LIST OF CORRECTIONS

First Examiner

1) Incorporated “objectives” in section 5.2 “objectives and hypotheses”, page 50 after the first paragraph as desired by the examiner.

2) Deleted 9.3, “conclusion” in page 361(policy prescriptions has been marked as section 9.3), as desired by the examiner.

3) “Conclusion” has already been elaborately discussed in chapter 9, pages 308-361.

Second Examiner

1) In chapter 1, section 1.4“The concept of CSR”, page 4, “internet” is changed to “internal” (for this being a typical typological error).

2) Definition of stakeholder in included in the first paragraph of chapter 1, section 1.4, “The concept of CSR”, in page 4 as desired by the examiner.

3) The indicated sentence of chapter 1, section 1.5, “conclusion”, page 6, has been simplified for better understanding of CSR.

4) In chapter 2, section 2.9, “. Indian Context”, page 16, the relevant portion highlighted by the examiner, ie, “POSCO the world’s third largest steel maker announced in March 2005, that it would set up a big steel plant in Orissa, with an annual capacity of more than 10 million tons, the project being valued at Rs 52,000 crore ($12 billion), by taking away the fertile land of the farmers. After several rounds of discussions between POSCO and the Orissa Government, the MoU had been finally signed in June 2005, clearing the way for the largest foreign investment ever in India.75% of plant was to be built on forest land, which meant deforestation would take place if the project was given a green signal. (Violations of Forests Act). There would be displacement of forest dwellers with water scarcity arising in parts of Orissa, as the Posco plant would be diverting certain water bodies, to its steel plant. Lavasa Project by Hindustan Construction Company is another example in recent times. The land owners were duped and not rehabilitated using political influence. This project would not only be affecting the forest cover but water supply to Pune as well” has been deleted as desired by the examiner.

5) In the fifth paragraph of the examiner’s report, the examiner raises doubts in regard to the different parameters on the basis of which the analysis was done. In this context, this is to be clarified that all the parameters are considered surrogate to different dimensions of CSR activities and this set of surrogate parameters have been included and clearly defined in chapter 6, section 6.2.1 to 6.2.6, pages 58-60. In this context, consideration of these surrogate parameters can be seriously traced in different literature as follows:


• Chambers, E., Chapple, W., Moon, and Sullivan, M. (2003). CSR in Asia: A seven country study of CSR website reporting. (RP-9; Nottingham, UK; International Center for Corporate Social Responsibility).


6) As desired by the examiner, few case studies have been included in APPENDIX -1.
7) With regard to the comment made by the examiner in the fourth paragraph, we justify the statistical technique in the following way:

This is to be reiterated that the objective of this thesis is to have the understanding of the pattern of participation of the private and public sectors companies in CSR activities across different segmentation (more specifically decile groups in case of private limited companies and “Top 50 percent” and “Bottom 50 percent” in case of public sector companies), segmentation being done on the basis of absolute profit, absolute turnover, growth rate of profit and growth rate of turnover.