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Working Paper No. 45

Concentration in Productive Capa

by

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Contents

Abstract

Concentration in Productive Capacity

In this paper an attempt is made to supplement the study on Concentration in terms of ourput (contained in Working Paper No.36) by computing concentration ratio in terms of Productive Capacity also.

The significance of presenting capacity figures speically for undertakings that are 'dominant' in production is to judge the stability of this dominancy. In other words, mere dominancy in production could be a transitional phenomenon. Our data on productive capacity, would, consequently reveal, whether, for the leading enterprises, dominancy in production is backed by dominancy in productive Capacity.

The data on Productive Capacity examine the following:-

a. The degree of concentration in installed capacity obtaining in the Indian corporate sector.('Degree', here is defined in terms of the share in installed capacity of top three enterprises).

b. The phenomenon of production and/or installed capacity exceeding licensed capacity and its attendent repercussions.

c. The system of licensing industries now in vogue through a study of the Licences/ Letters of Intent issued during the period January 1980 - July 1983.

The issues raised in this paper can be summarized as follows:-

1. Leading producers do still have considerable shares in installed capacity which makes concentration in production a stable phenomenon.

2. The phenomenon of installing and/or producing in excess of licensed capacity is more pronounced in the case of the large Industrial sector and more specifically in the case of the

consumer goods category which again is directly detrimental to the interests of the small-scale sector.

3. Licensing has not discriminated against established undertakings already holding significant shares in the market.

The course of industrialization itself has led to the emergence of a concentrated production structure aided and abetted more often than not by official policies.

Concentration in Productive Capacity

1. Introduction

The essentials of Government policy in the sphere of industrial development were initially spelt out in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948. The Resolution listed certain industries like the manufacture of arms and amunitions, the production and control of atomic energy and the ownership and management of railway transport as being reserved exclusively for the Central Government. In the case of certain other industries also, such as coal, iron and steel, air craft manufacture, ship building, manufacture of telephone, telegraph, wireless apparatus, mineral oils, the State, including the Central and State Governments and other public authorities, were to be responsible for further development except to the extent that it regarded the cooperation of private enterprise necessary for the purpose. The rest of the industrial field was to be open to private enterprise, individual as well as cooperative, but the State was to intervene whenever the progress of any industry was found to be unsatisfactory. Central regulation and control was envisaged for 18 specified industries of special importance from the points of view of the investment and technical skill involved.[1]

The Directive Priniciples of State Policy:

The Constitution of India enunciates the Directive Prinicples of State Policy which though not enforceable by any court, are "nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws". Two of the articles in this, particularly Article 38 and Article 39 (a), (b) and (c) are cited in the Resolution of 15 March 1950 by which the Planning Commission was set up.

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1. India, Government of., The Second five-year plan, Planning Commission, p.393

These are:-

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of national life" (Article 38)

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:

a) that the citizens, man and women, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment". (article 39).

In 1951, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act came into force. The principal object of this Act is to enable the Government to implement its policy for the development and regulation of industry. The Act, among other things, laid down that :-

a) existing industrial undertakings in the scheduled industries have to be registered with the Government within a preseribed period;
b) no new industrial plant can be established or substantial extensions to existing plants made without a licence from the Central Government;
c) the Government can order an investigation in respect of any scheduled industry or undertaking, if, in its opinion, there has been or is likely to be an unjustifiable fall in the volume of production in the industry or undertaking, or if, there is a marked deterioration in quality or an increase in price for which there is no justification; a similar investigation can also be ordered in respect of any industrial undertaking being managed in a manner likely to cause serious injury or damage to consumers;

d) in the event of an industry or undertaking not carrying out the directions issued after such an investigation, the Government can take over its management. [2]

The Licensing Committee set up in accordance with the provisions of the Act functions as an advisory body to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the scrutiny of applications for new units and expansions of capacity in the scheduled industries. The Licensing Policy was conceived with the express purpose of regulating the private industrial sector such that the opportunities for establishing enterprises get dispersed over a wide segment of the population. Licensing was to discriminate in favour of certain kinds of industries and certain categories of entrepreneurs.

In December 1954, Parliament adopted a resolution which contained the following clauses:-

1) "The objective of economic policy should be a socialistic pattern of society", and

2) toward this, the tempo of economic activity in general, and industrial development in particular should be stepped up to the maximum possible extent".

The enactment of the Constitution guaranteeing certain fundamental rights, the enumeration of the Directive Principles of State Policy, the acceptance by Parliament of a socialistic pattern of society as the objective, necessitated a fresh statement of industrial policy. Accordingly, the Government made a fresh statement on Industrial Policy on 30th April 1956.

The Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) (1956)

The IPR of 30th April 1956, attempted to concretize the industrial philosophy of the Government in consonance with the objective of a "socialistic pattern of society". The IPR classified industries into 3 categories:

1. Schedule 'A' industries which would be under the exclusive control of the State. These were crucial basic and machine making industries like iron and steel, coal, mineral oils,

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2) India, Government of., The first five-year Plan, Planning Commission, P. 423

heavy machinery ect., industries vital for national security like arms and amunitions and atomic energy, and economic overheads like railways and electricity. (A total of 17 industries).

2. Schedule 'B' industries where both the public and private sectors would coexist but which would be progressively state owned. These also included basic and machine making industries like machine-tools, fertilizers, aluminium, etc., and economic overheads like road and sea-transport-all important for the requirements of the envisaged industrial structure but perhaps less crucial than those included in Schedule 'A'. (A total of 12 industries).

3. The rest of the industries would be left open to the private sector.

Aurobindo Ghose, commenting on the logic underlying the approach of the IPR to the problem of industrialization, observed that the IPR can be interpreted to have three basic aspects, namely,

a) the physical aspect, that is which industries should be developed, and at what rate;

b) the institutional aspect, that is, who will own which industries and to what extent, and,

c) the overall consistency between the physical and the institutional aspects, that is, the necessary balance between the pattern of investment and the ownership structure.[3]

While the scheme of division of industries into the three categories is quite clear, the Resolution gives a very wide margin of discretion to the Government. The latter can seek cover for any of its actions under the loose terms of the Resolution. For example, the Resolution says, "these categories will necessarily overlap to some extent and too great a rigidity might defeat the purpose in view". After defining the industries in the first category, which are reserved for the state sector, the Resolution adds: "This does not preclude the extension of the privately owned units or the possibility of the state securing cooperation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when national interests so require. Whenever cooperation with private enterprise is necessary, the state will ensure either through majority

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3) Ghose, Aurobindo: Monopoly in a Mixed Economy: An Examination of the Indian Case (1956-73). Theseis submitted to Delhi University, 1974, (unpublished)

participation in the capital or otherwise, that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking".

With regard to the second category of industries, the Resolution has this to say: "With a view to accelerating the future development, the state will increasingly establish new undertakings in these industries. At the same time private enterprise will also have the opportunity to develop in this field either on its own or with state participation". "So it will be seen that the IPR inspite of the lip service it pays to socialism, does not seriously prescribe the gradual squeezing out of the private capitalist enterprises from the vital and strategic positions in the economy, but infact, generally conveys the idea of the complementarity of the two sectors, later seized upon by the protagonists, native and imported, of free enterprise to turn the whole thing upside down, that is, to make the state sector subservient to the private sector".[4]

Though not spelt out unequivocally, the IPR envisaged a mixed enterprise system and it was assumed that the increasing quantitative weight of the public sector would dictate the course of economic growth. The mixed enterprise approach gives the Government a positive role and not only is Governmental interference with the free play of market forces tolerated (deemed desirable) but the operation of a significant sector of the economy under Government control and/or ownership is also considered warranted.[5] In the Indian case the Public sector was to be totally planned while the Private sector was to be influenced to operate in the public interest. Even the First Five-Year Plan Document conceded this when it state: "In the formation and assessment of the programmes in the private sector, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact, that, in an economy, which is not completely centralized, the Government can influence but not determine the actual course of investment".[6] (emphasis ours)

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4) Roy, Ajit, "Some Aspects of Economic Development in India since Independence", Occasional Studies series No.1, Calcutta, 1961, p.43

5) Tsuru, Shigeto., Essays on Economic Development, Kinokuniya Bookstore Company Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, 1968, p.58.

6) India, Government of., First Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, p.432

It was assumed that the progressive widening of the Public Sector would automatically imply a widening of the planned sector and therefore greater control over the functioning of the economy. That the contrary phenomenon of a progressive decline in planning and therefore a breakdown of the planning machinery could occur was not visualized.

The Industrial Licensing System: The Expectation and the Reality

Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 amended in 1953 and 1956, any substantial enterprise in India must be registered, and their establishment, expansion, change of location, or the production of a new article are all subject to licence at the discretion of the Government.

Our purpose here is not to embark on a detailed study of the operation of the industrial licensing policy but only to illustrate its contribution to the problem of concentration in Indian manufacturing.

Taken in conjunction with the contents of the IPR of 1956, ideally one would expect the administrators of the licensing policy to

i) disperse licences strictly in accordance with the schedules of industries prescribed in the IPR, namely, prevent the entry of the private sector in "schedule A" industries and control its entry in "schedule B" industries;

ii) specify the pattern and volume of investment to fulfill that component of plan targets meant for the private sector

iii) make a concerted effort to reduce concentration by deliberately choosing the parties to whom licences are to be issued.

