



A Study on Women Empowerment By corporate Houses in India as Per CSR

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ABSTRACT

In this paper focuses on the women empowerment by corporate houses with help of this study an attempt to be made to analyze actual spent amount for women empowerment from CSR spent amount. the actual spent amount for women empowerment of the all selected companies analyze with the help of hypothesis testing. Here, F-distribution is selected to analyze the budgeted and actual spent amount for women empowerment of the all selected companies as per CSR. Hypothesis has been tested to show that there is no significant difference in the budgeted and actual spent amount for women empowerment of the all selected companies. this paper also focuses on the conceptual framework of CSR policy.

KEY WORDS: CSR stand for Corporate Social Responsibility, Companies act 2013, Empowerment.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India also declared various initiatives for corporate social responsibility in sec. 135(1) and schedule VII of the companies Act 2013 which is implemented 1st April 2014. women empowerment is one of the activities of CSR which enhance the capability of women in the local community and to make them self-reliant. The Government and corporates with the help of NGO's work for empowerment of women through both economic and social ways. The position and importance of women and related issues, have attracted the eyes of the academicians, political thinkers and social scientists both in developing as well as developed countries, partially due to the observance of the International Decade of Women (1975-85) and partially because of the widely accepted truth that a society built on the inequality of men and women involves shortage of human resources which no country can afford. With swelling literatures on empowerment of women and with huge amount of public expenditure on women empowerment schemes, it becomes important to understand the concept of empowerment of women so as to have a better understanding of its policy implications. in the year 2001 government of India launched the national policy for empowerment of women as progressive public policy.

In India the term corporate social responsibility might be new but the concept is not. This concept was there from the earliest times when the religious scriptures prescribe for donating a part of one's earning for the benefit of poor and the development of the society. The main motive of government for this is to provide advantage to socially and economically disadvantaged sector of the society. Sec. 135(1) of the 2013 Act provided that every company having net worth of Rupees 500 (Five hundred) crore or more, turnover of Rupees 1000 (one thousand) crore or more, net profit of Rupees 5 (five) crore or more during any financial year at least 2% of average net profit of the company made during the three immediately previous financial years according to its CSR policy.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Seema Srivastava (2015) written down their paper on "Corporate social Responsibility Reporting in India". In the Research has study on evaluate annual reports of two Indian company namely as Hindustan Unilever Ltd. And Infosys Ltd. Under taken as a case study to examine their social responsibility reporting Practices Research has found that these two (2) companies are disclosing many social responsibility information in their annual reports and highly satisfactory for the Indian

Carol A. Tilt (2016) pen down on "Corporate Social Responsibility research: The Importance of Context." This article based on exploratory research, in which researcher has found that research of this kind must be trans disciplinary as perspectives from area such as political science, philosophy and

economics are essential only with in-depth, contextualised understanding can improvements to the nature of CSR activity be implemented.

Dr. Manish Sood (2015) written down their paper on “Corporate Social Responsibility and the Role of SME’s in India” In this article researcher has found that small and medium enterprises play a pivotal role in ensuring overall development of a country but when it comes to the question of shouldering CSR only a handful of Small firm are seen Successful.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To know about CSR policy.
2. To Analyze women empowerment by corporate houses as per CSR.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research study is based on secondary data have been collected from the annual published reports of 5 (five) selected sample of the companies for the year 2016-17

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H₀: null hypothesis

H₁: alternative hypothesis

H₀: there would be no significant difference between budgeted & actual spent Amount of women empowerment of the all selected sample

H₁: there would be significant difference between budgeted & actual spent Amount of women empowerment of the all selected sample

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

The data collected is tabulated as per name of company and as per financial year 2016-17. The tool taken for testing of hypothesis is F-distribution. With the help of its average the actual spent amount of women empowerment from CSR amount of all selected sample of the companies are measured.

Table No.1: Table Showing CSR budgeted & spent amount for the year 2016-17

Sr. No.	Name of The Company	Avg. Net Profit of Last Three Years	2% of Avg. Last Three Years Net Profit (Budgeted)	CSR Spent Amount
1	Coal India Ltd.	681.75	13.65	128.05
2	ONGC Ltd	26783.46	535.66	525.90
3	ITC Ltd	13763.29	275.27	275.96
4	TCS	22275.00	446.00	446.00
5	HDFC Ltd.	8056.97	161.14	146.55

(Source: Annual Report of Selected Companies for The Year 2016-17)

In the above table no. 1 show that average net profit of preceding 3 three years and it’s 2%. It is also show that spent amount of CSR from the budgeted amount. It can be clearly seen that ONGC company ltd is highest net profit of last three years from the selected companies so it’s budgeted amount is higher than other companies but not spent all budgeted amount for CSR activities. Coal India Ltd. is lowest net profit of last three years from the selected companies so it’s budgeted amount is less than other company but spent for CSR more than its budgeted amount

Table No. 2

Table Showing Budgeted & actual Spent Amount for Women Empowerment for the year 2016-17

Sr. No.	Name of The Company	CSR Spent Amount	Budgeted Amount	Actual Spent Amount
1	Coal India Ltd.	128.05	102.94	51.47
2	ONGC Ltd	525.90	20.05	11.33
3	ITC Ltd	275.96	18.82	12.85
4	TCS	446.00	1.35	1.35
5	HDFC Ltd.	146.55	4.19	4.34
Total		1522.46	147.35	81.34
Average		304.49	29.47	16.27

(Source: Annual Report of Selected Companies for The Year 2016-17)

In the above table no. 2 show that budgeted and actual spent amount of women empowerment of the selected companies for the year 2016-17. It can be clearly seen that Coal India Ltd is highestSpent for Women empowerment from the it's CSR spent Amount and TCS islowest spent for women empowerment from its CSR spent Amount.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

H0: there would be no significant difference between budgeted & actual spent Amount of women empowerment of the all selected sample

H1: there would be significant difference between budgeted & actual spent Amount of women empowerment of the all selected sample

Table no. 3: Table Showing Testing of Hypothesis

Sr. No.	Variable	Mean	S.D.	D.F	F- Value	Table Value
1	Budgeted Amount	29.47	41.92	4	4.29	6.39
2	Spent Amount	16.27	20.25			

In the above table no.3 show that testing of hypothesis with the help of F-test. The results of hypothesis testing presented the calculated values of F-ratio is less than the tabulated values (for 4 D.F. at 5% level of significance is 6.39). It means there is no statistically significant difference between the mean values of budgeted & spent amount of women empowerment. So, null hypothesis is accepted.

CONCLUSION

Finally testing of hypothesis with the help of F-distribution it can be found that there is no any significant difference between budgeted and spent amount of the all selected companies for the financial year 2016-17. So, it can be called that corporate houses are more closely attention for women empowerment from the all social activities of CSR.

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