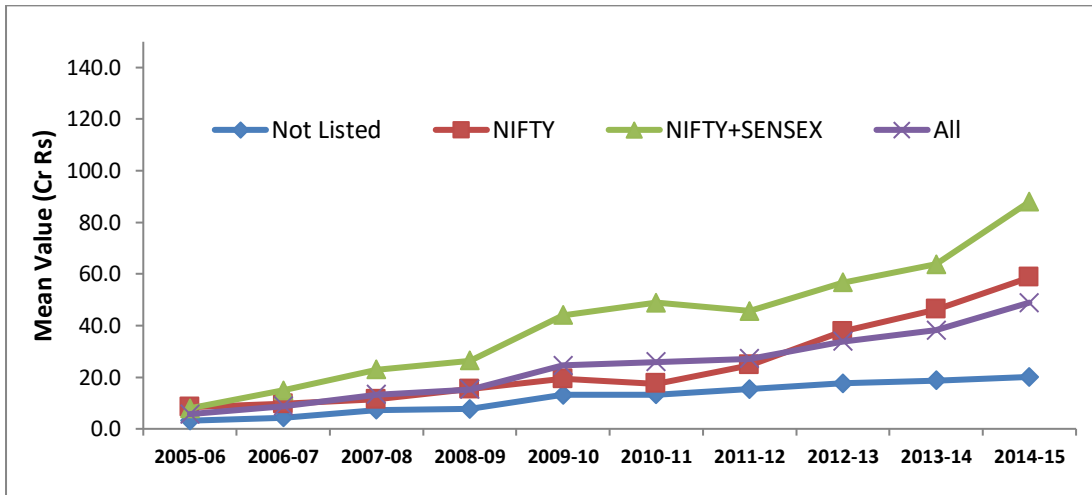


Table 4.6.4 and Figure 4.6.4 represent the distribution of Average volume of actual CSR Expenditure according to various financial years and listing on NIFTY and SENSEX stocks. It is clear that the Average volume of actual CSR Expenditure is relatively more for the industries that are listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX than the industries listed on NIFTY alone for all financial years. It is important to note that the Average volume of actual CSR Expenditure is relatively less for the industries who not listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for all financial years.

4.7 Listed and Non-Listed on (NIFTY and SENSEX) Wise Performance Analysis towards CSR Expenditure (%) of Select Companies on Current Profit for a period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Table No.4.7.1

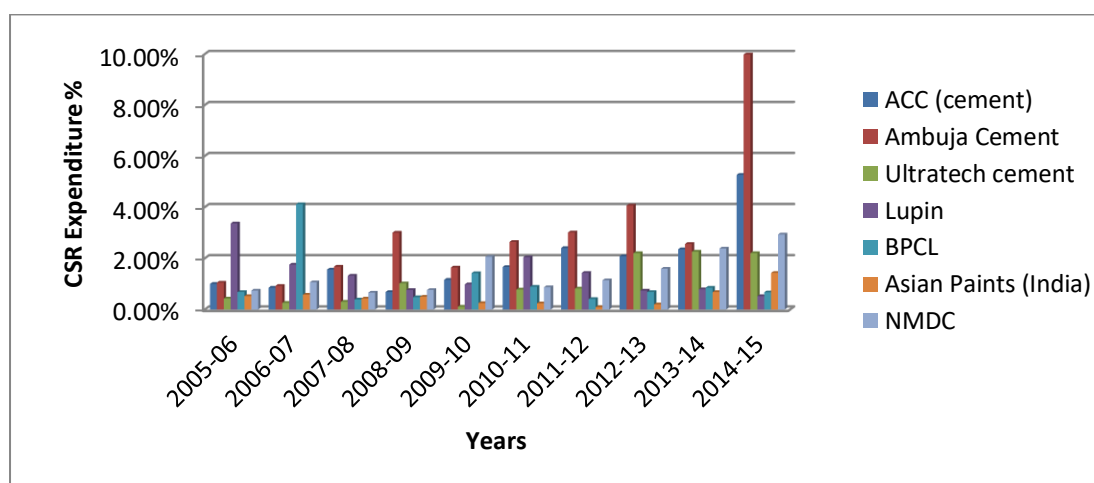
Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ACC (cement)	1.00%	0.85%	1.56%	0.68%	1.16%	1.66%	2.40%	2.08%	2.35%	5.26%
Ambuja Cement	1.05%	0.92%	1.67%	3%	1.64%	2.64%	3.01%	4.06%	2.56%	9.98%
Ultratech cement	0.43%	0.26%	0.30%	1.02%	0.11%	0.78%	0.82%	2.20%	2.26%	2.20%
Lupin	3.36%	1.75%	1.32%	0.76%	0.98%	2.04%	1.43%	0.74%	0.79%	0.52%
BPCL	0.68%	4.11%	0.39%	0.48%	1.42%	0.89%	0.41%	0.68%	0.85%	0.67%
Asian Paints (India)	0.52%	0.58%	0.43%	0.50%	0.25%	0.24%	0.09%	0.20%	0.68%	1.43%
NMDC	0.74%	1.06%	0.66%	0.76%	2.06%	0.87%	1.14%	2%	2.38%	2.93%

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author

Figure No. 4.7.1

Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies listed on NIFTY for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, seven companies are listed on NIFTY and it is seen that CSR Expenditure of ACC Company in the year 2005-06 was 1% whereas in the year 2014-15 it was 5.26%. ACC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs. 2 % from 2011-12 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of Ambuja was 1.05% and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 9.98%. Ambuja cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2 % from 2010-11 onwards. In the year 2005-06, Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure of 0.43% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 2.20%. Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2 % from 2012-13 onwards, Lupin in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 3.36 % and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 0.52%. Lupin has CSR Expenditure more than 0.50% from 2005-06 onwards, and BPCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.68% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 0.67%. BPCL has CSR Expenditure more than 0.40% from 2005-06 onwards, Asian Paints in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.52 % and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.43%. Asian Paints has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2014-15, NMDC in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.74% and in the year 2014-15 has Net Profit 2.93%. NMDC has CSR Expenditure more than 0.80% from 2009-10 onwards.

With regards to the performance of Net Profit, Net Profit of NMDC, was good, ACC has CSR Expenditure more than Rs 2 % from 2011-12 onwards, Ambuja cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2 % from 2010-11 onwards, Ultratech Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2 % from 2012-13 onwards, Lupin has CSR Expenditure more than 0.50% from 2005-06 onwards, BPCL has CSR Expenditure more than 0.40% from 2005-06 onwards, Asian Paints has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in 2014-15, NMDC has CSR Expenditure more than 0.80% from 2009-10 onwards.

Table No.4.7.2

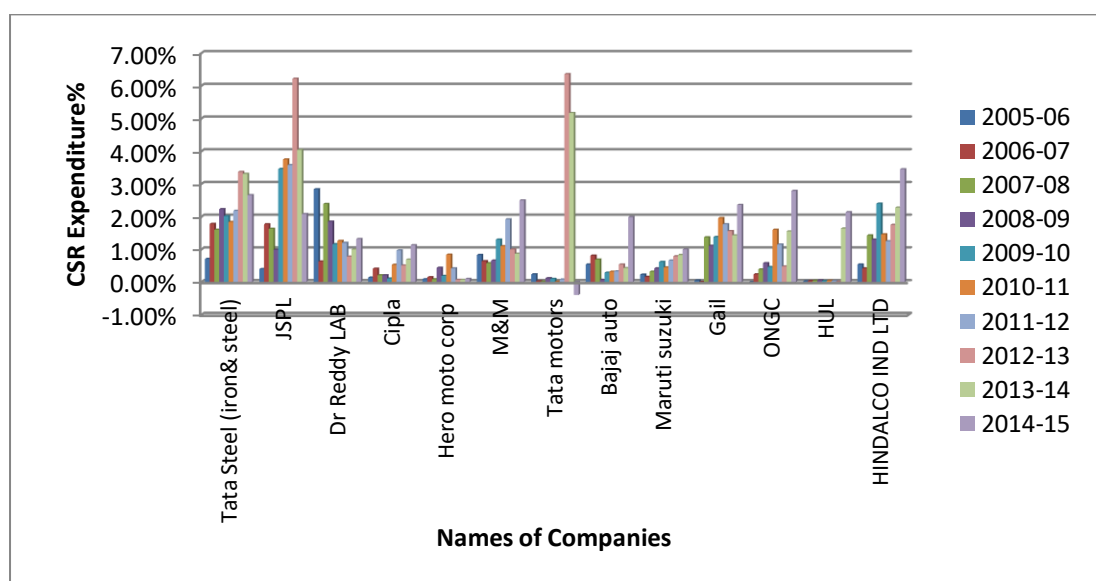
Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tata Steel	0.71 %	1.78 %	1.60 %	2.23 %	2.02 %	1.84 %	2.18 %	3.37 %	3.31 %	2.66 %
JSPL	0.40 %	1.77 %	1.63 %	0.99 %	3.46 %	3.75 %	3.58 %	6.22 %	4.04 %	2.08 %
Dr Reddy LAB	2.84 %	0.63 %	2.39 %	1.85 %	1.16 %	1.26 %	1.20 %	0.78 %	1%	1.32 %
Cipla	0.14 %	0.41 %	0.21 %	0.21 %	0.11 %	0.53 %	0.97 %	0.51 %	0.69 %	1.13 %
Hero moto corp	0.09 %	0.15 %	0.09 %	0.44 %	0.19 %	0.84 %	0.42 %	0.07 %	0.07 %	0.10 %
M&M	0.83 %	0.64 %	0.58 %	0.66 %	1.30 %	1.10 %	1.92 %	1%	0.87 %	2.50 %
Tata motors	0.24 %	0.03 %	0.02 %	0.12 %	0.10 %	0.02 %	0.08 %	6.36 %	5.17 %	- 0.39 %
Bajaj auto	0.54 %	0.81 %	0.69 %	0.07 %	0.29 %	0.32 %	0.33 %	0.54 %	0.43 %	1.99 %
Maruti suzuki	0.23 %	0.16 %	0.32 %	0.42 %	0.62 %	0.45 %	0.66 %	0.79 %	0.83 %	1%
Gail	0.05 %	0.01 %	1.37 %	1.11 %	1.38 %	1.96 %	1.77 %	1.56 %	1.43 %	2.36 %
ONGC	0.00 %	0.24 %	0.39 %	0.58 %	0.46 %	1.60 %	1.15 %	0.48 %	1.55 %	2.79 %
HUL	0.03 %	0.04 %	0.05 %	0.06 %	0.04 %	0.05 %	0.04 %	0.02 %	1.64 %	2.14 %
HINDALCO IND LTD	0.54 %	0.42 %	1.43 %	1.30 %	2.40 %	1.46 %	1.25 %	1.75 %	2.28 %	3.45 %

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author.

Figure No.4.7.2

Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies listed on SENSEX for the period of Ten Years 2005-06 to 2014-15



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, thirteen companies are listed on NIFTY and SENSEX and it is seen that the CSR Expenditure of Tata Steel in the year 2005-06 was 0.71 % whereas in the year 2014-15 it was 2.66%. Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2008-09 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of JSPL has 0.40% and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure 2.08% JSPL has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2009-10 onwards. In the year 2005-06, Dr. Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure of 2.84% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 1.32%. Dr. Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2006-07 and 2012-13, Cipla in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.14% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 1.13 %. Cipla has CSR Expenditure more than 0.50% from 2010-11 onwards, and Hero Moto Corp. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.09% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 0.10%.. Mahindra and Mahindra in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.83% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure of 2.50%. Mahindra and Mahindra has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in the year 2014-15.

Tata Motors in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.24% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure (-0.3)%. Tata Motors has CSR Expenditure more than 5% in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Bajaj Auto in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.54% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.99%. Bajaj Auto has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in the year 2014-15. Maruti Suzuki in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.23% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1%. Maruti Suzuki has CSR Expenditure more than 0.45% from 2009-10 onwards. Gail in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.05% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.36% Crores. Gail has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards. ONGC in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.001% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.79%. ONGC has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2014-15. HUL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.03% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.14%. HUL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2013-14 onwards. HINDALCO IND Ltd. in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.54% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 3.45%. HINDALCO IND Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards.

With regards to the performance of CSR Expenditure, CSR Expenditure of ONGC and Tata Steel was good, Tata Steel has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2008-09 onwards. JSPL has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2009-10 onwards. In the year 2005-06, Dr. Reddy's Lab has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2006-07 and 2012-13, Cipla has CSR Expenditure more than 0.50% from 2010-11 onwards, Mahindra and Mahindra has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in the year 2014-15. Tata Motors has CSR Expenditure more than 5% in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Bajaj Auto has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in the year 2014-15. Gail has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards. ONGC has

CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2014-15. HUL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2013-14 onwards. HINDALCO IND Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards.

Table No.4.7.3

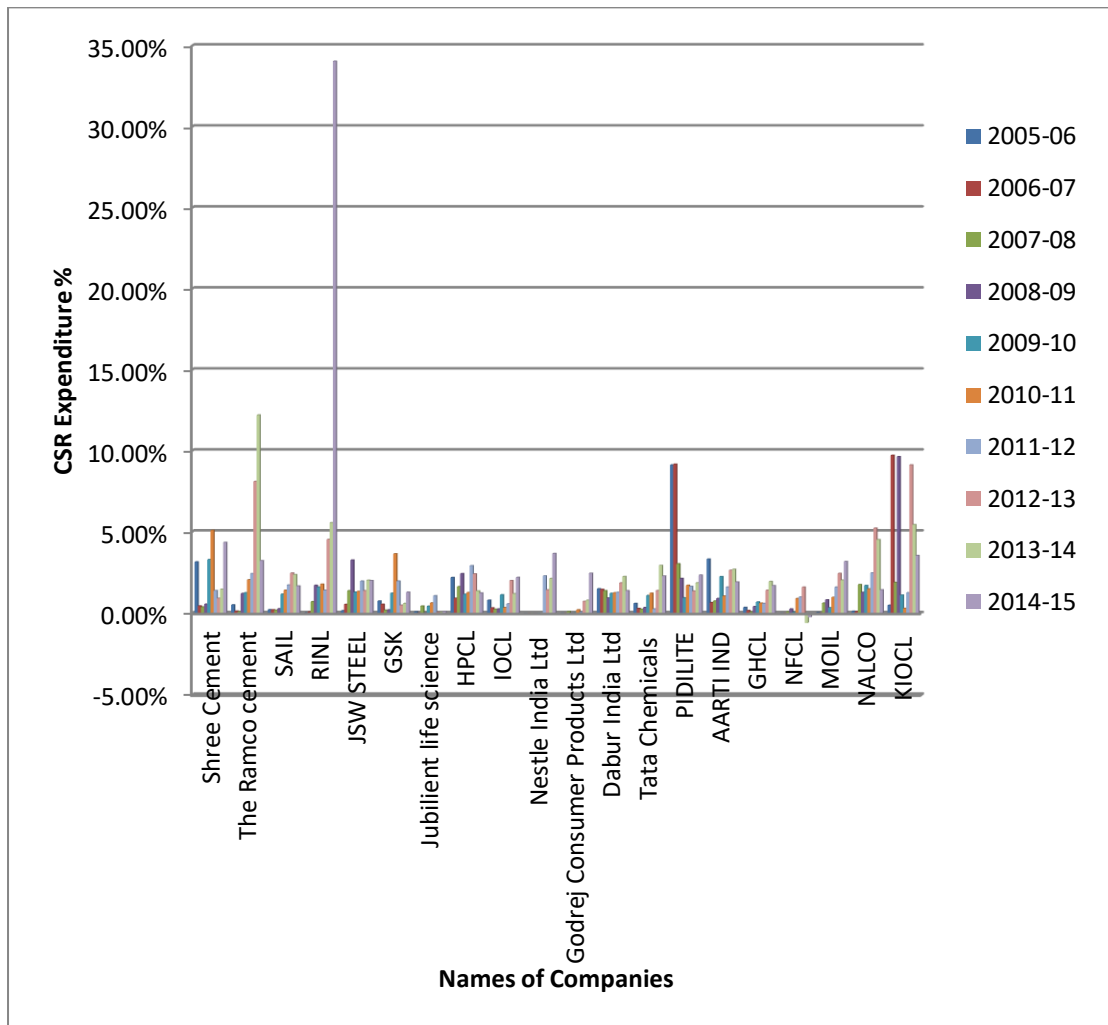
Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies Not- listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Company	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Shree Cement	3.15%	0.45%	0.38%	0.56%	3.29%	5.08%	1.39%	0.92%	1.47%	4.34%
The Ramco cement	0.51%	0.13%	0.10%	1.21%	1.26%	2.05%	2.43%	8.10%	12.20%	3.22%
SAIL	0.22%	0.21%	0.19%	0.28%	1.17%	1.41%	1.73%	2.46%	2.37%	1.67%
RINL	0.02%	0.08%	0.71%	1.71%	1.60%	1.78%	1.41%	4.52%	5.55%	34.04%
JSW STEEL	0.16%	0.54%	1.38%	3.26%	1.29%	1.34%	1.97%	1.38%	2.02%	2.00%
GSK	0.75%	0.55%	0.19%	0.21%	1.23%	3.64%	1.97%	0.49%	0.60%	1.29%
Jubilient life science	0.09%	0.02%	0.44%	0.02%	0.43%	0.63%	1.07%	0.06%	0.06%	0.10%
HPCL	2.19%	0.92%	1.63%	2.43%	1.16%	1.27%	2.91%	2.41%	1.37%	1.24%
IOCL	0.80%	0.33%	0.25%	0.26%	1.13%	0.35%	0.57%	2%	1.20%	2.20%
Nestle India Ltd	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.29%	1.43%	2.13%	3.66%
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	0.01%	0.01%	0.10%	0.00%	0.02%	0.21%	0.07%	0.73%	0.80%	2.45%
Dabur India Ltd	1.50%	1.46%	1.38%	0.93%	1.22%	1.26%	1.28%	1.86%	2.25%	1.38%
Tata Chemicals	0.60%	0.29%	0.25%	0.35%	1.09%	1.23%	0.26%	1%	2.93%	2.28%
PIDILITE	9.12%	9.16%	3.03%	2.13%	0.95%	1.71%	1.65%	1.36%	1.86%	2.34%
AARTI IND	3.32%	0.65%	0.75%	0.90%	2.24%	1.06%	1.60%	2.63%	2.69%	1.91%
GHCL	0.36%	0.17%	0.08%	0.41%	0.69%	0.62%	0.60%	1.41%	1.95%	1.69%
NFCL	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.26%	0.06%	0.90%	0.99%	1.60%	-0.59%	-0.24%
MOIL	0.04%	0.01%	0.63%	0.82%	0.34%	0.98%	1.60%	2.44%	2.03%	3.17%
NALCO	0.12%	0.11%	1.76%	1.28%	1.70%	1.49%	2.47%	5.22%	4.51%	1.43%
KIOCL	0.49%	9.71%	1.89%	9.63%	1.11%	0.30%	1.26%	9.12%	5.43%	3.54%

Source: Annual Report and compiled by the author

Figure No.4.7.3

Showing CSR Expenditure% on current year profit of Companies Not- listed on NIFTY/SENSEX for the period of Ten Years (2005-06 to 2014-15)



Out of the forty companies selected for the study, twenty companies are Not listed either on NIFTY Nor on SENSEX and it is seen that The CSR Expenditure of Shree cement in the year 2005-06 was 3.1% whereas in the year 2014-15 it was 4.3%. Shree cement has CSR Expenditure more than 4% in the year 2010-11 and 2014-15 onwards. Likewise in the year 2005-06, CSR Expenditure of The Ramco Cement was 0.5% and in the year 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 3.2%. The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2010-11 onwards. In the year 2005-06, SAIL has CSR Expenditure of 0.2% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 1.6%. SAIL has

CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2009-10 onwards, RINL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.001% and in 2014-15 it has CSR Expenditure of 34%. RINL has CSR Expenditure more than 4% from 2012-13 onwards, and JSW Steel in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.1% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2%. JSW Steel has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards, GSK in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.7% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.2%. GSK has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in the year 2009-10 onwards except 2012-13 and 2013-14. Jubilant Life Science in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.09% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 0.10%. HPCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 2.1% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.2%. HPCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-05 onwards except 2006-07. IOCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.8% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.2%. IOCL has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2012-13 and 2014-15. Nestle India in the year 2011-12 has CSR Expenditure of 2.2% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 3.6%. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.01% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.45%. Godrej Consumer Products Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 0.7% from 2012-13 onwards. Dabur India Ltd in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 1.5% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.3%. Dabur India Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2008-09. Tata Chemicals in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.6% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.2%. Tata Chemicals Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2013-14 onwards. PIDILITE in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 9.1% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 2.3%. PIDILITE has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from

2005-06 except 2009-10. AARTI IND in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 3.3% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.9%. AARTI IND has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2006-07 to 2008-09. GHCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.3% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.6%. GHCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2012-13 onwards. NFCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.001% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure(-0.24 %). MOIL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.03% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 3.17%. MOIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2011-12 onwards. NALCO in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.1% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 1.4%. NALCO has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards. KIOCL in the year 2005-06 has CSR Expenditure of 0.4% and in the year 2014-15 has CSR Expenditure 3.5%. KIOCL has CSR Expenditure more than 9% in the year 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2012-13.

With regards to the performance of CSR Expenditure, CSR Expenditure of ONGC and Tata Steel was good, Shree cement has CSR Expenditure more than 4% in the year 2010-11 and 2014-15 onwards, The Ramco Cement has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2010-11 onwards, SAIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2009-10 onwards, RINL has CSR Expenditure more than 4% from 2012-13 onwards, JSW Steel has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards, GSK has CSR Expenditure more than 1% in the year 2009-10 onwards except 2012-13 and 2013-14. HPCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-05 onwards except 2006-07, IOCL has CSR Expenditure more than 2% in 2012-13 and 2014-15, Godrej Consumer Products Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 0.7% from 2012-13 onwards. Dabur India Ltd has CSR Expenditure more than 1 % from 2005-06

onwards except 2008-09. Tata Chemicals Ltd. has CSR Expenditure more than 2% from 2013-14 onwards. PIDILITE has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 except 2009-10. AARTI IND has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2005-06 onwards except 2006-07 to 2008-09. GHCL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2012.13 onwards. MOIL has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2011-12 onwards. NALCO has CSR Expenditure more than 1% from 2007-08 onwards. KIOCL has CSR Expenditure more than 9% in the year 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2012-13.