In practice the system of licensing as practised in India revealed the following characteristics:-

i) The granting of a licence did not automatically ensure its implementation within specified time limits. A licence was in the nature of an investment intention only **without** any commitment on the part of the licencee to complete it by an appropriate date. Unimplemented licences could be revoked but there was no other

penalty. On the other hand those who had licences and seriously intended to utilise them found that they were no more than formal passports which had to be shown to various authorities for clearance in due course. Thus licensing was only the first of the many hurdles that had to be crossed by a private entrepreneur.

ii) Applications for licences were considered on a 'first-come first-served' basis which encouraged foreclosure of licensed capacity by influential groups and scared away genuine entrepreneurs whose only fault was that they were chronologically late.

iii) "The precise relationship between plan targets and priorities, and licensing as an instrument to implement them was never worked out".[7] The Planning Commission on its own did not spell out a list of priority industries/projects which should receive preferential allocation of foreign exchange and other scarce inputs. "There has also been no quantitative indication from the Planning Commission to the executive ministries (or licensing authorities) of the lags in the fulfilment of various targets from time to time on the requirements of additional capacity or output in inter-linked sectors of industry". [8]

iv) In the majority of cases the mere availability of foreign collaboration and finance has been the only criterion for granting of licences whether the licences so granted are also intrinsically feasible and occupy a high place in the list of priorities have not merited any attention.

The resulting commodity structure that has emerged in Indian manufacturing is one which is far removed from plan priorities and plan targets. Both over-licensing and under-licensing in particular industries has been practised. Over-licensing has failed to prevent under fulfilment of plan targets. Licensing could not ensure the creation of targeted capacities in priority industries such as steel, coal, cement, aluminium, fertilizers, at the same time as it failed to control production and diversification into less essential industries such as synthetic detergents, air conditioners, etc.

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7) Hazari, R.K., Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy: Interim Report to Planning Commission , Government of India, 1966, p.19.

8) Ghose, Aurobindo., "Joint Sector and Control of Indian Monopoly". Economic and Political Weekly, June 8, 1974. p.911.

Licensing on a"first-come-first-served" basis and preference for proposals with foreign collaboration and finance meant that there was built-in-bias in the licensing system for large business-houses. With their well-established and efficient system of contacts with the authorities concerned, the large groups were able to send in multiple and early applications simultaneously for a wide range of industries and thus were able to corner a disproportionate share of the capacity licensed, only a small portion of which actually fructified. Such preemption of industrial capacity in course of time led to serious shortages in crucial commodities and more significant, far from controlling the volume and pattern of monopoly's investment, it was infact instrumental in contributing to monopoly power.

The subsequent plan of the paper is as follows:-

Section I gives a picture of the degree of concentration in installed capacity obtaining in the Indian corporate sector and other related aspects.

In Section II we have dealt with the phenomenon of production and/or installed capacity exceeding licensed capapcity and its attendent repercussions..

Section III presents an analysis of the system of licensing industries now in vogue through a study of the Licences/Letters of Intent issued during the period January 1980-July 1983.

Section IV sums up the findings of our study along with our broad observations and general conclusions regarding the problems of 'concentration of economic power as a whole'.

Section I

Degree of Concentration in Productive Capacity

Our analysis of the degree of concentration in production (vide Working Paper No.36, Madras Institute of Development Studies, September, 1983.) was in terms of the share in output of the top enterprises. Similarly, our analysis of the concentration in productive capacity is in terms of the share of the top enterprises

in total installed capacity of a product. The toal installed capacity figures for individual products have been taken from the office of the DGTD and from the Reports of the various Ministries of the Government of India. The installed capacity figures for individual enterprises have been taken from their respective Balance Sheets.

Appendix 2.1 depicts the degree of concentration in productive capacity-as measured by the share in installed capacity of the top three enterprises-for 50 out of the 51 products covered by us. Since the stipulation regarding the presentation of quantitative data in Balance Sheets came into force only in 1975, 1976 is the earliest year for which we have complete data. Since installation of capacity takes time to materialize we have not monitored the yearly change in capacity between 1976 and 1980, but have collected data for 1980, the terminal year of our study period.

As with data on production, likewise here also degree of concentration is deemed to be high, if the share in installed capacity of the top three enterprises is 75 per cent or more, medium, if this share is more than 60 per cent but less than 75 per cent, low if the share is more than 50 per cent but less than 60 per cent, nil if the share is less than 50 per cent.

Table 2.1 gives for 1976 and 1980, the number of products, industry-wise, where degree of concentration in productive capacity is high.

Table 2.1

Number of Products showing high degree of concentration in Productive capacity in 1976 and 1980.

