International Journal of Social Impact
ISSN: 2455-670X
ISBN: 978-1-365-03415-2
Volume 1, Issue 1, DIP: 18.02.014/20160101
www.ijsi.in | January - March, 2016

# Capital structure position of selected Indian oil and gas companies

Bhawna Hinger[1]*

**ABSTRACT**

Capital structure choices have been the main choices to be taken by the finance specialists in a corporate area association. The investigation plans to dissect the impact of productivity, substantial quality, size and liquidity on capital structure choices of the recorded organizations in oil and gas organizations in India. The examination endeavors to give data that may help in taking capital structure choices in recorded organizations of oil and gas area of India, which will eventually uphold in boost of the estimation of firms on the one side and the minimization of cost of capital on the opposite side. The outcomes demonstrated that productivity is the main variable that indicated negative relationship against the reliant variable influence, though the other three factors, liquidity, size and substantial quality have positive relationship with influence. The examination presumes that capital structure choices in significant oil and gas area organizations are generally dictated by the components considers. The examination validates the discoveries of the greater part of the explores led on capital structure, presuming that there is an ideal capital structure that is influenced by an assortment of interior and outer elements.

***Keywords:*** *Capital structure, HPCL, IOCL, BPCL*

Capital structure in corporate finance is the manner in which an organization finances its resources through a blend of value, obligation, or mixture protections. It alludes to the makeup of a firm's capitalization. It is the blend of various wellsprings of long haul subsidizes, for example, value shares, inclination shares, long haul obligation, held income and so on A firm's capital structure is the arrangement or 'structure' of its liabilities. For instance, a firm that has $20 billion in value and $80 billion owing debtors is supposed to be 20% value financed and 80% obligation financed. The firm's proportion of obligation to add up to financing, 80% in this model, is alluded to as the firm's leverage. Truly, the capital structure might be exceptionally perplexing and incorporate many wellsprings of capital. The Modigliani–Miller hypothesis, proposed by Franco Modigliani and Merton Miller in 1958, structures the reason for present-day thinking on capital structure, however it is commonly seen as a simple hypothetical outcome since it ignores numerous significant elements in the capital structure measure factors like variances and dubious circumstances that may happen over the span of financing a firm. The hypothesis expresses that, in an ideal market, how a firm is financed is unessential to its worth.

[1]Lecturer, Govt. Meera Girls College, Udaipur, India
*Responding Author

**Received: January 02, 2016; Revision Received: February 20, 2016; Accepted: March 25, 2016**

This outcome gives the base which to analyze certifiable reasons why capital structure is significant, that is, an organization's worth is influenced by the capital structure it utilizes. Some different reasons incorporate chapter 11 costs, office costs, expenses, and data deviation. This investigation would then be able to be reached out to take a gander at whether there is truth be told an ideal capital structure: the one which boosts the estimation of the firm. An econometric model of various direct relapses was utilized where influence (obligation proportions) was relapsed against GDP development rate, expansion, and financing cost. The examination uncovered that for sure large-scale monetary components have an articulated impact on the capital structure of the recorded organizations. Gross domestic product development rate was found to impact the long-haul obligation proportion and a negative effect on all-out obligation proportion and transient obligation proportion. Expansion then again impacted the momentary obligations while financing costs as estimated by the depository bills affect the drawn-out obligation proportion and all-out obligation proportion and a negative effect on the transient obligation proportion.

Evidence indicates that capital structure of a firm is determined by both firm specific variables as well as external macroeconomic variables. However, most of the works in this area have concentrated on firm specific variables as determinants of capital structure. Based on the capital structure theories, tax shield, assets structure, profitability, firm size, growth, risk, liquidity, industry class and product uniqueness are the firm specific key attributes which determine the capital structure.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

As per Ehrhardt, Brigham, 2008, the Capital structure is that part of financial structure which represents long-term sources. Capital structure includes only long-term debt and total stockholder's investment. It is the mix of longterm sources of funds, such as equity shares, reserves and surpluses, debentures, long- term debt from outside sources and preference share capital. The firm‟s mixture of debt and equity is known as capital structure. Capital structure refers to composition of capitalization i.e. to the proportion between debt and equity which makes up capitalization. The term "structure‟ has been associated with the term "capital‟. The term capital may be defined as the long-term funds of the firm. Capital is the aggregation of items appearing on the left hand side of the balance sheet minus current liabilities.

