

Performance Overview

Public sector enterprises have been set up to achieve higher economic growth, to develop infrastructure, to augment goods and services in short supply and to maintain low and stable prices.

While there were only 5 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with a total investment of ₹29 crore on the eve of the First Five Year Plan, there were 249 CPSEs (excluding 7 Insurance Companies) as on 31st March, 2010 with a total investment of ₹579920 crore.

A large number of CPSEs have been set up as Greenfield projects consequent to the initiatives taken during the various Five Year Plans (Annex 1.1). CPSEs, such as National Textile Corporation, Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd, Burn Standard Company Ltd., Tyre Corporation of India Ltd and Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd have, however, been taken over from the private sector on their falling sick. Companies, such as, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Modern Food Industries Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Bharat Aluminum Company, Maruti Udyog Ltd., on the other hand, which were earlier CPSEs, ceased to be so after their 'privatization'.

Along with other public sector majors, such as, State Bank of India in the banking sector, Life Insurance Corporation in the insurance sector, Indian Railways in transportation, the CPSEs are the leading companies of India with significant market-shares in sectors such as petroleum products, (eg. ONGC, GAIL and Indian Oil Corporation), mining (eg. Coal India Ltd. and NMDC), power generation (eg. NTPC and NHPC), power transmission (e.g., Power Grid Corporation Ltd.), nuclear energy (eg. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.), heavy engineering (eg. BHEL), aviation industry (eg. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and NACIL), storage and public distribution system (eg. Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation), shipping and trading (eg. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd, and State Trading Corporation Ltd.) and telecommunication (eg. BSNL and MTNL).

With economic liberalization post-1991, sectors that were exclusive preserve of the public sector enterprises were opened to the private sector. The CPSEs, therefore, are faced with competition from both the domestic private sector companies (some of which have grown very fast) and the large multinational corporations (MNCs). The monopoly market conditions have given way to 'oligopoly' and 'competitive market' conditions and there is intense competition in the market. The market share of CPSEs in industries, such as, telecom, oil refinery, coal, power, steel and transportation has declined over the years.

1.1 Indian Economy (2009-10) and CPSEs

As against the GDP growth of 11.8 per cent (at current market price) in 2009-10, the aggregate turnover of all the CPSEs decreased by 2.87 per cent. The decline in turnover was mainly on account of reduction in sale of refined petroleum (₹74,150 crore), steel (₹4,536 crore), fertilizer (₹2,516 crore) and telecom sectors (₹1,495 crore). The aggregate turnover of CPSEs declined from ₹1271529 crore in 2008-09 to ₹1235060 crore in 2009-10 or by ₹36469 crore. There were however, some industries, which showed increase in turnover during this period, such as, coal, heavy engineering, transportation, power generation, trading & marketing and consumer goods. Profits & losses of the different CPSEs did not necessarily correspond to increase or decrease in turnover, as several factors came into play like however higher input costs, lower/higher prices, of goods and services increase in wages and salaries and exchange rate fluctuations etc. Major highlights of performance of all CPSEs for the year 2009-10 are given in Box 1.

Macro view of the performance of CPSEs during the last ten years is shown in Box 2. The overall profit of all CPSEs stood at ₹92593 crore during 2009-10. The dividend declared by the profit making CPSEs stood at ₹33223 crore. The CPSEs earned foreign exchange equal ₹77745 crore during the year as compared to ₹74206 crore in 2008-09.

Box - 1

Highlights

- Total paid up capital in 249 CPSEs as on 31.3.2010 stood at ₹148367 crore compared to ₹138734 crore as on 31.3.2009 (246 CPSEs), showing a growth of 6.94%.
- Total investment (equity plus long term loans) in all CPSEs stood at ₹579920 crore as on 31.3.2010 compared to ₹513532 crore as on 31.3.2009, recording a growth of 12.93%.
- Capital Employed (net block plus working capital) in all CPSEs stood at ₹910120 crore as on 31.3.2010 compared to ₹793240 crore as on 31.3.2009, showing a growth of 14.73%.
- Total turnover of all CPSEs during 2009-10 was ₹1235060 crore compared to ₹1271529 crore in the previous year, showing a reduction of 2.87%.
- Total income of all CPSEs during 2009-10 stood at ₹1264523 crore compared to ₹1309639 crore in 2008-09, showing a reduction of 3.44%.
- Profit of profit making CPSEs stood at ₹108435 crore during 2009-10 compared to ₹98488 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 10.10%.
- Loss of loss incurring CPSEs stood at ₹15842 crore in 2009-10 compared to ₹14621 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase in loss by 8.35%.
- Overall net profit of all 217 CPSEs during 2009-10 stood at ₹92593 crore compared to ₹83867 crore during 2008-09, showing an increase of 10.40%.
- Reserves & Surplus of all CPSEs went up from ₹536212 crore in 2008-09 to ₹605648 core in 2009-10, showing an increase by 12.95%.
- Net worth of all CPSEs went up from ₹587286 crore in 2008-09 to ₹660245 crore in 2009-10, registering a growth of 12.42%.
- Contribution of CPSEs to Central Exchequer by way of excise duty, customs duty, corporate tax, interest on Central Government loans, dividend and other duties and taxes declined from ₹151543 crore in 2008-09 to ₹139830 crore in 2009-10, showing a decrease of 7.73%.
- Foreign exchange earnings through exports of goods and services increased from ₹74206 crore in 2008-09 to ₹77745 crore in 2009-10, showing a growth of 4.77%.
- Foreign exchange outgo on imports and royalty, know-how, consultancy, interest and other expenditure decreased from ₹433332 crore in 2008-09 to ₹420477 crore in 2009-10, showing a reduction of 2.97%.
- CPSEs employed 14.91 lakh people (excluding casual workers) in 2009-10 compared to 15.34 lakh in 2008-09, showing a decrease in employees by 2.80%.
- Salary and wages went up in all CPSEs from ₹83045 crore in 2008-09 to ₹90863 crore in 2009-10, showing a growth of 9.41%.
- Total Market Capitalisation (M_Cap) of 43 listed CPSEs, based on the stock price in Mumbai Stock Exchange, increased from ₹813530 crore as on 31.03.2009 to ₹1426212 crore as on 31.03.2010. Market Capitalisation of CPSEs during this period, therefore, increased by 75.31%
- M_Cap of CPSEs as per cent of BSE M_Cap decreased from 26.36% as on 31.3.2009 to 23.13% as on 31.3.2010.

Box - 2

Macro View Of Performance Of Central Public Sector Enterprises

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
No. of operating Enterprises	234	231	226	230	227	226	217	214	213	217
Capital employed	331372	389934	417160	452336	504407	585484	661338	724009	792232	908842
Turnover	458237	478731	572833	630704	744307	837295	964890	1096308	1271529	1235060
Total Income	479838	498315	548912	613706	734944	829873	970356	1102772	1309639	1264523
Net Worth	171406	225472	241846	291828	341595	397275	454134	518485	583144	653801
Profit before dep, Int, tax & EP (PBDITEP)	69287	89550	101691	127320	142554	150262	177990	195049	186836	211011
Depreciation	20520	26360	28247	31251	33147	34848	33141	36668	36780	41595
DRE/Prel. Exps. Written Off	-	-	905	1025	986	992	5841	5802	7661	9570
Profit before int., tax & EP (PBITEP)	48767	63190	72539	95039	108420	114422	139008	152579	142395	159846
Interest	23800	24957	23921	23835	22869	23708	27481	32126	39300	35720
Profit before Tax & EP (PBTEP)	24967	38233	48618	71144	85550	90714	111527	120453	103095	124126
Tax provisions	9314	12255	17499	22134	21662	24370	34352	40749	33828	40007
Net Profit before EP	-	-	31119	49010	63889	66344	77175	79704	69267	84119
Net Extra Ordi. Items & Prior Period Adj.	-	-	-1225	-3933	-1075	-3192	-3880	- 1570	-14600	-8474
Profit of profit making CPSEs	28494	36432	43316	61606	74432	76382	89581	91577	98488	108435
Loss of loss incurring CPSEs	12841	10454	10972	8522	9003	6845	8526	10303	14621	15842
Profit making CPSEs (No.)	123	120	119	139	143	160	154	160	158	158
Loss Incurring CPSEs (No.)	110	109	105	89	73	63	61	54	55	59
CPSEs Making no profit/loss	1	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Operating CPSEs not furnished information (No.)	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Dividend	8260	8068	13769	15288	20718	22886	26819	28123	25501	33223
Dividend tax	842	8	1193	1961	2852	3215	4107	4722	4132	5151
Retained profit	6551	17902	17382	35835	41394	43435	50129	48429	54233	54220

1.2 Profitability Ratios

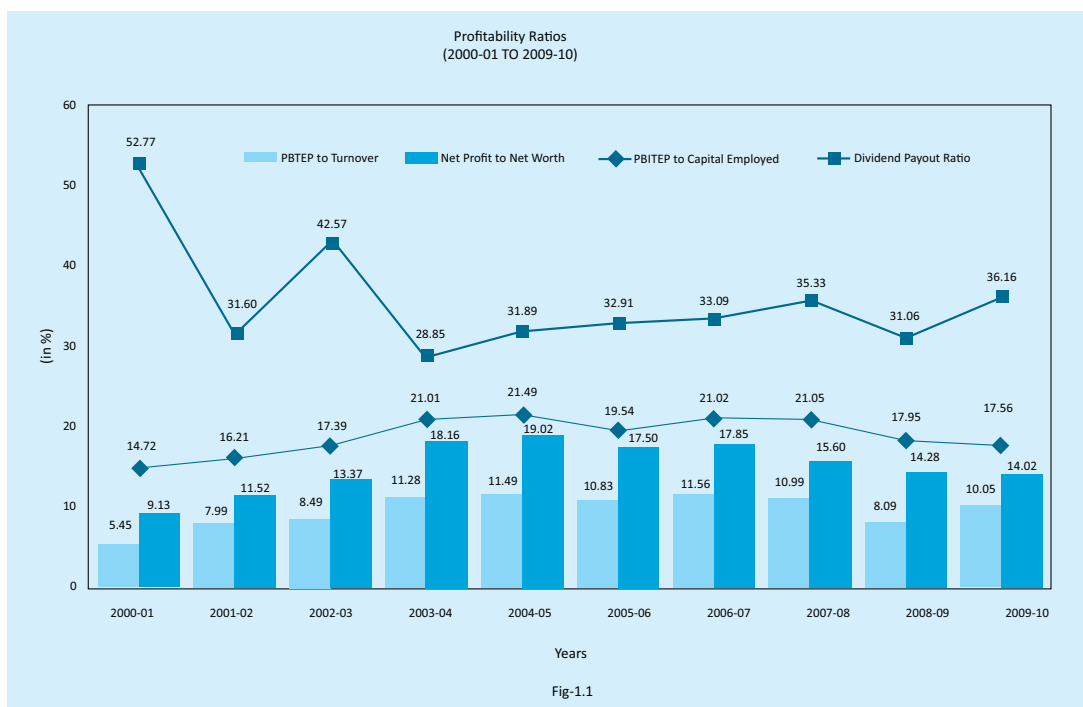
Box-3 below shows the different financial ratios vis-a-vis the aggregate performance of CPSEs for the last ten years. A perusal of profit related ratios shows a general improvement in profitability of CPSEs over the years (Box -3/ Fig 1.1). In comparison to 2008-

09, however, while the profitability ratios in terms of 'net profit to capital employed' and 'net profit to net worth' has shown a decline, 'net profit to turnover' and 'dividend payout' have increased in 2009-10. The ratio of 'sales to capital employed', however, came down in 2009-10 over the previous year (2008-09).