Table No. 4.7.4

Showing the distribution of Average Actual % of CSR Expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and Listing on Stocks

Listing	Statistics	Actual % of CSR Expenditure of Current Year Profit (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Not Listed (n=20)	Mean	1.23	1.31	0.80	1.40	1.16	1.44	1.48	2.58	2.64	2.31
	SD	2.17	2.89	0.82	2.18	0.75	1.17	0.75	2.40	2.75	1.50
NIFTY (n=7)	Mean	1.11	1.36	0.90	1.03	1.09	1.30	1.33	1.65	1.70	3.28
	SD	1.02	1.30	0.59	0.89	0.71	0.84	1.05	1.30	0.87	3.37
NIFTY + SENSEX (n=13)	Mean	0.51	0.55	0.83	0.77	1.04	1.17	1.20	1.80	1.79	1.78
	SD	0.75	0.60	0.77	0.69	1.06	1.02	0.99	2.17	1.52	1.10
All (n=40)	Mean	0.97	1.06	0.83	1.13	1.11	1.32	1.36	2.16	2.20	2.31
	SD	1.64	2.11	0.75	1.62	0.84	1.05	0.87	2.17	2.17	1.86

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies and compiled by the author

FigureNo. 4.7.4

The distribution of Average Actual % of CSR Expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and Listing on Stocks

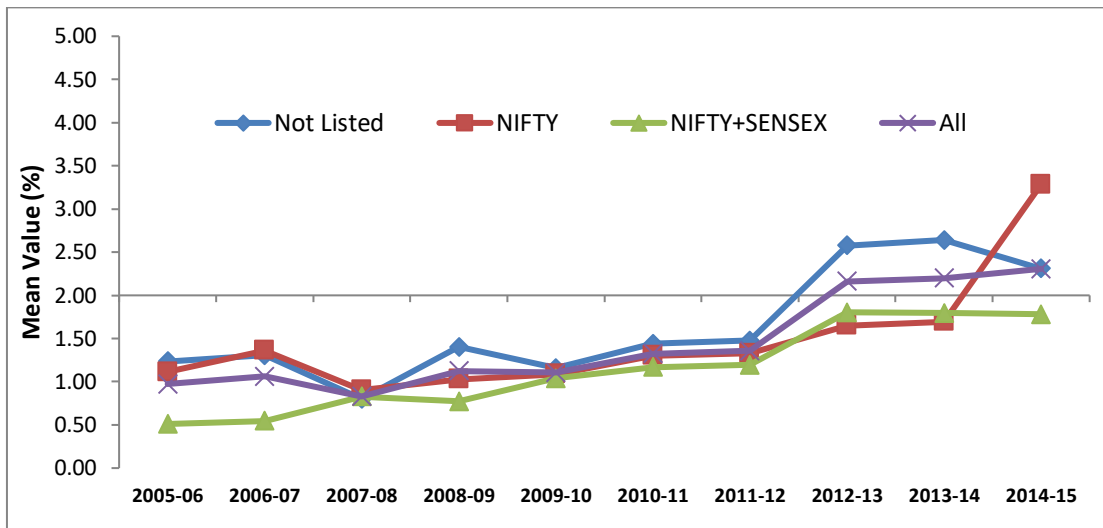


Table 4.7.4 and Figure4.7.4 represent the distribution of Average % of actual CSR Expenditure according to various financial years and listing on NIFY and SENSEX stocks. It is clear that the Average % of actual CSR Expenditure is relatively less than 2.0% for all industries before the financial year 2011 – 12. It is important to note that the Average % of actual CSR Expenditure is relatively less for the industries that are listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for almost all financial years.

4.8 To Assess the Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies in India(Ownership Wise)

Null Hypothesis (H0): The Distribution of Actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the Current Year Profit does not differ significantly across various types of ownership of the industries studied during the study period.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): The Distribution of Actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the Current Year Profit differs significantly across various types of ownership of the industries studied during the study period.

Table No. 4.8.1

Showing the distribution of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years and ownership type

Ownership	Statistics	Actual % of CSR Expenditure of Current Year Profit (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private (n=12)	Mean	1.50	1.00	0.51	0.65	0.89	1.29	1.16	1.72	2.03	1.81
	SD	2.67	2.58	0.82	0.60	1.01	1.30	0.67	2.15	3.35	1.36
Public (n=11)	Mean	0.49	1.53	0.90	1.76	1.23	1.17	1.49	2.95	2.61	2.59
	SD	0.64	2.96	0.64	2.69	0.50	0.55	0.74	2.50	1.73	1.57
MNC (n=17)	Mean	0.90	0.79	1.02	1.05	1.18	1.45	1.41	1.97	2.06	2.47
	SD	0.94	0.60	0.73	1.02	0.90	1.15	1.08	1.94	1.31	2.32
All (n=40)	Mean	0.97	1.06	0.83	1.13	1.11	1.32	1.36	2.16	2.20	2.31
	SD	1.64	2.11	0.75	1.62	0.84	1.05	0.87	2.17	2.17	1.86

Values are Mean (Standard Deviation).

Source: computed by the author

Table No. 4.8.2

Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years (First 5 years) across various types of ownerships

Comparison	Statistics	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Private vs Public	T-value	1.231	-0.452	-1.242	-1.390	-1.010
	P-value	0.232	0.656	0.228	0.179	0.324
	Decision	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1
Private vs MNC	T-value	0.838	0.328	-1.722	-1.184	-0.818
	P-value	0.410	0.746	0.097	0.247	0.421
	Decision	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1
Public vs MNC	T-value	-1.281	0.979	-0.449	0.969	0.153
	P-value	0.212	0.337	0.657	0.342	0.880
	Decision	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1
Overall	F-value	1.142	0.393	1.688	1.406	0.581
	P-value	0.330	0.678	0.199	0.258	0.391
	Decision	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1

Source: computed by the author

P-values by independent sample t test for comparing two types of industries. For overall inter industries comparisons, F test (One Way Analysis of variance – ANOVA) is used. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if $P\text{-value} < 0.05$ (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

Table No. 4.8.3

Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of current year profit in the respective financial years (Next 5 years) across various types of ownerships

Comparison	Statistics	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private vs Public	T-value	0.284	-1.132	-1.275	-0.513	-1.278
	P-value	0.779	0.270	0.216	0.613	0.215
	Decision	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1
Private vs MNC	T-value	-0.338	-0.713	-0.330	-0.036	-0.883
	P-value	0.738	0.482	0.744	0.972	0.385
	Decision	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1
Public vs MNC	T-value	-0.738	0.214	1.172	0.953	0.147
	P-value	0.467	0.832	0.252	0.350	0.884
	Decision	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1
Overall	F-value	0.224	0.455	1.055	0.257	0.606
	P-value	0.674	0.491	0.860	0.978	0.388
	Decision	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1	Reject H1

Source: computed by the author

P-values by independent sample t test for comparing two types of industries. For overall inter industries comparisons, F test (One Way Analysis of variance – ANOVA) is used. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if $P\text{-value} < 0.05$ (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

The average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit (after deducting the tax) does not differ significantly between private and public types of ownerships for all financial years studied ($P\text{-value} > 0.05$ at 5% level of significance for all financial years).

The average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit (after deducting the tax) does not differ significantly between private and MNC types of ownerships for all financial years studied ($P\text{-value} > 0.05$ at 5% level of significance for all financial years).

The average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit (after deducting the tax) does not differ significantly between public and MNC types of ownerships for all financial years studied (P-value>0.05 for all financial years).

Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit (after deducting the tax) does not differ significantly between three types of ownerships (i.e. private, public and MNC) for all financial years studied (P-value>0.05 for all financial years).

4.9 To make Inter Sector Comparative Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies

Null Hypothesis (H0): The distribution of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the company act of 2013 significantly equals to the standard expected expenditure (i.e. 2%) for all the industries studied.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): The distribution of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the company act of 2013 significantly does not equal to the standard expected expenditure (i.e. 2%) for all the industries studied.

Table No. 4.9.1

Showing the distribution of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure as per the average profit of previous 3 years in the respective financial years and industry type (Company Act 2013)

Industry	Statistics	Actual % of CSR Expenditure of average profit of Previous 3 years (%)										Reference
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
Cement (n=5)	Mean	--	0.88	0.85	1.31	1.66	1.87	2.23	3.80	2.84	3.49	2.0%
	SD	--	0.43	0.61	0.69	1.63	0.52	0.80	3.60	1.55	1.88	
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	--	0.99	1.26	2.01	1.98	2.16	2.36	2.70	2.94	4.16	2.0%
	SD	--	0.92	0.69	1.64	1.18	1.30	1.43	1.52	0.98	2.73	
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	--	1.08	0.67	0.66	1.62	1.77	1.72	2.22	-0.46	2.78	2.0%
	SD	--	0.69	0.77	0.54	1.20	1.21	0.48	3.24	3.04	3.82	
Auto (n=5)	Mean	--	0.47	0.39	0.46	0.56	1.01	1.00	0.91	1.06	0.85	2.0%
	SD	--	0.40	0.27	0.44	0.68	1.01	0.98	0.60	1.04	1.50	
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	--	0.56	0.96	0.88	1.22	1.45	1.23	1.46	1.58	1.81	2.0%
	SD	--	0.50	0.64	0.34	0.53	1.07	0.72	0.39	0.26	0.58	
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	--	0.68	0.60	0.43	0.49	0.53	0.43	0.99	1.22	1.76	2.0%
	SD	--	0.89	0.74	0.49	0.70	0.64	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.86	
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	--	2.52	1.14	0.86	1.44	1.29	1.13	1.91	-2.09	1.81	2.0%
	SD	--	5.00	1.79	0.89	0.68	0.58	0.70	0.97	10.02	1.30	
Mining (n=5)	Mean	--	0.53	1.34	1.75	-1.41	0.78	1.52	2.62	2.90	2.76	2.0%
	SD	--	0.59	0.33	1.50	6.17	0.99	0.53	1.27	1.08	0.42	
All (n=40)	Mean	--	0.97	0.91	1.06	0.96	1.38	1.48	2.08	1.25	2.43	2.0%
	SD	--	1.83	0.83	1.02	2.41	1.02	0.98	1.97	3.85	2.05	

Values are Mean (Standard Deviation).

Source: computed by the author

Table No. 4.9.2

Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure as per the average profit of previous 3 years with the reference value (2.0%) in the respective financial years and industry type (Company Act 2013) (first four Sectors)

Year	Statistics	Industry			
		Cement	Iron and Steel	Pharma	Auto
2006-07	T-value	4.548	2.386	3.486	2.620
	P-value	0.010**	0.075	0.025**	0.059
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Accept H0
2007-08	T-value	3.099	4.095	1.963	3.272
	P-value	0.036**	0.015**	0.121	0.031**
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2008-09	T-value	4.217	2.754	2.718	2.356
	P-value	0.013**	0.051	0.053	0.078
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
2009-10	T-value	2.276	3.762	3.026	1.853
	P-value	0.085	0.020	0.039	0.138
	Decision	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0
2010-11	T-value	7.964	3.703	3.252	2.241
	P-value	0.001**	0.021**	0.031**	0.089
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0
2011-12	T-value	6.213	3.709	8.002	2.271
	P-value	0.003**	0.021**	0.001**	0.086
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0
2012-13	T-value	2.361	3.980	1.531	3.386
	P-value	0.078	0.016**	0.201	0.028**
	Decision	Accept H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2013-14	T-value	4.101	6.720	-0.340	2.288
	P-value	0.015**	0.003**	0.751	0.084
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
2014-15	T-value	4.157	3.403	1.627	1.266
	P-value	0.014**	0.027**	0.179	0.274
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0

Source: computed by the author

P-values by one sample t test with reference value = 2.0%. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if P-value < 0.05 (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

Table No. 4.9.3

Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure as per the average profit of previous 3 years with the reference value (2.0%) in the respective financial years and industry type (Company Act 2013) (next four Sectors and overall).

Year	Statistics	Industry				
		Oil and Gas	FMCG	Chemical	Mining	All
2006-07	T-value	2.521	1.525	1.125	2.026	3.316
	P-value	0.065	0.225	0.323	0.113	0.002**
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2007-08	T-value	3.344	1.617	1.423	9.177	6.816
	P-value	0.029**	0.204	0.228	0.001**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2008-09	T-value	5.814	1.778	2.163	2.618	6.495
	P-value	0.004**	0.173	0.097	0.059	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2009-10	T-value	5.153	1.409	4.732	-0.513	2.474
	P-value	0.007**	0.254	0.009**	0.635	0.018**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2010-11	T-value	3.039	1.675	4.952	1.765	8.463
	P-value	0.038**	0.193	0.008**	0.152	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0
2011-12	T-value	3.807	1.242	3.582	5.706	9.310
	P-value	0.019**	0.302	0.023**	0.011**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2012-13	T-value	8.378	2.319	4.379	4.615	6.649
	P-value	0.001**	0.081	0.012**	0.010**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2013-14	T-value	13.425	2.952	-0.466	6.028	2.045
	P-value	0.001**	0.042**	0.665	0.004**	0.047**
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Accept H0	Reject H0	Reject H0
2014-15	T-value	7.009	4.586	3.099	14.745	7.502
	P-value	0.002**	0.010**	0.036**	0.001**	0.001**
	Decision	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0	Reject H0

Source: computed by the author

P-values by one sample t test with reference value = 2.0%. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if P-value < 0.05 (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit as per company act 2013 differs significantly from the reference value 2.0% for all the

financial years (P-value<0.001 for all). It is important to note that the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit is significantly lesser than 2.0% till the year 2012-13 and after the year 2012-13 the actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit is significantly higher than 2.0% (P-value<0.05 for all). It is clear that the companies such as cement, iron and steel and mining have been relatively close to 2.0% CSR expenditure after the year 2012-13 compared to other industries. It is also evident that the companies such as Pharma, Auto, Oil and Gas, FMCG and Chemical have been far away from the 2.0% CSR expenditure throughout the study duration i.e 2006 to 2015 compared to the other industries.

4.10 Comparative Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Companies across various types of Ownership

Null Hypothesis (H0): The distribution of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the previous three years profit (as per company act 2013) does not differ significantly across various types of ownership of the companies studied during the study period.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): The distribution of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per the previous three years profit (as per company act 2013) differs significantly across various types of ownership of the companies studied during the study period.

Table No. 4.10.1

Showing the distribution of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of previous three years average profit in the respective financial years and ownership type

Ownership	Statistics	Actual % of CSR Expenditure of average Profit of Previous three years (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private (n=12)	Mean		1.35	0.64	0.80	1.26	1.32	1.47	2.71	-0.60	2.48
	SD		3.20	1.18	0.63	1.25	0.73	0.89	3.07	6.65	2.49
Public (n=11)	Mean		0.47	0.99	1.25	-0.08	1.10	1.36	2.11	2.45	2.74
	SD		0.52	0.52	1.11	4.11	0.97	0.59	1.04	1.11	1.91
MNC (n=17)	Mean		1.03	1.05	1.13	1.44	1.61	1.56	1.61	1.77	2.19
	SD		0.70	0.69	1.20	1.12	1.21	1.25	1.35	1.01	1.88
All (n=40)	Mean		0.97	0.91	1.06	0.96	1.38	1.48	2.08	1.25	2.43
	SD		1.83	0.83	1.02	2.41	1.02	0.98	1.97	3.85	2.05

Values are Mean (Standard Deviation).

Source: computed by the author

Table No. 4.10.2

Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of previous three years average profit in the respective financial years (First 5 years) across various types of ownerships

Comparison	Statistics	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Private vs Public	T-value	0.902	-0.892	-1.197	1.073
	P-value	0.377	0.383	0.245	0.295
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
Private vs MNC	T-value	0.400	-1.143	-0.847	-0.418
	P-value	0.692	0.264	0.405	0.366
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
Public vs MNC	T-value	-2.236	-0.246	0.271	-1.417
	P-value	0.034	0.808	0.789	0.169
	Decision	Reject H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
Overall	F-value	0.667	0.880	0.591	1.461
	P-value	0.519	0.424	0.559	0.245
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0

Source: computed by the author

P-values by independent sample t test for comparing two types of industries. For overall inter industries comparisons, F test (One Way Analysis of variance – ANOVA) is used. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if

P-value < 0.05 (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

Table No. 4.10.3

Showing the statistical comparison of average (mean) Actual % of CSR expenditure of previous three years average profit in the respective financial years (Next 5 years) across various types of ownerships

Comparison	Statistics	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private Vs. Public	T-value	0.624	0.348	0.616	-1.498	-0.273
	P-value	0.539	0.732	0.545	0.149	0.788
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
Private Vs MNC	T-value	-0.725	-0.212	1.313	-1.455	0.366
	P-value	0.475	0.834	0.200	0.157	0.717
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
Public Vs MNC	T-value	-1.159	-0.482	1.038	1.679	0.753
	P-value	0.258	0.634	0.309	0.105	0.458
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0
Overall	F-value	0.840	0.128	1.094	2.206	0.239
	P-value	0.440	0.880	0.346	0.124	0.789
	Decision	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0	Accept H0

Source: computed by the author

P-values by independent sample t test for comparing two types of industries. For overall inter industries comparisons, F test (One Way Analysis of variance – ANOVA) is used. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if P-value < 0.05 (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

The average actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit (after deducting the tax) does not differ significantly between private and public types of ownerships for all financial years studied (P-value > 0.05 for all financial years).

The average actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit (after deducting the tax) does not differ significantly between private and MNC types of ownerships for all financial years studied (P-value > 0.05 for all financial years).

The average actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit (after deducting the tax) did not differ significantly between public and MNC types of ownerships for all financial years studied (P-value>0.05 for all financial years).

Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit (after deducting the tax) did not differ significantly between three types of ownerships (i.e. private, public and MNC) for all financial years studied (P-value>0.05 for all financial years).

4.11 Effect of Ownership and CSR

H0: There is no significant difference in the CSR Practices with respect to Ownership of companies

H1: There is a significant difference in the CSR Practices with respect to Ownership of companies

The main aim of finding out the whether is there any effect of domain i.e. Type of ownership and CSR The companies are categorised as per their ownership like Multi-National companies, Private companies and Public sector undertakings to test the normality it is found that there is a normality in the data of Multi-National companies and Public sector Undertakings since the since $p > .05$ implies data is normally distributed i.e. the data is statistically normal only in the case of Multi-National companies and Public sector Undertakings. As far as contribution towards CSR activities is concerned almost all sectors contributes equally towards CSR activities. Nearly 7 to eight points are covered by the companies

Table No. 4.11.1

Showing Tests of Normality with regards to Ownership

Domain	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Multi- N	.926	17	.185
Average score Private	.852	12	.039
Public C	.952	11	.670

Source: computed by the author

Ownership wise data is not statistically normal, sector has no effect on CSR score similarly there is no significant difference in the CSR Score with respect to ownership. To study the hypothesis non parametric test has been used and the test kruskal-wallis non parametric one way ANOVA is used.

Table No.4.11.2

Showing kruskal-wallis non parametric one way ANOVA

Ownership	N	Mean	Median	Range	Std. Deviation	Test statistic
Private	12	22.995	23.125	15.000	3.895	X ² (2)= 4.92, p = .085
Public	11	20.625	17.500	32.188	9.222	
MNC	17	25.551	22.813	20.625	6.518	
Total	40	23.430	22.188	32.188	6.910	

Source: computed by the author

Since the calculated value is p=0.085 greater than 0.05 we accept the Null Hypothesis of There is no significant difference in the CSR Scores with respect to Ownership of companies. No Significant effect is found. Therefore, we conclude that not a single type of ownership of the companies is different with respect to CSR score.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the Average volume of Net Profit is relatively more for public ownership industry followed by MNC and Private Ownership industry for all financial years. However the Private ownership industry has relatively less volume of Net Profit for all financial years than the other Ownership industries. It is clear that the average volume of actual CSR expenditure is relatively more for Public ownership industry followed by MNC and private ownership industry for all financial years. However the Private ownership industry has relatively less volume of actual CSR expenditure as per the current year profit for all financial years than the other ownership industries.

It is found that the average % of actual CSR expenditure is relatively more for Public ownership industry followed by MNC and private ownership industry for all financial years. However the Private ownership industry has relatively less % of actual CSR expenditure as per the current year profit for all financial years than the other ownership industries. It is important to note that the Average volume of Net Profit is relatively less for the industries who not listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for all financial years.

It is also noted that the Average volume of actual CSR Expenditure is relatively less for the industries who not listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for all financial years.

Further

It is found that the Average % of actual CSR Expenditure is relatively less for the industries that are listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for almost all financial years.

Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit did not differ significantly between three types of ownerships. It is clear that the industries

such as cement, iron and steel and mining have been relatively close to 2.0% CSR expenditure after the year 2012-13 compared to the other industries. It is also evident that the industries such as Pharma, Auto, Oil and Gas, FMCG and Chemical have been far away from the 2.0%. Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit (after deducting the tax) did not differ significantly between three types of ownerships. As far as contribution towards CSR activities is concerned almost all sectors contributes equally towards CSR activities. Nearly 7 to eight points are covered by the companies. There is no significant difference in the CSR Scores with respect to Ownership of companies.

Chapter: V

IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF COMPANIES ON THEIR PROFITABILITY

The success and performance of the corporates largely depends on the profitability of the companies and other financial aspects. The performance is largely depends on the profit earned by the companies.

To know the relationship between the CSR and Profitability the Study uses Net profit margin as one of the parameter this will enable to know whether there is any positive or negative correlation between them

A Correlation analysis between CSR expenditure and net profit margin across all the financial years for all industries studied has been studied.