In India, capital structure designs are particular to explicit enterprises. They vary from industry to industry however display homogenous example in comparative industry. Such examples are comparative all through the world. Utilities, transportation organizations and capital-escalated fabricating firms have high obligation value proportions when contrasted with administration firms, mining organizations and innovation – based assembling firms which utilize almost no drawn out obligation. (Kapil, 2011)

Saleem et al (2013), examined oil and gas firms recorded on Karachi stock trade of Pakistan for the time of five years. They utilized different relapse procedure for examination and inferred that firm size, substantial quality of resource and productivity have positive relationship with influence.

Mishra (2011) in his examination noticed a changing example in financing of PSUs with changes in Indian economy. He found that PSUs have challenge to get to the market for both value and obligation finance.

Oke and Afolabi (2011), examined five cited firms inside a time of 9 years. Board information relapse model was utilized and uncovered positive connection between firm's exhibition and obligation financing just as between firm's presentation and obligation value proportion. The outcome similarly uncovered negative connection between firm's exhibition and value financing Baser et al (2012) found that Infrastructure industry contains various fragments like concrete, oil and gas, power, land, and telecom and each section has unmistakable money related prerequisites. The wellsprings of assets for these portions comprehensively contain 30% to 40% of Debt and rest of value shares. But land, the all other fragment has mean D/E proportion of under 1. The Interest Coverage Ratio of infrastructure organizations is genuinely well around 15 to multiple times for all the fragments aside from oil and gas where the mean ICR is exceptionally high close to multiple times. The productivity as far as ROE of intensity and telecom area is less around 7% to 9% contrasted with concrete, oil and gas and land where ROE is over 20%. Subsequent to testing the speculations with ANOVA, it very well may be presumed that D/E proportion and ROE varies fundamentally among the different fragments of infrastructure industry throughout the long term.

Chiakwelu (2010), on his own part propounded that, "Oil and Gas Industry is huge capital escalated that requires huge assets for its finance, the board and activity. The powerlessness of nearby banks in Nigeria and South of Sahara to finance gigantic Oil and Gas ventures isn't news any longer. The capitalization of banks in Africa is very low to take part in huge capital financing of Oil and Gas. Be that as it may, steadily things are changing and neighborhood banks are starting to take part in interest of endorsing and financing of Oil and Gas ventures through the influence of consortium credits". He added that, it was generally revealed that "a consortium of eight Nigerian banks drove by UBA, as the lead bank, are in a $265 million valuable financing bargain for ExxonMobil and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC)". The article accentuated that "a large portion of the financing for the Oil and Gas ventures are from worldwide budgetary foundations especially World Bank and International Financial Corporation (IFC)". At the mainland level, they referenced African Development Bank (ADB) by "assuming significant part in the financing plan of African based enterprises" level in data lopsidedness.

Joshua (2005), likewise did a comparable report on the connection between capital structure and productivity of recorded firms on the Ghana Stock Exchange. He applied relapse examination and the investigation uncovered that there is a huge and positive connection between the proportion of momentary obligation to add up to resources, and Return on Capital Employed (ROCE). In any case, he likewise discovered that there is a negative connection between the proportion of long-haul obligation to add up to resources, and ROCE. He at that point recommends that beneficial firms ought to rely more upon obligation as their fundamental wellspring of financing.

Gangadhar et al (2014) found that an ideal capital structure is what expands the investor's abundance with best mix of obligation and value blend by limiting the firm's expense of capital.

Firm's capital structure patterns greatly affect firm's monetary presentation. The examination of the investigation presumes that organizations are utilizing both obligation and value financing as a piece of their capital structure design. In spite of the fact that the pattern paying off debtors and value financing is expanding in processing plant industry which suggests that because of dread of budgetary danger, the organizations are utilizing obligation financing additionally to the most extreme conceivable degree. In any case, they are encouraged to keep up a correct harmony between obligation financing and value financing.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To inspect the capital structure position of Indian government organizations like HPCL, LOCL, and BPLL.
- To study the exhibition of obligation and value among these example organizations.
- To give recommendations for upgrades of the capital auxiliary situation of oil and gas organizations

## RESEARCH METHODS

The study through analytical and descriptive research design aimed at determining the magnitude and the direction of the corporate capital structure of companies in India. To analyze the capital structure of HPCL, IOCL, BPCL secondary collected from the annual report of the company, were used along with other published material of the companies, for the analysis of the ratios of capital structure, common size statement and trend analysis as mean growth rate and co- efficient of variations are also used in relevant areas. To make calculation much easier and logical, the data are approximated in the relevant place. For the analysis of capital structure of HPCL.