Box - 3
Financial Ratio

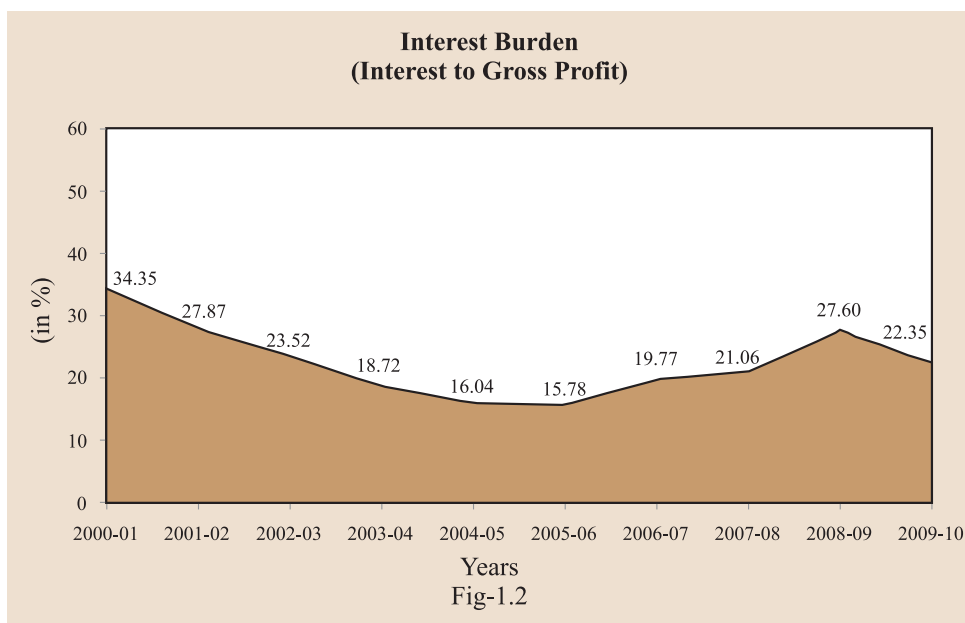
₹ in crore)

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Sales to Capital employed	138.28	122.77	137.32	139.43	147.56	143.01	145.90	151.28	160.30	135.70
PBDITEP to Capital employed	20.91	22.97	24.38	28.15	28.26	25.66	26.91	26.91	23.55	23.18
PBTEP to Net worth	14.57	16.96	20.10	24.38	25.04	22.83	24.56	23.12	17.55	18.80
PBDITEP to Turnover	15.12	18.71	17.75	20.19	19.15	17.95	18.45	17.79	14.67	17.09
PBITEP to Capital employed	14.72	16.21	17.39	21.01	21.49	19.54	21.02	21.05	17.95	17.56
PBITEP to Turnover	10.64	13.20	12.66	15.07	14.57	13.67	14.41	13.92	11.18	12.94
PBTEP to Turnover	5.45	7.99	8.49	11.28	11.49	10.83	11.56	10.99	08.09	10.05
Net Profit to Turnover	3.42	5.43	5.65	8.40	8.73	8.30	8.40	7.41	6.59	7.50
Net Profit to Capital Employed	4.72	6.66	7.75	11.71	12.88	11.88	12.26	11.21	10.57	10.17
Net Profit to Net Worth	9.13	11.52	13.37	18.16	19.02	17.50	17.85	15.60	14.28	14.02
Dividend payout	52.77	31.06	42.57	28.85	31.89	32.91	33.09	35.33	31.06	36.16
Tax Provision to PBTEP	37.31	32.05	35.99	31.11	25.32	26.86	30.80	33.83	32.81	32.23
Interest to Gross Profit	34.35	27.87	23.52	18.72	16.04	15.78	19.77	21.06	27.60	22.35



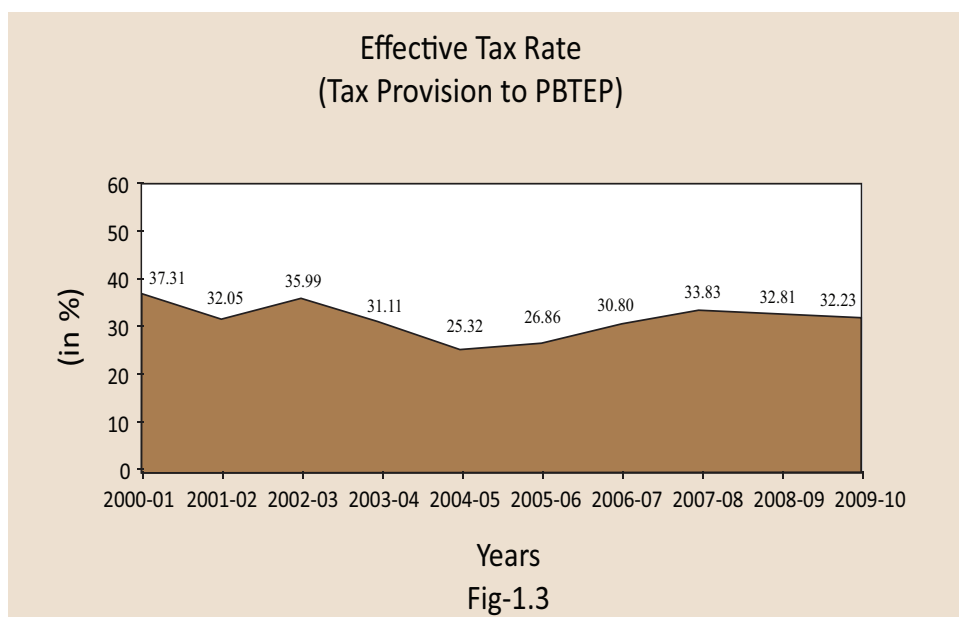
The interest burden on CPSEs measured as ‘interest to gross profit’ shows a decline upto 2005-06. Subsequently, it has shown an upward

trend up to 2008-09 after which it declined again in 2009-10. The ‘interest to gross profit’ ratio has accordingly come down to 22.35 per cent in 2009-10 from 27.60 per cent in 2008-09 (Fig 1.2).



In terms of ‘effective tax rate’, the tax burden on CPSEs that improved significantly in 2004-05

and 2005-06 got worse in 2006-07 and 2007-08 and slightly improved in 2009-10 (Fig 1.3).



1.3 Aggregate Balance Sheet of CPSEs

Table 1.1 below provides information on ‘sources of funds’ and ‘application of funds’, in CPSEs, at the aggregate level, during the last three years. There was further improvement in 2009-10 as the funds available to CPSEs went up to ₹1411440 crore in 2009-10 from the earlier levels of ₹1279447 crore in 2008-09 and ₹1122680 crore in 2007-08.

While ‘reserves and surplus’ showed an increase of 12.95 per cent, ‘long term loans’ increased by 15.67 per cent during 2009-10 over 2008-09. In absolute terms, ‘reserves and surplus’ went up to ₹605648 crore in 2009-10 from the earlier levels of ₹536212 crore in 2008-09 and ₹485540 crore in 2007-08. Long term loans went up to ₹429804 crore in 2009-10 from the earlier levels of ₹371576 crore in 2008-09 and ₹321232 crore in 2007-08.

In terms of ‘application of funds’, there was a growth of 14.19 per cent in ‘gross block’ and an increase of 11.94 per cent in ‘net current assets’ in 2009-10 over 2008-09. ‘Capital-Work-in Progress’ has had the highest increase of 22.17% under ‘application of funds’, followed by ‘Net Block’ (17.38%). Financial Investments (of CPSEs), Deferred Revenue Expenditure and Deferred Tax Assets declined in 2009-10

in comparison to the previous year by 10.98%, 4.46% and 12.49% respectively. During 2009-10, the accumulated loss of lossmaking CPSEs increased by the 5.51% in comparison to the previous year. There has, however, been very little change during the three years in terms of the shares of each of the broad categories under ‘application of funds’ (Table-1.1).

Table 1.1

Aggregate Balance Sheet of Public Sector Enterprises			
(₹ in crore)			
Particulars	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Sources of Funds			
(i) Share holders fund (a+b+c)	755763.19	678168.69	619862.01
a. Paid-up Capital	148367.06	138734.40	131231.63
b. Share application Money	1748.42	3222.01	3090.26
c. Reserves & Surplus	605647.71	536212.28	485540.12
(ii) Long Term Loans	429804.04	371576.04	321232.14
(iii) Deferred Tax Liability	48392.40	49201.20	47820.91
(IV) Other Funds	177480.03	180500.80	133764.58
Total (i+ii+iii+iv)	1411439.66	1279446.73	1122679.64
Application of Funds			
(i) Gross Block	930907.54	815249.32	749780.74
(ii) Less: Depreciation	452491.40	407654.13	371625.33
(iii) Net Block	478416.14	407595.19	378155.41
(iv) Capital Work In Progress	199034.12	162918.03	112459.64
(v) Investments (Financial)	199662.46	224286.86	181569.18
(vi) Net Current Assets	431703.80	385644.98	346541.11
(vii) Deferred Revenue Expenditure	3529.74	3694.62	2409.10
(viii) Deferred Tax Asset	7104.92	8118.79	5015.25
(ix) Profit & Loss Account (DR)	91988.48	87188.26	96529.95
Total (iii to ix)	1411439.66	1279446.73	1122679.64

Note: DR= Debit Balance /Accumulated losses from previous year.