5.1 Corporate Social Responsibility % and Net Profit Margin

Table No. 5.1.1

Showing Actual Corporate Social Responsibility % of current year's Profit for the period of ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Sr.No.	Group	Name of the company	Actual CSR % of current year's profit									
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	1	ACC (cement)	1.00 %	0.85 %	1.56 %	0.68 %	1.16 %	1.66 %	2.40 %	2.08 %	2.35%	5.26%
2	1	Ambuja Cement	1.05 %	0.92 %	1.67 %	3%	1.64 %	2.64 %	3.01 %	4.06 %	2.56%	9.98%
3	1	Shree Cement	3.15 %	0.45 %	0.38 %	0.56 %	3.29 %	5.08 %	1.39 %	0.92 %	1.47%	4.34%
4	1	Ultratech cement	0.43 %	0.26 %	0.30 %	1.02 %	0.11 %	0.78 %	0.82 %	2.20 %	2.26%	2.20%
5	1	The Ramco cement	0.51 %	0.13 %	0.10 %	1.21 %	1.26 %	2.05 %	2.43 %	8.10 %	12.20 %	3.22%
6	2	Tata Steel (iron& steel)	0.71 %	1.78 %	1.60 %	2.23 %	2.02 %	1.84 %	2.18 %	3.37 %	3.31%	2.66%
7	2	SAIL	0.22 %	0.21 %	0.19 %	0.28 %	1.17 %	1.41 %	1.73 %	2.46 %	2.37%	1.67%
8	2	RINL	0.02 %	0.08 %	0.71 %	1.71 %	1.60 %	1.78 %	1.41 %	4.52 %	5.55%	34.04 %
9	2	JSW STEEL	0.16 %	0.54 %	1.38 %	3.26 %	1.29 %	1.34 %	1.97 %	1.38 %	2.02%	2.00%
10	2	JSPL	0.40 %	1.77 %	1.63 %	0.99 %	3.46 %	3.75 %	3.58 %	6.22 %	4.04%	2.08%

Sr.No.	Group	Name of the company	Actual CSR % of current year's profit									
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
11	3	Dr Reddy LAB (pharma)	2.84 %	0.63 %	2.39 %	1.85 %	1.16 %	1.26 %	1.20 %	0.78 %	1%	1.32%
12	3	Gsk	0.75 %	0.55 %	0.19 %	0.21 %	1.23 %	3.64 %	1.97 %	0.49 %	0.60%	1.29%
13	3	Lupin	3.36 %	1.75 %	1.32 %	0.76 %	0.98 %	2.04 %	1.43 %	0.74 %	0.79%	0.52%
14	3	Cipla	0.14 %	0.41 %	0.21 %	0.21 %	0.11 %	0.53 %	0.97 %	0.51 %	0.69%	1.13%
15	3	Jubilient life science	0.09 %	0.02 %	0.44 %	0.02 %	0.43 %	0.63 %	1.07 %	0.06 %	0.06%	0.10%
16	4	Hero moto corp (auto)	0.09 %	0.15 %	0.09 %	0.44 %	0.19 %	0.84 %	0.42 %	0.07 %	0.07%	0.10%
17	4	M&M	0.83 %	0.64 %	0.58 %	0.66 %	1.30 %	1.10 %	1.92 %	1%	0.87%	2.50%
18	4	Tata motors	0.24 %	0.03 %	0.02 %	0.12 %	0.10 %	0.02 %	0.08 %	6.36 %	5.17%	-0.39%
19	4	Bajaj auto	0.54 %	0.81 %	0.69 %	0.07 %	0.29 %	0.32 %	0.33 %	0.54 %	0.43%	1.99%
20	4	Maruti suzuki	0.23 %	0.16 %	0.32 %	0.42 %	0.62 %	0.45 %	0.66 %	0.79 %	0.83%	1%
21	5	Gail (oil & gas)	0.05 %	0.01 %	1.37 %	1.11 %	1.38 %	1.96 %	1.77 %	1.56 %	1.43%	2.36%
22	5	BPCL	0.68 %	4.11 %	0.39 %	0.48 %	1.42 %	0.89 %	0.41 %	0.68 %	0.85%	0.67%
23	5	HPCL	2.19 %	0.92 %	1.63 %	2.43 %	1.16 %	1.27 %	2.91 %	2.41 %	1.37%	1.24%
24	5	ONGC	0.00 %	0.24 %	0.39 %	0.58 %	0.46 %	1.60 %	1.15 %	0.48 %	1.55%	2.79%
25	5	IOCL	0.80 %	0.33 %	0.25 %	0.26 %	1.13 %	0.35 %	0.57 %	2%	1.20%	2.20%
26	6	Nestle India Ltd (fmcg)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.29 %	1.43 %	2.13%	3.66%
27	6	Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	0.01 %	0.01 %	0.10 %	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.21 %	0.07 %	0.73 %	0.80%	2.45%
28	6	HUL	0.03 %	0.04 %	0.05 %	0.06 %	0.04 %	0.05 %	0.04 %	0.02 %	1.64%	2.14%
29	6	Dabur India Ltd	1.50 %	1.46 %	1.38 %	0.93 %	1.22 %	1.26 %	1.28 %	1.86 %	2.25%	1.38%
30	6	Asian Paints (India)	0.52 %	0.58 %	0.43 %	0.50 %	0.25 %	0.24 %	0.09 %	0.20 %	0.68%	1.43%
31	7	Tata Chemicals (chemical)	0.60 %	0.29 %	0.25 %	0.35 %	1.09 %	1.23 %	0.26 %	1%	2.93%	2.28%
32	7	PIDILITE	9.12 %	9.16 %	3.03 %	2.13 %	0.95 %	1.71 %	1.65 %	1.36 %	1.86%	2.34%
33	7	AARTI IND	3.32 %	0.65 %	0.75 %	0.90 %	2.24 %	1.06 %	1.60 %	2.63 %	2.69%	1.91%
34	7	GHCL	0.36 %	0.17 %	0.08 %	0.41 %	0.69 %	0.62 %	0.60 %	1.41 %	1.95%	1.69%
35	7	NFCL	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.09 %	0.26 %	0.06 %	0.90 %	0.99 %	1.60 %	-0.59%	-0.24%
36	8	MOIL (mining)	0.04 %	0.01 %	0.63 %	0.82 %	0.34 %	0.98 %	1.60 %	2.44 %	2.03%	3.17%
37	8	HINDALCO IND LTD (mining)	0.54 %	0.42 %	1.43 %	1.30 %	2.40 %	1.46 %	1.25 %	1.75 %	2.28%	3.45%
38	8	NALCO (mining)	0.12 %	0.11 %	1.76 %	1.28 %	1.70 %	1.49 %	2.47 %	5.22 %	4.51%	1.43%
39	8	NMDC (mining)	0.74 %	1.06 %	0.66 %	0.76 %	2.06 %	0.87 %	1.14 %	2%	2.38%	2.93%
40	8	KIOCL (mining)	0.49 %	9.71 %	1.89 %	9.63 %	1.11 %	0.30 %	1.26 %	9.12 %	5.43%	3.54%

Table No. 5.1.2

Showing Net Profit Margin for the period of ten years (2005-06 to 2014-15)

Sr. No.	Group	Name of the company	Actual CSR % of current year's profit									
			2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
1	1	ACC (cement)	5.17	10.17	9.21	9.53	14.05	14.52	20.17	17.02	20.83	21.23
2	1	Ambuja Cement	8.62	15.09	14.25	13.4	16.63	17.1	17.21	22.48	31.41	23.97
3	1	Shree Cement	6.6	13.36	17.96	10.67	6.07	18.61	21.32	12.58	12.93	2.83
4	1	Ultratech cement	8.89	10.67	13.26	13.47	10.63	15.5	15.3	18.29	15.92	6.97
5	1	The Ramco cement	6.73	3.74	10.54	11.82	7.97	12.54	14.73	20.18	19.46	7.79
6	2	Tata Steel (iron& steel)	15.4	15.37	13.25	19.73	23.35	20.17	21.39	23.8	24.05	23.04
7	2	SAIL	4.62	5.62	4.93	7.76	11.48	16.65	14.28	19.07	18.28	14.4
8	2	RINL	0.53	2.71	2.6	5.19	5.71	7.49	12.83	18.62	14.89	14.74
9	2	JSW STEEL	4.77	2.99	5.08	5.07	8.69	11.15	3.27	15.13	15.03	13.78
10	2	JSPL	-2.32	9.34	10.64	15.82	21.55	20.08	20.01	22.86	19.97	22.11
11	3	Dr Reddy LAB (pharma)	22.43	22.65	20.78	21.59	21.15	19.22	14.02	14.26	31.4	9.57
12	3	Gsk	14.5	19.35	21.61	18.01	26.17	26.76	32.93	31.4	32.53	31.85
13	3	Lupin	24.64	20.53	17.69	14.93	18.02	17.82	14.03	17.41	15.32	11.39
14	3	Cipla	11.65	14.79	18.37	16.1	15.64	20.16	15.66	16.15	17.74	18.95
15	3	Jubilient life science	6.45	0.02	1.36	-3.06	12.68	14.78	12.24	19.84	14.37	8.61
16	4	Hero moto corp (auto)	8.72	8.39	8.98	10.17	10.01	14.16	10.4	9.36	8.66	11.14
17	4	M&M	8.34	9.4	8.4	9.03	11.34	11.57	6.86	10.2	10.35	10.25
18	4	Tata motors	-13.05	0.97	0.67	2.28	3.84	6.43	3.9	7.06	6.94	7.31
19	4	Bajaj auto	13.33	16.44	15.61	15.91	21.01	14.8	7.78	8.72	13.32	14.75
20	4	Maruti suzuki	7.63	6.52	5.61	4.71	6.38	8.62	5.98	9.69	10.7	9.9
21	5	Gail (oil & gas)	5.35	7.6	8.46	9.07	10.97	12.56	11.73	15.03	15.45	16.5
22	5	BPCL	2.13	1.56	1.09	0.61	1.02	1.25	0.54	1.43	1.85	0.37
23	5	HPCL	1.32	0.77	0.39	0.51	1.15	1.28	0.52	1.17	1.87	0.59
24	5	ONGC	21.34	26.24	25.11	32.67	27.56	27.05	24.79	27.13	26.48	29.18
25	5	IOCL	1.2	1.48	1.11	0.99	2.45	4.1	1.12	3.1	3.76	2.97
26	6	Nestle India Ltd (fmcg)	6.93	12.08	12.32	12.86	12.84	13.09	12.77	12.34	11.81	12.51
27	6	Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	14.96	13.84	14.26	20.26	17.61	12.15	11.55	14.42	13.85	17.28
28	6	HUL	12.47	12.97	13.14	12.16	11.09	12	12.35	12.7	12.72	12.25
29	6	Dabur India Ltd	13.65	12.92	12.41	12.2	13.95	14.77	13.93	14.1	13.8	12.58
30	6	Asian Paints (India)	11.39	11.21	11.71	12.02	12.23	15.09	8.45	10.94	9.62	8.04
31	7	Tata Chemicals (chemical)	6.32	5.02	7.53	7.34	6.5	8.03	5.4	23.51	11.25	9.7
32	7	PIDILITE	10.62	11.24	12.75	11.07	12.01	14.33	7.56	10.89	9.17	8.56

Sr. No.	Group	Name of the company	Actual CSR % of current year's profit									
			2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06
33	7	AARTIIND	6.65	5.73	6.46	5.51	4.66	5.43	5.8	4.12	3.65	6.23
34	7	GHCL	7.71	5.21	5.41	6.22	7.74	11.82	8.55	9.6	13.9	15.25
35	7	NFCL	-14.49	-6.93	1.47	2.7	3.77	3.28	1.34	1.04	1.74	4.6
36	8	MOIL(mining)	52	49.9	44.64	45.64	51.58	48.12	51.33	40.33	32.28	34.43
37	8	HINDALCO IND LTD (mining)	2.67	5.07	6.52	8.41	8.95	9.81	12.23	14.9	14	14.53
38	8	NALCO(mining)	18.2	19.16	8.7	13.07	17.93	16.1	24.9	32.71	40.08	31.94
39	8	NMDC(mining)	51.97	53.24	59.24	64.5	57.16	55.24	57.82	56.94	55.46	49.31
40	8	KIOCL (mining)	4.92	2.61	2.67	6.19	4.21	-17.92	1.79	7.05	5.22	28.89

5.2 The Relationship of Corporate Social Responsibility with Profitability of the Companies:

Null Hypothesis (H0): There is a statistically significant correlation between CSR expenditure in previous year and profitability in the subsequent years in the select industries.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): There is no statistically significant correlation between CSR expenditure in previous year and profitability in the subsequent years in the select industries.

Table No. 5.2.1

Showing Correlation analysis between CSR expenditure and net profit margin across all the financial years for all Sectors studied

CSR Expenditure (%)	Statistics	Net Profit Margin (%)								
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
2004 – 05	R-value P-value Decision	0.137 0.038** Reject H0	0.234 0.021** Reject H0	0.207 0.027** Reject H0	0.135 0.041** Reject H0	0.122 0.025** Reject H0	0.220 0.029** Reject H0	0.239 0.014** Reject H0	0.157 0.043** Reject H0	0.155 0.031** Reject H0
2005 – 06	R-value P-value Decision		0.403 0.001** Reject H0	0.448 0.001** Reject H0	0.330 0.0007** Reject H0	0.249 0.016** Reject H0	0.154 0.014** Reject H0	0.156 0.018** Reject H0	0.147 0.044** Reject H0	0.178 0.027** Reject H0
2006 – 07	R-value P-value Decision			0.412 0.005** Reject H0	0.339 0.008** Reject H0	0.330 0.023** Reject H0	0.289 0.007** Reject H0	0.187 0.037** Reject H0	0.287 0.026** Reject H0	0.249 0.003** Reject H0
2007 – 08	R-value P-value Decision				0.403 0.003** Reject H0	0.400 0.001** Reject H0	0.489 0.001** Reject H0	0.364 0.005** Reject H0	0.297 0.007** Reject H0	0.229 0.008** Reject H0
2008 – 09	R-value P-value Decision					0.519 0.001** Reject H0	0.463 0.002** Reject H0	0.366 0.001** Reject H0	0.302 0.001** Reject H0	0.399 0.001** Reject H0
2009 – 10	R-value P-value Decision						0.668 0.001** Reject H0	0.449 0.001** Reject H0	0.365 0.001** Reject H0	0.323 0.001** Reject H0
2010 – 11	R-value P-value Decision							0.748 0.001** Reject H0	0.650 0.001** Reject H0	0.365 0.001** Reject H0
2011 – 12	R-value P-value Decision								0.701 0.001** Reject H0	0.450 0.001** Reject H0
2012 – 13	R-value P-value Decision									0.671 0.001** Reject H0

Source: computed by the author

Values are Spearman's Correlation Coefficient 'R' and P-value. Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted if P-value < 0.05 (Statistical significant difference) else null hypothesis (H0) it is accepted and Alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

The actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit (after deducting the tax) is significantly and positively correlated with the net profit margin of the subsequent years for all industries studied (P-value < 0.05 for all). Hence, we reject H0 and accept H1 and

5.3 Impact of CSR Expenditure on Net Profit

The main aim of the study was to find out whether is there any impact of CSR Expenditure on the profit of the company, for this purpose multiple regression analysis has been used. In this study Impact of CSR Expenditure on profit, sector wise has been computed and also Impact of CSR Expenditure on Profit as per ownershipwise has been computed.

5.4 The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Companies on their Profitability

Hypothesis in relation to Companies, to know the impact of CSR on the Net profit (Subsequent Year) of the company,

H0: Net profit (NP) is not significantly affected by factors like CSREx, NIFTY, Ownership (MNC, Private, public)

H0: Net profit (NP) is significantly affected by factors like CSREx, NIFTY, Ownership (MNC, Private, public)

Table No. 5.4.1

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and Private Ownership

Cement Industry				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	6.679	185.738	0.036	0.971
CSREx	9.817	3.731	2.631*	0.012
NIFTY	979.073	158.349	6.183**	0.000
Private	294.290	155.005	1.899	0.064
F (3,46)	26.194**			
Adj R -sqr	0.607			

*: sig at 5%,** sig at 1%

Note: CSREx, NIFTY are significantly affecting the NP,

Source: computed by the author

The coefficient of determination adjusted R Square is 0.607 indicating 60% variation is explained by this relationship. The Net Profit of the companies are very much dependent on the different disclosure taken i.e. CSR Expenditure, NIFTY listing and private ownership, so disclosure have to be considered important factor as it affects the net profits of the companies.

The multiple regression equation or model shows that every unit change is CSR Expenditure (X1), NIFTY(X2) and Private (X3). There is Proportionate Change in Net Profit of the companies. The change 9.817 by CSR Expenditure, 979.073 by NIFTY, and private ownership contributed 294.290, but regression model clears that only CSR Expenditure and NIFTY is significantly contributed towards Net Profit of the companies. The model shows the impact of CSR Expenditure and NIFTY Ownership on Net profit.

The ANOVA table indicates the significant difference between the Net profit and CSR Expenditure and NIFTY Ownership. The f value is 26.194 ANOVA suggest that model is significant (refer F ratio).

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, NIFTY Ownership and net profit defined the multiple correlation Adjusted R Square 0.607 which shows there is a positive correlation The coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.607 indicating 60% variation is explained by this relationship.

NET PROFIT = $f(np)$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 Private + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 6.679 + (9.817) + (979.073) + (294.290) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex = CSR Expenditure

NIFTY = Nifty listing

Private = Private Ownership

Table 5.4.1 model shows that Nifty listing has the greater impact on the net profit of the company will increase by 979.073 units as compared to private ownership and CSR Expenditure. The NIFTY Ownership shows the t Value is 6.183** and the p value 0.000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01) therefore is significant. CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 9.817 units as compared to private ownership and NIFTY Ownership. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 2.631* and the p value 0.012 which is less than the critical value (0.05) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure and Nifty ownership plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company

Table No. 5.4.2

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, SENSEX and Public Ownership

Steel Industry				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	775.136	554.372	1.398	0.169
CSREx	33.245	6.206	5.357**	0.000
SENSEX	-321.628	766.020	-0.420	0.677
Public	1066.459	657.252	1.623	0.112
F (3,46)	12.045**			
Adj R -sqr	0.403			

*: sig at 5%,** sig at 1%

Note: CSR.Ex is significantly affecting the NP, Sensex and Public are not significantly influencing NP of sector 2.

Source: computed by the author

Model is statistically significant, (refer F ratio) and explains 40% variation in NP.

The coefficient of determination adjusted R Square is 0.403 indicating 40% variation is explained by this relationship. The Net Profit of the companies are very much dependent on the different disclosure taken i.e. CSR Expenditure, SENSEX Listing and Public ownership, so disclosure have to be considered important factor as it affects the net profits of the companies.

The multiple regression equation or model shows that every unit change is CSR Expenditure (X1), SENSEX (X2) and Public ownership (X3). There is Proportionate Change in Net Profit of the companies. The change 33.245 by CSR Expenditure, -321.628 by SENSEX, and Public ownership contributed 1066.459. But regression model clears that only CSR Expenditure is significantly contributed towards Net Profit of the companies. The model shows the impact of CSR Expenditure on Net profit.

The ANOVA table indicates the significant difference between the Net profit and CSR Expenditure. The f value is 12.045**ANOVA suggest that Model is statistically significant (refer F ratio).

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, and net profit defined the multiple correlations Adjusted R Square 0.403 which shows there is a correlation. The coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.403 indicating 40% variation is explained by this relationship NP.

NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 SENSEX + \beta_3 Public + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 775.136 + (33.245) + (-321.628) + (1066.459) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex= CSR Expenditure

SENSEX = SENSEX listing

Public = Public Ownership

Table 5.4.2 model shows that SENSEX listing has no impact on the net profit of the company as shown by -321.628 units as compared to Public ownership and CSR Expenditure. The SENSEX listing shows the t Value is -0.420 and the p value 0.677 which is greater than the critical value (0.05) therefore is not significant. CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company will increase by 33.245 units as compared to Public ownership and SENSEX listing. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 5.357** and the p value 0.000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company

Table No. 5.4.3

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, SENSEX and Private Ownership

Pharma Companies				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	163.080	139.748	1.167	0.249
CSREx	40.034	10.398	3.850**	0.000
NIFTY	375.304	172.686	2.173*	0.035
SENSEX	192.646	175.012	1.101	0.277
Private	-46.513	142.121	-0.327	0.745
F (4,45)	13.363**			
Adj R -sqr	0.502			

*: sig at 5%,** sig at 1%

Note: CSR.Ex, NIFTY are significantly affecting the NP,

Model is significant and it explains 50% of variation in NP.

Source: computed by the author

The f value is 13.363**ANOVA suggest that model is significant (refer F ratio).

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, NIFTY, SENSEX and Private Ownership and net profit defined the multiple correlation Adjusted R Square 0.502 which shows there is a positive correlation The coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.502indicating 50% variation is explained in Net Profit.

NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \beta_4 Private + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 163.080 + (40.034) x + (375.304) x + (192.646) x + (-46.513) x + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex= CSR Expenditure

NIFTY= Nifty Listing

SENSEX=SENSEX Listing

Private= Private Ownership

Table 5.4.3 model shows that NIFTY listing has the impact on the net profit of the company will increase by 375.304 units as compared to SENSEX Listing, private ownership and CSR Expenditure. The NIFTY Listing shows the t Value is 2.173*and the p value 0.035which is less than the critical value (0.05) therefore is significant. CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 40.034 units as compared to private ownership NIFTY Listing and SENSEX Listing. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 3.850**and the p value 0.000 which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01)) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure and NIFTY Listing plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company. CSR.Ex, NIFTY are significantly affecting the NP.

The regression model shows that every unit change in CSR Expenditure there is 40.034 unit changes in dependent variables that is Net Profit.

Table No. 5.4.4:
Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx and Private Ownership

Auto Industry				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	1367.641	255.452	5.354**	0.000
CSREx	24.619	10.030	2.454*	0.018
Private	138.720	366.314	0.379	0.707
F(2,47)				3.376*
Adj R -sqr				0.088

*: sig at 5%,** sig at 1%

Note: Model is statistically significant (refer F ratio), and it explains 8.8% variation in NP, CSREx.is significantly influencing theNP,

Source: computed by the author

The f value is 3.376*ANOVA suggest that Model is statistically significant (refer F ratio

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure and Private Ownership and net profit defined the multiple correlations Adjusted R Square 0.088 which shows there is a correlation. The coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.088 indicating 8.8% variation is explained in Net Profit.

NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 Private + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 1367.641 + (24.619) + (138.720) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex1 = CSR Expenditure

Private = Private Ownership

Table 5.4.4 Model shows that only CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company will increase by 24.619 units as compared to private ownership. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 2.454*and the p value 0.018 which is less than the critical value (0.05) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company. CSR.Ex is significantly affecting the NP.

The regression model shows that every unit change in CSR Expenditure there is 24.619 unit changes in dependent variables that is Net Profit.

Table No. 5.4.5

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY and SENSEX

Oil and Gas Industry				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	2201.447	1009.940	2.180*	0.034
CSREx	41.530	7.508	5.531**	0.000
NIFTY	-764.394	1692.376	-0.452	0.654
SENSEX	4353.963	1863.584	2.336*	0.024
F (3,46)	22.926**			
Adj R -sqr	0.573			

*: sig at 5%,** sig at 1%

Note: CSR.Ex, SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP, model explains 57% variation and model is statistically significant.

Source: computed by the author

The f value is 22.926**ANOVA suggest that model is significant (refer F ratio).

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, SENSEX listing and net profit defined the multiple correlations Adjusted R Square 0.573 which shows there is a positive correlation the coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.573 indicating 57% variation is explained by this relationship.

NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 2201.447 + (41.530) + (-764.394) + (4353.963) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex= CSR Expenditure

NIFTY= Nifty listing

SENSEX= SENSEX Listing

Table 5.4.5 Model shows that SENSEX Listing has impact on the net profit of the company will increase by 4353.963units as compared to Nifty listing and CSR Expenditure. The SENSEX Listing shows the t Value is 2.336*and the p value 0.024which is less than the critical value (0.05) therefore is significant. CSR

Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company is increased ease by 41.530 units as compared to SENSEX Listing and Nifty listing. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 5.531**and the p value 0.000which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure and SENSEX Listing plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company.

Table No. 5.4.6
Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, SENSEX and Private Ownership

FMCG Industry				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	435.077	122.883	3.541**	0.001
CSREX	23.556	4.757	4.952**	0.000
NIFTY	193.345	171.597	1.127	0.267
SENSEX	1618.178	181.114	8.935**	0.000
Private	-137.321	173.119	-0.793	0.433
F(4,48)	49.665**			
Adj R -sqr	0.823			

*: sig at 5%,** sig at 1%

Note: Model is statistically significant (refer F ratio),it explains 82% variation.

CSR.Ex, SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP.

Source: computed by the author

The f value is 49.665**ANOVA suggest that Model is statistically significant (refer F ratio).

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, NIFTY, SENSEX and Private Ownership and net profit defined the multiple correlation Adjusted R Square 0.823 which shows there is a positive correlation The coefficient

of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.823 indicating 82% variation is explained in

Net NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \beta_4 Private + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 435.077 + (23.556) + (193.345) + (1618.178) (-137.321) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex = CSR Expenditure

NIFTY = Nifty Listing

SENSEX = SENSEX Listing

Private = Private Ownership

Table 5.4.6 model shows that SENSEX Listing has the impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 1618.178 units as compared to Nifty listing, private ownership and CSR Expenditure. The SENSEX Listing shows the t Value is 8.935** and the p value 0.000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01) therefore is significant. CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company will increase by 23.556 units as compared to private ownership, NIFTY Listing and SENSEX Listing. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 4.952** and the p value 0.000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure and SENSEX Listing plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company. CSREx, SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP.

The regression model shows that every unit change in CSR Expenditure there is 23.556 unit changes in dependent variables that is Net Profit.

Table No. 5.4.7

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, and Private Ownership

Chemical Industry				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	422.337	56.232	7.511**	0.000
CSREx	20.029	5.870	3.412**	0.001
Private	-350.313	53.961	-6.492**	0.000
F(2,47)	38.190**			
Adj R -sqr	0.603			

*: sig at 5%, ** sig at 1%

Note: CSREx, Private are significantly affecting the NP .Model is statistically significant (refer F ratio), it explains 60% variation.

Source: computed by the author

The f value is 38.190**ANOVA suggest that Model is statistically significant (refer F ratio)

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure and Private Ownership and net profit defined the multiple correlation Adjusted R Square 0.603which shows there is a correlation The coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.603 indicating 60% variation is explained in Net Profit. The regression model is good fit for the data.

$$\text{NET PROFIT} = f(np)$$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 \text{CSR Ex} + \beta_2 \text{Private} + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 422.337 + (20.029) + (350.313) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex= CSR Expenditure

Private= Private Ownership

Table 5.4.7 Model shows that Private Ownership has the greater impact on the net profit of the company is increased by -350.313 units as compared to CSR

Expenditure. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is -6.492**and the p value 0.000which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01) therefore is significant.

CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 20.029units as compared to private ownership.The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 3.412**and the p value 0.001 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01)) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure and also Private Ownership plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company. CSREX and Private Ownership are significantly affecting the NP.

Table No. 5.4.8

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY and Public Ownership

Mining Companies				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	-1594.659	439.794	-3.626**	0.001
CSREx	20.722	4.522	4.582**	0.000
NIFTY	2959.591	420.615	7.036**	0.000
Public	1984.545	426.727	4.651**	0.000
F (3,46)	69.223**			
Adj R -sqr	0.807			

*: sig at 5%,** sig at 1%

Note: CSR.Ex, NIFTY and public are significantly affecting the NP. Model is statistically significant, it explains 80.7% variation.

Source: computed by the author

The f value is 69.223**ANOVA suggest that model is significant (refer F ratio).

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, NIFTY Listing and Public Ownership and net profit defined the multiple correlation Adjusted

R Square 0.807 which shows there is a positive correlation the coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.807 indicating 80.7% variation is explained by this relationship.

NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 Public + \varepsilon$$

$$np = -1594.659 + (20.722) + (2959.591) + (1984.545) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex = CSR Expenditure

NIFTY = Nifty listing

Public = Public Ownership

Table 5.4.8 Model shows that Public Ownership has impact on the net profit of the company and it is increased by 1984.545 units as compared to NIFTY listing and CSR Expenditure. The Public Ownership shows the t Value is 4.651**and the p value 0.000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01)) therefore is significant. NIFTY Listing has impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 2959.591units as compared to Public Ownership and CSR Expenditure. The NIFTY Listing shows the t Value is 7.036**and the p value 0.000 which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01) therefore is significant. CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company will increase by 20.722 units as compared to Nifty listing and Public Ownership. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 4.582**and the p value 0.000 which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01) therefore is significant. There for Null Hypothesis is rejected.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure, NIFTY Listing and Public Ownership play an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company.

5.5 Effect of MNC, Private and Public Ownership wise – CSR.Ex, NIFTY and SENSEX on Net Profit

Table No. 5.5.1

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and SENSEX with regard to ownership

MNC				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	521.879	146.810	3.555	.000
CSREx	25.297	2.306	10.969**	.000
NIFTY	81.560	208.432	.391	.696
SENSEX	728.783	186.746	3.903**	.000
F(3,159)	63.512			
R-sqradj	.537			

Note: CSR.Ex, SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP, model is statistically significant and independent variables explain 53.7% of variation in NP.

Source: computed by the author

As far as multinational companies are concerned:

The f value is 63.512 ANOVA suggest that model is significant (refer F ratio)

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, NIFTY Listing and Public Ownership and net profit defined the multiple correlation Adjusted R Square .537 which shows there is a positive correlation the coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is .537 indicating independent variables explain 53.7% of variation in NP.

NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR\ Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 521.879 + (25.297) + (81.560) + (728.783) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex= CSR Expenditure

NIFTY= Nifty listing

SENSEX= SENSEX Listing

Table 5.5.1 Model shows that SENSEX Listing has impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 728.783 units as compared to Nifty listing and CSR Expenditure. The SENSEX Listing shows the t Value is 3.903**and the p value .000 which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01) therefore is significant. CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 25.297units as compared to Nifty listing and SENSEX Listing. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 10.969**and the p value .000 which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure and SENSEX Listing plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company

Table No. 5.5.2

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and SENSEX with regard to ownership

Private Companies				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	104.255	43.950	2.372	.019
CSREx	28.747	2.705	10.627**	.000
NIFTY	799.075	134.335	5.948**	.000
SENSEX	330.734	139.604	2.369*	.019
F(3,116)	154.406			
R-sqradj	.795			

Note: CSREx, NIFTY and SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP, 79% variation is explained by independent variables, model is statistically significant.

Source: computed by the author

With regards to Private companies:

The f value is 154.406 ANOVA suggest that model is significant (refer F ratio)

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, NIFTY Listing and SENSEX Listing and net profit defined the multiple correlation Adjusted R Square .795 which shows there is a positive correlation the coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is .795 indicating 79% variation is explained by this relationship.

NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 104.255 + (28.747) + (799.075) + (330.734) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex= CSR Expenditure

NIFTY= Nifty listing

SENSEX= SENSEX Listing

Table 5.5.2 Model shows that SENSEX Listing has impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 330.734 units as compared to Nifty listing and CSR Expenditure. The SENSEX Listing shows the t Value is 2.369*and the p value .019which is less than the critical value (0.05)) therefore is significant. NIFTY Listing has impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 799.075as compared to SENSEX Listing and CSR Expenditure. The NIFTY Listing shows the t Value is 5.948**and the p value .000 which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01) therefore is significant. CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 28.747units as compared to Nifty listing and SENSEX Listing. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 10.627**and the p value .000 which is less than the critical value (0.05and 0.01) therefore is significant. There for null hypothesis is rejected

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure, NIFTY Listing and SENSEX Listing play an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company.

Table No. 5.5.3

Showing Multiple Regression Analysis of CSREx, NIFTY, and SENSEX with regard to ownership

Public sector Undertakings				
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	1178.266	393.710	2.993	.003
CSREx	41.724	4.967	8.400**	.000
NIFTY	470.077	810.094	.580	.563
SENSEX	4119.174	1074.389	3.834**	.000
F(3,106)				63.116
R-sqr adj				0.631

Note: CSREx and SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP, 63% variation is explained by independent variables, and model is statistically significant (refer F).

Source: computed by the author

In the case of public undertakings are concerned:

The f value is 63.116, ANOVA suggest that model is significant (refer F ratio)

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, NIFTY Listing and Public Ownership and net profit defined the multiple correlation Adjusted R Square 0.631 which shows there is a positive correlation the coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.631 indicating independent variables explain 63% of variation in NP.

NET PROFIT = $f(np)$

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 NIFTY + \beta_3 SENSEX + \varepsilon$$

$$np = 1178.266 + (41.724) + (470.077) + (4119.174) + \varepsilon$$

$CSR Ex$ = CSR Expenditure

$NIFTY$ = Nifty listing

$SENSEX$ = SENSEX Listing

Table 5.5.3 Model shows that SENSEX Listing has impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 4119.174 units as compared to Nifty listing and CSR Expenditure. The SENSEX Listing shows the t Value is 3.834** and the p value .000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01) therefore is significant. CSR Expenditure also has the greater impact on the net profit of the company is increased by 41.724 units as compared to Nifty listing and SENSEX Listing. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 8.400** and the p value .000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure, and SENSEX Listing plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company.

Table No. 5.5.4

Showing Effect of CSREx, Private and Public Ownership wise NIFTY and SENSEX on Net Profit (OVERALL)

	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	-325.494	218.457	-1.490	.137
CSREx	42.967	2.358	18.221**	.000
Private	247.561	249.356	.993	.321
Public	2013.218	264.736	7.605**	.000
NIFTY	430.920	284.489	1.515	.131
SENSEX	1097.229	294.315	3.728**	.000
F(5,387)	134.63**			
Adj R -sqr	0.63			

Note: CSR.Ex, NIFTY and SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP, 79% variation is explained by independent variables, model is statistically significant (refer F).

Source: computed by the author

In the case of Overall CSR Expenditure, Ownership and Listing on Exchanges are concerned:

An Adjusted R square value 0.63 which is the proportion of variable in the dependent variable (Net Profit) that can be explained by an independent variables, technically it is the proportion of variation accounted for by the regression model. The coefficient of determination adjusted R Square is 0.631 indicating 63% variations is explained by this relationship. The Net Profit of the companies are very much dependent on the different disclosure taken i.e. CSR Expenditure, Public Ownership and SENSEX Listing which is 63%, so disclosure have to be considered important factor as it affects the net profits of the companies.

The results reveals the alpha and beta values of the regression model in the table 11 the findings from the multiple linear regression where beta values are the coefficient of the regression, P value and t values are used to decide on the significance. The

level of confidence is at 95% at 5% level of significance is considered to be significant and is used for making decision on the constructed models. The purpose of using these methods is to confirm the accuracy and to provide it more credibility of the result.

The multiple regression equation or model shows that every unit change is CSR Expenditure (X1), Private Ownership (X2), Public Ownership (X3), NIFTY (X4) and SENSEX (X5). There is Proportionate Change in Net Profit of the companies. The change 42.967 by CSR Expenditure, 247.561 by Private Ownership 2013.218 by Public Ownership, 430.920 by NIFTY and SENSEX contributed 1097.229. But regression model clears that CSR Expenditure, Public Ownership and SENSEX Listing significantly contributed towards Net Profit of the companies. The model shows the impact of CSR Expenditure, Public Ownership and SENSEX Listing on Net profit.

The f value is 134.63 ANOVA suggest that model is significant (refer F ratio).

The Adjusted R Square indicates the correlation between CSR Expenditure, NIFTY Listing and Public Ownership and Net profit defined the multiple correlations Adjusted R Square 0.63 which shows there is a positive correlation the coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square is 0.63 indicating independent variables explain 63% of variation in NP.

NET PROFIT = f (np)

$$np = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSR Ex + \beta_2 Private + \beta_3 Public + \beta_4 NIFTY + \beta_5 SENSEX + \varepsilon$$

$$np = -325.494 + (42.967) + (247.561) + (2013.218) + (430.920) + (1097.229) + \varepsilon$$

CSR Ex = CSR Expenditure

Private = Private Ownership

Public = Public Ownership

NIFTY = Nifty listing

SENSEX = SENSEX Listing

Table No. 5.5.4 Here model shows that one unit increase in CSR Ex leads to 42.967 increase in Net Profit, One unit increase in SENSEX leads to 1097.229 increases in Net Profit, and Public Ownership have Net Profit more than that of Private companies by 2013.218 units.

Model shows that The Public Ownership shows the t Value is 7.605** The SENSEX Listing shows the t Value is 3.728** and the p value .000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01) therefore is significant. The CSR Expenditure shows the t Value is 18.221** and the p value .000 which is less than the critical value (0.05 and 0.01) therefore is significant.

It is clear from the above model that CSR Expenditure, Public Ownership and SENSEX Listing plays an important role in increasing the Net Profit of the company.

5.6 The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility and Ownership of the Companies on their Profitability (Year Wise)

To find out impact of CSR Expenditure on the Net Profit, Year wise regression with regards to Net Profit and CSR Ex and Ownership has been considered, here Net Profit as the dependent variable and CSR Expenditure and the Ownership of the companies (Private Company, Public Sector Undertaking Companies and MNC's) were considered as an independent variables. To find out the impact multiple regressions analysis has been used. In this case Ownership has been used as a dummy variable, and Multi-National Company is Binary or Dichotomous variable (Reference category) throughout all the years (either 1 or 0).

Table No. 5.6.1

Showing Year wise regression with regards to Net Profit and CSR Ex. and Ownership

		B	Std. Error	t	Sig.	Adjusted R Square	Durbin-Watson	F	Sig.
2005-06	(Constant)	-501.327	429.055	-1.168	.251	.628	2.107	F(3,35) =22.41	.000 ^c
	CSREx	237.645	34.064	6.976	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	389.247	588.285	.662	.513				
	PSU	1174.652	588.365	1.996	.054				
2006-07	(Constant)	68.403	492.268	.139	.890	.592	2.027	F(3,35) =19.3507	.000 ^c
	CSREx	118.185	19.668	6.009	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	53.984	700.457	.077	.939				
	PSU	2118.470	699.576	3.028	.005**				
2007-08	(Constant)	-174.347	497.748	-.350	.728	.646	2.023	F(3,35) =24.078	.000 ^c
	CSREx	107.684	15.633	6.888	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	435.605	704.499	.618	.540				
	PSU	1619.477	706.145	2.293	.028**				
2008-09	(Constant)	-86.992	573.943	-.152	.880	.471	2.530	F(3,35) =12.275	.000 ^c
	CSREx	74.069	15.080	4.912	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	298.607	799.912	.373	.711				
	PSU	1698.377	791.470	2.146	.039**				
2009-10	(Constant)	413.393	400.243	1.033	.309	.761	1.708	F(3,35) =41.295	.000 ^c
	CSREx	55.570	5.745	9.672	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	11.471	590.147	.019	.985				
	PSU	866.269	622.609	1.391	.173				
2010-11	(Constant)	105.718	387.836	.273	.787	.815	1.768	F(3,35) =56.639	.000 ^c
	CSREx	69.168	5.988	11.551	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	-17.683	554.404	-.032	.975				
	PSU	1019.517	573.062	1.779	.084				
2011-12	(Constant)	-402.969	867.958	-.464	.645	.454	2.468	F(3,35) =11.55	.000 ^c
	CSREx	77.551	15.014	5.165	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	389.434	1183.279	.329	.744				
	PSU	1487.896	1206.489	1.233	.226				
2012-13	(Constant)	-106.184	462.528	-.230	.820	.736	1.848	F(3,36) =37.327	.000 ^c
	CSREx	57.374	5.911	9.706	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	348.996	667.491	.523	.604				
	PSU	613.748	697.699	.880	.385				
2013-14	(Constant)	131.414	400.304	.328	.745	.824	1.317	F(3,36) =61.739	.000 ^c
	CSREx	51.940	4.218	12.315	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	172.482	590.331	.292	.772				
	PSU	527.966	624.871	.845	.404				
2014-15	(Constant)	83.063	366.329	.227	.822	.809	2.051	F(3,36) =56.1709	.000 ^c
	CSREx	34.090	2.909	11.720	.000**				
	Pvt.Co	200.759	541.657	.371	.713				
	PSU	752.745	571.716	1.317	.196				

Source: computed by the author

Multiple Regression has been used to see effect of independent variable like CSR Expenditure, Ownership on the Net Profit of the company with respect different years.

The regression technique used to test is as follows:

$$NP = \alpha_i + \beta_1 \text{CSR Ex} + \beta_2 \text{Pvt. Co.} + \beta_3 \text{PSU} + \varepsilon$$

NP = Net Profit of the Companies

CSREx = Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure.

Pvt.Co. = Private companies.

PSU = Public Sector undertaking,

α = total constant, and

ε = the error term.

In this case Ownership has been used as a dummy variable, and Multi-National Company is Binary or Dichotomous variable (Reference category) throughout all the years (either 1 or 0).

Table No. 5.6.1 shows the results of association between Net Profit and independent variable variables. The coefficient of determination R-square, F ratio, beta coefficients and t-statistics for the regression model and summarized results of the dependent variable on the explanatory variables can be seen in the table.

It is found that for the year 2005-06 model explains 62.80% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,35) = 22.41$ which is significant at the .000 shows that model is statistically significant. The Factors like CSR Expenditure is a significantly independent variable which is significant in the model where as Public is also marginally significant.

In subsequent years, for all years ANOVA Test is found to be significant it is also noted that CSR Expenditure is significant in the model.

From the above table it is observed that CSR Expenditure is found to be statistically significant for all years. Whereas ownership is not statistically significant especially after 2009-10 onwards. Ownership has no connection with the Net Profit.

For the year 2006-07 model explains 59.20% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3, 35) = 19.3507$ which is significant at the .000 shows that model is statistically significant. Further we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically significant at 1% as well as variable public is statistically significant at 5% level but variable private is not statistically significant (0.939).

It shows that the Net Profit gained by Public Companies is significantly higher than multi-National Companies at 5% level of Significance by (2118.470).

For the year 2007-08 model explains 64.60% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,35) = 24.078$ which is significant at the .000.shows that model is statistically significant. Further, we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically significant at 1% as well as variable public is statistically significant at 5% level but variable private is not statistically significant (0.540).

It shows that the Net Profit gained by Public Companies is significantly higher than multi-National Companies at 5% level of Significance by (1619.477).

For the year 2008-09 model explains 47.10% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,35) = 12.275$ which is significant at the .000.shows that model is statistically significant. Further, we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically significant at 1% as well as variable public is statistically significant at 5% level but variable private is not statistically significant (0. 711).

It shows that the Net Profit gained by Public Companies is significantly higher than multi-National Companies at 5% level of Significance by (1698.377).

For the year 2009-10 model explains 76.10% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,35) = 41.295$ which is significant at the .000.shows that model is

statistically significant. Further, we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically significant at 1% but variable private (.985) and public (.173) are not statistically significant.

For the year 2010-11, model explains 81.50% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,35) = 56.639$ which is significant at the .000 shows that model is not statistically significant. Further, we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically significant at 1% as well as variable public is statistically significant at 10% level but variable private is not statistically significant (0.975).

It shows that the Net Profit gained by Public Companies is significantly higher than multi-National Companies at 10% level of Significance by (1019.517).

For the year 2011-12, model explains 45.40% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,35) = 11.55$ which is significant at the .000 . Shows that model is not statistically significant. Further, we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically significant at 1% but variable private (.744) and public (.226) are not statistically significant.

For the year 2012-13, model explains 73.60% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,36) = 37.327$ which is significant at the .000.shows that model is not statistically significant. Further, we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically significant at 1% but variable private (.604) and public (.385) are not statistically significant.

For the year 2013-14, model explains 82.40% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,36) = 61.739$ which is significant at the .000.shows that model is not statistically significant. Further, we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically

significant at 1% but variable private (.772) and public (.404) are not statistically significant

For the year 2014-15, model explains 80.90% of variation in the Net Profit and the ANOVA test $F(3,36) = 56.1709$ which is significant at the .000. shows that model is not statistically significant. Further, we also see that CSR Expenditure is statistically significant at 1% but variable private (.713) and public (.196) are not statistically significant.

R square is going high; it may be because Net profit is increasing rapidly because of CSR Expenditure in these years. Effect of CSR Expenditure can be seen more effectively in recent periods.

5.7 Correlation Matrix with regards to Different Parameters

To know the relationship of CSR with Net Profit and other the financial parameters, a correlation matrix has been used. Forteen parameters were used to know their relationship. The parameters such as Net Profit, CSR Expenditure, CSR % on Current years profit, CSR % on Previous years profit, Avg. profit of the previous three years, CSR requirements, Return on Asset, Return on Investments, Return on Equity, Net Profit Margin, Dividend, Earning per share, Foreign Exchange Earnings, Net worth and Net sales were considered for the study. Correlation Matrix with regards to different parameters has shown below:

5.8 Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility of the Companies in their Profitability

Table No. 5.8.1

Showing Correlation Matrix with regards to different parameters

Return. asset	CSR.req	Avg.profit	pre.CSR	Curr.CSR	CSREX	NP
.478**	.696**	.830**	-.234	-.165	.538**	1
-.004	.637**	.627**	-.040	.548**	1	CSREX
-.421**	.010	-.002	.131	1	.548**	Curr.CSR
-.285*	-.001	-.076	1	.131	-.040	Pre.CSR
.204	.779**	1	-.076	-.002	.627**	Avg.profit
.191	1	.779**	-.001	.010	.637**	CSR.req
1	.191	.204	-.285*	-.421**	-.004	Return.asset
.326*	-.333*	-.333*	-.199	-.288*	-.386**	Return.Inv
.659**	-.460**	-.389**	-.233	-.490**	-.476**	Return.Eqt
.892**	-.082	.019	-.353*	-.487**	-.121	Npmargin
.153	.194	.126	-.218	-.226	-.119	Div
.183	-.268	-.222	-.230	-.279*	-.284*	Earning.share
.117	.187	.246	.127	.080	-.034	Foreign.Exch
.066	.813**	.839**	-.106	-.007	.770**	Net.worth
.085	.768**	.835**	-.110	-.048	.668**	Net.sales

Net. Sales	Net. Worth	Foreign. Exch	Earning. share	Div	Npmargin	Return. Eq	Return. Inv
.837**	.812**	.415**	-.062	.026	.392**	-.036	-.190
.668**	.770**	-.034	-.284*	-.119	-.121	-.476**	-.386**
-.048	-.007	.080	-.279*	-.226	-.487**	-.490**	-.288*
-.110	-.106	.127	-.230	-.218	-.353*	-.233	-.199
.835**	.839**	.246	-.222	.126	.019	-.389**	-.333*
.768**	.813**	.187	-.268	.194	-.082	-.460**	-.333*
.085	.066	.117	.183	.153	.892**	.659**	.326*
-.345**	-.364**	-.100	.611**	.392**	.416*	.635**	1
-.302*	-.379**	.152	.446**	.121	.774**	1	.635**
-.018	-.020	.119	.262	.075	1	.774**	.416**
.139	.068	-.389**	.632**	1	.075	.121	.392**
-.026	-.091	-.149	1	.632**	.262	.446**	.611**
.273*	.189	1	-.149	-.389**	.119	.152	-.100
.971**	1	.273*	-.091	.068	-.020	-.379**	-.364**
1	.971**	.273*	-.026	.139	-.018	-.302*	-.345**

Note: Above matrix shows relation between various variables considered for the study and how they are related with each other.

Source: computed by the author

We get the following correlations:

The correlation matrix showing the coefficient of correlation between the explanatory variables has been presented in table 4.13.6. In each cell of correlation matrix, we get Pearson's Correlation and from the output it is concluded that the correlation coefficient between Net Profit and CSR Expenditure is **.538****. From these figures, it is concluded that there is a positive correlation between Net Profit and CSR Expenditure.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Current (actual) CSR is **-.165** from these figures, it is concluded that there is a Negative correlation between Net Profit and Current (actual) CSR.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and CSR on Previous Year Profit is **-.234**. From these figures, it is concluded that there is a positive correlation between Net Profit and CSR on Previous Year Profit.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Annual Average Profit of the previous Three years is **.830****. From these figures, it is concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between Net Profit and Annual Average Profit of the previous Three years.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and CSR Requirements is **.696**** from these figures, it is concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between Net Profit and CSR Requirements.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Return on assets is **.478****. From these figures, it is concluded that there is a positive correlation between Net Profit and Return on assets.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Return on Investments is **-.190**. From these figures, it is concluded that Net Profit and Return on Investments are not significantly correlated.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Return on Equity is **-.036**. From these figures, it is concluded that Net Profit and Return on Equity are not significantly correlated.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Net Profit Margin is **.392****. From these figures, it is concluded that there is a positive correlation between Net Profit and Net Profit Margin.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Dividend is **.026**. From these figures, it is concluded that Net Profit and Dividend are not significantly correlated.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Earning per Share is **-.062**. From these figures, it is concluded that there is a Negative correlation between Net Profit and Earning per Share.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Foreign Exchange is **415****. From these figures, it is concluded that there is a positive correlation between Net Profit and Foreign Exchange.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Net Worth is **.812**** from these figures, it is concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between Net Profit and Net Worth.

The correlation coefficient between Net Profit and Net Sales is **.837****. From these figures, it is concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between Net Profit and Net Sales.

From the table 5.8.1 it is evident that there is a high degree of correlation between CSR Expenditure and Net Profit. (+) **.538***. There is a high degree of correlation Between CSR Expenditure and CSR on Previous Year Profit (+) **.548****. It is concluded that CSR Expenditure and CSR on Previous Year Profit **-.040**. There is a high degree of correlation Between CSR Expenditure and Annual Average Profit of the previous Three years (+) **.627****. There is a high degree of correlation Between CSR Expenditure and CSR Requirements (+) **.637****. We can see that CSR Expenditure and Return on assets **-.004** are not significantly correlated. There is a Negative correlation between CSR Expenditure and Return on Investments (-) **-.386****. There is a Negative correlation between CSR Expenditure and Return on Equity (-) **-.476****. We can see that CSR Expenditure and Net Profit Margin **-.121** are not significantly correlated. We can see that CSR Expenditure and Dividend **-.119** are not significantly correlated. There is a Negative correlation between CSR Expenditure and Earning per Share (-) **-.284***. We can see that CSR Expenditure and Foreign Exchange **-.034** are not significantly correlated. There is a high degree of correlation Between CSR Expenditure and Net Worth (+) **.770****. There is a high degree of correlation Between CSR Expenditure and Net Sales (+) **.668****.