## EVALUATION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The capital structure of an association incorporates obligation and value protections, which give finance to a firm. An ideal capital structure is one that amplifies the market valuation of the firms security to limit the expense of its capital.

## FINDINGS

*Debt Equity Ratio (DER):*

The obligation – value proportion is determined to quantify the degree to which obligation financing has been utilized in a business. The intention is to get a thought of the money accessible to untouchables on the liquidation of the firm, However, the capital structure investigation of the oil business proprietors need to carry on their business with a limit of pariah assets to lessen the danger of their venture and to expand their acquiring per share by paying a lower pace important to outcasts in the event of HPCL, the proportion is under obligation is half of the value. However, if there should be an occurrence of IBCL, in general inclusion is 1.04. The least proportion is 0.53 in that shows their obligations are equivalent to or more than equivalent to the value.

*Proprietary Ratio:*

This proportion set up the connection between investors reserves and the complete resources of the firm, from the capital structure perspective, this proportion demonstrates the degree to which the resources of the organization can be lost without influencing the premium of the leasers of the organization if there should be an occurrence of restrictive proportion HPCL, in HPCL apportion is consistently between 0.40 to 0.50 with generally speaking 0.44 while in LOCL it is between 0.41 to 0.55 with by and large normal of 0.48 while on BPCL it is a normal 0.32 that shows investors are below normal 0.32 that shows investors are lower as a contrast with resources.

*Solvency Ratio:*
This ratio indicates the relationship between the total liberties of outsiders to total assets of a firm. Generally, the lower the ratio of total liabilities to total assets, the morel satisfactory of stable is the long term slavery position of a firm. In case of HPCL their solvency ratio is always between 0.95 to 0.61 with an overall average of 0.56 which shows better solvency position, while in IOCL average its 0.52 its better for HOCL. But in case of BPCL. It is always between 0.60 to 0.72 with overall average of 0.68 that shows their solvency position is weak as compare to other firms.

*Fixed Assets Ratio:*
The proportion set up the connection between fixed resources and investors' store. On the off chance that the proportion is under 100%, it suggests that the proprietor's assets are more than absolute resources and the investor gives a piece of the working capital. On account of HPCL, their total assets are in every case more than the fixed resource besides in the year 2011-2012. If there should arise an occurrence of IOCL total assets is lower than fixed resources that implies they are constantly financed through untouchable's assets and their general normal of 1.34 that shows their fixed resources are financed through outcast's assets moreover.

*Interest Coverage Ratio:*
This proportion is determined by partitioning the net benefit before interest and expense by fixed interest charges. It demonstrates the premium paying limit of a firm. On account of HPCL, the overage is 9.52 occasions that show their sound limit however if there should be an occurrence of IOCL, their proportion increments routinely yet laver and by and large normal is 5.20 occasions while in the event of BPCL their advantage inclusion will decay from 6.52 to 5.12 time with over all normal of 5.69 occasions yet it is good.

*Capital Gearing Ratio:*
The term capital equipping is utilized to depict the connection between value share capital, including hold and excesses, and inclination share capital and other fixed interest-bearing credits. In the event, that inclination share capital and other fixed interest-bearing advances surpass the value share capital including saves the firm is supposed to be profoundly equipped if there should arise an occurrence of HPCL capital outfitting position is practically close about the 2.00 with in general normal of 2.24 occasions. Then again if there should arise an occurrence of IOCL in general normal is 1.00 that implies value and credits both are the same during the investigation time frame, while in BPCL it is in every case more than one with by and large normal of 1.24 occasions that implies BPC is likewise lower equipped organization.

*Financial Leverage:*
The term money related influence alludes to the utilization of fixed charge, for example, debenture and the utilization of variable charges or severities, for example, value shares, in the monetary structure and complete resources of the firm. Along these lines, the money related

influence alludes to the presence of a fixed charge in the pay explanation of the firms This fixed charge is fixed in sum and doesn't vary with the adjustments in the EBIT, where, as the return accessible to the value shareholders, which is lingering balance, is influenced by the progressions in EDIT. This proportion has been expanding then after it has diminished up to 2012-13, IOCL having more monetary expense. The money related expense has increment in the year 2011-14 and arriving at years it is consistently diminishing. While the situation of BPCL, likewise demonstrated money-related expenses and it has been ceaselessly expanding up to 2013 aside from the time of 2011 and 2012.

## ANALYSIS

Capital structure of HPCL, IOCL and BPCL consist three main components they are equity share, Reserve funds and secured loans including debentures.