1.4 Investment Pattern in terms of Gross Block

In terms of gross block, the share of ‘manufacturing’ CPSEs in aggregate investment of all CPSEs during 2009-10 was the highest at 27.11 percent followed by ‘electricity’ (25.02%), ‘services’ (24.54%) and ‘mining’ (22.76%). In terms of growth in investment over the

previous year, the highest growth (other than CPSEs under construction) was registered by ‘services’ sector (23.05%), followed by ‘manufacturing’ (16.64%), ‘mining’ (11.32%) and ‘electricity’ (10.56%). The overall growth in investment in CPSEs, in terms of ‘gross block’, stood at 15.52 per cent in 2009-10 over the previous year. (Table 1.2/Fig. 1.4)

Table 1.2
Pattern of investment in terms of Gross Block
(2008-09 and 2009-10)

(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	Sector	Investment in terms of Gross Block as on		Growth rate over the previous year	Gross block as % of total (as on 31.3.10)
		13.3.2010	31.3.2009		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agriculture	110	102	7.84	0.01
2.	Mining	257173	231031	11.32	22.76
3.	Manufacturing	306289	262587	16.64	27.11
4.	Electricity	282738	255728	10.56	25.02
5.	Services	277301	225353	23.05	24.54
6.	CPSEs yet to Commence Operations	6331	3366	88.09	0.56
Total		1129942	978167	15.52	100.00

1.4.1 Financial Investment in CPSEs

Financial investment (equity plus long term loans) in all 249 CPSEs as on 31.3.2010 stood ₹579920 crore compared to ₹513532 crore in the previous year showing an increase by ₹66388 crore or a growth of 12.93 percent. Table 1.3/ Fig 1.4 below shows the sector-wise and cognate group-wise cumulative

investment in CPSEs as on 31.3.2009 and 31.3.2010. In terms of share in total investment, the electricity sector CPSEs claimed the highest share in financial investment (37.36%) as on 31.3.2010. This was followed by 'service' sector (36.57%), manufacturing (17.35) and 'mining' (7.62%) sectors.

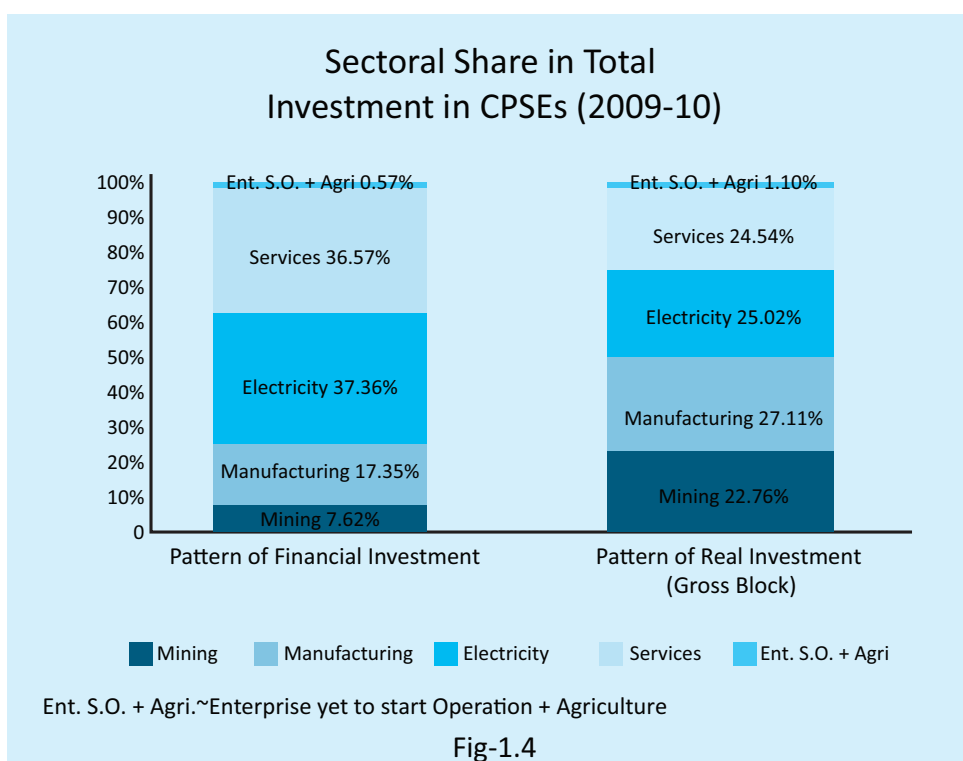
Fig 1.4 below provides a comparative picture of the respective shares of the different sectors in financial

Table 1.3
Financial Investment in CPSEs as on 31.3.2010

(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	Sector/ Cognate Group	Cumulative Net Investment as on		Investment during 2009-10	Share in total (cumulative) investment as on 31.3.10 (in%)
		13.3.2010	31.3.2009		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agriculture	160.71	256.51	-95.80	0.03
2.	Mining	44177.70	41216.93	2960.77	7.62
3.	Manufacturing	100602.22	93923.88	6678.34	17.35
4.	Electricity	216645.09	187475.11	29169.98	37.36
5.	Services	212082.97	186985.56	25097.41	36.57
6.	Under Construction	6250.83	3674.46	2576.37	1.07
Total		1129942	978167	15.52	100.00

investment and gross block. Broadly, it shows that the shares of CPSEs in the gross block under 'mining' and 'manufacturing' sectors increased over the years vis-a-vis their respective shares in the financial investment/ initial investment. The respective shares

of CPSEs in the gross block under 'electricity' and 'services' sectors, on the other hand, declined over the years vis-a-vis their respective shares in the financial investment/ initial investment (in CPSEs).



1.4.2 Top Ten Enterprises in terms of Gross Block

Gross block in top ten enterprises amounted to ₹7,79,960 crore as on 31.3.2010. This was equal to 69.03 percent of the total gross block in all CPSEs. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Bharat

Sanchar Nigam Ltd. and NTPC Ltd are the top three CPSEs amongst the top ten CPSEs in terms of gross block during the year 2009-10 (Table 1.4). The share of these 3 Central Public Sector Enterprises alone was 38.69% of the total gross block of all the CPSEs as on 31.3.2010.

Table 1.4
Gross Block in Top Ten Enterprises, as on 31.3.2010

(₹ in crore)			
S. No.	CPSEs	Investment in terms of Gross Block*	Share in total Gross Block (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	171656	15.19
2.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	166514	14.74
3.	NTPC Ltd.	98954	8.76
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	93358	8.26
5.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	63625	5.63
6.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	50422	4.46
7.	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.	35343	3.13
8.	NHPC Ltd.	35328	3.13
9.	National Aviation Company of India Ltd.	35307	3.12
10.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	29453	2.61
	Total Top Ten (CPSEs)	779960	69.03
	Total Gross Block	1129942	100.00

1.5 Turnover in CPSEs

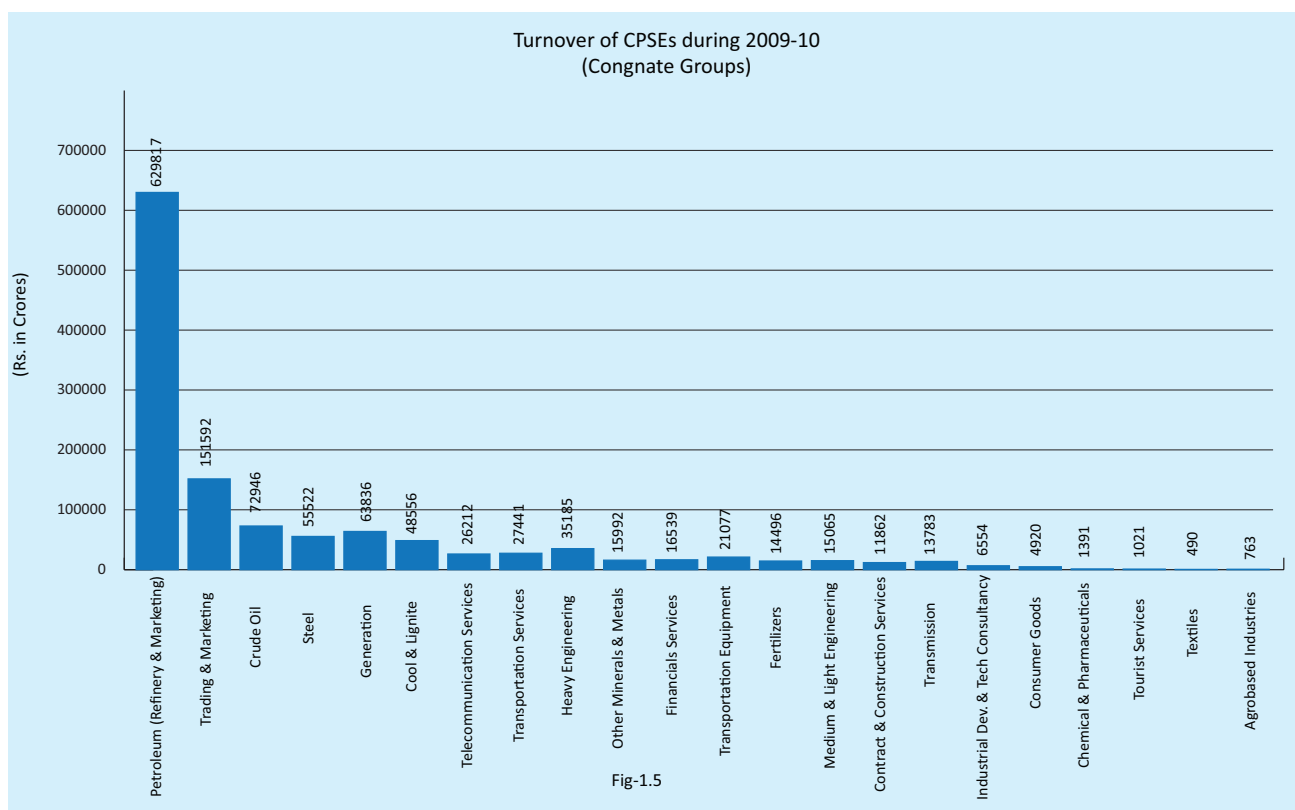
The turnover of CPSEs (at the aggregate level) decreased by 2.87 per cent in 2009-10 over 2008-09. This was also much in contrast with 15.98 percent

growth in turnover achieved in 2008-09. Turnover of both manufacturing (-7.79%) and mining (-0.68%), in particular, declined significantly, during the year. (Table 1.5 & 1.6 & Fig 1.6)

