

# A STUDY ON MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF SELECT COMPANIES IN TELANGANA STATE

**Prof. V. Apparao**

**Dean, Department of Commerce, Osmania University of Commerce and Management, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.**

**Mrs. Amatul Baseer**

**Research Scholar,**

**Department of Commerce, Osmania University of Commerce and Management, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.**

## ABSTRACT

*Environmental management has entered in companies and business premises with economic, social and legal consequences. The environmental management provides corporations with competitive advantage in addition to fulfilling corporate social responsibility it is an added value to the business. In public concern the business organizations facing a challenge of natural environment. Environmental Management practices have emerged as an important tool to assess benefits of business communities and society point of view. The disclosure practices in the annual report are a fundamental requirement for any organization to satisfy the stakeholders, employees, creditors, consumers, government and society. The present study is attempted to find out the environmental Management practices among the select companies.*

**Key words:** Environmental Management Practices, Environmental Management System, Environmental Standards.

## INTRODUCTION:

The last decades it has witnessed a growing awareness of not only the severity but also the diversity of environmental problems. The knowledge about the ecosystems has resulted in the environmental effect of production processes, product process and business practices. The environmental responsibilities have become an integral part of running the business in world economy. Poor environmental performance can damage a company public image to prevent it from achieving its performance. Now a day's environment risks have become astronomical in magnitude. A large number of laws, rules and agreements have emerged at the state, national and international levels to tackle these issues. The nations and states are playing a vital role in their practices of environmental in their strategic plans and operations. Management of environmental resources and their reporting to the stakeholders has become a necessity. The countries awarded to different companies in their environmental performance and the quality of their environmental report.

The Institute of Chartered Accountant of India has constituted an Accounting Standard Board in 1977. The function of this board is to formulate different accounting standards. Till now, this board has issued a number of Accounting Standards but none is related to Environmental Reporting in India.

However, the company's bill 1997 clause 173.3 has proposed that every company should disclose the measures taken for the protection of environment through their board of director's report. Considering the availability of data and necessary information, this study is classified all the environmental efforts undertaken, into self-developed standards (criteria) in the following heads in the sample units.

1. Controlling Air Pollution
2. Recycling And Reuse Of Waste
3. Vegetation, Trees And Gardening
4. Conservation Of Energy
5. Environmental Awareness Program
6. Environmental Accounting

**Air Pollution:** the smoke coming from the chimneys contains small particles and dust metal, carbons and other solids causes air pollution.

**Recycling and Reuse of Waste:** The industry should provide a significant contribution to the waste management practices. The responsible use of waste as an alternative fuel to heat lowering the industry consumption of fossil fuels which helping to reduce the environmental recycling and reuse of waste of production.

**Vegetation, Trees And Gardening:** The pollution causing disease among the locals and tribal. The tribal who are dependent on the nearby forest resources are affected as plants and trees are mostly covered in harmful dust from factory. The industry should takes every possible step to develop greenery in an around the plant.

**Conservation Of Energy:** The industries in general uses one third of global energy. Therefore energy savings during cement production could lead to lower environmental impact.

**Environmental Awareness Program:** The environmental awareness program was developed to provide a basic understanding of environmental issues. The purpose is to raise awareness of the environmental requirements of companies and the individual's responsibilities towards ensuring that the environment suffers minimum impact as a result of human activities

**Environmental Accounting:** Environmental accounting is a field that identifies resources use, measures and communicates cost of a company or national economic impact on the environmental.

## Review of Literature

Lie et(2010) concluded in this survey that EMPs refers to the action taken by mining firms to remedy environmental pollution , carbon emission reduction, efficient energy use and efficient water usage .

**Gunningham and Thornton (2003)** analyzed that the enforced pressures in plump and paper industry that compiled the firms to enhance their environmental performance apart from regularity conformities.

**Raines (2002)** conducted a study based on a survey across 15 countries where ISO 14001 certified companies were in operations. It was founded that desire to be a good neighbor was the strongest inspiring factor to pursue certification.