5.9 Factor Analysis

A Principal component factor (PAF) with a Varimax (orthogonal) rotation of the 13 variables such as (CSR Expenditure, Average Profit, CSR requirements, Return on Asset, Return on Investments, Return on Equity, Dividend, Earning per share, Foreign Exchange, Net Worth, CSR of Current Profit, CSR of Previous Profit, and Net Sales) is conducted. The Kaiser-Meyer Olkin and Bartlett's test is used to see the result. The Kaiser-Meyer Olkin measure of sampling adequacy for the variables under study was found to be **.774**. The ideal measure for this test is $KMO > .50$ (Malhotra, 2004). the strength of the relationship among variables is studied with the help of Bartlett's test, Bartlett's test of sphericity is significant that is, its associated probability is less than 0.05, it indicates inter correlation matrix is factorable and it is come from a sample in which variables are non collinear

Table No.5.9.1
Showing KMO and Bartlett's Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.774
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3927.751
	df	78
	Sig.	0.000

Source: computed by the author

The extraction communalities are useful as these are obtained using the extracted factors. Extraction communalities for a variable give the total amount of variance in that variable, explained by all the factors. In our study 96.9% of the variance in CSR Requirements is explained by extracted factors.

Table No. 5.9.2

Showing Total variance explained with regards to Components

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
CSREX	4.205	32.343	32.343	4.205	32.343	32.343	3.692	28.404	28.404
Avg.profit	3.212	24.705	57.048	3.212	24.705	57.048	2.754	21.185	49.589
CSR.req	1.598	12.294	69.342	1.598	12.294	69.342	1.857	14.282	63.871
Return on asset	1.137	8.745	78.087	1.137	8.745	78.087	1.464	11.261	75.132
Return on Inv.	1.064	8.184	86.270	1.064	8.184	86.270	1.448	11.139	86.270
Return on Equity	.568	4.369	90.639						
Dividend	.517	3.975	94.614						
Earning/share	.218	1.673	96.288						
Foreign.Exch.	.181	1.394	97.681						
Net.worth	.146	1.126	98.807						
CSR of current profit	.097	.749	99.556						
CSR of prev. profit	.040	.311	99.868						
Net.sales	.017	.132	100.000						

Source: computed by the author

Extraction Method: Principal Axis Factoring.

The above table summarises the total variance explained by factor analysis solution and gives an indication about the number of useful factors. This table has three parts. The first part titled Initial Eigenvalues gives the variance explained by all the possible factors. There are total of 13 factors, which is the same number of variable entered into the FA .The First column under the Initial Eigenvalues gives the Eigenvalues for all the possible factors in a decreasing order. T his is followed by the variance as a percentage of all variance and cumulative variance. It is to verify that the total variance explained is equal to the total number of factors (or variables) 13 in this case;

and the percentage of variance for the first factor will be the same as its Eigenvalues divided by total variance.

The second part, titled Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings gives information for factors with Eigenvalues greater than 1. The word extraction here refers to the fact that these values are calculated after the factor extraction. In case of principal component analysis, these will be the same as initial Eigenvalues the Figure under the column Cumulative % in this part indicates that the five extracted factors explain 86.27% of the variance.

The last part titled Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings gives the information for extracted factors after rotation. It can be seen that after rotation, only the relative value of Eigenvalues has changed, the cumulative percentage remains the same. There are only five factors with Eigenvalues greater than 1 suggesting a five factors solution.

The above table shows extractable factors from the analysis along with their Eigen values. Along with percentage of variation explained by each factor individually. We observe that 32.34% total variation is explained by 1st factor, followed by second factor which has explained 24.70% of total variations, 3rd, 4th and 5th factors have explained 12.29%, 8.74% and 8.18 % of total variation. Altogether all 5 factors have explained 86% of total variation in the given data. Again varimax rotated component matrix has brought more clarity in identifying factors.

Table No.5.9.3**Showing Rotated Component Matrix with regards to different factors**

	Component				
	Corporate Social Performance	Financial Performances	Revenue	CSR Status	Return
CSREX	.926	-.063	.013	.118	-.001
Avg.profit	.962	.067	.151	-.072	.038
CSR.req	.969	.032	.156	-.055	.019
Return on asset	-.046	.927	-.099	-.100	.104
Return on Inv.	.015	.904	-.094	-.086	.199
Return on Equity	-.051	.944	-.071	-.150	.075
Dividend	.084	.304	.048	-.074	.773
Earning/share	-.044	.043	-.038	-.095	.883
Foreign.Exch.	.192	-.141	.922	-.066	.012
Net.worth	.931	-.138	.282	-.002	-.014
CSR of current profit	.023	-.079	-.036	.855	-.056
CSR of prev. profit	-.026	-.177	-.052	.807	-.104
Net.sales	.226	-.086	.921	-.038	-.010

Source: computed by the author

The above table represent the rotated factor solution Rotated Component Matrix which has rotated loadings. For good factor solution, a particular variable should load high on one factor and low in on all other factors in the rotated factor matrix. Researchers commonly used a cut off of 0.40 to identify high loadings. It is seen that the variable which are loading high on factor 1 have low loading on factors 2, 3, 4 and 5. Likewise, those loading high on other factors have low loading on the remaining factors this is close to being an ideal situation.

Out of the total 13 factors a suitable names were given to the components in this case component 1 comprises four variable - CSR requirements,Average Profit, Net Worth

and CSR Expenditure; component 2 comprises three variables Return on Equity, Return on Investments and Return on Asset; component 3 comprises two variables - Foreign Exchange and Net Sales; component 4 comprises two variables CSR of current year's profit and CSR of previous year's profit and component 5 comprises two variables earning per share and dividend. These five components are clubbed together and termed Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status and Returns.

Table No.5.9.4

Showing Factors of Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status and Returns

Sr. No.	Variables	Factor Loadings	Name of factor
1	CSR.req	.969	Corporate Social Performance
	Avg.profit	.962	
	Net.worth	.931	
	CSREX	.926	
2	Return.Eqt	.944	Financial Performances
	Return.asset	.927	
	Return.Inv	.904	
3	Foreign.Exch	.922	Revenue
	Net.sales	.921	
4	CSR of current profit	.855	CSR Status
	CSR of prev. profit	.807	
5	Earning/share	.883	Returns
	Dividend	.773	

Source: computed by the author

From the above table, it is seen that CSR requirements, Average Profit, Net Worth and CSR Expenditure are associated with the Corporate Social Performance. Furthermore, variables return on Equity, Return on Investments and Return on Asset are associated with the Financial Performances. In addition Foreign Exchange and Net Sales are associated with the Revenue also CSR of current year's profit and CSR of previous year's profit are associated with the CSR Status besides this earning per share and dividend are associated with the Returns.

5.10 Impact of Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR Status, Returns and Ownership on Net Profit of the Company

H0: The Net profit of the companies is not related to Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership.

H1: The Net profits of the companies are positively related to Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership.

Various factors identified from exploratory factor analysis (EFA) have also been used as variables to identify the impact of Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership on net profit of the company

Table No.5.10.1

Showing Types of variables undertaken for study

Types of variables	Name of the Variable
Dependent Variable	Net profit
Independent Variable	Corporate social performance
	Financial performances
	Revenue
	CSR status
	Return
	Ownership : Private, Public and Multinational (Binary)

Source: computed by the author

Table No. 5.10.2

Showing Model Summary for Multiple Regression Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Durbin-Watson
1	.953 ^a	.908	.906	2.183

Source: computed by the author

The above table of Model Summary for multiple regression analysis gives the R value for assessing the overall fit of the model. The adjusted R Square value in this case is 0.906 this tells us that the independent variables in our model account for 90.6% variance in Dependent variable-performance of the firm. It is seen that the value 0.953 shown in R Column shows a strong multiple correlation coefficient .It represents the correlation coefficient when all independent variables are taken together and compared with the dependent variable Net Profit. The model summary indicates that the amount of change in the dependent variable is determined by all independent variable .The R Square of 0.908 indicates that 90.8% of the variance in a Net Profit can be explained by independent variables. In this, we have good predictor of profit of an independent variables are known.

Table No.5.10.3

Showing ANOVA for multiple regression analysis indicating a significant relationship between the variables

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	3149605322.4	7	449943617.485	432.584	.000 ^b
Residual	319320000.9	307	1040130.296		
Total	3468925323.3	314			

Source: computed by the author

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership : (Private , Public and Multinational)
- b. Dependent Variable: Net Profit.

The ANOVA Tables indicates the mathematical model ie regression equation can accurately explain variation in the dependent variable .The value of 0.000(less than 0.05) provides evidence that there is low probability that the variation explained by the model is due to chance. It can be concluded that the change in the dependent variable result from change in the independent variables. Change in Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership: (Private, Public and Multinational) resulted in significant change in Net Profit.So, $F(7,307) = 432.584, p < .01$: model is statistically significant, it explains 90% of variation in the dependent variables

Table No.5.10.4

Showing Coefficient values for use in the prediction Equation

	Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	VIF
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	1816.790	90.686	20.034	.000	
Corporate Social Performance	3038.757	62.696	48.468	.000	1.187
Financial Performances	366.728	58.279	6.293	.000	1.025
Revenue	419.432	62.240	6.739	.000	1.169
CSR status	-305.966	58.603	-5.221	.000	1.037
Return	223.770	58.399	3.832	.000	1.030
Private	263.337	142.181	1.852	.065	1.297
Public	522.192	156.516	3.336	.001	1.494

Note: Multinational Company are considered as base variable

Source: computed by the author

From the above table,it is concluded that the intercept is located in the (constant) row and is 1816.790.the value of 3038.757 is the slope for Corporate Social Performance,

the value of 366.728 is the slope for Financial Performances, the value of 419.432 is the slope for Revenue, the value of -305.966 is the slope for CSR status, the value of 223.770 the slope for Return, the value of 263.337 the slope for Private, the value of 522.192 the slope for Public. Substituting the regression coefficient, the slope and intercept, into the equation, the following equation can be formed:

$$NP = \alpha_i + \beta_1 CSP + \beta_2 FP + \beta_3 Rv + \beta_4 CS + \beta_5 Rt + \beta_6 Pvt. + \beta_7 PSU + \varepsilon$$

$$NP = 1816.790 + (3038.757 * CSP) + (366.728 * FP) + (419.432 * Rv) + (-305.966 * CS) + (223.770 * Rt) + (263.337 * Pvt) + (522.192 * PSU) + \varepsilon$$

NP = Net Profit

CSP = Corporate Social Performance

FP = Financial Performances

Rv. = Revenue

CS = CSR Status

Rt. = Returns

Pvt.Co = Private Company

PSU = Public Sector Undertakings

α = total constant, and

ε = the error term.

The observations are the prediction equation was found to reduce the error in predicting Net Profit by 90.8%. Additional statistical evidence supporting the value of our prediction equation was provided with the finding of a significant *F* test. The significance was less than 0.05 indicating a low probability that the explanation of the variation in Net Profit by using was the result of chance.

The p-value for beta coefficient of Corporate Social Performance is 0.000, for Financial Performances is 0.000, for Revenue is 0.000, for CSR status is 0.000, for Return is 0.000, the same for private is 0.065 and for public is 0.001. All these values except Private, the values are significant at 1% level. Thus we cannot accept the null hypothesis. In other words, we can claim that the net profit of the company is positively related to Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership. We can also see that at 10% significance level the relationship between Net Profit and Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership will be significant. So it can be concluded that all independent variables are found to be statistically significant except private ($p > .05$)

Conclusion

It can be concluded that as far as ownership is concerned CSREx, NIFTY and SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP, 79% variation is explained by independent variables, and model is statistically significant and overall CSREx, NIFTY and SENSEX are significantly affecting the NP, 79% variation is explained by independent variables, model is statistically significant. Further to know the effect of the factor analysis, 32.34% total variation is explained by 1st factor, followed by second factor which has explained 24.70% of total variations, 3rd, 4th and 5th factors have explained 12.29%, 8.74% and 8.18 % of total variation. Altogether all 5 factors have explained 86% of total variation in the given data 90.8% of the variance in a Net Profit can be explained by independent variables. In this we have good predictor of profit of an independent variables are known. We can claim that the net profit of the company is positively related to Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership.

Chapter: VI

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Introduction

CSR being the important aspects of the corporates, every corporates at present has taken CSR as their strategy to increase profit by creating a brand in the minds of the public. CSR is taken seriously in the present scenario; every company is having CSR committee which meets at least twice in the year to get the insight about CSR projects. After the Companies Act 2013 being implemented each and every company has taken CSR Investments as their right and duty towards community development. After it became compulsory to spend at least 2% of the average profit of the previous three years there are many companies who spend more than 2% and it is disclosed in companies Business responsibility report.

6.2 Major Findings of the Study

A. Findings as per Corporate Social Responsibility and Profits of the company

1] The average net profit is relatively much higher for oil and gas industry for all financial years compared to other industries. The other industry that has the relatively higher average net profit is the iron and steel industry. It is also important to note that the average net profit has been relatively less for Chemical industry compared to other industries for all financial years. The data also reveals that the average net profit is slightly lower after the year 2011–12 than the years before 2011–12 for all the industries except for oil and gas industry.

2] The average volume of CSR expenditure is relatively higher for oil and gas as well as iron and steel industry for all financial years compared to other industries. The other industry that has the relatively higher average volume of CSR expenditure is the mining industry. It is also important to note that the average CSR expenditure has been relatively less for Chemical industry compared to the other industries for all financial years. The data also reveals that the average volume of CSR expenditure is similar across all the financial years with very minor increase in the actual expenditure except for oil and gas industry as well as iron and steel industry which show the steady increase in the actual volume of CSR expenditure.

3] The average % of CSR expenditure is relatively higher for cement, iron and steel as well as mining industry for almost all financial years compared to other industries. After these three industries, the industries such as oil and gas and FMCG had relatively higher % of CSR expenditure for all financial years. It is also important to note that the average % of CSR expenditure has been relatively less for Auto industry compared to the other industries for all financial years. The data also reveals that the average % of CSR expenditure is much lesser than 2.0% norms for the financial years before 2010-11 with slight increase in the % of CSR expenditure except for some selected industries like cement, iron and steel and mining after the financial year 2010-11. It is peculiar to note that the Pharma industry had higher deficit of % of CSR expenditure much below 2.0% norms after the financial year 2010-11 compared to their earlier % of CSR expenditures.

4] The average % of CSR expenditure yet to be spent is relatively higher for all industries since the figures do not include 0.0% outstanding expenditure. It is important to note that the industries such as cement, iron and steel as well as mining though have spent relatively higher volume of their profit on CSR, are still yet to spend more on CSR in the subsequent financial years. Cement industry required to spend much higher on CSR in the year 2005-06 since they had relatively higher profit in the previous year i.e. 2004-05.

B. Findings as per Corporate Social Responsibility and the Companies Act 2013 Section 135

1] The average profit for previous three years is relatively higher for oil and gas industry followed by iron and steel industry for almost all financial years compared to other industries. After these two industries, the industries such as auto, mining, cement and FMCG had relatively higher average of profit for previous three years for all financial years. It is also important to note that the average three years profit has been much lesser for chemical and pharma industries compared to the other industries for all financial years. The data also reveals that the average previous three years profit shows slight increase for all industries except for iron and steel industry which show slight drop in the average three yearly profit after the year 2011-12.

2] The average volume of CSR expenditure is relatively higher for oil and gas as well as iron and steel industry for almost all financial years compared to other industries. After these two industries, the industries such as auto and mining industry had relatively higher average volume

of CSR expenditure for all financial years. It is also important to note that the average volume of CSR expenditure has been relatively less for chemical, pharma and FMCG industry types since they have relatively less profit margin than the other industries.

3] The average actual volume of CSR expenditure is relatively higher for oil and gas industry as well as iron and steel for almost all financial years compared to other industries. It is also important to note that the average actual volume of CSR expenditure has been relatively less for chemical, pharma and FMCG industry types since they have relatively less profit margin than the other industries.

4] The average actual % of CSR expenditure is relatively less for all the industries for all financial years. However, the industries such as cement, iron and steel and mining show relatively higher % of CSR expenditure after the year 2011-12 compared to the other industries.

C. Findings as per Financial Performance of Companies

1] The average % of return on assets is relatively more for FMCG industry for all financial years. However, the industries such as chemical and iron and steel have relatively less average % of return on assets for all financial years than the other industries. Also the % of return on assets appears to be more or less similar for all the industries across all financial years.

2] The average % of return on investments is relatively more for FMCG industry followed by auto industry for all financial years. However, the industries such as chemical and iron and steel have relatively

lessaverage % of return on investment for all financial years than the other industries. Also the % of return on investment appears to be more or less similar for all the industries across all financial years.

- 3] The average % of return on equity is relatively more for FMCG industry followed by auto industry for all financial years. However, the industries such as chemical and iron and steel have relatively less average % of return on equity for all financial years than the other industries. Also the % of return on equity appears to be more or less similar for all the industries across all financial years.
- 4] The average % of net profit margin is relatively more for mining industry followed by pharma industry for all financial years. However, the industries such as chemical and oil and gas have relatively less average % of net profit for all financial years than the other industries. Also the % of net profit appears to be more or less similar for all the industries across all financial years.
- 5] The average volume of total assets is relatively more for oil and gas industries followed by auto, iron and steel industry for all financial years. However, the industries such as chemical, FMCG and pharma have relatively less average volume of total assets for all financial years than the other industries. Also the data on average volume of total assets appear to be increasing steadily as per increase in the financial year for all the industries.
- 6] The average volume of capital employed is relatively more for oil and gas industry followed by iron and steel industry for all financial years.

However, the industries such as chemical and FMCG have relatively less volume of capital employed for all financial years than the other industries. Also the average volume of capital employed appears to be more or less increasing for all the industries across all financial years.

7] The average volume of net worth is relatively more for oil and gas industry followed by iron and steel industry for all financial years. However, the industries such as chemical and FMCG have relatively less volume of net worth for all financial years than the other industries. Also the average volume of net worth appears to be more or less increasing for all the industries across all financial years.

8] The average volume of net sales is much larger for oil and gas industry followed by pharma industry for all financial years. However, the industries such as chemical and FMCG have relatively less volume of net sales for all financial years than the other industries. Also, the average volume of net sales appears to be more or less increasing for all the industries across all financial years.

D. Findings as per Net Profit and Corporate Social Responsibility as per Ownership of Companies

1] The average volume of net profit is relatively more for public ownership industry followed by MNC and private ownership industry for all financial years. However, the private ownership industry has relatively less volume of net profit for all financial years than the other ownership industries

2] The average volume of actual CSR expenditure is relatively more for public ownership industry followed by MNC and private ownership

industry for all financial years. However, the private ownership industry has relatively less volume of actual CSR expenditure as per the current year profit for all financial years than the other ownership industries.

3] The average % of actual CSR expenditure is relatively more for public ownership industry followed by MNC and private ownership industry for all financial years. However, the private ownership industry has relatively less % of actual CSR expenditure as per the current year profit for all financial years than the other ownership industries.

4] The average % of actual CSR expenditure as per the Company Act 2013 is relatively more for MNC ownership industry followed by private ownership industry for all financial years (except for 2013 – 14).

E. Findings as per Net Profit, CSR Expenditure of the Companies listed with NIFTY and SENSEX

1] The average volume of net profit is relatively more for the industries that are listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX than the industries listed on NIFTY alone for all financial years. It is important to note that the average volume of net profit is relatively less for the industries which are not listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for all financial years.

2] The average volume of actual CSR expenditure is relatively more for the industries that are listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX than the industries listed on NIFTY alone for all financial years. It is important to note that the average volume of actual CSR expenditure is relatively less for the industries which are not listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for all financial years.

- 3] The average % of actual CSR expenditure is relatively less than 2.0% for all industries before the financial year 2011 – 12. It is important to note that the average % of actual CSR expenditure is relatively less for the industries that are listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for almost all financial years.
- 4] The average % of actual CSR expenditure as per the Company Act 2013 is relatively less than 2.0% for all industries before the financial year 2011–12. It is important to note that the average % of actual CSR expenditure is relatively less for the industries that are listed on NIFTY as well as SENSEX for almost all financial years.
- 5] There is no significant difference in the CSR Practices with respect to different sectors of industries and Ownership of companies. Net profit of companies is significantly influenced by factors like CSR expenditure and type of ownership. The Net profit of the companies is related to Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership.

F. Sector wise findings of the Companies with regards to CSR Practices

- 1] In case of Cement Companies, all the companies confirmed having taken steps to ensure community development initiatives are successfully adopted by the community. Need assessment studies before implementing the initiatives, regular monitoring of the projects, capacity development within the communities and creation of community level

committees to eventually empower the community to manage and maintain projects undertaken are some examples of such steps.

2] In case of Iron and Steel Companies, all companies have provided information on various programmes and initiatives undertaken under CSR. All the companies reported having in-house teams to implement these CSR activities. Also, companies within this sector reported carrying out impact assessments of their initiatives with a majority of them engaging independent third parties on the same.

3] In the case of Pharma companies, all companies have provided information on the various programmes and initiatives under CSR for example, providing training to doctors and nurses, capacity building of pharmacists, disaster preparedness training for medical staff, etc. Education and literacy enhancement in communities, health and sanitation improvement, healthcare provisions, water resource development, livelihood generation and capacity building, agriculture and livestock development and infrastructure were the main CSR activities undertaken by the sector. All the companies reported having in-house teams to implement the CSR activities.

4] In case of automobile companies, all companies have provided information on the various programmes undertaken Technical skill development, infrastructure development; health programmes, education and vocational trainings were the main CSR activities. All companies reported having in-house teams to implement CSR activities. Companies also reported carrying out impact assessments of their initiatives through participatory surveys, feedback from the local community, etc.

However, none confirmed involving independent third parties for conducting assessments.

5] In case of Oil and Gas Companies, all companies provided information on various programmes and initiatives undertaken. All the companies reported having in-house teams to implement CSR activities and reported carrying out impact assessments of their initiatives. All the companies reported having conducted such impact assessments through independent third parties. Steps taken by the sector in order to ensure successful adoption of initiatives include community engagement during implementation, regular discussions with the village authorities or seniors, phase-wise implementation, conducting needs assessment during the planning phase and taking correction during the course of implementation.

6] In case of FMCG Companies, all companies provided information on initiatives undertaken. Companies reported involving employees as volunteers in its CSR activities. A majority of the companies reported having in-house teams to implement CSR activities, and also engaging external NGOs or government bodies. HUL, Nestle Ltd reported collaborating with external bodies such as Care India and World Health Organization (WHO) to implement the initiatives.

7] In case of Chemical and Fertilisers company, All the companies provided a description on how they ensured successful adoption of initiatives by communities, Steps taken by the sector in order to ensure successful adoption of initiatives include community engagement during implementation, regular discussions with the village authorities or

seniors, phase-wise implementation, conducting needs assessment during the planning phase and taking correction during the course of implementation.

8] In case of Mining Companies, all companies have provided information on various programmes and initiatives undertaken under CSR. All the companies reported having in-house teams to implement these CSR activities. Also, companies within this sector reported carrying out impact assessments of their initiatives with a majority of them engaging independent third parties on the same.

6.3 Conclusions and Suggestions

6.3.1 Conclusions

1] In this study, the practice and implementation aspects of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of some selected industries across India have been studied during the financial years 2005-06 to 2014-15. The data on their net profit, CSR expenditure and other related information for each financial year has been collected through their annual reports. In general, the data related to net profit after deducting the tax, CSR expenditure as per current year profit, net profit for previous three years, CSR expenditure as per the average of previous three years profit, net asset value, net sales, return on investments, return on equity etc was collected through the annual reports. The information on their listings on stocks and the type of ownership has also been included and analysed in the current study. Finally, the areas of their CSR expenditure was collected through the reports and other published sources as per the activity undertaken by each industry in the study group.