Table 1.5
Group-wise Turnover of CPSEs
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

(₹ in crore)				
S. No.	Sector/ Cognate Group	Turnover		
		31.3.2010	31.3.2009	31.3.2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
I. Agriculture				
1	Agro Based Industries	762.52	456.03	332.80
Sub Total		762.52	456.03	332.80
II. Mining				
2	Coal & Lignite	48556.04	42997.93	36167.84
3	Crude Oil	72946.10	77450.16	73128.01
4	Other Minerals & Metals	15991.69	17984.60	16454.29
Sub Total		137493.83	138432.69	125750.14
III. Manufacturing				
5	Steel	55521.87	60057.57	57316.79
6	Petroleum (Refinery & Marketing)	629816.92	703966.35	600622.23
7	Fertilizers	14495.58	17011.72	11661.88
8	Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	1390.57	1498.06	1417.60
9	Heavy Engineering	35184.78	28855.72	22229.93
10	Medium & Light Engineering	15064.96	11114.62	9844.64
11	Transportation Equipment	21077.47	16394.37	13318.55
12	Consumer Goods	4919.83	4340.73	4051.77
13	Textiles	490.28	415.40	490.29
Sub Total		777962.26	843654.54	720953.68
IV. Electricity				
14	Generation	63836.23	55832.60	49753.27
15	Transmission	13782.97	10518.89	8024.14
Sub Total		77619.20	66351.49	57777.41
V. Services				
16	Trading & Marketing	151592.46	137268.02	109388.08
17	Transport Services	27441.40	27555.50	26835.30
18	Contract & Construction Services	11861.85	9769.82	8061.32
19	Industrial Development & Tech. Consultancy Services	6554.44	5543.49	4054.32
20	Tourist Services	1021.10	1025.87	1017.60
21	Financial Services	16539.32	13765.12	11308.75
22	Telecom-munication Services	26212.09	27706.77	30828.39
Sub Total		241222.66	222634.59	191493.76
Grand Total		1235060.47	1271529.34	1096307.79

* Gross Block inclusive of Capital-work-in progress.



Electricity, however, continued to show a robust growth in turnover (16.98%) during the year over a growth 14.84 percent in 2008-09 (Table 1.6). The services sector also continued to keep up the growth momentum at 8.35 growth in turnover. Agriculture based CPSEs, although having a much smaller share in total turnover, showed a very high growth rate of 67 percent during the year.

Table 1.6
Sector wise Growth in Turnover of CPSEs
(2007-08 to 2009-10)

(in %)			
Sector	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Agriculture	67.21	37.03	35.64
Mining	-0.68	10.09	10.92
Manufacturing	-7.79	17.02	15.67
Electricity	16.98	14.84	27.86
Services	8.35	16.26	4.73
All CPSEs	-2.87	15.98	13.62

1.5.1 Share of select items in domestic/ national production

Table 1.7 below shows the industries in which CPSEs have a major market share. The CPSEs continue to have complete monopoly in nuclear power generation. The other sectors / industries where they have a major share in domestic / national output are coal, petroleum, telecommunication, power generation and fertilizers. In comparison to 1998-99, however, the shares of CPSEs in these (select) industries have significantly come down except power generation in which the share of CPSEs increased during 2009-10.

Table 1.7
CPSEs Share in Domestic Output of select items

S. No.	Selected Item	Units	Domestic Production/ Output		Total Output by CPSEs		Share of CPSEs to Domestic Output (%)	
			1998-99	2009-10	1998-99	2009-10	1998-99	2009-10
1	Coal							
1.1	Hard Coal (Non-coking Coal)	Million Tonnes	253.326	487.640	223.474	395.509	88.22	81.11
1.2	Coking Coal	Million Tonnes	44.414	34.455	37.201	27.270	83.76	79.15
2	Petroleum Products							
2.1	Crude Oil	MMT	32.7	33.5	29.7	28.8	90.8	86.0
2.2	Natural Gas	BCM	27.4	32.8	24.5	24.7	89.4	75.3
2.3	Refineries Throughput	MMT	68.5	160.8	68.5	112.2	100.0	69.8
3	Power Generation							
3.1	Thermal	GWh	353662	640876	135423	264761	38	41.3
3.2	Hydro	GWh	82690	106680	25339	40887	31	38.3
3.3	Nuclear	GWh	12015	18636	12015	18636	100	100.0
4	Telecommunication Services							
4.1	Wired lines	Nos. (in cr.)	1.78	3.70	1.78	3.13	100	84.59
4.2	Wire Less	Nos. (in cr.)	0.09	58.43	0.09	7.45	100	12.75
5	Fertilizers							
5.1	Nitrogenous	Lakh MT	100.86	119.00	31.76	31.18	31.49	26.20
5.2	Phosphotic	Lakh MT	29.76	43.21	7.26	2.27	24.40	5.25

Notes:

MMT: Million Metric Tonnes, BCM: Million Cubic Metres

1.6. Aggregate Profit and Loss of CPSEs

The profit of profit making CPSEs stood at ₹1,08,435 crore in 2009-10 compared to ₹98,488 crore in 2008-09. The loss of loss making CPSEs, on the other hand, stood at ₹15842 crore in 2009-10 against ₹14621 crore in 2008-09. At the aggregate level, the overall net profit of all CPSEs (aggregate net profit-aggregate net loss) stood at ₹92,593 crore in 2009-10 compared to ₹83867 crore during 2008-09.

In terms of growth in profits over the previous year, the best results were achieved by the 'agriculture' sector. This was followed by 23.59 per cent growth

in mining, 21.90 per cent growth in electricity and 8.98 per cent growth in manufacturing sector. The services sector, on the other hand, recorded a loss of ₹2906 crore during 2009-10 as against a profit of ₹2316 crore in 2008-09. Cognate group-wise, CPSEs belonging to minerals & metals (14.39%), fertilizers (106.45%), chemicals & pharmaceuticals (19.84), consumer goods (576.64%), trading & marketing (57.80%), transportation services (10.38%) tourist services (66.48%) and telecommunication services (586.31%) recorded significant decline in their profits during the year 2009-10 (Table 1.8).

Table 1.8
Net Profit/Loss of CPSE

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector/ Cognate Group	31.3.2010	31.3.2009	31.3. 2008
I. Agriculture				
1	Agro Based Industries	49.79	19.48	18.34
Sub Total		49.79	19.48	18.34
II. Mining				
2	Coal & Lignite	12907.91	5341.26	7495.70
3	Crude Oil	20513.48	19730.67	19340.00
4	Other Minerals & Metals	5488.78	6411.03	5898.91
Sub Total		38910.17	31482.96	32734.61
III. Manufacturing				
5	Steel	7616.25	7589.23	9559.74
6	Petroleum(Refinery & Marketing)	18143.15	8095.03	15341.77
7	Fertilizers	-686.00	10633.55	-2571.73
8	Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	-631.40	-526.88	-264.53
9	Heavy Engineering	4121.16	3022.93	2604.27
10	Medium & Light Engineering	78.96	-255.85	-50.30
11	Transportation Equipment	2818.52	2352.73	2273.66
12	Consumer Goods	-612.39	128.48	-407.08
13	Textiles	6837.92	3543.90	-989.20
Sub Total		37686.17	34583.12	25496.60
IV. Electricity				
14	Generation	14437.99	12483.96	12276.75
15	Transmission	4414.51	2981.17	2321.28
Sub Total		18852.70	15465.13	14598.03
V. Services				
16	Trading & Marketing Services	407.87	966.62	778.63
17	Transport Services	-3935.52	-3565.51	620.25
18	Contract & Construction Services	440.82	290.14	243.50
19	Industrial Development & Tech. Consultancy Services	826.58	635.72	465.02
20	Tourist Services	17.83	53.19	38.81
21	Financial Services	3658.12	3047.46	2627.90
22	Telecommunication Services	-4321.20	888.56	3652.70
Sub Total		-2905.50	2316.18	8426.81
Grand Total		92593.13	83866.87	81274.39

1.6.1 Top Ten Profit & Loss Making CPSEs

Table 1.9 provides the list of the top ten profit making CPSEs (exclusive of Extra Ordinary Items and Prior Period adjustment). All the top ten profit making companies are, more or less, the same in 2009-10 as in 2008-09 (with rankings slightly changed) except for Power Finance Corporation that replaced the South-

Eastern Coalfields Ltd. While ONGC maintained its top most rank in 2009-10, IOC Ltd. made a huge jump in profits ranking second compared to its 8th position in 2008-09. Although its total income declined during the year, it increased its net profit due mainly to reduction in expenditure.

Table 1.9
**Top Ten Profit * Making CPSEs
2009-10**

(₹ in crore)		
S. No	Name of the CPSEs	Net profit*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	16785.82
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	10321.23
3.	NTPC Ltd.	8650.37
4.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	6731.20
5.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	4303.38
6.	Coal India Ltd.	3779.92
7.	NMDC Ltd.	3454.54
8.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	3139.49
9.	Oil India Ltd.	2611.60
10.	Power Finance Corporation	2357.12

*Note ; *Profit before Extra Ordinary Items and Prior Period adjustment*

Table 1.10 provides the list of top ten loss making CPSEs (exclusive of Extra Ordinary Items and Prior Period adjustment). Amongst the loss making companies National Aviation Company of India Ltd., Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. were the top three loss making enterprises during 2009-10. The top ten loss making

companies covered nearly 90% of the total loss made by all the (59) CPSEs during 2009-10. The top three CPSEs namely NACIL, MTNL and BSNL alone have incurred a loss of 65% of the total loss of all CPSEs in 2009-10. Higher depreciation, increase in salary & wages and increase in other expenditure contributed to greater losses during the year.

Table 1.10
**Top Ten Loss Making CPSEs
(2009-10)**

(₹ in crore)		
S. No	Name of the CPSEs	Net Loss*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	(-) 5614.29
2.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	(-) 3063.78
3.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	(-) 1657.80
4.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	(-) 1002.98
5.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	(-) 585.86
6.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(-) 513.82
7.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	(-) 506.05
8.	STCL Ltd.	(-) 464.11
9.	ITI Ltd.	(-) 430.04
10.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	(-) 382.44

Note ; Net Loss before Extra Ordinary Items and prior Period adjustment

1.7 Contribution to GDP

1.7.1 Gross Value Addition by CPSEs

The share of 'gross value addition' in CPSEs (net value addition + depreciation) in Gross Domestic Product (at current market price) stood at 6.30 per cent in 2009-10 against the share of 6.20 per cent in 2008-09.