**Arias and Guillen (1998)** studied the demands of increasingly diverse group of stakeholders for profitability and environmental protection. The firms sony, Kodak, Procter & Gamble, Volvo and Dell have adopted environmental programs to advance to their competitive position.

**Hart, Dean and Brown (1995)** in his study he identified public pressure from nongovernmental organization.

**Jennigs and Zandbergen (1995)** in his study he explained regulatory demands as a force for firms adoption of EMPs. They stated that regulatory enforcement as a basic impetus of EMPs.

**Beharrell (1991)** stated that the management control is usually reactive because of complying only with rules is not satisfactory and legislation is improbable on products or processes which damage the environment.

**Mintzberg (1983)** analyzed that the techniques sustainability of initiatives have been invested in increasing corporations for environmental problems to society and firms. The managers have to recognize the supporting the generation of both corporate profits and public benefits environmental sound policies are adopted by the many companies and follows the legal regulations.

## RESEARCH GAP

On the basis of literature above, it has been observed that many studies have already been done on Environmental Management. But no proper work could be found in Environmental Management of companies in the Telangana State. The present work is therefore taken to bridge this gap.

## Objectives of the study:

1. To know the importance of Management Practices in selected companies of Telangana state
2. To evaluate the association between Environmental Management practices in selected companies of Telangana state

## Research Methodology:

**Sample Size:** To analyze the data five companies were selected

1. Sagar Cements Limited
2. Davis Laboratories Limited
3. Ganapathi Sugars Limited
4. Alkali Metals Limited
5. GTN Textiles Limited

**Primary data:** Primary data was collected from the 20 organization respondents each from different companies by using the structured questionnaire based on the environmental management controls.

**Secondary Data:** Secondary data was collected from the organization brochures, websites, articles etc.

**Tools:** To analyze the environmental practices of selected companies used statistical tool as Percentage, Chi Square.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation:

**Ho1:** There is no significant difference between air pollution control and selected companies

**Ha1:** There is a significant difference between air pollution control and selected companies

**Table 4.1 Controlling air pollution**

		Controlling air pollution			Total
		Moderately applicable	Less applicable	Not applicable	
Companies	Sagar Cements Limited	6	13	1	20
	Davis Laboratories Limited	10	7	3	20
	Ganapathi Sugar Limited	9	3	8	20
	Alkali Metals Limited	7	12	1	20
	Gtn Textiles Limited	8	9	3	20
Total		40	44	16	100

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.864 <sup>a</sup>	8	.016
Likelihood Ratio	18.828	8	.016
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 5 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.20.

**Source:** Primary data analysis using SPSS 23

From the table 4.1 It clearly shows that the output of chi-square value 18.864 and the significant vale 0.016 is less than the 0.05. It reveals that there is a significant difference between efforts to control air pollution by selected companies. It shows Davis and Ganapathi Sugars done more efforts in controlling air pollution when compared to other companies.

**Ho2:** There is no significant difference between Recycling and reuse of waste and selected cement companies

**Ha2: There is a significant difference between Recycling and reuse of waste and selected companies**

**Table 4.2 Recycling and Reuse of Waste**

		Recycling and reuse of waste			Total
		Modera tely applica ble	Less applicable	Not applicable	
Company	Sagar Cements Limited	7	12	1	20
	Davis Laboratories Limited	13	7	0	20
	Ganapathi Sugar Limited	17	3	0	20
	Alkali Metals Limited	6	13	1	20
	Gtn Textiles Limited	11	9	0	20
Total		54	44	2	100

**Chi-Square Tests of Recycling and reuse of waste**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.845 <sup>a</sup>	8	.022
Likelihood Ratio	19.522	8	.012
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 5 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .40.

From the table 4. It clearly shows that the output of chi-square value 17.845 and the significant vale 0.022 is less than the 0.05. It reveals that there is a significant difference between efforts of Recycling and reuse of waste by selected companies. It shows Davis and Ganapathi Sugars done more efforts in Recycling and reuse of waste when compared to other companies.