- 2] Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit differs significantly from the reference value 2.0% for all the financial years. It is important to note that the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit is significantly lesser than 2.0% till the year 2011-12 and after the year 2012-13 the actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit is significantly higher than 2.0% for some selected industries. Testing of hypothesis data also revealed that the industries such as Pharma, Auto, Oil and Gas, FMCG and Chemical have been much lesser than 2.0% of CSR expenditure throughout the study duration i.e. 2005-06 to 2014-15 compared to the other industries.
- 3] Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit (after deducting the tax) did not differ significantly between three types of ownerships (i.e. private, public and MNC) for all financial years studied.
- 4] Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit as per Company Act 2013 differs significantly from the reference value 2.0% for all the financial years and for all industry types. It is important to note that the average actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit is significantly lesser than 2.0% till the year 2012-13 and after the year 2012-13 the actual % of expenditure on CSR of previous three years profit is significantly higher than 2.0% for a few industries. It is clear that the industries such as cement, iron and steel and mining have been relatively close to 2.0% CSR expenditure after the year 2012-13 compared to the other industries. It is also evident that the industries such as Pharma, Auto, Oil and Gas, FMCG and Chemical have been much lesser than the 2.0% CSR expenditure throughout the study duration i.e. 2005-06 to 2014-15 compared to the other industries.

- 5] Overall, the average actual % of expenditure on CSR as per previous three years profit (after deducting the tax) did not differ significantly between three types of ownerships (i.e. private, public and MNC) for all financial years studied.
- 6] The actual % of expenditure on CSR of current year profit (after deducting the tax) is significantly and positively correlated with the net profit margin of the subsequent years for all industries studied.
- 7] There is no significant difference in the CSR Practices with respect to different sectors of industries and Ownership of companies. Net profit of companies is significantly influenced by factors like CSR expenditure and type of ownership. The Net profit of the companies is related to Corporate Social Performance, Financial Performances, Revenue, CSR status, Returns and Ownership.
- 8] Distribution of areas of expenditure on CSR did not differ significantly across all industry types. It is important to note that all the industries spend their CSR on education management and health / sanitation management. Also the comparison reveals that very few industries spend their CSR on entrepreneurship management and welfare of the disabled and senior citizens.

6.3.2 Suggestions

The suggestions of the study are as follows;

- 1] The Companies must reveal information of Corporate Social Responsibility both quantitatively and qualitatively. The entire information on CSR should be audited and made transparent.
- 2] Companies should advertise their product in the media in such a way that advertisement should highlight CSR activities so automatically stakeholder may

realize the importance CSR and it will result in increasing companies' profits in the future.

- 3] The Companies must clear the role of managers and other decision makers such as members of board of directors in choosing the areas for expenditure of CSR.
- 4] The Companies should give more attention towards women entrepreneurship through CSR because the women can serve better towards society.
- 5] The Companies should take the initiatives in introducing Make in India Concept in rural areas through the medium of CSR.
- 6] The companies should not do CSR activities where they are located but they should do the CSR activities outside the purview of their location.
- 7] Companies should encourage the adoption of Green Practices among the communities where they work with by raising awareness and by providing them with the necessary facilities and the infrastructure for the same.
- 8] Companies should take into their consideration the positive effect of CSR on their Profitability and Stockholders should support the management to use CSR because of its great impact on the surrounded society.
- 9] Companies need to think beyond what's affecting them at present to what's going to happen in the future. This is not just about addressing changes to technology, the needs of customers, requirements of stakeholders, but also taking into consideration changes in social, governance and environmental aspects.
- 10] Companies should engage in long term projects. CSR projects should be well structured and implemented to have maximum impact. This will enhance the well-being of the beneficiaries and will eventually increase the amounts of profits hence the company's financial performance also improves. Moreover, CSR increases a company's visibility and public relations. By engaging in CSR, companies are in a position to contribute to the community at large.

- 11] The positive relationship between CSR and profitability suggests that company's managers can use CSR to improve customer trust, mitigate reputational risks, and create long term shareholder value.
- 12] A company's most valuable asset is its ability to convert brand power into customer buying decisions and CSR can help do this corporate sector should feel its responsibility towards all the stakeholders and should share a part of its profit with the wide range of its stakeholders. This will make the place safe, healthy and comfortable even for the generations to come. When these activities are done in combination, CSR can become a dimension of a company's successful competitive strategy. It offers a company improved relationships with all of its key constituents, more loyal customers, lower costs, higher revenues and an overall improvement of the business' standing in society as well as improves efficiency, reduce the risk of business disruptions, and open up new opportunities driving innovation.
- 13] Indian Income tax laws can be adjusted in order to make expenses on CSR as a deductible expense. This will reduce tax liability of company and also encourage companies to provide sizeable amount for CSR Expenditure towards society
- 14] Companies involved in CSR activities should consider pooling their efforts into building a national alliance for corporate social responsibility and take up those activities under CSR purview which are on the national agenda of the country.
- 15] Companies should strengthen efforts to educate the public on their primary responsibilities, various commitments to other stakeholders and operational/financial limitations. By doing so, the public will begin to show understanding and appreciation of the efforts and contributions of such organizations. If the customers or the people in the community are recognised and involved, monitoring becomes feasible and measurable. Companies should

also involve the community in the planning, formulation, implementation and evaluation of CSR projects. This will eliminate stakeholder conflicts that may arise in some societies.

- 16] Employee Volunteer Programs allow companies to cultivate a more personal link to the community by sharing its human resources with organizations in need. Therefore, organization should strive to keep a happy and satisfied workforce. In return for this help, companies benefit with more productive and satisfied employees, will result in improved standing in the community and eventually profits to the organization.

6.4 Scope for Further Research Work

- 1] This study can also be extended for the service industry such as banking, health care etc., in order to study various issues related to CSR and its expenditure.
- 2] It is important to study the perspectives of the consumers who were given CSR related services in light of the impact of the particular industry's CSR activity on their personal life.
- 3] The same study could be done as a comparative study for the same type of industries functioning in Northern and Southern parts of the country.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS:

Ajai S.Gaur., Sanjaya S.Gaur.,(2012)Statistical Methods for practice and research, SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Carroll, A. and Buchholtz, A., (2000) Business and Society: Ethics and Stakeholder Management (4th edition), South-Western College Publishing, Cincinnati: OH.

Davis K; R., Blomstrom, (1975) Business and society: environment and responsibility, New Delhi: Mc Graw-Hill.,

Deepak Chawla., Neena Sondhi.,(2011)Research Methodology Concept and Cases, Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi.

D.Israel,(2008) Data Analysis in Business Research *A Step-by Step Nonparametric Approach*, Response Books, New Delhi.

Divan, S. and Rosencranz, A.,(2001) Environmental Law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes (2nd edition), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Dreze J., Samson, M. and Singh, S. (1997) The Dam and the Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

George Argyrous,(2012)Statistics for Research with a guide to SPSS, SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Ghoshal, S., Piramal, G. and Budhiraja, S.,(2001) World Class in India: A Casebook of Companies in Transformation, Penguin Books, New Delhi.

Gopal K. Kanji,(2006) 100Statistical Tests, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi.

J.K.Sachdeva,(2010)Business Research Methodology, Himalaya PublishingHouse, Mumbai.

James B.Cunningham., James O. Aldrich.,(2012)Using SPSS, An Interactive Hands-On Approach,SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd.,New Delhi.

Krishna, C.,(1992) Corporate Social Responsibility in India, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

Lala, R. (2004) The Creation of Wealth: The Tatas from the 19th to the 21st Century, Penguin Books India, New Delhi.

McWilliams & Siegel, (2000) The Oxford handbook of CSR. Oxford: Oxford University, Press.

Rajendra Nargundkar (2014) Marketing Research Text and Cases, Mc Graw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, New Delhi.

R.K. Mishra, Sulagna Sarkar, Puran Singh, (2013) Strategic Corporate Social Responsibility- Towards a Sustainable Business, Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.

Riya Rupani, (2010) Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.

Sawhney, A. (1994), The New Face of Environmental Management in India, Ashgate Publishing, Burlington: VT.

Shrivastava, H. and Venkateswaran, S, (2000) The Business of Social Responsibility: The Why, What and How of Corporate Social Responsibility in India, Books for Change, New Delhi.

Sundar, P., (2000) Beyond Business: From Merchant Charity to Corporate Citizenship Indian Business Philanthropy through the Ages, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi.

REPORTS:

Address in the Meeting (Report)

Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India addressing CII's National Conference and Annual Session, 24th May, 2007, New Delhi.

CSR Report Card: Where Companies Stand - Forbes India Magazine dated 18.3.2013.

Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 153 dated 7.3.2013.

Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2986 dated 22.4.2013.

India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Corporate Social Responsibility Voluntary Guidelines 2009

ARTICLES/JOURNALS:

Abul Kalam (2012) Corporate Social Responsibility and its impact on corporate profitability: some evidences from selected private commercial banks in Bangladesh. *Sonargaon University Journal* Vol. 1, No. 60 -71.

Abdul Rouf (2011) The Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure: A study of listed companies in Bangladesh, *Business and Economic Journal*, Volume 2 Journal 3 .19-32.

Ahamed, Wan, Suhazeli. Wan. Almsafir, Khalid. Mahmoudn and Al-Smadi, Walid Akran (2014) Does Corporate Social Responsibility Lead to Improve in Firm Financial Performance? Evidence from Malaysia. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, 6(3), 126-138.

Alokkumar Mathur and Aditi Vyas (2012) "Situational analysis of corporate social responsibility in pharmaceutical companies of India" *pharmacophore* 2012, vol. 3 (5), .265-279.

Amalendu Bhunia, Lakshmi Das (2015) The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm's Profitability- a Case Study on Maharatna Companies in India, *American Research Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, Volume 1, Issue 3, 8-21.

Asatryan Roman, Brezinova Olga. (2014). Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance in the Airline Industry in Central and Eastern Europe. *Acta Universitatis Agriculturae et Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunensis*, 62(4): 633–639.

Ashok Khurana, (2011) "CSR Initiatives in Asia: A Burgeoning Quintessence" / SSRN Publication.

Aupperle, K., Carroll, A., and Hatfield, J. (1985) 'An empirical examination of the relationship between corporate social responsibility and profitability', *The Academy of Management Journal*, vol. 28, no. 2, June, 446-63.

Babalola .Yisau Abiodun (2012) The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm's Profitability in Nigeria, *European Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Sciences*, Issue 45 (2012), .39-50.

Babita Kundu (2015) Corporate Social Performance and Sustainability Reporting - A Comparative Analysis of selected Indian Companies, *International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences*, Volume 5, Issue 4, 156-165.

B. Charumathi, Padmaja Gaddam (2015) Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives and Disclosure by Indian Central Public Sector Enterprises - Evidence from Navratna Companies, *Independent Business Review*, Volume 8 Number 1 & 2; 15-34.

Basalamaha, A.S. and Jermias,J.(2005) Social and environmental reporting and Auditing in Indonesia.Gadjah mada international journal of business 7(1)109-127.

Bhunia, A. (2012) Association between corporate social responsibility and firm financial performance: empirical evidence from Bombay stock exchange. *Economic Bulletin*, 32 (2), A20.

Bigg Tom and Halina Ward, (2004) “Linking Corporate Social Responsibility”, *Business Ethics Quarterly*, Volume 15, Issue 2. ISSN 1052-150X. 299-317.

Brown, T. and Dacin, P. (1997) “The Company and the product: corporate association and consumer product response,” *Journal of Marketing*, vol. 61, no. January,.68-84.

B Charumathi, Padmaja Gaddam, (2015)Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives and Disclosure - Evidence From Maharatna Companies In India, *Indian Journal of Research*, Vol. 5 - No. 2, 3-15.

Carroll. A.B. (1979) “Three dimensional Conceptual model of corporate performance”., *The academy of management Review*, Vol. 4, No.4, 497-505.

Carroll. A.B.(1991) “The Pyramid ofCorporate Social Responsibility: towards the Moral Management of organizational Stakeholders”, *Business Horizons*, Vol.34, No.4, 39-48.

Carroll A. B. (1999)Corporate Social Responsibility: Evolution of a definitional construct, *Business & Society*, 38. 268-295.

Chandanaswal and Poojarani (2014) Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility of Selected Indian Companies, *International Journal of Business and Management Invention*, Volume 3 Issue 2 February. 2014, PP.01-04.

Chapel.W, and Jeremy, M. (2005) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Asia: a seven country study of CSR web site reporting. *Business and society*,44(4),415-447.

Cheruiyot, F. K. (2010) The relationship between corporate social responsibility and financial performance of companies listed at the Nairobi Stocks Exchange, *Unpublished MBA Thesis*, University of Nairobi.

Chetty, S., Naidoo, R. & Seetharam, Y. (2014)The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firms’ Financial Performance in South Africa.Sukanya Chetty, Rebekah Naidoo, Yudhvir Seetharam, 9(2), 193-2014.

ChittaRanjan Sarkar, Kartik Chandra Nandi (2011) “Corporate Social Performance through Value Added Reporting - A Case Study of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd”. *International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management*. Volume No. 1, Issue No. 6, October 2011

Chong, L. (2002) Business Environmental and Opportunities in India: Bangalore and its Surrounding Regions, International Management Series, St. Gallen Business Books and Tools, St.Gallen

Cornett.M, (2014) “Corporate Social Responsibility and its Impact on Financial Performance: Investigation of U.S. Commercial Banks”, Retrieved February 2016, from Boston College:<https://www2.bc.edu>.

Cyrus Iraya Mwangi,Oyenje, Jane Jerotich,(2013) The Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility Practices and Financial Performance of Firms in the Manufacturing, Construction and Allied Sector of the Nairobi Securities Exchange, International Journal of Business, Humanities and Technology, Vol. 3 No. 2;81-90.

Davis Keith, (1975) “Five Propositions for Social Responsibility”, Business Horizons, June,19-24.

Davies, R. (2002) “Corporate citizenship and socially responsible investment: emerging challenges and opportunities in Asia,” Paper presented at the Conference of the Association for Sustainable and Responsible Investment in Asia, Hong Kong, July 2002.

Drucker P. F., (1984)The new meaning of corporate social responsibility, California Management Review, 26, (2) winter, 53-63.

Eliza Sharma, Mukta Mani (2013) Corporate Social Responsibility: An Analysis of Indian Commercial Banks, AIMA Journal of Management & Research, February 2013, Volume 7, Issue 1/4, 1-16

Emilson, L. M., Classon, M., and Bredmar, K., (2012)Corporate Social Responsibility and the Quest for Profitability- Using Economic Value Added to trace Profitability. International Journal of Economics and Management Sciences Vol. 2, No 3, 43-54.

Ershad Ali and S M Mahbubur Rahman (2015) Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure: A Comparative study between Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks in Bangladesh .CSCanada International Business and Management, 10(1),9-17.

Fauzi, Hasan(2009) Corporate Social and Financial Performance: Empirical Evidence from American Companies. Globsyn Management Journal.Retrieved from <http://ssrn.com> on 24 June 2016

Fauzi, H., & Idris, K. (2009)The Relationship of CSR and Financial Performance: New Evidence from Indonesian Companies. Issues in Social and Environmental Accounting, 3(1), 1-23.

Folajin, Oyetayo.O; Ibitoye, Oluwaseun.T and Dunsin, A.T. (2014) Corporate Social Responsibility and Organisational Profitability: An Empirical Investigation of

United Bank of Africa (UBA) Plc. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Science. 4(8), 205-214.

Frederick, W.C. (1960) 'The Growing Concern over Business Responsibility,' California Management Review, summer, vol. 2, issue no. 4, 60.

Friedman M., (1970), September 13, The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits. New York Times Magazine, pp. 32-33, 122-126.

Fritz, W. (1996) Market orientation and corporate success: findings from Germany. European Journal of Marketing. 30. (8). 59-74.

George Goyder (1951) The Future of Private Enterprise: A study in Responsibility (Oxford: Basil Blackwell), 1.

Prof. Georgeta Vintilă, Florinita Duca(2013)A Study of the Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility - Financial Performance -Firm Size Revista Română de Statistică Trim. I/2013

Govindarajan, V. L. and Amilan, S. (2013) A Study on Linkage between Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives with Financial Performance: Analysis from Oil and Gas Products Industry in India. Pacific Business Review International. 6(5), 81-93.

Greening, D. and Turban, D. (2000) "Corporate social performance as a competitive advantage in attracting a quality workforce," Business and Society, vol. 39, no. 3, .254-280.

Gupta, L. Kalpeshkumar and Arora, Rachna (2014) Study of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Central Public Sector Enterprises of India. Available at <http://www.Academia .edu / 6138096 / Corporate Social Responsibility in Public Sector Enterprises in India>. Retrieved on 20.6.2015.

Harpreet Singh Bedi (2014)Financial Performance and Social Responsibility: Indian Scenario, Electronic copy available at: <http://ssrn.com>

Hema Verma, Selvalakshmi M. Neeta Jain.(2015)CSR stipulations of Companies Act, 2013 and actual CSR expenditure by top Indian Companies prior to its implementation: A comparative study, International Journal of Science Technology & Management, Volume No.04, Special Issue No.02. 113-121.

Hemphill, T.(2004) "Corporate Citizenship: The case for a new Corporate Governance Model" Business and Society Review, Vol.109,No,3, 1-23.

Hilda Osioma, Hope Nzewi & Nwoye Paul,(2015) Corporate Social Responsibility and Performance of Selected Firms in Nigeria International Journal of Research in Business Management Vol. 3, Issue 3, Mar 2015, 57-68.

Hilmi Farizan Hakimand Anggoro Budi Nugroho (2014) The effect of Corporate Social Responsibility expense to Corporate Profitability (ROA) and Stock Return, *Journal of Business and Management*, Vol. 3, No.6, 620-632.

Hirigoyan, Gerard and Rehm, PoulianThierry (2014) Relationships between Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance: What is the Causality? Electronic copy available at <http://ssrn.com>

Hossain M. and Reaz M. (2007) “The Determinants and Characteristics of Voluntary Disclosure by Indian Banking Companies” *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, Vol. 14, No. 5, p. 274–288.

H. Verma, Selvalakshmi. M, and N. Jain(2013) Corporate social responsibility reporting: A study of top ten Indian companies, *Proc. IIMA FDP Alumni Conf. on Ethics and Social Responsibility of Business*, Visakhapatnam, 74-88.

Ikharehon, Idialu. Julius. (2014) The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm’s Profitability in Nigeria: A Study of Selected Quoted Firms from 2003-2012, *International Journal of Management Studies*, 1(1), 22-30.

Jagbir Singh Kadyan (2009) Phd. Corporate Social Responsibility and Organizational Performance, Department of Commerce Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

John, Enahoro., John, Akinyomi and E, A. Olutoye (2013)Corporate social responsibility and financial performance: Evidence from Nigerien manufacturing sector. *Asian Journal of Management Research*, 4(1), 153-162 .

Joseph W. McGuire Stated, (1971) *Business Society*, Vol.38No.3, Sept 1999, 268-295, 1999 Sage Publication, Inc.

Inamder, N. (1987) “Role of voluntarism in development,” *The Indian Journal of Public Administration*, vol. 33, no. 2, 420-432.

Inder Pal Singh and Tej Inder Pal Singh (2015) analysis on Corporate Social Responsibility in public and private sector banks, *International journal of research in management, Economics and Commerce*, 5(3), 140-150.

Kanwal, Munaza; Khanam, Farida; Nasreen, Shagufta and Hameed, Shahid(2013) Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Firm’s Financial Performance. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR- JBM)*, 14(5), 67-74.

Kim, Jinwook; Chung, Sunggon and Park, Cheongkyu (2013) Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance: The Impact of MSCI ESG Rating on Korean Firms. *Journal of the Korea Academia- Industrial Cooperation Society*, 14(11), 5586-5593.

King, A.A. & M.J. Lenox (2001) “Does it really pay to be green? An empirical study of firm environmental and financial performance.” *The Journal of Industrial Ecology*, 5(1), 105-116.

Knight, G. (2007) “Activism, risk, and communicational politics: Nike and the sweatshop problem” In Cheney, G., Roper, J. & S. May (Eds.) *The debate over corporate social responsibility*. Oxford University Press: New York.

Kotler, Philip, Lee, Nancy (2005) *Corporate Social Responsibility: Doing the Most Good for Your Company and Your Cause, Best practices from Hewlett-Packard, Ben & Jerry’s, and other leading companies*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New Jersey, USA.

Maignan, I., Ferrel, O., Hult, G. and Thomas, M. (1999) “Corporate citizenship: cultural antecedents and business benefits,” *Journal of Academy of Marketing Science*, vol. 27, no. 4, .455-469.

Malik, M. & Nadeem, M. (2014) Impact of corporate social responsibility on the financial performance of banks in Pakistan. *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences*, 21, 9-21.

Marko S. Hermawan, Stephanie G. Mulyawan(2014) Profitability and Corporate Social Responsibility: An analysis of Indonesia’s listed Company, *Asia Pacific Journal of Accounting and Finance*, Volume 3 (1),15-31.

McWilliams and D. Siegel, (2000) “Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance: Correlation or Misspecification?” *Strategic Management. J.*, 21: 603–609.

Michael Hopkins, (2003) *The Planetary Bargain-CSR Matters*, London, Earth-scan, UK Minister for Corporate Social Responsibility,

Mohan, A. (2001) “Corporate citizenship: perspectives from India,” *Journal of Corporate Citizenship*, Vol. Summer, no. 2, .107-117.

Mohan, M. G. and Marimuthu(2015) Study on the Impact of Corporate Governance on Financial Performance. *ICTACT Journal on Management Studies*, 01(01), 30-33.

Mohammed Anees (2012) Corporate Social Responsibility in India based on NSE Nifty companies. *International journal of marketing, financial services and management research*.

Moharna, S. (2013) Corporate Social Responsibility: A study of Selected Public Sector Banks in India. *ISOR Journal of Business and Management*. 15 (4), 01-09.

Moses L. Pava, Joshua Krausz (1996) “The Association between Corporate Social-Responsibility and Financial Performance" The Paradox of Social Cost”, *Journal of Business Ethics* 15: 321-357.

M. Shoukat Malik, Muhammad Nadeem (2014) Impact of corporate social responsibility on the financial performance of banks in Pakistan, *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences*, Vol. 21, 9-19.

Murray, K. and Vogel, C. (1997) “Using a hierarchy-of-effects approach to gauge the effectiveness of corporate social responsibility to generate goodwill toward the firm: financial versus nonfinancial impacts,” *Journal of Business Research*, vol. 38, no. 2, .141-160.

Murtaza, Ali. Iqra; Akhtar, Naeem; Ijaz, Aqsa and Sadiqa, Ayesh. (2014) Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Firm Financial Performance: A case Study of Pakistan. *Internal Review of Management and Business Research*, 3(4), 1914-1927.

Mwangi, Iraya. Cyrus and Jerotich, JaneOyenje(2013)The Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility Practices and Financial Performance of Firms in the Manufacturing, Constructions and Allied Sector of the Nairobi Securities Exchange. *International Journal of Business, Humanities and Technology*, 3(2), 81-90.

Nag, G., Ganesh, S., Pathak R. and Sharma, B. (2003) “Through the eyes of an insider: case study of an MNC subsidiary in an emerging economy,” *Thunderbird International Business Review*, vol. 45, no. 4, .481-491.

Nalini Krishnan (2012) Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Financial and Non Financial Performance of Select BSE Listed Companies, Padmashree Dr.D.Y. Patil University, Department of Business Management, CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai.