1.7.2 Net Value Addition by CPSEs

In terms of net value addition (excluding depreciation), in 2009-10, the share of 'profit before Tax & EP (PBTEP)' was the highest at 35.41 per cent followed by 'salary & wages' (25.92%), indirect taxes & duties (23.70%) and interests (10.19%) (Table 1.11). A comparison between the respective shares of each of these items during 2008-09 and 2009-10 shows very little change during these two years (Fig. 1.6)

Table 1.11
Components of Net Value Addition in CPSEs

(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	Net Value Addition	2009-10	Share (%)	2008-09	Share (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Profit before Tax & EP(PBTEP)	124126	35.41	103095	33.37
2.	Interest	35720	10.19	39300	12.72
3.	Indirect Taxes & Duties (net of subsidies)	83076	23.70	78419	25.38
4.	Salary & Wages	90863	25.92	83045	26.88
5.	Rent, royalty and cess	16747	4.78	5113	1.65
	Total:	350532	100.00	308972	100.00

Net Value Addition by CPSEs during 2008-09 & 2009-10 (at Market Price)

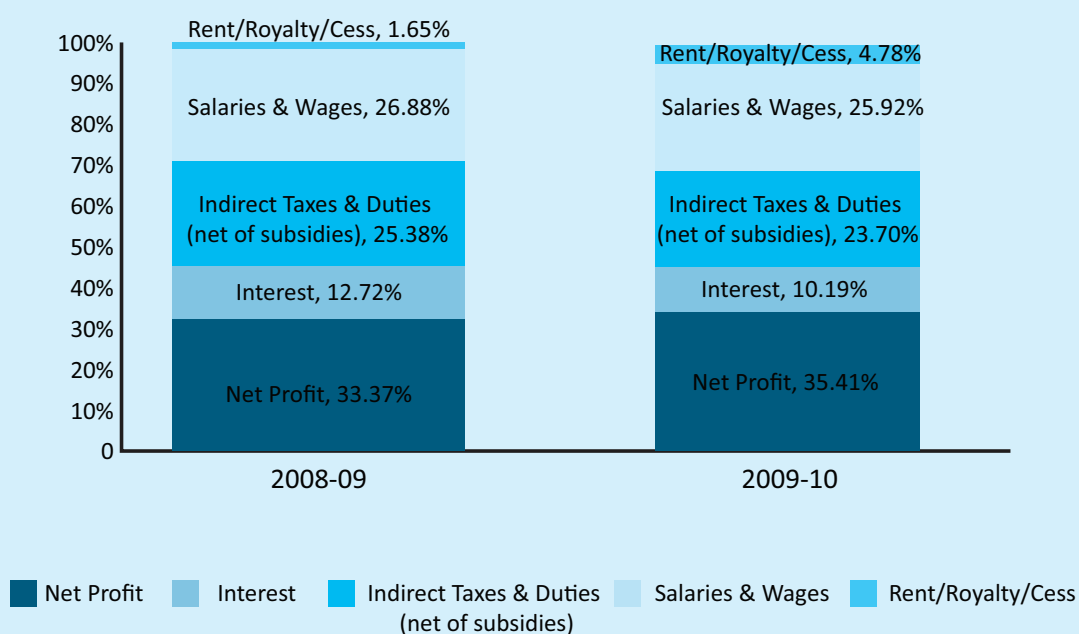


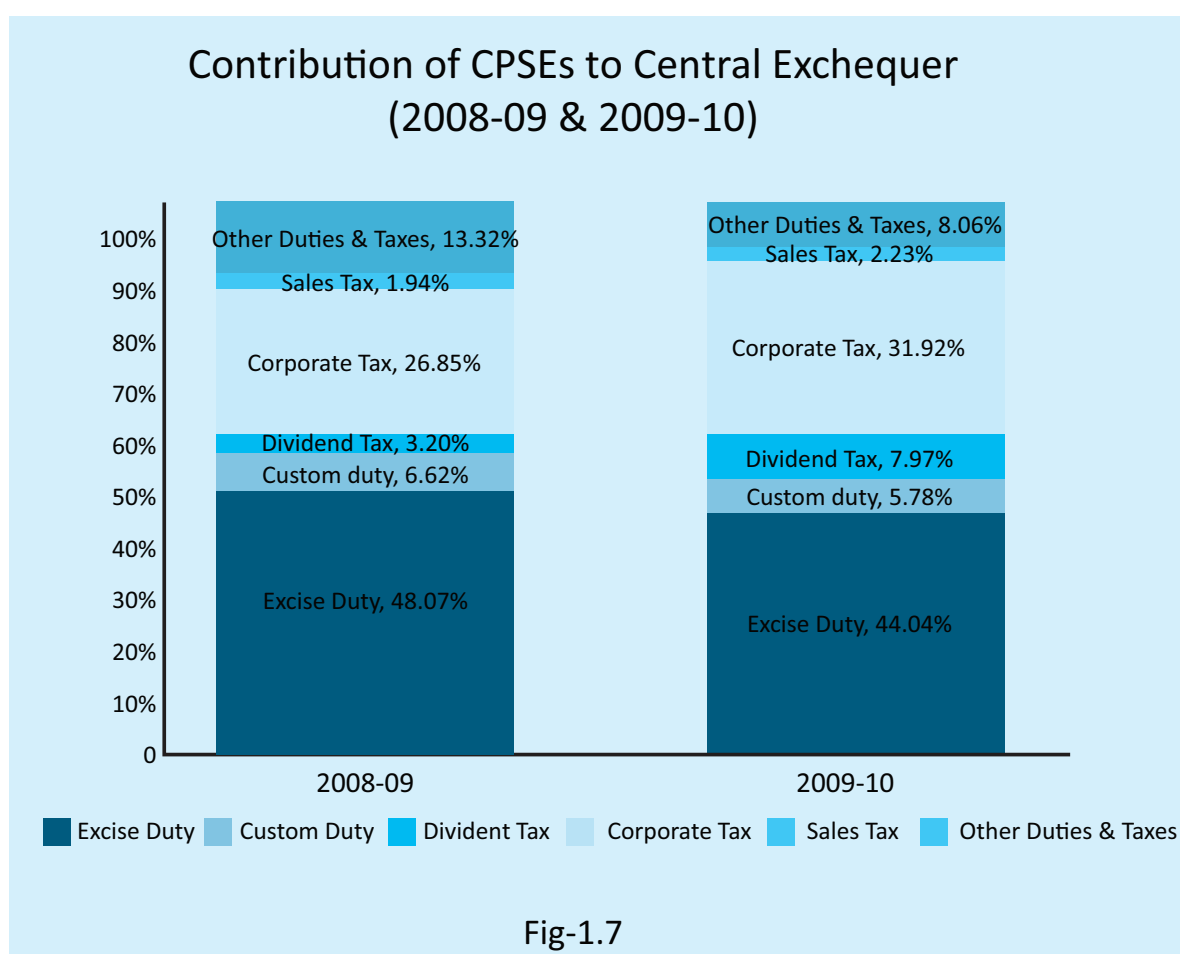
Fig-1.6

1.8 Contribution to the Central Exchequer

CPSEs contribute to the Central Exchequer by way of dividend payment, interest on government loans and payment of taxes & duties. There was, a significant decline in the total contribution of CPSEs to the Central Exchequer during the year, which came down from ₹1,51,543 crore in 2008-09 to ₹1,39,830 crore in 2009-10. This was primarily due to reduction in contribution towards 'customs duty' and 'excise duty' that came down from ₹8705 crore and ₹63262 crore in 2008-09 to ₹6903 crore and ₹52642 crore in 2009-10. There was also a decline in other duties & taxes during the year as compared to the previous year. There was, however, an increase in contribution from corporate tax, dividend payment and dividend tax (Table 1.12).

Table 1.12
Contribution to the Central Exchequer
for the last 3 years

(₹ in crore)				
S. No.	Particulars	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. On Investment by CPSEs				
1.	Dividend	19910.59	19387.36	19423.47
2.	Interest	387.44	558.79	749.03
Total (I)		20298.03	19946.15	20172.50
II. Taxes and Duties (Central)				
1.	Excise Duty	52641.50	63261.89	68932.20
2.	Customs Duty	6903.19	8704.53	13385.59
3.	Corporate Tax	38155.49	35338.55	40670.64
4.	Dividend Tax	9524.65	4211.67	4434.41
5.	Sales Tax	2664.62	2546.79	2640.84
6.	Other Duties & Taxes	9642.41	17533.62	15757.59
Total (II)		119531.86	131597.05	145821.27
Grand Total (I+II)		139829.89	151543.20	165993.77



1.9 Disinvestment

The policy on 'Disinvestment in CPSEs' has evolved over the years. Disinvestment of Government equity in CPSEs began in 1991-92. The current policy on disinvestment was approved by the Government on 5th November, 2009. The objective of the disinvestment policy is to develop people's ownership of Central Public Sector Enterprises and to share in their wealth and prosperity while ensuring that Government equity does not fall below 51% and Government retains the management control.

Keeping in view the policy on disinvestment, the following approach to disinvestment in CPSEs has been adopted:

- (i) Already listed profitable CPSEs (not meeting the mandatory shareholding of 10%) are to be made compliant by 'Offer for Sale' by Government or by the CPSEs through issue of fresh shares or a combination of both.
- (ii) Unlisted CPSEs with no accumulated losses and having earned net profit in three preceding consecutive years are to be listed.
- (iii) Follow-on public offers would be considered in respect of profitable CPSEs having 10 per cent or higher public ownership, taking into consideration the needs for capital investment of CPSEs, on a case to case basis, and Government could simultaneously or independently offer a portion of its equity shareholding in conjunction.
- (iv) Disinvestment is to be considered on merits and on a case-to-case basis since each CPSE has a different equity structure, financial strength, fund requirement, sector of operation and factors that do not permit a uniform pattern of disinvestment.