Industry Cateogry	1976		1980	
	Total No. of products	Number showing high degree of concentration	Total No. of Products	Number showing high degree of concentration
1. Basic Industries	7	5	7	5
2. Intermediate Industries	20	18	20	18
3. Capital Goods Industries	11	9	10	9
4. Consumer Goods Industries	12	8	10	7
	50	40	47	39

Thus, while in 1976, 80 per cent of the products showed high degree of concentration, in 1980, this percentage has increased to 82.98. Between 1976 and 1980 the percentage of concentration in installed capacity has increased in 11 products, decreased in the case of 17 products but has remained constant in 19 products. Appendix 2.2 gives the names of comapnies and their share in installed capacity for the years 1976 and 1980. Going over the statistical information on installed capacity provided in Appendix 2.1. and Appendix 2.2 a few points emerge:-

a) While the percentage of products showing a high degree of concentration in terms of capacity has increased in 1980 as compared to 1976, the increase/ decrease in the degree of concentration has not always been accompanied by increase/decrease in the share of the top producer.

b) In Table 2.2 we have reproduced the top eterprises in each of the products. Along with their installed capacities for 1976 and 1980, we have also presented their average share in production for the period 1975 to 1980. It will be clear from the table, that, with a few exceptions, (to be taken up immediately).

i) for a large majority of enterprises, dominancy in production is backed by dominancy in productive capacity;

ii) in quite a few cases, (the exceptions referred to earlier) while share in installed capacity is less than 30 per cent, share in production is 50 per cent and above. Significantly, for these companies, their capacity utilization works out to well over 100 percent clearly inidicating production exceeding installed capacity in each case. An illustrative list of such companies with their respecitve capacity utilization figures for 1980 is given below:-

Company	Product	Cap. Utilization (%) 1980
1. Bajaj Auto	3- Wheelers	143. 59
2. Standard Pharmaceuticals	Penicillin	216. 45
3. Sarabhai 'M' Chemicals	Vitamin 'C'	137. 67
4. Bayer (India) Ltd	Chloroquin	199. 75
5. Hindustan Lever	Synthetic Detergents	357. 96

iii) 27 out of the 65 companies have increased their share in installed capacity in 1980 as compared to 1976, 6 of the 27 being Public Sector companies;

iv) 4 of the products in which the leading companies have increased their share of intalled capacities are consumer goods industries, 3 of the products being reserved for the small-scale sector.

Product	Enterprise whose share in installed capacity has increased
1. Soap	Hindustan Lever
2. Leather footwear	Bata India
3. Rubber and Canvas footwear	Bata India
4. Dry Batteries	Union Carbide

(The first three products are reserved for the small-scale sector)

Both Hindustan Lever and Union Carbide are subsidiaries of foreign Multinational Corporations (MN Cs) while Bata India which was upto 1978 a foreign subsidiary of an MNC has now brought down its equity capital to less than 40 per cent and is hence considered and treated as an Indian company.

v) That Government regulations have failed to peg down production and capacity of large enterprises (specially those producing consumer products reserved for the small-scale sector) have been well documented and also officially recognised but the DGTD takes the cake in not even recording in its official statistics the capacities actually installed by the different companies. A telling example is that of Colgate-Palmolive. The total installed capacity figures for toothpaste and toothpowder given by the DGTD for 12 units have been nullified by the installed capacity figures of just one enterprise-Colgate-Palmolive.

Data Supplied by DGTD

Product	Unit	No.of units		Installed Capacity	
		1980	1981	1980	1981
Toothpaste	Tonnes	12	12	4134	4134
Toothpowder	Tonnes	6	6	1194	1124

As against the above the data contained in the Balance Sheet of Colgate-Palmolive is as follows:-

Product	Unit	Capacity (Installed)	
		1980	1981
Toothpaste	Tonnes	11,000	11,000
Toothpowder	Tonnes	4,500	4,500

In a number of other products also (Mopeds, Scooters, Tractors, Rubber and Canvas footwear, Domestic Refrigerators etc) the figures supplied by the DGTD (production as well as capacity) is less than the sum of the respective figures of the individual units.

To sum up, on the whole, leading producers do still have considerable shares in installed capacity which makes concentration in production a stable phenomenon. Even more than the concentration by relative shares is the small absolute number of establishments in each product. If the number of dominant firms is so limited there can be little doubt that market structures of the under-developed countries are almost without exception oligopolistic or monopolistic.

It might be argued that the small number of firms in each line of industry/product in an underdeveloped country represents no more than a transitional phenomenon, where an industry/product is new there can by definition be only a small number of products. Our submission is that industrial development has had a fairly long innings in this country, and the experience has been that monopoly once established tends to be a stable phenomenon.

Table 2.2.