**HPCL:** The position of share capital in total capitalization shows that constant increasing trued till 2013 then after proportion of equity share capital has been continuously decreases up 1.24% in the year 2014. The position of loan capital also shows decreasing treads except in the year of 2013 buy after contribution of loan capital is increasing upto 61.38 in the year 2014.

***Capital Structure - Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.***

| Period | | Instrument | Authorized Capital | Issued Capital | - P A I D U P - | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | | (Rs. cr) | (Rs. cr) | Shares (nos) | Face Value | Capital (Rs. Cr) |
| 2014 | 2015 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2013 | 2014 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2012 | 2013 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 338.6 | 338627250 | 10.0 | 338.6 |
| 2011 | 2012 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2010 | 2011 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2009 | 2010 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2008 | 2009 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2007 | 2008 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 338.6 | 338627250 | 10.0 | 338.6 |
| 2006 | 2007 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2005 | 2006 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2004 | 2005 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2003 | 2004 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |

**Capital structure position of selected Indian oil and gas companies**

| Period | | Instrument | Authorized Capital | Issued Capital | - P A I D U P - | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | | (Rs. cr) | (Rs. cr) | Shares (nos) | Face Value | Capital (Rs. Cr) |
| 2002 | 2003 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |
| 2001 | 2002 | Equity Share | 349.2 | 339.3 | 339330000 | 10.0 | 339.3 |

*Sources : economictimes*

**IOCL:** In case of IOCL main components of capital structure are same as HPCL, equity share contributed approx. 2% to 3% of the total capitalization in each year. Contribution of reserves funds are between 45-50 percent, and loan capital is also between 45% to 50% of total capitalization but in the last fine year proportion of loan capital always less than 50% of the total capitalization.

***Capital Structure of Indian Oil Corporation***

| Period | Instrument | Authorized Capital | Issued Capital | - P A I D U P - | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From To | | (Rs. cr) | (Rs. cr) | Shares (nos) | Face Value | Capital |
| 2014 2015 | Equity Share | 6000 | 2,427.95 | 2,427,952,482 | 10 | 2,427.95 |
| 2013 2014 | Equity Share | 6000 | 2,427.95 | 2,427,952,482 | 10 | 2,427.95 |
| 2012 2013 | Equity Share | 6000 | 2,427.95 | 2,427,952,482 | 10 | 2,427.95 |
| 2011 2012 | Equity Share | 6000 | 2,427.95 | 2,427,952,482 | 10 | 2,427.95 |
| 2010 2011 | Equity Share | 6000 | 2,427.95 | 2,427,952,482 | 10 | 2,427.95 |
| 2009 2010 | Equity Share | 2500 | 2,427.95 | 2,427,952,482 | 10 | 2,427.95 |
| 2008 2009 | Equity Share | 2500 | 1,192.37 | 1,192,374,306 | 10 | 1,192.37 |
| 2007 2008 | Equity Share | 2500 | 1,192.37 | 1,192,374,306 | 10 | 1,192.37 |
| 2006 2007 | Equity Share | 2500 | 1,168.01 | 1,168,012,200 | 10 | 1,168.01 |
| 2005 2006 | Equity Share | 2500 | 1,168.01 | 1,168,012,200 | 10 | 1,168.01 |
| 2004 2005 | Equity Share | 2500 | 1,168.01 | 1,168,012,200 | 10 | 1,168.01 |

**Capital structure position of selected Indian oil and gas companies**

| Period | Instrument | Authorized Capital | Issued Capital | - P A I D U P - | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From To | | (Rs. cr) | (Rs. cr) | Shares (nos) | Face Value | Capital |
| 2003 2004 | Equity Share | 2500 | 1,168.01 | 1,168,012,200 | 10 | 1,168.01 |
| 2002 2003 | Equity Share | 2500 | 778.67 | 778,674,800 | 10 | 778.67 |
| 2001 2002 | Equity Share | 2500 | 778.67 | 778,674,800 | 10 | 778.67 |

*Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited*

**BPCL:** In BPCL contribution of equity share is varying between 3.20 to 1.35% in total capitalization especially in the last five years it is regularly upto 1.35% contribution of resaves funds are regularly decreasing from 61% to 42.38% between 2011-2014. Contribution of loan capital is regularly increasing from 35.55% to 56.27% which is major changes in their capital structure.