Nidhi Sharma and Babita Kundu (2014) A comparative study of Corporate Social Responsibility practices of selected public sector and private sector companies in India, *Periodic Research*,2(4),

Nisha Single R Arora (2015) Social Disclosure Practices: A Study of Indian Corporates, *Indian Journal of Accounting*, Vol XLVII (2), December 2015.44-51.

N. Jain, and S.S. Mishra, In S.Karve & R.P.Gawde (2011) Firm characteristics and CSR rating in India, corporate social responsibility: Issues and challenges (Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.), 341-350.

Nwaneri, C. (2015)The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Organization Profitability.*International Journal of Business and Management*, 10(9), 60-67.

Odetayo,T.A.,Adeyemi,A.Z.,Sajuyigbe,A.S.(2014) Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Profitability of Nigeria Bank, *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*,Vol. 4, No. 8 252-263.

Ofori, Daniel. F; Nyuur, Richard.B and S-Darko, Mildred.D. (2014)Corporate social responsibility and financial performance: fact or fiction? A look at Ghanaian banks.*Acta Commercii*, 14(1), 1-11

O. T. Ebiringa, Emeh Yadirichukwu, E. E. Chigbu and Obi Joseph Ogochukwu (2013) Effect of firm size and Profitability on Corporate Social Disclosures: The Nigerian Oil and Gas sector n focus, *British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade*, 3(4): 563-574.

Pan, Xiping; Sha, Jinghua; Zhang, Hongliang and Ke, Wenlen. (2014) Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance in the Mineral Industry: Evidence from Chinese Mineral Firms. *Sustainability*, 6, 4077-4701

P.D.Jose, Saurabh Saraf (2013) Corporate Sustainability Initiatives Reporting A study of India's most valuable companies, Working Paper No. 428, is part of the research initiative on Corporate Governance carried out jointly by NSE-IIMB through its Centre for Corporate Governance and Citizenship.1-40

Peter F. Drucker (1973) *Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Publication, and perfect bound.*

P.R. Sengupta (1988) *JOURNAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA*, Vol.76, October, 2010, pp.403-413

Raj Kumar (2012) Nishkam Karma: The Path for Corporate Social Responsibility, Prabhandan: *Indian Journal of Management*, No.2, 9-20.

Rajani Bhalla (2013)“CSR and Reporting by selected Indian Companies: An Exploration. Prabhandan: *Indian Journal of Management*, January 2013. , 40-48.

Rais and Goedegebuure (2009)Corporate social performance and financial performance. The case of Indonesian firms in the manufacturing industry. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 7(1), 242-237.

Ramendra Singh and Sharad Aggarwal (2013) Corporate Social Responsibility for social impact: approach to measure social impact using CSR impact index. *Indian Institute of Management Calcutta*,729.

Ramesh K.V.(2015)A Study on CSR Performance in India, Acme Intellects *International Journal of Research in Management, Social Sciences & Technology*, Vol- 9 No. 9. 1-18.

R. Tyagi, A.K. Sharma, and Agrawal,(2013) Critical factors of CSR in India: An empirical evaluation.*International Journal of Management & Information Technology*, 4(3),.

- Samra Kiran, Shahid Jan Kakakhel and Farzana Shaheen (2015)** Corporate Social Responsibility and Firm Profitability: A Case of Oil and Gas Sector of Pakistan, City University Research Journal, Volume 05 Number 01 January 2015 Article 09.
- Sandhu, S. H. and Kapoor, S. (2005)** Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial performance: Exploring the Relationship. *Management and Labour Studied*. 30 (3). 211- 223.
- Sankar, R. R. (2014)** Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives on Financial Performance of Firms. *International Journal of Business and Management*. 7 (12), 39- 45.
- Sarita Moharana(2012)** “Corporate Social Responsibility In A Multi National Company: A Case Study of Essar (Paradeep)” *International Journal of Business and Management Research*, Vol. 2 No. 12, December 2012, 588-593.
- Sethi S. P., (1975)** Dimensions of corporate social performance: an analytical framework. *California Management Review*. 17. (3). Spring.58-64.
- Sheevangi Tiwari, R.C.Dangwal (2015)** Corporate Social Responsibility Practices and Initiatives Adopted by the Indian Banks, *Journal of Accounting and Finance*, Vol. 29 - No. 2,38-59.
- Shyamal Garai (2017)** Impact of corporate social responsibility on firm’s financial performance with a special reference of RIL, *IJAR* 2017; 3(1): 38-41.
- Shrivastava, P. (1995)** The role of corporations in achieving ecological sustainability. *Academy of Management Review*, 20, 936–960.
- Simpson, W.G. & T., Kohers (2002)** “The link between corporate social and financial performance: Evidence from the banking industry.” *Journal of Business Ethics*, 35, 97-109.
- Singh, D.R. and Ahuja, J.M. (1983)** Corporate Social Reporting in India. *International Journal of Accounting Education and Research*, 18(2), 150-169.
- Singh, Sruti. (2014)** Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance of Firms in UK. Taken online from <http://essay.utwente.nl>
- Singh, N., Srivastava, R. and Rastogi, R. (2013)** CSR practices & CSR reporting in Indian Banking Sector. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*. 3(12), 1-8.
- Sir Geoffrey Chandler, T. Donaldson and P. Werhane (1999)** *Ethical Issues in Business: A Philosophical Approach*, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, pp8-11.

Sidney H. Jones, (1971), “Reporting Corporate Social Responsibility Activities,” Paper presented at the Final Management Association National Conference, October 8.

Skare, M. and Golja, T. (2012) Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Financial Performance – Is there a Link? Economic Research- Ekonomska Istrazivanja Vol. 25, SE 1, 215-242.

Sulaiman R. Weshah, Ahmad A. Dahiyat, Mohammed R. Abu Awwad, Emad S. Hajjat, (2012) The Impact of Adopting Corporate Social Responsibility on Corporate Financial Performance: Evidence from Jordanian Banks, Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business, Vol. 4, No. 5, 34-44.

Supriti Mishra, Damodar Suar (2010) “Does Corporate Social Responsibility Influence Firm Performance of Indian Companies?” Journal of Business Ethics (2010), 571-601

Tuhin M. H. (2014) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure and Profitability: An Empirical Study of Listed Banks in Bangladesh. International Journal of Scientific Footprints. 2014; 2(1):107-115.

V.L. Govindrajan and S. Amilan (2013) A study on linkage between corporate social responsibility initiatives with financial performances: An analysis from oil and gas product industry in India pacific business review international, volume 6 ,issue 5, 81-93.

Van den Brink, T. and van der Woerd, F. (2004) “Industry specific sustainability benchmarks: an ECSF pilot bridging corporate sustainability with social responsible investments,” Journal of Business Ethics, vol. 55, no. 2, 187-204.

Van Rekom, J. (2005) “Revealing the corporation: perspectives on identity, image, reputation, corporate branding and corporate-level marketing,” Corporate Reputation Review, vol. 7, no. 4, .388-392.

Vivek Wankhade, (2014) Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility spending of the Indian Companies, Journal of Research in Management & Technology, Volume 3, Issue 4. 13-20.

Werther, W. and Chandler, D. (2005) “Strategic corporate social responsibility as global brand insurance,” Business Horizons, vol. 48, no. 4, 317-324.

Wood Donna J., (1991) “Corporate Social Performance Revisited”, Academy of Management Review, Vol. 16, No.4, 691-718.

Yadav, M.P. and Gupta, M. (2015) A Study on Linkage between Corporate Social Responsibility and Return on Net worth (RONW) of Selected Companies: An Empirical Analysis. IOSR Journal of Business and Management. 17 (1), 13-17.

Thesis:

B.M. Harshavardhan (2003) Corporate Social Responsibility- The Attitude of the Indian Corporate Sector and its Social Performance Patterns” Andhra University, Department of Management studies Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh- India.

David Polasek (2010) “Corporate Social Responsibility in Small and Medium-Sized Companies in the Czech Republic.” Ph.D. Thesis, Czech Management Institute Praha - Faculty of Management of Escuela Superior de Marketing and Administration Barcelona.

Kamatchi P. (2005)Corporate social performance with special reference to ethical issues in marketing Ph D. THESESES (2005) Bangalore University, Karnataka.

Nalini Krishnan (2012) Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Financial and Non Financial Performance of Select BSE Listed Companies, Padmashree Dr.D.Y. Patil University, Department of Business Management, CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai.

Paramata Satyanarayana (2013) Corporate Social Responsibilities: A Study of Selected Organisations Doctor of Philosophy Department of Commerce & Management Studies Andhra University, Visakhapatnam – 530 003, India.

Radu Lolescu (2008) “The Corporate Social Responsibility in Oltenia Region”, PhD Thesis,University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania.

Purnima Bhatnagar (2013) M.Phil, Department of Management, Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Deemed University) Dayalbagh, Agra.

Shiban Khan(2008)Corporate Social Responsibility from an Emerging Market Perspective: Evidences from the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry.University of St. Gallen, Graduate School of Business Administration, Economics, Law and Social Sciences (HSG) Bamberg.

Vikram P. Baranabas(2015)A Critical Study of CSR Activities of Large Scale Enterprises in Western Maharashtra, Doctor of Philosophy Department of Commerce, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Zaheeruddin (2000) An Analysis of Social Cost Benefit in Steel Authority of India Ltd-A Comparison with Tata Iron and Steel Company. Ph.D. THESESES (2000) ALIGARH Muslim University, Aligarh.

ANNEXURE I

1] To know the performance of select Companies in India:

a) Dependent variables:

- % of CSR Expenditure of current year profit.
- % of CSR Expenditure of previous three years average profit.

b) Independent variables:

- Industry types.
- Ownership types.
- Type of listing on stocks

2] To know the relationship of CSR with other variables of select Companies in India:

- a) CSR Expenditure
- b) Net Profit
- c) CSR Requirements
- d) Average Profits
- e) Net worth etc.

3] To know the impact of CSR on the Profitability of select Companies in India:

a) Dependent variables:

- Net Profit

b) Independent variables:

- CSR Expenditure
- Ownership of Companies
- Listed and Not Listed on NIFTY and SENSEX

ANNEXURE II

Table No. 1: The distribution of Average Percentage of CSR Expenditure of Current Year to previous Year's profit (Both Year-Wise and Industry-Wise)

Industry	Statistics	Average of % of CSR of Previous Profit to be Spent (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	6.17	1.23	0.52	0.80	1.29	1.49	2.44	2.01	3.47	4.17
	SD	11.48	1.11	0.35	0.75	0.99	1.15	1.62	0.88	2.82	4.51
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	1.24	0.30	0.88	1.10	1.69	1.91	2.02	2.17	3.59	3.46
	SD	2.43	0.27	0.84	0.63	1.14	0.93	0.99	0.84	1.87	1.41
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	3.41	1.44	0.67	0.91	0.61	0.78	1.62	1.33	0.52	0.63
	SD	5.84	1.55	0.65	0.95	0.75	0.49	1.28	0.40	0.29	0.35
Auto (n=5)	Mean	0.55	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.50	0.55	0.68	1.75	1.47
	SD	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.24	0.49	0.43	0.72	2.60	2.09
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	0.72	0.74	1.12	0.81	0.97	1.11	1.21	1.36	1.43	1.28
	SD	0.60	0.88	1.70	0.64	0.87	0.39	0.62	1.02	0.83	0.27
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	0.59	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.75	0.85	1.50
	SD	0.73	0.70	0.68	0.62	0.43	0.57	0.55	1.01	0.79	0.73
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	0.72	2.68	2.05	0.84	0.81	1.01	1.10	1.02	1.68	1.77
	SD	0.89	3.83	3.98	1.25	0.78	0.79	0.41	0.61	0.54	1.40
Mining (n=5)	Mean	0.74	0.39	2.26	1.27	2.76	1.52	1.02	1.54	4.02	3.33
	SD	0.58	0.30	4.18	0.60	3.85	0.82	0.49	0.55	3.20	1.54
All (n=40)	Mean	1.80	0.97	1.06	0.83	1.13	1.11	1.32	1.36	2.16	2.20
	SD	4.69	1.64	2.11	0.75	1.62	0.84	1.05	0.87	2.17	2.17

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies

Table No. 2: The distribution of mean of average profit of previous three years in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average Profit of Previous Three Years (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	--	576.0	788.6	900.6	902.8	824.8	979.8	1427.4	1199.6	1084.6
	SD	--	544.8	620.7	546.6	439.9	456.3	554.5	1023.2	784.7	747.7
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	--	2510.8	2740.8	3041.2	3195.2	3154.0	2955.4	2813.8	2515.0	2229.8
	SD	--	2144.2	2193.9	2500.1	2553.1	2454.9	2045.0	2168.1	2138.8	2234.8
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	--	371.6	473.8	537.8	508.0	650.6	724.6	826.8	954.4	1177.6
	SD	--	182.8	184.3	195.9	105.3	250.4	390.2	542.7	753.1	811.0
Auto (n=5)	Mean	--	1098.2	1258.2	1217.0	1907.2	1854.4	2281.8	2111.8	2305.0	2062.0
	SD	--	298.7	385.8	336.7	702.2	116.8	384.1	657.3	1061.7	1970.7
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	--	4888.6	5349.2	4738.6	6378.6	5756.4	6728.2	6764.4	7182.6	7110.0
	SD	--	5632.3	6128.9	4891.3	6803.9	6851.4	7938.9	8496.8	8818.5	7479.5
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	--	465.0	546.4	674.8	798.0	920.4	1060.6	1237.0	1424.0	1582.4
	SD	--	515.1	573.3	720.7	766.0	782.7	753.7	888.8	1051.6	1181.1
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	--	129.0	180.0	192.4	201.4	189.2	219.0	247.2	241.8	233.8
	SD	--	142.0	228.5	241.4	235.4	153.5	171.1	201.1	235.5	298.2
Mining (n=5)	Mean	--	1135.2	1417.2	1620.4	1557.2	1693.2	1846.0	2021.4	1932.0	1816.6
	SD	--	831.1	1134.1	1383.4	1480.9	1888.6	2309.5	2716.4	2728.3	2604.9
All (n=40)	Mean	--	1396.8	1594.3	1615.4	1931.1	1880.4	2099.4	2181.2	2219.3	2162.1
	SD	--	2479.8	2685.4	2348.5	3079.2	2975.4	3378.1	3544.1	3696.8	3401.5

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Table No.3: The distribution of average (mean) of CSR requirement as per Companies Act 2013 (2.0% of average profit of previous three years) in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average CSR Requirement (as per companies Act 2013) (Cr Rs)									
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Cement (n=5)	Mean	--	11.5	15.8	18.0	18.1	16.5	19.6	28.5	24.0	21.7
	SD	--	10.9	12.4	10.9	8.8	9.1	11.1	20.5	15.7	15.0
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	--	50.2	54.8	60.8	63.9	63.1	59.1	56.3	50.3	44.6
	SD	--	42.9	43.9	50.0	51.1	49.1	40.9	43.4	42.8	44.7
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	--	7.4	9.5	10.8	10.2	13.0	14.5	16.5	19.1	23.6
	SD	--	3.7	3.7	3.9	2.1	5.0	7.8	10.9	15.1	16.2
Auto (n=5)	Mean	--	22.0	25.2	24.3	38.1	37.1	45.6	42.2	46.1	41.2
	SD	--	6.0	7.7	6.7	14.0	2.3	7.7	13.1	21.2	39.4
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	--	97.8	107.0	94.8	127.6	115.1	134.6	135.3	143.7	150.2
	SD	--	112.6	122.6	97.8	136.1	137.0	158.8	169.9	176.4	148.9
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	--	9.3	10.9	13.5	16.0	18.4	21.2	24.7	28.5	31.6
	SD	--	10.3	11.5	14.4	15.3	15.7	15.1	17.8	21.0	23.6
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	--	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.7
	SD	--	2.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	6.0
Mining (n=5)	Mean	--	22.7	28.3	32.4	31.1	33.9	36.9	40.4	38.6	36.3
	SD	--	16.6	22.7	27.7	29.6	37.8	46.2	54.3	54.6	52.1
All (n=40)	Mean	--	27.9	31.9	32.3	38.6	37.6	42.0	43.6	44.4	44.2
	SD	--	49.6	53.7	47.0	61.6	59.5	67.6	70.9	73.9	69.4

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies

Table No.4: The distribution of Average of actual expenditure on CSR as per Companies Act 2013 (2.0% of average profit of previous three years) in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average Actual CSR Expenditure (as per companies Act 2013) (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	--	6.4	9.4	13.0	12.3	16.1	20.5	35.2	28.6	36.5
	SD	--	7.4	11.0	13.6	9.4	11.1	12.6	20.4	15.2	28.3
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	--	21.5	27.8	44.8	55.0	61.5	67.6	72.9	74.7	64.3
	SD	--	30.2	26.8	42.7	36.7	44.8	52.7	63.7	78.7	61.2
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	--	3.6	3.5	3.7	8.6	10.9	11.5	7.4	10.8	15.4
	SD	--	2.4	4.6	3.9	6.6	7.0	5.6	4.1	6.5	8.5
Auto (n=5)	Mean	--	4.6	4.7	5.2	8.8	19.0	23.9	17.9	17.8	39.5
	SD	--	3.9	2.9	4.5	8.9	18.8	27.0	11.4	11.6	31.6
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	--	20.7	35.4	32.7	75.5	71.6	59.9	89.0	108.8	149.8
	SD	--	24.2	35.9	25.5	108.9	85.9	45.2	100.1	132.0	195.9
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	--	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	9.1	13.4	28.1
	SD	--	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.7	3.0	3.8	10.1	8.4	30.6
Chemica 1 (n=5)	Mean	--	2.6	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.6	2.1	4.3	5.8	6.8
	SD	--	4.8	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.0	3.3	4.8	6.0
Mining (n=5)	Mean	--	7.9	19.3	17.2	26.9	18.1	24.0	35.0	45.3	51.0
	SD	--	10.3	16.8	13.8	30.7	15.9	24.5	38.8	61.4	77.8
All (n=40)	Mean	--	8.8	13.2	15.3	24.5	25.9	27.1	33.8	38.2	48.9
	SD	--	15.4	20.3	23.2	46.7	41.2	34.8	50.6	63.6	83.8

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies

Table No.5: The distribution of average of actual % of expenditure on CSR as per Companies Act 2013 (2.0% of average profit of previous three years) in the respective financial years and industry type.

Industry	Statistics	Average Actual % of CSR Expenditure (as per Companies Act 2013) (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	--	0.88	0.85	1.31	1.66	1.87	2.23	3.80	2.84	3.49
	SD	--	0.43	0.61	0.69	1.63	0.52	0.80	3.60	1.55	1.88
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	--	0.99	1.26	2.01	1.98	2.16	2.36	2.70	2.94	4.16
	SD	--	0.92	0.69	1.64	1.18	1.30	1.43	1.52	0.98	2.73
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	--	1.08	0.67	0.66	1.62	1.77	1.72	2.22	-0.46	2.78
	SD	--	0.69	0.77	0.54	1.20	1.21	0.48	3.24	3.04	3.82
Auto (n=5)	Mean	--	0.47	0.39	0.46	0.56	1.01	1.00	0.91	1.06	0.85
	SD	--	0.40	0.27	0.44	0.68	1.01	0.98	0.60	1.04	1.50
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	--	0.56	0.96	0.88	1.22	1.45	1.23	1.46	1.58	1.81
	SD	--	0.50	0.64	0.34	0.53	1.07	0.72	0.39	0.26	0.58
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	--	0.68	0.60	0.43	0.49	0.53	0.43	0.99	1.22	1.76
	SD	--	0.89	0.74	0.49	0.70	0.64	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.86
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	--	2.52	1.14	0.86	1.44	1.29	1.13	1.91	-2.09	1.81
	SD	--	5.00	1.79	0.89	0.68	0.58	0.70	0.97	10.02	1.30
Mining (n=5)	Mean	--	0.53	1.34	1.75	-1.41	0.78	1.52	2.62	2.90	2.76
	SD	--	0.59	0.33	1.50	6.17	0.99	0.53	1.27	1.08	0.42
All (n=40)	Mean	--	0.97	0.91	1.06	0.96	1.38	1.48	2.08	1.25	2.43
	SD	--	1.83	0.83	1.02	2.41	1.02	0.98	1.97	3.85	2.05

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Table No. 6: The distribution of Average of Return on Assets (%) in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average Return on Assets (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	13.58	20.44	15.95	14.27	12.43	10.71	12.87	13.04	10.96	6.09
	SD	12.32	7.68	3.84	4.20	3.89	6.71	2.74	3.87	5.48	1.45
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	15.75	14.86	13.64	7.76	7.38	6.54	4.96	3.45	2.91	2.08
	SD	6.65	6.93	3.38	5.09	2.30	2.17	1.17	1.36	1.21	2.37
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	14.57	16.14	14.07	9.22	11.04	16.44	13.28	15.12	15.03	14.90
	SD	10.93	7.50	6.68	3.80	3.10	8.88	8.77	9.70	9.53	9.17
Auto (n=5)	Mean	23.89	19.82	19.49	12.71	25.85	20.02	13.16	12.26	14.40	14.50
	SD	10.35	7.57	8.60	12.76	23.59	17.32	11.59	10.46	14.16	15.50
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	9.28	11.21	9.54	4.50	6.63	7.02	6.12	5.65	6.60	5.97
	SD	8.74	6.16	7.45	4.15	4.01	5.39	5.41	3.72	3.21	2.50
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	66.74	51.77	58.52	20.73	35.87	25.72	28.92	32.50	31.21	28.18
	SD	43.05	22.17	33.18	9.64	31.74	11.35	17.17	27.89	25.48	26.28
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	8.82	8.68	8.29	4.72	6.80	7.92	7.59	8.73	7.32	6.55
	SD	5.94	6.83	6.88	3.29	5.30	7.61	7.15	9.85	11.57	10.69
Mining (n=5)	Mean	23.78	21.55	25.38	18.99	10.31	14.37	12.07	8.92	8.60	8.49
	SD	9.78	14.84	21.61	19.47	14.65	12.40	11.31	9.34	8.54	7.55
All (n=40)	Mean	22.05	20.56	20.61	11.61	14.54	13.59	12.37	12.46	12.13	10.85
	SD	24.01	16.29	20.57	10.39	17.07	11.15	11.16	13.96	13.78	13.57

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies

Table No. 7: The distribution of Average of Return on Investments (%) in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average Return on Investments (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	38.89	61.00	60.31	29.60	28.06	21.24	27.82	23.42	18.42	17.15
	SD	13.25	36.47	50.08	8.30	7.36	2.89	3.80	6.06	3.14	2.64
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	29.15	29.56	29.02	22.84	21.82	20.51	19.72	17.89	18.16	20.49
	SD	9.33	7.87	10.51	7.26	6.55	6.64	6.09	7.03	10.30	19.37
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	27.41	26.85	24.48	25.70	26.32	24.58	26.92	31.31	28.38	27.31
	SD	14.22	12.35	13.07	12.15	10.53	13.33	14.31	15.69	10.23	15.00
Auto (n=5)	Mean	41.38	35.38	36.22	32.96	69.52	43.29	42.72	36.24	33.91	32.13
	SD	21.45	13.17	12.73	22.68	66.47	26.15	30.82	24.20	27.37	24.92
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	24.10	32.76	25.01	23.04	24.75	22.63	21.95	20.13	22.08	21.30
	SD	20.79	18.17	16.61	16.49	15.60	13.14	13.45	11.10	11.15	9.66
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	82.83	81.05	103.83	85.17	86.27	65.30	55.83	59.68	59.79	57.01
	SD	41.37	50.81	63.10	61.43	41.33	32.64	28.08	52.02	44.41	47.76
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	26.23	23.78	21.05	24.27	28.11	26.61	24.06	28.35	26.05	25.19
	SD	9.08	4.13	5.90	15.39	15.39	11.14	8.08	10.33	8.84	13.52
Mining (n=5)	Mean	44.86	42.28	43.03	36.75	24.56	26.72	20.89	17.28	17.89	16.08
	SD	21.43	19.00	34.43	32.38	15.93	20.96	17.62	15.72	15.93	11.89
All (n=40)	Mean	39.36	41.58	42.87	35.04	38.68	31.36	29.99	29.29	28.09	27.08
	SD	26.47	29.39	39.44	31.90	35.67	22.22	20.17	24.42	22.91	23.65