Share of Top Enterprises in Installed Capacity and Production

Sl.No.	Product	Name of top enterprises	Percentage share in installed capcity		Average share in production (1975-1980) (%)
			1976	1980	
1.	Aluminium	*1. Bharat Aluminium	9.99	31.14	12,80
2.		2. Hindustan Aluminium	37.97	31.14	37.98
		3. Indian Aluminium	38.44	29.94	38.89
2.	Zinc	*1. Hindustan Zinc	51.43	81.52	71.51
3.	Copper	1. Hindustan Copper	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.	Lead	1. Hindustan Zinc	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.	Cement	1. A.C.C.	31.94	30.71	33.76
6.	B.H.C.	1. Kanoria Chemicals	34.88	31.66	35.95
7.	D.D.T	1. Hindustan Insecticides	100.00	100.00	100.00
8.	Newsprint	1. National Newsprint and Paper Mills	100.00	100.00	100.00
9.	Soda ash	1. Tata chemicals	56.87	51.83	54.80
10.	Stable Bleaching powder	1. D.C.M.	39.94	54.59	57.69
11.	Pottassium Chlorate	1. WIMCO	52.50	37.43	39.49
		*2. Travancore Chemicals	26.25	37.43	31.75
12.	Bromine	1. Tata Chemicals	100.00	79.83	99.58
13.	Borax	1. Borax Morarji	53.12	53.12	79.15
14.	Boric acid	1. Borax Morarji	100.00	83.33	98.15
15.	Industrial explosives	1. Indian Explosives	61.54	41.86	67.18
		2. IDI, Chemicals	38.46	34.88	27.61

			1976	1980	(1975-1980) (%)
16.	Rubber Chemicals	*1. Alkali and Chemical Corp.	39.46	44.04	43.07
		2. Bayer India	49.86	34.20	53.51
17.	Synthetic rubber	1. Synthetics and Chemicals	100.00	62.26	88.75
18.	PVC Resin/Compound	*1. D.C.M.	28.73	30.00	35.58
19.	Polythelene (L.D.)	*1. IPCL	23.22	70.80	56.50
20.	Polythelene (H.D.)	1. Polyolefins	100.00	100.00	100.00
21.	Styrene	1. Polychem	42.40	42.40	43.21
		2. Synthetics and Chemicals @ 69.7	27.30	27.30 } @ 69.7	33.81 } @ 77.02
		3. Hindustan Polymers	30.30	30.30	19.15
22.	Polystyrene	1. Polychem	68.10	68.10	70.66
		2. Hindustan Polymers	31.90	31.90	29.34
23.	(a) Viscose Filament Yarn	*1. Indian Rayon Corporation 2. Century Spg and Mfg Co. 3. Kesoram Industries @	41.28	44.13	50.07
	(b) Viscose staple fibre	1. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg and Wvg Co.	87.64	87.64	93.58
24.	Rayon Grade Pulp	1. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg and Wvg Co.	81.50	75.58	79.11
25.	Carbon Black	1. Philips Carbon Black	50.21	34.06	60.37
		2. United Carbon	49.79	33.77	29.16
26.	Ball and Roller Bearing	*1. National Engineering Industries	35.52	36.72	33.64
27.	Grinding wheels	1. Carborandum Universal	47.03	46.06	49.38
		*2. Grindwell Norton	47.03	51.44	43.88

				Percentage share in installed capacity		Average share in Production
				1976	1980	(1975-1980) (%)
28.	Twist drills	*1.	Addison and Company	31.85	33.15	47.44
		*2.	Indian Tool Mfrs	38.22	39.78	32.03
29.	Air and gas compressors	*1.	Ingersoll Rand	20.24	35.41	37.46
30.	Agricultural tractors	*1.	Escorts Ltd) @	25.03	30.65	30.65
		2.	Escorts Tractors Ltd)			
31.	Passenger Cars	1.	Hindustan Motors	63.29	57.25	56.31
		*2.	Premier Automobiles	29.54	34.35	43.01
32.	Jeeps	1.	Mahindra and Mahindra	100.00	100.00	100.00
33.	Commercial Vehicles	*1.	TELCO	41.94	42.86	54.35
34.	Scooters	*1.	Bajaj Auto	29.27	38.93	50.66
35.	Motorcycles	*1.	Escorts	23.53	44.91	41.78
		*2.	Ideal Jawa	31.37	31.44	35.49
36.	3-wheelers	*1.	Scooters India	NP	50.00	9.92
		2.	Bajaj Auto	57.14	25.00	84.00
37.	Drugs(i) Insulin	1.	Boots India	100.00	100.00	100.00
	(ii) Penicillin	*1.	IDPL	38.46	43.40	22.85
		2.	Standard Pharmaceuticlas	10.99	7.54	24.96
	(iii) Streptomycin	*1.	Symbiotics	24.12	38.20	41.99
		*s.	HAL	35.01	38.20	34.89
	(iv) Vitamin 'A'	*1.	Roche	60.00	68.42	72.91
		2.	Glaxo	40.00	31.58	27.09
	(v) Vitamin 'C'	1.	Jayant Vitamins	57.80	57.80	29.11
		2.	Sarabhai 'M' Chemicals	27.75	27.75	69.00