1.9.1 Listing of CPSEs

There are inherent advantages in listing of shares of profitable CPSEs on the stock exchanges. Listing enhances shareholder value in CPSEs in the following ways:

- (a) Higher disclosure levels brings greater transparency, equity and credibility;
- (b) Enhances corporate governance on account of induction of independent directors, causes substantial accretions to management accountability and thereby improves performance;

- (c) Leads to higher levels of public scrutiny, enforces ethical conduct of business and improves corporate culture; and
- (d) Brings pressure on the management to perform due to raised expectations of investors (shareholders),unlocking the true value of the enterprise.

Listing of profitable CPSEs on the stock exchanges with a mandatory public ownership of at least 10% shareholding has been observed to increase significantly the value of stocks in these enterprises, and increases the value of the Government's residual shareholding and also of those held by the public post-listing. Since listing leads to greater people-ownership of CPSEs, it encourages participation and sharing the prosperity of CPSEs by the people.

1.10 Revival of Sick PSEs

The condition of sick CPSEs (i.e, CPSEs whose accumulated losses have exceeded their net worth) has been improving over the years. The number of sick CPSEs, which was 111 in March, 2003 came down to 45 in March 2010. The CPSEs were brought under the purview of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA) 1992. Out of the 64 CPSEs registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) till 30.6.2010, the BIFR has already disposed off 47 cases of CPSEs either through sanctioning revival schemes (11 cases), or recommending winding up (21 cases) or declaring 'no longer sick' (2 cases) or dropping due to net worth becoming positive (5 cases) or dismissing the cases as non-maintainable (4 cases). The BIFR is yet to take any view on 17 cases of CPSEs.

The Government, subsequently, set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 to advise the Government, inter alia, on the measures to restructure/ revive, both industrial and non-industrial CPSEs. For the purpose of making reference to BRPSE, a company is considered 'sick' if it has accumulated losses in any financial year equal to 50% or more of its average net worth during 4 years immediately preceeding such financial year. The concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments are required to send proposals for reevival / restructuring of CPSEs identified as 'sick' for consideration of BRPSE. The Board is expected to make its recommendations within 2 months of the date of receipt of the complete proposal from the administrative Ministry/ Department. Loss making/sick CPSEs may also be considered by the Board, suo moto, if it is of the

opinion that revival/restructuring is necessary for checking the incipient sickness (i.e., incurring loss for two consecutive years) in the enterprise. Upto December 2010, cases of 67 sick CPSEs have been referred to BRPSE; out of which the Board has made recommendations in respect of 62 cases.

1.11 Board Structure in CPSEs

The public enterprises are categorized in four Schedules, namely, 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' based on various quantitative, qualitative and other factors. The pay scales of Chief Executives and of full time Functional Directors in CPSEs are determined as per the Schedule of the concerned CPSE. Proposals from various administrative Ministries/ Departments for initial categorization /upgradation of CPSEs in appropriate Schedule, personal upgradation, creation of posts in CPSEs, etc, are considered in the Department of Public Enterprises in consultation with the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB).

During 2009-10, 2 CPSEs were initially categorized in appropriate Schedule, 3 CPSEs were upgraded to higher Schedule and one post of Chief Executive was given higher scale of pay on personal basis. As on 31.3.2010, there were 249 CPSEs in the country. Out of the 249 CPSEs, there were 60 Schedule 'A' CPSEs, 70 Schedule 'B' CPSEs, 45 Schedule 'C' CPSEs and 5 Schedule 'D' CPSEs. The rest are covered under the uncategorized category.

1.12 Professionalization of Boards

In pursuance to the policy on public sector enterprises being followed since 1991, several measures have been taken by the Department of Public Enterprises to professionalize the Boards of public enterprises. The guidelines issued by DPE in 1992 provide for induction of outside professionals on the Boards of CPSEs as part-time non-official Directors. The number of such Directors has to be at least 1/3rd of the actual strength of the Board. In the case of listed CPSEs headed by an executive Chairman, the number of non-official Directors (Independent Directors) should be at least half the strength of the Board. The guidelines also provide that the number of Government Directors on the Boards should be not more than one-sixth of the actual strength of the Board subject to a maximum of two. Apart from this, there should be some functional Directors on each Board whose number should not exceed 50% of the actual strength of the Board

The revised guidelines provide that the number of functional Directors should not exceed 50% of the actual strength of the Board of Directors (BOD) and

the number of Government nominee Directors on the BOD should not exceed two. In the case of listed CPSEs with an Executive Chairman, the guidelines provide that the number of non-official Directors shall be atleast 50% of the Board Members. In the case of CPSEs with a Non-executive Chairman, at least one-third of the Board Members will have to be non-official Directors.

The functional Directors including the Chief Executive of the CPSEs are appointed by the concerned administrative Ministries on the recommendation of the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB). It has been decided that candidates from State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) and the private sector will also be considered as non-internal candidates besides the candidates from CPSEs for selection to the post of Functional Directors in CPSEs subject to the eligibility criteria.

1.13 Wages/ Salaries and Employees Welfare

The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) functions as the nodal Department in the Government of India, inter-alia, in respect of policy relating to wage settlements of unionized employees, pay revision of non-unionized supervisors and executives holding posts below the Board level and executives at the Board level in CPSEs. The CPSEs are largely following the Industrial Dearness Allowance (IDA) pattern scales of pay. In some cases, Central Dearness Allowance (CDA) pattern scales of pay is also being followed in the CPSEs.

1.13.1 Industrial Dearness Allowance (IDA)

The Government policy relating to pay scales and pay pattern is broadly that all employees of the CPSEs should be on IDA pattern and related scales of pay. Instructions had been issued to all the administrative Ministries by DPE in July, 1981 and July, 1984 that as and when a new CPSE is created or established, IDA pattern and related scales of pay should be adopted ab-initio. Vide DPE O.M. dated 10.08.2009, it was reiterated and emphasized that 'appointments' including 'promotion' on or after 01.01.1989 in CDA scales of pay has to be in IDA scales of pay. There are 249 CPSEs (excluding Banks, Insurance Companies) under the administrative control of the Central Government as on 31.3.2010. They employed approximately 14.91 lakh workmen, clerical staff and executives as on 31.3.2010. Out of this, around 96 % of the workmen and executives are on IDA pattern and related scales of pay.

The last pay revision for the IDA executives and non-unionized supervisors was done w.e.f 1.1.97 for a period of ten years based on the recommendations of Justice Mohan Committee (1st Pay Revision Committee). The duration of this pay revision was for 10 years i.e. upto 31.12.2006. The Second Pay Revision Committee (2nd PRC), headed by Justice M. Jagannadha Rao, was constituted vide the Government of India Resolution dated 30.11.2006. The Government, after due consideration of the

Table 1.15

Employment and Average Annual Emoluments

Year	No. of Employees (in lakh)	Average Annual per capita emoluments (₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2003-04	17.62	248481
2004-05	17.00	286112
2005-06	16.49	284123
2006-07	16.14	398496
2007-08	15.65	410898
2008-09	15.33	541716
2009-10	14.91	609816

recommendations of the 2nd Pay Revision Committee issued orders on 26.11.2008 and 09.02.2009 for the pay revision of Board level and below Board level executives (including non-unionized supervisors).

1.13.2 Central Dearness Allowance (CDA)

The DPE vide its OM dated 14.10.2008 and 20.1.2009, has revised the pay scales of the employees of CPSEs following CDA pattern w.e.f. 01.01.2006, based on Government decision in respect of Central Government employees. The benefit of pay revision was allowed only to the employees of those CPSEs which are not loss making and are in a position to absorb the additional expenditure on account of pay revision from their own resources without any budgetary support from the Government. It has also been indicated that the Board of Directors would consider the proposal of pay revision of all the employees in the CPSE, keeping in mind the affordability and capacity of the CPSE to pay and submit a proposal to its Administrative Ministry/Department, which will approve the proposal with the concurrence of its Financial Adviser. Vide DPE O.M. dated. 20.1.2009 guidelines on revised allowances for these employees have also been issued.

1.14 Employment

As on 31.3.2010, the 249 CPSEs employed approximately 14.91 lakh people (excluding casual workers). One-fourth of the manpower was in managerial and supervisory cadres. The CPSEs have thus a highly skilled workforce, which is one of their basic strengths. The CPSEs, in turn, provide lifetime employment to their employees. The details of employment in CPSEs vis-a-vis per capita emoluments are given in Table 1.15 below.

1.15 Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)

The CPSEs operate under dynamic market conditions; while some of them may face shortage of people, the others may have excess manpower. The Government, therefore, initiated a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to help rationalise their manpower. The basic parameters of the model Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) which were notified by the Government vide Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated 5.10.1988 and 6.1.1989 were in force since 1988 till April, 2000. The Government modified the scheme and introduced a new scheme of VRS on 5.5.2000 and again on 6.11.2001. As per available information, about 3.54 lakh employees opted for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) from 1988 till 31.3.2010.

1.16 Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR)

Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) is an attempt to retrain the VRS optees to enable them to remain productive partners in the society. Accordingly, the National Renewal Fund (NRF), established in February 1992, aimed to cover both the expenses of VRS and the expenditure on retraining of retrenched workers in the organized sector.

The main elements of the CRR programme are Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment. Counselling helps the rationalized employees to absorb the shock of leaving the organization, to properly manage their funds including compensation and to motivate them to face the challenges and to re-join the productive process. Similarly, retraining strengthens their skill/expertise. Selected training institutes impart need-based training of 30 days / 45 days / 60 days modules. The retraining leads to redeployment mostly through self-employment. Presently, the objective is to maximize the rate of

self-employment. The Nodal Agencies, therefore, provide need-based support, linkage with credit institutions and continuously follow up with the retrained personnel.

The Nodal Training Agencies are required to counsel VRS optees, impart training and reorientation programme, develop curriculum /materials, prepare feasibility report market survey, post training follow up, interface with credit institutions, support in self-employment, regular liaison with CPSEs, convene meetings of the Coordination Committee etc.

1.17 Memorandum of Understanding

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), as applicable to public sector enterprises, is a negotiated document between the government and the management of the enterprise specifying clearly the objectives of the agreement and the obligations of both the parties. MoU is aimed at providing greater autonomy to public sector enterprises vis-à-vis the control of the government. The main purpose of the MoU system is to ensure a level playing field to the public sector enterprises vis-à-vis the private corporate sector. The 'management' of the enterprise is, nevertheless, made accountable to the government through promise for performance or 'performance contract'. The government, nevertheless, continues to have control over these enterprises through setting targets in the beginning of the year and by 'performance evaluation' at the end of the year.