**Ho3: There is no significant difference between Recycling and reuse of waste and selected cement companies**

**Ha3: There is a significant difference between Recycling and reuse of waste and selected companies**

**Table 4.3 Vegetation, trees, gardening**

		Vegetation, trees, gardening			Total
		Moderately applicable	Less applicable	Not applicable	
Company	Sagar Cements Limited	6	13	1	20
	Davis Laboratories Limited	11	9	0	20
	Ganapathi Sugar Limited	16	4	0	20
	Alkali Metals Limited	6	13	1	20
	Gtn Textiles Limited	11	9	0	20
Total		50	48	2	100

**Chi -Square Tests of Vegetation, trees, gardening**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.750 <sup>a</sup>	8	.046
Likelihood Ratio	17.078	8	.029
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 5 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .40.

**Source:** Primary data analysis using SPSS 23

The above table - 4.3 It clearly shows that the output of chi-square value 15.750 and significant value 0.046 is less than the 0.05. It reveals that there is no significant difference between Vegetation, Trees, Gardening and selected companies. Hence it is concluded that Sagar Cements and Alkali Metals done less efforts in Vegetation, trees, gardening.

**Ho4: There is no significant difference between Conservation of Energy and selected cement companies**

**Ha4: There is a significant difference between Conservation of Energy and selected companies**

**Table 4.4 Conservation of Energy**

		Conservation of energy		Total
		Moderately applicable	Less applicable	
Company	Sagar Cements Limited	14	6	20
	Davis Laboratories Limited	16	4	20
	Ganapathi Sugar Limited	15	5	20
	Alkali Metals Limited	14	6	20
	Gtn Textiles Limited	12	8	20
Total		55	45	100

**Chi-Square Tests Conservation of Energy**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.970 <sup>a</sup>	4	.002
Likelihood Ratio	17.396	4	.002
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.00.

**Source:** Primary data analysis using SPSS 23

The above table - 4.4 It clearly shows that the output of chi-square value 16.970 and significant value 0.002 is less than the 0.05. It reveals that there is no significant difference between Conservation of Energy of selected companies. Hence it is concluded that efforts of Conservation of Energy is equally moderately applicable in all companies.

**Ho5: There is no significant difference between Environmental Awareness Program and selected cement companies**

**Ha5: There is a significant difference between Environmental Awareness Program and selected companies**

**Table 4.5 Environmental Awareness Program**

		Environmental awareness program			Total
		Moderately applicable	Less applicable	Not applicable	
Compan y	Sagar Cements Limited	6	13	1	20
	Davis Laboratories Limited	8	9	3	20
	Ganapathi Sugar Limited	8	4	8	20
	Alkali Metals Limited	6	13	1	20
	Gtn Textiles Limited	8	9	3	20

Total	36	48	16	100
-------	----	----	----	-----

### Chi-Square Tests Environmental Awareness Program

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.667 <sup>a</sup>	8	.034
Likelihood Ratio	16.354	8	.038
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 5 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.20.

**Source:** Primary data analysis using SPSS 23

The above table - 4.5 It clearly shows that the output of chi-square value 16.667 and significant value 0.034 is less than the 0.05. It reveals that there is no significant difference between Environmental awareness program and selected companies. Hence it is concluded all the companies shows less efforts towards Environmental Awareness Program.

**Ho6: There is no significant difference between Environmental Accounting and selected cement companies**

**Ha6: There is a significant difference between Environmental Accounting and selected companies**

**Table 4.6 Environmental Accounting**

		Environmental Accounting			Total
		Moderately applicable	Less applicable	Not applicable	
Company	Sagar Cements Limited	4	6	10	20
	Davis Laboratories Limited	6	4	10	20
	Ganapathi Sugar Limited	1	4	15	20
	Alkali Metals Limited	7	2	11	20
	Gtn Textiles Limited	4	3	13	20
Total		65	30	5	100

### Chi-Square Tests Environmental Accounting

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.308 <sup>a</sup>	8	.001
Likelihood Ratio	23.223	8	.003
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 5 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.00.