			Precentage share in installed capacity		Average sharein Product
			1976	1980	(1975-1980) (%)
(vi)	Chloroquin	1. Bayer	13.64	7.69	70.65
		2. Suneeta	75.00	42.31	16.10
		3. Ranbaxy	NP	30.77	26.75 £
(vii)	Aspirin	1. Alta Labs	70.59	67.75	99.12
(viii)	Chloramphenicol	1. Boehringer-knoll	33.78	37.97	47.85
		2. Dey-se-chem	35.81	33.54	19.95
38. Soaps		1. Hindustan Lever	34.86	38.83	51.92
39. Synthetic Detergents		1. Hindustan Lever	16.09	14.24	48.56
40. Leather Footwear		1. Bata India	82.34	89.34	92.05
41. Rubber and Canvas footwear		1. Bata India	70.18	79.53	68.30
42. Dry Batteries		1. Union Carbide	42.20	45.10	55.71
43. Storage Batteries		1. Chloride India	49.80	44.20	52.57
44. Room Airconditioners		1. Voltas	34.85	33.72	47.96
		2. Electronics	34.62	33.50	18.36
45. Typewriters		1. Remington Rand	50.66	31.80	40.90
		2. Godrej and Boyce	26.43	32.79	31.01
46. Cigarettes		1. ITC	39.80	38.50	48.17

Notes: * Enterprises whose share in installed capacity has increased in 1980 as compared to 1976.

@ Enterprises belong to same 'Monopoly House'

£ Production figure of 1980

Section II: The excess Capacity/Production Conundrum

A phenomenon that affects significantly the competitive structure of industries is the practice by many firms of installing capacity and/or producing in excess of their licensed capacity. This not only acts as a deterrent to other firms that might contemplate entering a particular industry, but what is worse, it increases the productive capacity of firms which are already dominant and thus increases the degree of concentration. To crown it all, not only has this phenomenon been officially recognized but the whole process of legitimisting this blatant illegal activity has been raised to the status of a routine official procedure.

i) The ILPIC and excess production Way back in 1969 the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (ILPIC) not only made a reference to the problem of production in excess of licensed capacity but also gave details of 45 under-takings where production was in excess of licensed capacity.[9] In Table 2.3 we reproduce data pertaining to those of the undertakings that are common to our study also.

ii) The Hathi Committee Report and Excess Production

In 1975, the Report of the Committee set up to inquire into the pharmaceutical and drug industry (the Hathi Committee, in short) also gave an illustrative list of firms that were producing bulk drugs in excess of their licensed capacity.[10] The part relevant to our study is reproduced in Table 2.4.

iii) S.K. Goyal in his survey of excessive industrial capacities with the Indian Corporate sector has revealed that out of 565 cases of installation of unauthorised capacity as many as 200 are accounted for by Multinational Corporations, and another 170 by Indian

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9) India, Government of: Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (Chairman: Subimal Dutt), July 1969, Volume III, Appendices, pp.57-62.

10) India, Government of: Report of the Committee on Drugs and

Table 2.3

Details Regarding Undertakings where Production is in Excess of the Licensed Capacity DGTD Survey

Sl No.	Name of the Undertaking/House	Product	Unit	Licensed Capacity	Production in 1967	% Excess production in 1967 over Licensed Capacity
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Alembic Chemicals Works ltd.(Amin)	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	MMU	20	22.1	10.50
2.	Bajaj Auto Ltd. (Bajaj)	Scooters/3Wheelers &Autorichshaws	Nos	12,000	18,670	55.58
3.	Gwalior Rayon &Silk Mfg.Co. Ltd. (Birla)	Rayon in which sulphuric acid is used for captive consumtption & Sodium sulphate is a by-product	Sulphuric acid (Tonnes)	28,500	47,821	67.79
			Sodium Sulphate (Tonnes)	6,710	17,217	156.59
4.	Gwalior Rayon & Silk Mfg.Co. Ltd. (Birla)	Viscose Staple fibre	Tonnes	22,000	48,390	119.95
5.	Century Rayons, Industry House (Birla)	Viscose Filament Yarn	Tonnes	7,000	10,739	53.41
6.	Kesoram Yarn, Calcutta (Birla)	Cellulose Film	Tonnes	2,000	2,911	45.55
7.	Indian Explosives Ltd. (ICI)	Industrial Explosives	Tonnes	13,612	21,089	54.93
8.	Standard Pharma Ltd. Calcutta (Sarabhai)	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	MMU	20	35.9	79.50
9.	Synbiotics (Sarabhai)	Streptomycin	Tonnes	4 0	61.6	52.50
10.	Carona Sahu Company(S.P.Jain)	Leather Footwear	Lakh Pairs	3.00	12.4	313.33