Performance evaluation is done based on the comparison between the actual achievements and the annual targets agreed upon between the government and the CPSE. The targets constitute of both financial and non-financial parameters with different weights assigned to the different parameters. In order to distinguish 'excellent' from 'poor', moreover, performance during the year is measured on a 5-point scale. Table -1.15 provides a summary of the performance of MoU signing CPSEs as reflected in their MoU rating during the last five years.

Table: 1.15
Summary of the performance of MoU signing CPSEs

Rating	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
(1)	(2)	(3)			
Excellent	49	46	55	47	73
Very Good	32	37	34	34	30
Good	15	13	15	25	20
Fair	06	06	08	17	20
Poor	00	00	00	01	01
Total	102	102	112	124	144

1.18 Market Capitalisation of CPSEs Stocks

There were 46 CPSEs listed on the stock exchanges of India as on 31.03.2010; 3 CPSEs were, however, not being traded during 2009-10. Bongaigaon Refinery Ltd merged with Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. during the year. Oil India Ltd. and NHPC Ltd. were listed during the year 2009-10. There are stocks of 43 CPSEs, which were being traded on the stock exchanges of India as on 31.3.2010.

The total market capitalization of the 41 CPSEs based on stock prices on Mumbai Stock Exchange as on 31.03.2009 stood at ₹ 813530 crore. Market capitalization of the 43 CPSEs as on 31.03.2010 (including OIL, NHPC and HFI), on the other hand, stood at ₹1426212 crore. There was, therefore, an increase in market capitalization of CPSEs on the Mumbai Stock Exchange by 75.31% (₹ 612682 crore) as on 31.03.2010. During this period, the market capitalization of Mumbai Stock Exchange increased by 99.79% and Sensex increased by 80.54%. Market Capitalization (M_Cap) of all listed CPSEs as a percentage of BSE M_Cap, therefore, decreased from 26.36% as on 31.03.2009 to 23.13% as on 31.3.2010. A table showing closing price of listed CPSEs on Mumbai Stock Exchange as on 31.3.2009 and 31.3.2010 (as well as M_Cap on these dates) is given at Annex 1.2.

Sl. No.	CPSE	Year of Incorporation	Holding/ Subsidiary Company
Prior to Five Year Plan (1919-50)			
1	BIECCO LAWRIE & CO. LTD. *	1919	H
2	BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD. *	1924	S
3	MAZAGON DOCK LTD.	1934	H
4	FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.	1943	H
5	NEPA LTD.	1947	H
6	I T I LTD.	1950	H
7	INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD.	1950	H
First Five Year Plan (1951-55)			
1	HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD.	1952	H
2	HMT LTD.	1953	H
3	HINDUSTAN PREFAB LTD.	1953	H
4	NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPN.	1953	H
5	BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.	1954	H
6	HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD.	1954	H
7	HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LTD.	1954	H
8	NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPN. LTD.	1955	H
Second Five Year Plan (1956-60)			
1	NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPN. LTD.	1956	H
2	STATE TRADING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1956	H
3	OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LTD.	1956	H
4	EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPN.OF INDIA LTD.	1957	H
5	CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPN.	1957	H
6	NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPN. LTD.	1957	H
7	HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPN. LTD.	1958	H
8	NMDC Ltd.	1958	H
9	HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD.	1959	H
10	HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	1960	H
11	GARDEN REACH SHIPBUILDERS & ENGINEERS LTD.	1960	H
12	HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.	1960	H
13	TUNGABHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.	1960	H
14	NATIONAL BLDG. CONSTN. CORPN. LTD.	1960	H
Third Five Year Plan (1960-65)			
1	FERTILIZER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1961	H
2	INDIAN DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	1961	H
3	SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	1961	H
4	HANDICRAFTS & HANDLOOM EXPORTS CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	1962	H
5	NATIONAL SEEDS CORPN. LTD.	1963	H
6	M M T C LTD.	1963	H
7	BEML LTD.	1964	H

8	HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.	1964	H
9	BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.	1964	H
10	INSTRUMENTATION LTD.	1964	H
11	SAMBHAR SALTS LTD.	1964	S
12	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.	1964	H
13	HINDUSTAN STEELWORKS COSTN. LTD.	1964	H
14	M S T C LTD.	1964	H
15	FOOD CORPN. OF INDIA	1965	H
16	CEMENT CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1965	H
17	TRIVENI STRUCTURALS LTD.	1965	H
18	CHENNAI PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.	1965	S
19	ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.	1965	H
20	ONGC VIDESH LTD.	1965	S
Annual Plans (1966-68)			
1	MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD.	1966	H
2	HLL LIFECARE LTD.	1966	H
3	BHARAT HEAVY PLATE & VESSELS LTD.	1966	S
4	INDIA TOURISM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1966	H
5	GOA SHIPYARD LTD.	1967	H
6	HINDUSTAN COPPER LTD.	1967	H
7	CENTRAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT CORPN. LTD. *	1967	H
8	ELECTRONICS CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1967	H
9	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	1967	H
10	NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPN. LTD. *	1968	H
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-73)			
1	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPN. LTD.	1969	H
2	STATE FARMS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	1969	H
3	WAPCOS LTD.	1969	H
4	BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.	1970	H
5	BHARAT PUMPS & COMPRESSORS LTD.	1970	H
6	ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD.	1970	H
7	HINDUSTAN PAPER CORPORATION LTD.	1970	H
8	HOUSING & URBAN DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1970	H
9	COTTON CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1970	H
10	HOTEL CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1971	S
11	JUTE CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1971	H
12	NAGALAND PULP & PAPER COMPANY LTD.	1971	S
13	P E C LTD.	1971	H
14	AIR INDIA CHARTERS LTD.	1972	S
15	BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.	1972	S
16	BRIDGE & ROOF CO.(INDIA) LTD. *	1972	H
17	COCHIN SHIPYARD LTD.	1972	H
18	HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.	1972	H
19	MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPN. LTD.	1972	H

20	RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS(1972) LTD. *	1972	H
21	SCOOTERS INDIA LTD.	1972	H
22	ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MFG. CORPN. OF INDIA	1973	H
23	COAL INDIA LTD.	1973	H
24	MECON LTD.	1973	H
25	MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD.	1973	H
26	STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	1973	H
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78)			
1	NATIONAL FERTILIZERS LTD.	1974	H
2	rites LTD.	1974	H
3	CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD.	1974	H
4	MAHARASHTRA ELEKTROSMELT LTD.	1974	S
5	CENTRAL COALFIELDS LTD.	1975	S
6	CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LTD.	1975	S
7	EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.	1975	S
8	WESTERN COALFIELDS LTD.	1975	S
9	HMT (INTERNATIONAL) LTD.	1975	S
10	NATIONAL FILM DEV. CORPN. LTD.	1975	H
11	NHPC LTD.	1975	H
12	NTPC LTD.	1975	H
13	INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	1976	H
14	BRAITHWAITE & CO. LTD. *	1976	S
15	BURN STANDARD COMPANY LTD. *	1976	S
16	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD.	1976	H
17	HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPN. LTD.	1976	H
18	NORTH EASTERN ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD.	1976	H
19	IRCON INTERNATIONAL LTD.	1976	H
20	KIOCL LTD.	1976	H
21	CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1976	H
22	NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTS & HANDLOOM DEV. CORPN. LTD	1977	H
23	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISL. FOREST & PLANT.DEV.CORP.LTD	1977	H
24	DREDGING CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1977	H
25	MANGANESE ORE(INDIA) LTD.	1977	H
26	HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	1978	H
27	PROJECTS & DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD.	1978	H
28	RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LTD.	1978	H
29	RAJASTHAN DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	1978	S
30	TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD.	1978	H
31	BHARAT WAGON & ENGG. CO. LTD. *	1978	H
32	SPONGE IRON INDIA LTD.	1978	H

Annual Plan (1979-80)			
1	ORISSA DRUGS & CHEMICALS LTD.	1979	S
2	INDIAN MEDICINES & PHARMACEUTICAL CORPN. LTD.	1979	H
3	ANDREW YULE & COMPANY LTD. *	1979	H
4	HOOGHLY PRINTING COMPANY LTD. *	1979	S
5	FERRO SCRAP NIGAM LTD.	1979	S
6	NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURES CORPORATION LTD.	1980	H
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-84)			
1	BENGAL CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. *	1981	H
2	KARNATAKA ANTIBIOTICS & PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	1981	H
3	HMT BEARINGS LTD.	1981	S
4	RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS LTD.	1981	H
5	EdCIL(India) Ltd.	1981	H
6	NATIONAL ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.	1981	H
7	OIL INDIA LTD.	1981	H
8	BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD. *	1981	H
9	STCL LTD.	1982	S
10	NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL AGRI. MARKETING CORP.LTD.	1982	H
11	HINDUSTAN NEWSPRINT LTD.	1982	S
12	RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LTD.	1982	H
13	HINDUSTAN FLUOROCARBONS LIMITED	1983	S
14	AIRLINE ALLIED SERVICES LTD.	1983	S
15	HSCC (INDIA) LTD.	1983	H
16	NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.	1983	H
17	RANCHI ASHOK BIHAR HOTEL CORPN. LTD.	1983	S
18	UTKAL ASHOK HOTEL CORPN. LTD.	1983	S
19	HINDUSTAN VEGETABLE OILS CORPN. LTD. *	1984	H
20	VIGNYAN INDUSTRIES LTD.	1984	S
21	BBJ CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.	1984	S
22	TYRE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. *	1984	H
23	GAIL (INDIA) LTD.	1984	H
24	HOOGHLY DOCK AND PORT ENGINEERS LTD. *	1984	H
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-89)			
1	PAWAN HANS HELICOPTERS LTD.	1985	H
2	NORTHERN COALFIELDS LTD.	1985	S
3	SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD.	1985	S
4	ASSAM ASHOK HOTEL CORPN. LTD.	1985	S
5	DONYI POLO ASHOK HOTEL LTD.	1985	S
6	MADHYA PRADESH ASHOK HOTEL CORPN. LTD.	1985	S
7	MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LTD.	1986	H
8	BHARAT BHARI UDYOG NIGAM LTD.	1986	H
9	POWER FINANCE CORPORATION	1986	H
10	INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.	1986	H
11	PONDICHERRY ASHOK HOTEL CORPN. LTD.	1986	S
12	INDIAN RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVT.AGENCY LTD.	1987	H