**Source:** Primary data analysis using SPSS 23

The above table - 4.6 It clearly shows that the output of chi-square value 27.308 and significant value 0.001 is less than the 0.05. It reveals that there is no significant difference between Environmental Accountings and selected companies. Hence it is concluded there are no efforts are taken for Environmental Accounting

S.No	Statements	Chi Square Value	D.f	Significance Value	Accepted/Rejected
1	Controlling Air Pollution	18.864 <sup>a</sup>	8	.016	Ha Accepted
2	Recycling And Reuse Of Waste	17.845 <sup>a</sup>	8	.022	Ha Accepted
3	Vegetation, Trees And Gardening	15.750 <sup>a</sup>	8	.046	Ha Accepted
4	Conservation Of Energy	16.970 <sup>a</sup>	4	.002	Ha Accepted
5	Environmental Awareness Program	16.667 <sup>a</sup>	8	.034	Ha Accepted
6	Environmental Accounting	27.308 <sup>a</sup>	8	.001	Ha Accepted

### Findings:

1. In the table 4.1 indicates that 44 percent of respondents form the selected companies agreed to controlling air pollution Less applicable.
2. In the table 4.2 indicates that 54 per cent of respondents form the selected companies agreed to Recycling and Reuse of Waste Moderately applicable.
3. In the table 4.3 indicates that 50 per cent of respondents form the selected companies agreed to Vegetation, trees, gardening moderately applicable.
4. In the table 4.4 indicates that 55 per cent of respondents form the selected companies agreed to Conservation of energy moderately applicable.
5. In the table 4.5 indicates that 68 per cent of respondents form the selected companies agreed to Environmental Awareness Program less applicable.
6. In the table 4.6 indicates that 65 per cent of respondents form the selected companies agreed to management accounting moderately applicable.

### Conclusion:

The industries are back bone of economic development in any country. The industrial growth is coming forth to environmental imbalance and industrial hazard. For maintaining environmental balance and enhancing environment, some regulations and environmental measures are indeed to be tightened. However, industries in India comply with various laws and regulations, willingly efforts from industry to protect environment are indispensable for better environment and society. Form the study it concludes that there is a significant difference between the selected companies of Environmental Management Practices. The selected companies should improve their Environmental Management Practices of Pollution Control

and Awareness Programme and Environmental Accounting on Environmental Management Control Practices.

## References:

- Arias, M.E., Guillen, M.F. (1998), The transfer of organizational management techniques. In: Alvarez, J.L., editor. *The Diffusion and Consumption of Business Knowledge*. London: Macmillan.
- Beharrell, B. (1991), An environmentally friendly policy for retailing. *British Food Journal*, 93(3), 3-7.
- Gunningham, K., Thornton, A. (2003), Partnerships seek to link profits, pollution prevention. *Business Insurance*, 31(23), 22-23.
- Hart, S.L. (1995), A natural resource based view of the firm. *Academy of Management Review*, 20, 986-1014.
- Jennings, P.D., Zandbergen, P.A. (1995), Ecologically sustainable organizations: An institutional approach. *Academy of Management Review*, 20, 1015-1052.
- Liu, X., Liu, B., Shishime, T., Yu, Q., Bi, J., Fujitsuka, T. (2010), An empirical study on the driving mechanism of proactive corporate environmental management in China. *Journal of Environmental*.
- Mintzberg, H. (1983), *Structure in Fives*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: PrenticeHall.
- Raines, S.S. (2002), Implementing ISO 14001 – An international survey assessing the benefits of certification. *Corporate Environmental Strategy*, 9(4), 418-426.

## Books:

- CR Kothari.Gaurav Garg, “Research Methodology Methods and Techniques”, third Edition, New Age International Publishers,2016, ISBN: 978-81-224-3623-5.
- Dr. Priti R.Majhi, Dr. Prafull K.KHatua, “Research Methodology ( Concepts, Methods, Techniques and SPSS”Himalaya Publishing House , 2017, ISO 9001: 2008 Certified.
- Shashi K.Gupta , Praneet Rangi, : *Research Methodology Methos, Tools and Techniques*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, Kalyani Publishers, 2017, ISBN 978-93-272-7703-6.

## Websites:

<http://www.sagarcements.in/>

<https://deccancements.com/index.php>