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11. Bata Shoe (Batanagar) (Large Company)	Leather Footwear	Lakh Pairs	55.2	85.1	54.17
12. Bata Shoe (Faridabad) (Large Company)	Rubber and Canvas footwear	Lakh Pairs	45.55	80.99	77.79
13. Bata Shoe(DIGHA) (Large Company)	Leather Footwear	Lakh Pairs	31.2	64.6	107.05
14. Escorts Ltd. Faridabad, Plant II) (Large Company)	Motor Cycles	Nos	6,000	8,108	35.13
15. Pfizer Ltd., (Bombay) (Large Company)	I N H	Tonnes	15.6	26.5	69.87
16. Pfizer Ltd.(Chandigarh) (Large Company)	Chloropropamide	Tonnes	1.5	5.8	286.67
17. Atlas Copco (India) (Foreign Company)	Air Compressors	Nos	132	336	154.55

Source: Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee:

Appendices Volume III, Government of India, July 1969, Appendix Iv-F, pp.57-62

Monopoly Houses. In 138 cases, the capacity installed or production achieved is more than double the licensed capacity. Excess capacities exist most in the field of chemicals, dyes, and pharmaceuticals (158 cases), electrical equipment and cables(103), and metals and alloys (87). The study has found that, a large number of products for which excess capacity has been illegally installed cater directly or indirectly to the needs of the elite. Also, a number of these happen to be those which are reserved for the small-scale sector. [11]

iv) The Union Government has identified as many as 123 industrial units, including some owned by MRTP and FERA companies and one owned by a giant cooperative, with production in excess of their licensed capacities during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980. The industries in which these units are engaged cover entertainment electronics, footwear, viscose filament yarn, cellulose film, caustic soda, paints and varnishes, transformers, tin containers and caps, dry battery cells, fertilizer, automobile tyres and tubes, motor cycles, bicycles, steel forgings, electric fans, lamps, sewing machines, malted milk food, gas and chemicals. (We have underlined the products that form part of our study, and for which we have collected independent data). It is understood that almost 50 per cent of the cases presently coming up before the MRTP Committee including the Committee on Special Cases in Industry relate to regularization of excess capacities.[12]

v) The DGTD's Annual Report for 1978-79 shows that 14 industries with a combined weight of 3.71 in the index of industrial production recorded capacity utilization above 100 per cent in 1978-79 compared to 8 industries with a weight of 2.73 in the previous year. The more than 100 per cent utilization of capacity covers a

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11) Goyal, S.K., "A preliminary Survey of Excess Industrial Capacities with the Indian Corporate Sector", IIPA, Delhi, 1980 (Mimeo)

12. Economic Times: "Production Above Licensed Capacity", May 14, 1981, Bombay.

wide range of industries almost all of them dominated by foreign firms or large domestic industrial houses. Viscose filament yarn, nylon filament yarn, viscose staple fibre and nylon tyre cord, vitamin 'A' and soaps have all shown more than 100 per cent capacity utilization. "The phenomenon of production in excess of licensed capacity is more widespread than suggested in the Annual Report. A number of units producing or marketing items reserved for the small-scale sector showed a sharp rise in output of these items in 1978. There are good reasons to suspect that the rise in output in 1978 was largely statistical, and claimed by the units concerned to determine the installed capacity at the level of the maximum production achieved till the end of 1978". 13

Our purpose in quoting the above Reports and Study is essentially to highlight the fact that at no stage in the process of industrial development has the Government's presence or its inherent power to assert its authority (if it so desires) ever deterred the big business houses and foreign companies from functioning in their own interests (to the detriment of the rest of the economy, of course); and whatever be the Government's regulatory policies, these enterprises have always flouted these policies and sanctions, and what is worse, they have got away with it.

vi) Our findings on excess capacity/production

In Table 2.5 We have given an illustrative list of 36 undertakings (that come within the purview of our study) with production and/or installed capacity in excess of licensed capacity. A scrutiny of the Table reveals the following:-

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13) For a Critical review of the Annual Report (1978-79) of the DGTD, see Economic and Political Weekly, Volume XV, August 30, 1980, p.1466-67