***Capital Structure - Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.***

| Period | | Instrument | Authorized Capital | Issued Capital | - P A I D U P - | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | | (Rs. cr) | (Rs. cr) | Shares (nos) | Face Value | Capital (Rs. Cr) |
| 2014 | 2015 | Equity Share | 2500.0 | 723.1 | 723084248 | 10.0 | 723.1 |
| 2013 | 2014 | Equity Share | 2500.0 | 723.1 | 723084248 | 10.0 | 723.1 |
| 2012 | 2013 | Equity Share | 2500.0 | 723.1 | 723084248 | 10.0 | 723.1 |
| 2011 | 2012 | Equity Share | 450.0 | 361.5 | 361542124 | 10.0 | 361.5 |
| 2010 | 2011 | Equity Share | 450.0 | 361.5 | 361542124 | 10.0 | 361.5 |
| 2009 | 2010 | Equity Share | 450.0 | 361.5 | 361542124 | 10.0 | 361.5 |
| 2008 | 2009 | Equity Share | 450.0 | 361.5 | 361542124 | 10.0 | 361.5 |
| 2007 | 2008 | Equity Share | 450.0 | 361.5 | 361542124 | 10.0 | 361.5 |
| 2006 | 2007 | Equity Share | 450.0 | 361.5 | 361542124 | 10.0 | 361.5 |
| 2005 | 2006 | Equity Share | 450.0 | 300.0 | 300000000 | 10.0 | 300.0 |
| 2004 | 2005 | Equity Share | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300000000 | 10.0 | 300.0 |
| 2003 | 2004 | Equity Share | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300000000 | 10.0 | 300.0 |

**Capital structure position of selected Indian oil and gas companies**

| Period | | Instrument | Authorized Capital | Issued Capital | - P A I D U P - | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | | (Rs. cr) | (Rs. cr) | Shares (nos) | Face Value | Capital (Rs. Cr) |
| 2002 | 2003 | Equity Share | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300000000 | 10.0 | 300.0 |
| 2001 | 2002 | Equity Share | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300000000 | 10.0 | 300.0 |

*Sources : economictimes*

After the investigation of the capital structure of oil Industries particularly BPCL, HPCL, and IOCL. It was uncovered that every one of these organizations is doing their organizations on exchanging on value. The capital structure example of oil organizations is share capital, which saves assets, and credits. In the examination time frame, it was uncovered that the capital structure of HPCL has share capital consistent yet holds reserves is diminishing, and afterward thereafter it began diminishing and unstable credit has been expanding up to 2011-12 then it began expanding. The capital structure position of BPCL shows consistent offer capital during the examination time frame, the stores had been continuously expanding up to 2012-13 however made sure about advance and unstable credit has been diminishing. The situation of HPCL, IOCL, and BPCL demonstrates that the pace of return is more noteworthy than the cost of capital (R>K) in this circumstance organization appreciates through executing increasingly more obligation capital in their business. The general situation of monetary influence is acceptable among these organizations however BPCL has utilized obligation capital is an extremely deliberate and specialized way because of it, obligation capital has expanded congruity, and furthermore there save reserves have been expanding at their quicker rate as correlation with IOCL and HPCL.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In current circumstances at whatever point these organizations have required capital in their business. It is better for these organizations they ought to deal with their capital by obligation capital rather than share capital since all of three organizations for example HPCL, IOCL, and BPCL having a high pace of income and holds when contrasted with the pace of interest for example (R>K) which will leads amplify the estimation of the offers holders or firm.

That obligation financing ought to be expanded to increment Retained Earnings, which thusly would empower the oil business to furrow back such cash into an additional venture or different employments. That the oil business should attempt to offset obligation financing with Share Capital as it has become clear that the vast majority of their undertaking financing comes from acquiring. This is in accordance with what different researchers have additionally proposed as obligation financing is now and again a tremendous weight on benefit. Future scientists ought to likewise give more consideration to Capital Structure assurance as a method for settling venture financing in the Oil and Gas Sector in India.

Existing oil and gas firms should utilize a greater amount of obligation financing independent of its greater expense overvalue on account of its duty advantage and looking at the overabundances of Managers over organizations' assets. Recently settled oil and gas firms ought to go for a greater amount of value financing to appreciate the advantage of getting the information and backing regarding speculators who are additionally important for the proprietors and to stay away from the heaviness of routinely specified interest paid on obligation or acquiring.

## REFERENCES


"SEC - Answers to Frequently Asked Questions Concerning Rule 10b-18". US Securities and Exchange Commission.

Baker, Malcolm P.; Wurgler, Jeffrey (2002). "Market Timing and Capital Structure". Journal of Finance. 57 (1): 1–32. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.7.3505. doi:10.1111/1540-6261.00414.