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies

Table No. 8: The distribution of Average of Return on Equity (%) in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average Return on Equity (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	26.21	39.68	33.65	29.94	23.63	13.95	17.91	17.64	12.75	8.55
	SD	14.97	5.35	8.45	10.72	8.01	3.01	3.43	5.04	4.29	1.41
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	27.10	26.37	24.53	16.90	16.57	13.56	10.99	7.77	6.93	4.12
	SD	9.13	8.18	8.04	8.98	6.68	6.74	5.32	3.87	3.04	5.07
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	27.40	30.54	26.07	23.53	21.92	20.16	15.20	18.18	17.73	18.82
	SD	16.77	9.83	11.77	10.11	5.24	7.03	11.18	12.30	11.06	7.82
Auto (n=5)	Mean	30.06	27.55	30.36	21.31	37.06	36.92	29.20	23.47	21.39	12.76
	SD	10.69	5.18	10.52	12.34	22.62	27.77	22.37	16.96	14.39	26.30
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	14.98	20.42	17.07	11.60	16.30	14.99	12.41	12.88	15.12	14.06
	SD	10.75	3.60	5.22	7.65	4.41	3.88	7.01	5.06	4.14	5.87
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	74.52	71.82	84.14	68.59	61.29	49.24	47.20	52.15	47.16	41.18
	SD	48.91	30.46	35.69	44.89	27.54	29.31	20.76	41.41	35.28	35.31
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	17.41	17.92	18.03	13.35	15.01	13.83	14.37	14.50	10.42	10.97
	SD	8.24	12.64	11.21	9.02	10.28	7.73	6.89	8.88	13.37	18.85
Mining (n=5)	Mean	42.13	36.14	40.59	33.13	17.55	23.88	18.65	14.51	14.43	14.15
	SD	18.52	22.78	34.09	32.08	21.56	20.69	16.05	13.76	13.31	11.91
All (n=40)	Mean	32.48	33.81	34.30	27.29	26.17	23.32	20.74	20.14	18.24	15.58
	SD	26.29	21.16	26.90	25.95	20.76	19.61	16.72	20.59	18.50	19.37

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Table No. 9: The distribution of Average of Net Profit Margin (%) in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average Net Profit Margin (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	12.56	20.11	18.11	17.75	15.65	11.07	11.78	13.04	10.61	7.20
	SD	9.41	7.03	3.71	2.92	2.34	4.32	1.72	3.41	4.33	1.55
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	17.61	18.44	19.90	14.36	15.11	14.16	10.71	7.30	7.21	4.60
	SD	4.55	3.81	3.50	7.19	5.62	7.87	6.68	4.45	5.28	6.73
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	16.07	22.27	19.81	17.78	19.75	18.73	13.51	15.96	15.47	15.93
	SD	9.71	8.94	6.79	8.56	4.42	5.19	9.60	8.32	9.10	7.56
Auto (n=5)	Mean	10.67	9.99	9.01	6.98	11.12	10.52	8.42	7.85	8.34	4.99
	SD	2.69	2.39	1.21	2.39	3.58	6.57	5.27	5.44	5.58	10.33
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	9.92	9.88	9.57	7.74	9.25	8.63	8.77	7.23	7.53	6.27
	SD	12.66	10.87	11.37	10.66	10.98	11.36	13.84	10.53	10.82	8.59
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	12.53	12.36	12.90	11.81	13.42	13.54	13.90	12.77	12.60	11.88
	SD	3.27	1.75	1.41	2.07	1.44	2.50	3.57	0.98	1.00	3.07
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	8.87	7.94	9.83	5.73	8.58	6.94	6.57	6.72	4.05	3.36
	SD	4.08	5.12	8.63	2.77	4.52	3.23	3.04	4.07	6.66	10.12
Mining (n=5)	Mean	31.82	29.41	30.39	29.61	22.27	27.97	27.56	24.35	26.00	25.95
	SD	12.45	20.15	19.96	24.32	29.85	24.68	26.10	25.80	24.21	24.49
All (n=40)	Mean	15.01	16.30	16.19	13.97	14.39	13.94	12.65	11.90	11.48	10.02
	SD	10.30	11.07	10.87	11.98	11.59	11.56	12.14	11.32	11.63	12.46

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies

Table No.10: The distribution of Average of Total Assets (Cr Rs) in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average Total Assets (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	3250.2	4008.4	5081.0	6460.6	7333.0	7950.1	8774.3	10150.5	10794.4	12894.3
	SD	2220.1	2443.1	2329.0	2272.2	2631.4	4843.8	5880.0	7224.7	7938.0	9454.2
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	11519.9	16758.1	24495.0	47172.0	41505.4	48992.0	55752.1	58992.8	69439.6	70992.2
	SD	5179.1	9929.2	15690.7	46630.3	27706.8	34737.6	36857.1	35538.4	42825.4	38820.2
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	2947.6	3901.6	4394.0	5981.1	6334.0	5242.0	6039.7	7136.5	8291.4	9301.8
	SD	2227.8	2691.1	2462.5	1763.9	2230.7	2098.9	2492.2	3240.1	4045.8	4891.3
Auto (n=5)	Mean	5440.0	8376.8	9683.2	25851.9	19378.1	24697.8	36151.6	42076.2	52393.8	56329.2
	SD	2558.4	6259.4	9386.7	30172.1	19410.0	20599.0	33414.9	39254.6	55362.2	61272.5
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	43418.5	49985.8	60944.8	93750.8	89344.4	98149.6	93593.8	106727.9	119913.2	118041.9
	SD	33639.4	37761.2	41296.3	64963.2	60909.1	62898.6	63744.0	72008.7	93662.5	95136.1
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	809.0	1007.4	792.1	3495.5	3845.3	3964.1	3724.6	4244.7	4793.0	5601.7
	SD	899.7	1018.1	496.3	3071.9	3427.6	3641.5	1050.9	1024.7	1060.5	1105.3
Chemicals (n=5)	Mean	1928.0	2036.0	2685.5	4830.2	3545.3	3940.2	5245.2	5783.5	5443.7	5519.1
	SD	1678.1	1452.1	2172.7	5764.1	3154.4	4340.7	5879.6	6505.4	6173.9	6094.4
Mining (n=5)	Mean	5948.4	7568.0	9700.4	13369.7	14723.4	19130.3	24586.2	29263.4	32805.4	33779.1
	SD	5980.9	8085.4	10476.5	14246.6	16410.0	23576.1	32999.0	41374.0	46914.6	47248.0
All (n=40)	Mean	9407.7	11705.3	14722.0	25114.0	23251.1	26508.3	29233.4	33046.9	37984.3	39057.4
	SD	17430.6	20139.0	24162.7	40787.0	36196.6	39987.8	41231.9	46426.1	56057.1	56336.4

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies

Table No. 11: The distribution of Average of Net Worth (Cr Rs) in the respective financial years and industry type

Industry	Statistics	Average Net Worth (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	1671.7	2348.2	2983.6	3708.0	4355.4	5924.0	6766.4	7752.1	8526.0	9105.9
	SD	1533.9	1946.4	2266.4	2513.3	2631.1	3936.5	4477.0	5080.3	5637.7	6192.6
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	7246.2	9774.4	14606.0	16702.4	19959.5	24930.8	27457.9	28651.1	31111.1	32448.6
	SD	4181.0	6008.2	10050.0	11404.1	14186.6	17032.7	18911.2	19927.3	21855.0	24148.7
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	1332.5	2087.8	2503.9	2615.3	3325.0	3971.6	4382.2	5070.8	5980.2	6909.8
	SD	735.9	1509.0	1612.7	1641.1	1729.5	2199.9	2631.1	3225.7	3913.4	4638.5
Auto (n=5)	Mean	4135.8	5056.2	5035.8	6501.4	8204.0	10411.8	11449.8	13088.6	14542.6	15010.9
	SD	1591.4	1981.1	2993.4	4218.3	5228.1	6891.8	6359.3	6319.1	6462.6	6782.2
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	22129.2	25480.2	29222.4	31903.4	35649.2	39539.6	43829.4	47697.8	52590.4	55794.0
	SD	19619.6	22718.4	26092.7	29234.5	32611.2	36452.9	42116.0	46164.2	50614.5	53100.4
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	771.4	897.4	726.2	1025.8	1377.2	1766.8	2407.6	2584.2	3079.0	3500.0
	SD	880.8	1044.2	482.7	617.5	730.6	565.6	722.5	359.4	371.6	519.4
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	991.2	1067.2	1336.0	1554.2	1676.2	1779.4	2017.2	2232.8	2305.2	2355.2
	SD	935.6	956.0	1359.2	1376.3	1514.8	1701.8	1759.6	1837.2	2002.8	2158.1
Mining (n=5)	Mean	4341.0	5680.6	7495.0	9713.6	11233.5	12838.5	14531.1	15653.9	16817.9	17579.7
	SD	3613.2	4738.0	6618.4	9071.8	10792.2	11829.9	13350.5	14489.9	15773.8	16335.9
All (n=40)	Mean	5327.4	6549.0	7988.6	9215.5	10722.5	12645.3	14105.2	15341.4	16869.0	17838.0
	SD	9441.4	10981.6	13064.4	14566.1	16465.7	18605.3	20893.3	22592.2	24754.6	26134.6

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Table No. 12: The distribution of Average of Net Sales (Cr Rs) in the respective financial years and industry type.

Industry	Statistics	Average Net Sales (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	3410.6	4079.4	4591.4	5321.8	5720.6	7447.8	9604.0	10083.0	10208.2	10701.0
	SD	2605.8	2483.5	2395.4	2556.7	2306.6	4393.7	5706.6	6368.5	6331.7	7310.6
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	12074.7	14547.8	17292.6	19921.8	20343.5	23266.2	27888.6	29211.2	31948.8	31482.0
	SD	9952.0	11943.7	13435.0	14463.9	13207.1	13615.5	13799.0	14008.1	16774.6	17367.9
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	2019.8	2554.1	2780.2	3222.7	3554.0	4042.2	4800.0	5842.8	6816.2	7240.0
	SD	720.9	1105.5	1068.9	1272.6	1404.0	1795.4	2168.0	2716.6	3390.3	3677.4
Auto (n=5)	Mean	11487.4	14325.8	15279.8	15884.8	21819.6	28307.8	32622.8	34070.8	32347.6	34629.8
	SD	5529.8	7674.8	8308.0	6968.5	9717.4	12934.7	13689.8	11661.8	9739.7	10731.7
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	74782.6	91006.6	102048.2	119255.6	111974.8	137840.0	181151.4	209250.6	219603.8	204365.8
	SD	56125.8	68147.5	77304.0	90781.4	85343.1	104120.7	140450.2	158070.6	166262.7	151661.2
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	3652.4	4286.0	4986.4	6769.0	6869.0	7954.8	9329.0	10591.4	11757.2	12550.6
	SD	4200.1	4471.7	5027.2	7664.0	6170.9	6689.2	7468.4	8477.6	9102.6	10525.3
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	1482.2	1768.8	1980.4	3067.8	2390.9	2957.9	3910.7	4362.6	4224.0	4507.0
	SD	1258.0	1281.6	1262.5	2993.7	1735.1	1957.5	2641.1	2715.8	2603.0	3256.3
Mining (n=5)	Mean	4311.6	5824.4	6480.4	6682.2	6555.6	8826.0	9356.0	9139.2	9822.2	11119.0
	SD	4364.4	7395.5	7407.3	6984.8	7626.1	9341.8	10511.1	10302.4	11026.0	13966.9
All (n=40)	Mean	14152.7	17299.1	19429.9	22515.7	22403.5	27580.3	34832.8	39068.9	40841.0	39574.4
	SD	29909.9	36386.6	40945.5	47841.8	44837.7	54959.9	72948.9	83498.0	87689.8	80810.1

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Table No. 13: The distribution of Average Actual % of CSR expenditure as per companies Act 2013 in the respective financial years and ownership type

Ownership	Statistics	Actual % of CSR Expenditure As Per Companies Act 2013 (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Private (n=12)	Mean		1.35	0.64	0.80	1.26	1.32	1.47	2.71	-0.60	2.48
	SD		3.20	1.18	0.63	1.25	0.73	0.89	3.07	6.65	2.49
Public (n=11)	Mean		0.47	0.99	1.25	-0.08	1.10	1.36	2.11	2.45	2.74
	SD		0.52	0.52	1.11	4.11	0.97	0.59	1.04	1.11	1.91
MNC (n=17)	Mean		1.03	1.05	1.13	1.44	1.61	1.56	1.61	1.77	2.19
	SD		0.70	0.69	1.20	1.12	1.21	1.25	1.35	1.01	1.88
All (n=40)	Mean		0.97	0.91	1.06	0.96	1.38	1.48	2.08	1.25	2.43
	SD		1.83	0.83	1.02	2.41	1.02	0.98	1.97	3.85	2.05

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Table No. 14: The distribution of Average Percentage of CSR Expenditure of Current Year to previous Year's profit (Both Year-Wise and Industry-Wise).

Industry	Statistics	Average of % of CSR of Previous Profit to be Spent (%)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	6.17	1.23	0.52	0.80	1.29	1.49	2.44	2.01	3.47	4.17
	SD	11.48	1.11	0.35	0.75	0.99	1.15	1.62	0.88	2.82	4.51
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	1.24	0.30	0.88	1.10	1.69	1.91	2.02	2.17	3.59	3.46
	SD	2.43	0.27	0.84	0.63	1.14	0.93	0.99	0.84	1.87	1.41
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	3.41	1.44	0.67	0.91	0.61	0.78	1.62	1.33	0.52	0.63
	SD	5.84	1.55	0.65	0.95	0.75	0.49	1.28	0.40	0.29	0.35
Auto (n=5)	Mean	0.55	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.50	0.55	0.68	1.75	1.47
	SD	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.24	0.49	0.43	0.72	2.60	2.09
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	0.72	0.74	1.12	0.81	0.97	1.11	1.21	1.36	1.43	1.28
	SD	0.60	0.88	1.70	0.64	0.87	0.39	0.62	1.02	0.83	0.27
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	0.59	0.51	0.52	0.49	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.75	0.85	1.50
	SD	0.73	0.70	0.68	0.62	0.43	0.57	0.55	1.01	0.79	0.73
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	0.72	2.68	2.05	0.84	0.81	1.01	1.10	1.02	1.68	1.77
	SD	0.89	3.83	3.98	1.25	0.78	0.79	0.41	0.61	0.54	1.40
Mining (n=5)	Mean	0.74	0.39	2.26	1.27	2.76	1.52	1.02	1.54	4.02	3.33
	SD	0.58	0.30	4.18	0.60	3.85	0.82	0.49	0.55	3.20	1.54
All (n=40)	Mean	1.80	0.97	1.06	0.83	1.13	1.11	1.32	1.36	2.16	2.20
	SD	4.69	1.64	2.11	0.75	1.62	0.84	1.05	0.87	2.17	2.17

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Table No. 15: The distribution of mean of average profit of previous three years in the respective financial years and industry type.

Industry	Statistics	Average Profit of Previous Three Years (Cr Rs)									
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Cement (n=5)	Mean	--	576.0	788.6	900.6	902.8	824.8	979.8	1427.4	1199.6	1084.6
	SD	--	544.8	620.7	546.6	439.9	456.3	554.5	1023.2	784.7	747.7
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	--	2510.8	2740.8	3041.2	3195.2	3154.0	2955.4	2813.8	2515.0	2229.8
	SD	--	2144.2	2193.9	2500.1	2553.1	2454.9	2045.0	2168.1	2138.8	2234.8
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	--	371.6	473.8	537.8	508.0	650.6	724.6	826.8	954.4	1177.6
	SD	--	182.8	184.3	195.9	105.3	250.4	390.2	542.7	753.1	811.0
Auto (n=5)	Mean	--	1098.2	1258.2	1217.0	1907.2	1854.4	2281.8	2111.8	2305.0	2062.0
	SD	--	298.7	385.8	336.7	702.2	116.8	384.1	657.3	1061.7	1970.7
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	--	4888.6	5349.2	4738.6	6378.6	5756.4	6728.2	6764.4	7182.6	7110.0
	SD	--	5632.3	6128.9	4891.3	6803.9	6851.4	7938.9	8496.8	8818.5	7479.5
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	--	465.0	546.4	674.8	798.0	920.4	1060.6	1237.0	1424.0	1582.4
	SD	--	515.1	573.3	720.7	766.0	782.7	753.7	888.8	1051.6	1181.1
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	--	129.0	180.0	192.4	201.4	189.2	219.0	247.2	241.8	233.8
	SD	--	142.0	228.5	241.4	235.4	153.5	171.1	201.1	235.5	298.2
Mining (n=5)	Mean	--	1135.2	1417.2	1620.4	1557.2	1693.2	1846.0	2021.4	1932.0	1816.6
	SD	--	831.1	1134.1	1383.4	1480.9	1888.6	2309.5	2716.4	2728.3	2604.9
All (n=40)	Mean	--	1396.8	1594.3	1615.4	1931.1	1880.4	2099.4	2181.2	2219.3	2162.1
	SD	--	2479.8	2685.4	2348.5	3079.2	2975.4	3378.1	3544.1	3696.8	3401.5

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

Table No. 16: The distribution of average (mean) of CSR requirement as per Companies Act 2013 (2.0% of average profit of previous three years) in the respective financial years and industry type.

Industry	Statistics	Average CSR Requirement (as per companies Act 2013) (Cr Rs)									
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Cement (n=5)	Mean	--	11.5	15.8	18.0	18.1	16.5	19.6	28.5	24.0	21.7
	SD	--	10.9	12.4	10.9	8.8	9.1	11.1	20.5	15.7	15.0
Iron and Steel (n=5)	Mean	--	50.2	54.8	60.8	63.9	63.1	59.1	56.3	50.3	44.6
	SD	--	42.9	43.9	50.0	51.1	49.1	40.9	43.4	42.8	44.7
Pharma (n=5)	Mean	--	7.4	9.5	10.8	10.2	13.0	14.5	16.5	19.1	23.6
	SD	--	3.7	3.7	3.9	2.1	5.0	7.8	10.9	15.1	16.2
Auto (n=5)	Mean	--	22.0	25.2	24.3	38.1	37.1	45.6	42.2	46.1	41.2
	SD	--	6.0	7.7	6.7	14.0	2.3	7.7	13.1	21.2	39.4
Oil and Gas (n=5)	Mean	--	97.8	107.0	94.8	127.6	115.1	134.6	135.3	143.7	150.2
	SD	--	112.6	122.6	97.8	136.1	137.0	158.8	169.9	176.4	148.9
FMCG (n=5)	Mean	--	9.3	10.9	13.5	16.0	18.4	21.2	24.7	28.5	31.6
	SD	--	10.3	11.5	14.4	15.3	15.7	15.1	17.8	21.0	23.6
Chemical (n=5)	Mean	--	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.7
	SD	--	2.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	6.0
Mining (n=5)	Mean	--	22.7	28.3	32.4	31.1	33.9	36.9	40.4	38.6	36.3
	SD	--	16.6	22.7	27.7	29.6	37.8	46.2	54.3	54.6	52.1
All (n=40)	Mean	--	27.9	31.9	32.3	38.6	37.6	42.0	43.6	44.4	44.2
	SD	--	49.6	53.7	47.0	61.6	59.5	67.6	70.9	73.9	69.4

Source: Annual Reports of the Companies.

ANNEXURE III

Sr.No.	Group	Name of the company	Areas of investment (2005-06- 2014/15)									
			Education Management	Rural Development	Entrepreneurship Management	Health/ Sanitation Management	Women Empowerment	Support to BPL families	Environment protection	Disaster Management	Welfare of disabled/Sr Citizen	Others
1	1	ACC (Cement)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2	1	Ambuja Cement	Y	Y		Y	Y					
3	1	Shree Cement	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			Y
4	1	Ultratech cement	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
5	1	The Ramco cement	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
6	2	Tata Steel (Iron& Steel)	Y	Y		Y			Y			
7	2	SAIL	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y
8	2	RINL	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
9	2	JSW STEEL	Y			Y	y					
10	2	JSPL	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y		Y	
11	3	Dr Reddy LAB (Pharma)	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			
12	3	GSK	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		
13	3	Lupin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y
14	3	Cipla	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y
15	3	Jubilient life science	Y	Y		Y	Y					
16	4	Hero Moto Corp (Auto)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			
17	4	M&M	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
18	4	Tata Motors	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y		
19	4	Bajaj auto	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			Y
20	4	Maruti Suzuki	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
21	5	Gail (Oil &Gas)	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			Y
22	5	BPCL	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y
23	5	HPCL	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
24	5	ONGC	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		
25	5	IOCL	Y	Y		Y			Y			Y
26	6	Nestle India Ltd (FMCG)	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
27	6	Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y
28	6	HUL	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
29	6	Dabur India Ltd	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			
30	6	Asian Paints (India)	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		
31	7	Tata Chemicals (Chemical)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y
32	7	PIDILITE	Y	Y		Y						Y
33	7	AARTI IND	Y	Y		Y	y	Y	Y	Y		Y
34	7	GHCL	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			Y
35	7	NFCL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y
36	8	MOIL(Mining)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
37	8	HINDALCO IND LTD	Y			Y	Y		Y			
38	8	NALCO	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y			Y
39	8	NMDC	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40	8	KIOCL	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y

PUBLICATIONS

1. **Corporate Social Responsibility, Performance and Sustainability Reporting of Shree Cement Company in India: A Case Study**

Pravin D. Sawant and M.R. Patil

Abhinav-International Monthly Refereed Journal of Research in Management & Technology (Online ISSN 2320-0073) Vol 3, No 4 (2014)

2. **Corporate Social Responsibility of Select Pharma Companies in India: An Exploratory Study**

Pravin D. Sawant and M.R. Patil

Global Journal of Commerce & Management Perspective Frequency: Bi –Monthly ISSN 2319 – 7285 Vol. 3, No. 4 (2014)

3. **Corporate Social Responsibility and Performance of Top Five Indian oil Companies in India**

Pravin D. Sawant

International journal of Research in Commerce, IT, Engineering & Social Sciences (IJRCISS) International Monthly Refereed Journal ISSN 2349-7793 Vol.1 Issue 3 Sept 2014.

4. **Corporate Social Responsibility is a Canvas to Portray a Sustainable Picture -A Study**

Pravin D. Sawant and M.R. Patil

Inter-Continental Journal of Finance Research Review ISSN: 2321-0354 Volume. 4, Issue 10, October 2016.

5. **Corporate Social Responsibility and Performance of select manufacturing Companies in India: An Empirical Study**

Pravin D. Sawant and M.R. Patil

International Journal of Engineering and Management Research ISSN: 2250-0758 Volume.7, Issue 4, July-August 2017.UGC Approved Journal S. No. 49201

6. **Corporate Social Responsibility and its impact on the profitability of select companies in India: An Empirical Study**

Pravin D. Sawant and M.R. Patil

Inter Continental Journal of Finance Research Review ISSN: 2321-0354 Volume.5, Issue 7, July 2017. UGC Approved Journal S. No. 48817.

7. **Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Practices of select Companies in India**

Pravin D. Sawant

International Refereed Research Journal of Finance Research Review ISSN: 2231-4172 Volume.VIII, Issue 3(6)7, July 2017. UGC Approved Journal S. No. 31844