13	BIRDS JUTE & EXPORTS LTD. *	1987	S
14	NUCLEAR POWER CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	1987	H
15	MANGALORE REFINERY & PETROCHEMICALS LTD.	1988	S
16	SATLUJ JAL VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.	1988	H
17	TEHRI HYDRO DEVELOPMENT CORP. LTD.	1988	H
18	CONTAINER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	1988	H
19	INDIAN VACCINE CORP. LTD.	1988	H
20	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.	1989	H
21	BHARAT IMMUNOLOGICALS & BIOLOGICALS CORP. LTD.	1989	H
22	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE & DEVP. CORPN.	1989	H
23	J & K MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.	1989	S

Annual Plan (1990-91)

1	BEL OPTRONICS DEVICES LTD.	1990	S
2	KONKAN RAILWAY CORPORATION LTD.	1990	H

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-96)

1	NATIONAL BACKWARD CLASSES FINANCE & DEVP.CO.	1992	H
2	MAHANADI COALFIELDLS LTD.	1993	S
3	NUMALIGARH REFINARY LTD.	1993	S
4	ANTRIX CORPORATION LTD.	1993	H
5	BIHAR DRUGS & ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.	1994	S
6	IDPL (TAMILNADU) LTD.	1994	S
7	NATIONAL MINORITIES DEVP. & FINANCE CORPN.	1994	H
8	CERTIFICATION ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL LTD.	1994	S
9	NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE SERVICES INCORPORATED	1995	H
10	BROADCAST ENGG. CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD.	1995	H
11	AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.	1996	H

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2001)

1	NATIONAL HANDICAPPED FINANCE & DEVPT. CORPN.	1997	H
2	NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE & DEVPT. CORPN	1997	H
3	PUNJAB ASHOK HOTEL COMPANY LTD.	1998	S
4	HMT CHINAR WATCHES LTD.	1999	S
5	HMT MACHINE TOOLS LTD.	1999	S
6	HMT WATCHES LTD.	1999	S
7	INDIAN RAILWAY CATERING AND TOURISM CORPN. LTD.	1999	H
8	MUMBAI RAILWAY VIKAS CORPORATION LTD.	1999	H
9	ENNORE PORT LTD.	1999	H
10	KARNATAKA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	2000	S
11	TAMIL NADU TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION	2000	S
12	BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LTD.	2000	H
13	MILLENNIUM TELECOM LTD.	2000	S
14	NARMADA HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.	2000	S
15	RAILTEL CORPORATION INDIA LTD.	2000	H
16	BALMER LAWRIE INVESTMENTS LTD.	2001	H
17	KUMARAKRUPPA FRONTIER HOTELS LTD.	2001	S
18	NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE & DEVP. CORPN.	2001	H

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2006)			
1	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY FERTILIZER CORPN. LTD.	2002	H
2	FCI ARAVALI GYPSUM & MINERALS (INDIA) LTD.	2003	H
3	AIR INDIA AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES LTD.	2003	S
4	NTPC ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LTD.	2003	S
5	NTPC HYDRO LTD.	2003	S
6	NTPC VIDYUT VYAPAR NIGAM LTD.	2003	S
7	RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LTD.	2003	H
8	BHARATIYA NABHIKIYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD.	2003	H
9	SETHUSAMUDRAM CORPN. LTD.	2004	H
10	AIR INDIA ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD.	2006	S
11	NLC TAMIL NADU POWER LTD.	2006	S
12	INDIA INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE CO. LTD.	2006	H
13	CHHATTISHGARH SURGUJA POWER LTD.	2006	S
14	SECURITY PRINTING & MINTING CORPN. INDIA LTD.	2006	H
15	BHARAT PETRO RESOURCES JPDA	2006	S
16	BHARAT PETRO RESOURCES LTD.	2006	S
17	BRAHMAPUTRA CRACKERS & POLYMER LTD.	2006	S
18	COASTAL KARNATAKA POWER LTD.	2006	S
19	COASTAL MAHARASHTRA MEGA POWER LTD.	2006	S
20	KANTI BIJLEE UTPADAN NIGAM LTD.	2006	S
21	ORISSA INTEGRATED POWER LTD.	2006	S
22	REC TRANSMISSION PROJECT CO. LTD.	2006	S
23	FRESH & HEALTHY ENTERPRISES LTD.	2006	S
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)			
1	NATIONAL AVIATION CO. OF INDIA LTD.@	2007	H
2	CENTRAL RAILSIDE WAREHOUSING CO. LTD.	2007	S
3	BHARTIYA RAIL BIJLEE CO. LTD.	2007	S
4	COASTAL TAMIL NADU POWER LTD.	2007	S
5	REC POWER DISTRIBUTION CO. LTD.	2007	S
6	DEDICATED FRIGHT CORRIDOR CORP. OF INDIA LTD.	2007	H
7	JAGDISHPUR PAPER MILLS LTD.	2008	H
8	CREDA HPCL BIOFUEL LTD.	2008	S
9	GAIL GAS LTD.	2008	S
10	PFC CONSULTING LTD.	2008	S
11	MJSJ COAL LTD.	2009	S
12	MNH SHAKTI LTD.	2009	S
13	GHOARPALLI INTEGRATED POWER COMPANY LTD.	2009	S
14	LOKTAK DOWNSTREAM HYDROELECTRIC CORPORATION LTD.	2009	S
15	SAKHIGOPAL INTEGRATED POWER COMPANY LTD.	2009	S
16	BHOPAL DHULE TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.	2010	S
17	BISRA STONE LIME COMPANY LTD.	2010	S
18	EASTERN INVESTMENT LTD.	2010	H

19	HPCL BIOFUELS LTD.	2010	S
20	IRCON INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES LTD.	2010	S
21	JABALPUR TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.	2010	S
22	ORISSA MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	2010	S
23	POWER SYSTEM OPERATION CORPORATION LTD.	2010	S
24	RAICHUR SHOLLAUR TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.	2010	S
25	TATIYA ANDHRA MEGA POWER LTD.	2010	S

*Note: * ~ These enterprises were originally in the private sector, and were taken over by the Government on their falling sick.*

~ SAIL was originally Hindustan Steel Ltd (HSL), which was set up in 1954.

\$ ~ Coal India Ltd. was originally National Coal Development Corporation (NCDC), which was set up in 1956.

@ - NACIL was originally Air India and Indian Airlines, which were both created in 1953 on nationalization of Air India. Air India, in turn, was incorporated in 1932.

Growth In Market Capitalisation of listed and traded CPSEs
(2009-2010)

S. No.	CPSE	BSE Closing Market Price as on 31.03.2009	BSE Closing Market Price as on 31.03.2010	Market Capitalization as on 31.03.2009	Market Capitalization as on 31.03.2010	% Change in Market Cap.in (2010 over 2009)
		(In Rupees)		(Rs. In Crores)		
1	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	22.55	43.55	639.74	1290.51	101.72
2	B E M L Ltd.	381.50	1052.05	1588.95	4381.21	175.73
3	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	235.15	597.40	383.06	972.93	153.99
4	Balmer Lawrie Invsts. Ltd.	65.55	139.25	145.52	309.10	112.41
5	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	882.90	2190.45	7063.20	17523.60	148.10
6	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	1504.35	2385.45	73640.94	116772.55	58.57
7	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corpn. Ltd.	9.86	18.45	42.58	79.67	87.11
8	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	376.65	516.70	13617.40	18680.88	37.18
9	Chennai Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	94.45	295.40	1407.31	4398.84	212.57
10	Container Corpn. Of India Ltd.	716.15	1300.25	9308.52	16901.01	81.56
11	Dredging Corpn. Of India Ltd.	228.70	607.30	640.36	1700.44	165.54
12	Engineers India Ltd.	520.55	2199.90	2923.41	12353.78	322.58
13	Fertilisers & Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.	21.85	45.30	775.17	1607.12	107.32
14	G A I L (India) Ltd.	244.25	409.80	30982.62	51982.20	67.78
15	H M T Ltd.	35.40	78.25	2691.64	5930.18	120.32
16	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	110.80	533.35	10251.44	49346.50	381.36
17	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	18.45	37.15	124.11	250.27	101.65
18	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	269.10	318.45	9112.53	10783.58	18.34
19	I T I Ltd.	16.15	46.75	465.12	1346.40	189.47
20	India Tourism Devp. Corpn. Ltd.	99.60	104.55	672.50	896.72	33.34
21	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.	387.35	296.75	46186.62	72049.49	56.00
22	M M T C Ltd.	14137.60	31395.70	70687.75	156978.50	122.07
23	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.	6.90	14.35	111.88	232.67	107.96
24	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	69.10	73.20	4353.30	4611.60	5.93
25	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	213.00	586.30	511.20	1407.12	175.26
26	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	41.05	76.10	7195.65	13339.59	85.38
27	N M D C Ltd.	156.70	294.15	62126.85	116622.12	87.72
28	N T P C Ltd.	180.20	207.00	148583.19	170681.11	14.87
29	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	214.45	406.35	13817.23	26181.52	89.48
30	National Fertilizers Ltd.	33.20	98.35	1628.73	4824.84	196.23
31	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	83.75	144.85	14050.82	24301.62	72.96
32	Oil & Natural Gas Corpn. Ltd.	779.70	1098.50	166767.89	234955.15	40.89
33	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	144.80	258.25	16619.71	29641.08	78.35
34	Power Grid Corpn. Of India Ltd.	95.65	107.15	40257.55	45097.73	12.02
35	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	37.65	79.50	2077.11	4385.92	111.15

36	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	96.20	249.90	8260.31	24676.60	198.74
37	Scooters India Ltd.	13.88	25.10	59.68	107.91	80.81
38	Shipping Corpn. Of India Ltd.	76.70	156.40	3247.86	6622.82	103.91
39	State Trading Corpn. Of India Ltd.	112.10	460.30	672.60	2761.80	310.62
40	Steel Authority Of India Ltd.	96.45	251.80	39837.71	104003.49	161.07
41	NHPC	-	30.50	-	37517.27	-
42	Oil India Ltd.	-	1150.55	-	27665.48	-
43	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	not traded	19.90	-	39.20	-
I	Total Market Capitalisation of CPSEs	--	--	813530	1426212	75.31
II	Total Market Capitalisation of BSE	--	--	3086075	6165619	99.79
III	BSE Sensex	--	--	9708.5	17527.77	80.54
IV	Market Cap. of CPSEs as % of BSE Market Cap.	--	--	26.36	23.13	-12.25

Note: Hindustan Photofilm Corporation Ltd. , IRCON International, and KIOCL have no trading.