Brigham & Ehrhardt (2008) " Financial Management," Thomson Learning

Chen, Hui (2010). "Macroeconomic Conditions and the Puzzles of Credit Spreads and Capital Structure". Journal of Finance. 65 (6): 2171–2212. doi:10.1111/j.1540-6261.2010.01613.x. hdl:1721.1/65596. S2CID 1880667.

Chiakwelu E (2010). Africa: Local financing of Oil and Gas Industry, Business World, Africa Political and Economic Strategic Center (Afripol).

Fama, E. and K. French (2001). "Disappearing dividends: changing firm characteristics or lower propensity to pay". Journal of Financial Economics. 60: 3–43. doi:10.1016/s0304-405x(01)00038-1.

Fernandes, pN.. Finance for Executives: A Practical Guide for Managers. 2014; chapter 5.

Joshua A (2005). The Effect of Capital Structure on Profitability: An Emipirical Analysis Of Listed Firms in Ghana, J. Risk Finance, 6(5), 1-2

Kapil, Sheeba( 2011) , "Financial Management," Doorling Kindersley

Korajczyk, Robert; Lucas, Deborah; McDonald, Robert (1990). "Understanding stock price behavior around the time of equity issues". Asymmetric Information, Corporate Finance and Investment – via NBER and University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.

Lemmon, Michael; Roberts, Michael; Jaime, Zender (2008). "Back to the beginning: Persistence and the cross-section of corporate capital structure". Journal of Finance. 63 (4): 1575–1608. doi:10.1111/j.1540-6261.2008.01369.x.

Levy, Amnon; Hennessy, Christopher (2007). "Why does capital structure choice vary with macroeconomic conditions?". Journal of Monetary Economics. 54 (6): 1545–1564. doi:10.1016/j.jmoneco.2006.04.005. S2CID 1562912.

Levy, Amnon; Korajczyk, Robert (2003). "Capital structure choice: macroeconomic conditions and financial constraints". Journal of Financial Economics. 68 (1): 75–109. doi:10.1016/S0304-405X(02)00249-0.

Lyandres, Evgeny and Zhdanov, Alexei,Investment Opportunities and Bankruptcy Prediction(February 2007) SSRN 946240

Mishra, Chandra Sekhar (2011), "Determinants of capital structure- A study of manufacturing sector PSUs in india", International conference of financial management and economics, IPEDR, vol.11 (2011).

Myers, Stewart C.; Majluf, Nicholas S. (1984). "Corporate financing and investment decisions when firms have information that investors do not have" (PDF). Journal of Financial Economics. 13 (2): 187–221. doi:10.1016/0304-405X(84)90023-0. hdl:1721.1/2068.

Oke OS, Afolabi B (2011), "Capital Structure and Industrial Performance in Nigeria", Int. Business Management J., 2(1): 100-106

Salem F, Bisma R, Qarser M, Muhammed I, Rabia S, Sidra T, Ghazala A (2013), "The determination of Capital Structure of Oil and Gas Firms listed on Karacki Stock Exchange in Pakistan", Interdisciplinary J. of Contemporary Res. in Business,

Srivastava, Ankita (2012), “Determinants of Capital Structure in Indian Public Ltd. Companies: An experience of pre and post liberalization,” Indian Journal of Finance, vol. 6, No. 6, June. P.30- 38.

Timmer, Jan (2011). "Understanding the Fed Model, Capital Structure, and then Some". SSRN Electronic Journal. doi:10.2139/ssrn.1322703. S2CID 153802629. SSRN 1322703.

Vuong, Quan Hoang (July 2014). "Operational scales, sources of finance, and firms' performance: Evidence from Vietnamese longitudinal data". CEB Working Paper Series (N° 14/017). Retrieved July 23, 2014.

Wu, Xueping; Au Yueng, Chau Kin (2012). "Firm growth type and capital structure persistence". Journal of Banking and Finance. 36 (12): 3427–3443. doi:10.1016/j.jbankfin.2012.08.008.

***Acknowledgements***

The authors profoundly appreciate all the people who have successfully contributed to ensuring this paper in place. Their contributions are acknowledged however their names cannot be mentioned.

***Conflict of Interest***

The author declared no conflict of interest.

***How to cite this article:*** Hinger. B (2016). Capital structure position of selected Indian oil and gas companies. *International Journal of Social Impact*, *1*(1), 73-83. DIP: 18.02.014/20160101, DOI: 10.25215/2455/0101014