Table 2.4

Excess Production of Bulk Drugs by Drug Manufacturing Firms

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Foreign Equity(%)	Item	Units	Licensed Capacity	Permissible Capacity	Excess 1971	Excess 1972	Excess 1973
1.	Roche Products	89	Vitamin A	MMU	15	18.75	4.77	9.06	8.04
2.	Pfizer Ltd	75	Chloropropamide	Tonnes	1.5	1.87	9.10	11.03	7.21
			Oxytetracycline	Tonnes	9.0	11.25	19.57	27.75	22.54
3.	Glaxo Labs	75	Beta Ionone	Tonnes	60	75	21.00	28.00	25.07
			Calcium Sennosides	Tonnes	3	3.75	0.98	-	-
4.	Cyanamid Lab	65	Tetracycline	Tonnes	10	12.5	4.2	7.6	5.73
5.	Bayer India Ltd.	57.45	Chloroquin Phosphate	Tonnes	4	5	17.3	17.0	5.32
6.	Wander Ltd	49.00	PAS and its Salts	Tonnes	120	150	-	0.7	-
7.	Synbiotics	48.00	Streptomycin	Tonnes	62	77.5	15.39	17.23	2.5
8.	Sarabhai M.Chemicals	Nil	Vitamin C	Tonnes	120	150	92	109	111

Source: Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, 1975, Annexure-IX, pp.144.

a) About 20 out of the 36 undertakings show capacity/production exceeding licensed capacity by over 60 percent (during 1980); 11 of the 20 have capacity/production exceeding by over 100 per cent; while for 6 of the 11 the excess in capacity/production is over 200 per cent.

b) 26 out of the 36 undertakings in the Table are leading/dominant producers in their respective fields; 22 out of the 36 belong to Large Industrial Houses (Indian as well as foreign) identified as such under the MRTP Act, 1969.

c) 10 out of the 19 products (where installed capacity/production exceeds licensed capacity) belong to the consumer goods category, 7 to Intermediate goods category and 2 to capital goods category.

d) The 10 consumer products include three products (soaps, leather footwear and rubber and canvas footwear) which are reserved for the small-scale sector.

e) In the case of soaps, Hindustan Lever's production exceeds licensed capacity by nearly 134 per cent, TOMCO's by 115 per cent while Godrej Soaps' installed capacity exceeds licensed capacity by nearly 244 per cent.

f) In the case of footwear, Carona Sahn's installed capacity exceeds licensed capacity by 267 per cent for leather footwear, while for rubber and canvass footwear, the excess in installed capacity works out to nearly 54 per cent.[14]

To sum up, we find out data confirming the observations made by the earlier studies quoted above, namely, that the phenomenon of installing and/or producing in excess of licensed capacity is more pronounced in the case of the large Industrial Sector and more specifically in the case of the consumer goods category which again is directly deterimental to the interests of the small-scale sector.

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14) Mention has already been made in Section I of the increase in installed capacity and production in toothpaste and toothpowder (both products reserved for the small scale sector) by Colgate-Palmolive while maintaining that the IDRA provisions does not apply to it (Colgate-Palmolive) since the company was in existence before the IDRA came into force. Similarly, Bata India has increased its share in installed capacity both for leather footwear and rubber and canvass footwear between 1976 and 1980, without any licence for the same while also maintaining that the IDRA provisions does not apply to it. (Source: Annual Reports of both the companies beginning 1976 through 1980)

Table 2.5

Illustrative list of Companies having unlicensed capacity and/or producing in Excess of licensed capacity

Name of the Undertaking/ House	Product	Unit	1976 Capacity Licensed	1976 Capacity Installed	1976 Production	1980 Capacity Licensed	1980 Capacity Installed	1980 Production
1. Union Carbide/ Union Carbide	Batteries	Mn Pcs	402.0	519.5 (29.23)	-	447.0	767.0 (71.59)	
2. Geep Industrial Syndicate	Batteries	Mn Pcs	222.0	241.8 (8.78)		222.0	241.5 (8.78)	
3. Straw Products/ J.K. Singhania	Batteries	Mn Pcs	60.0	72.0 (20.0)	-	60.0	100.00 (66.67)	
4. Sylvania and Laxman	Electric Lamps	Mn Pcs	26.87	34.07 (26.80)	-	26.87	38.79 (44.36)	
5. Bengal Electric Lamps	Electric Lamps	Mn Pcs	28.35	40.30 (42.15)	-	30.60	53.64 (75.29)	
6. Tata Oil Mills/ Tata	a) Soaps	Tonnes	20745	31545 (52.06)	-	40787	51300 (25.78)	87838 (115.38)
	b) Synthetic Detergents	Tonnes	-	-	-	13333	18365 (37.74)	-
7. Hindustan Lever/ Hindustan lever	a) Soaps	Tonnes	70108	78931 (12.58)	158640 (126.28)	70108	87635 (25.0)	1,63,724 (133.53)
	b) Synthetic Detergents	Tonnes	18666	23333 (25.0)	43102 (130.91)	18666	23333 (25.0)	83,582 (347.46)
8. Godrej Soaps/ Godrej	Soaps	Tonnes	NA	NA	-	4032	13860 (243.75)	-
9. Golden Tobacco/ Golden Tobacco	Cigarettes	Mns	14500	18375 (26.72)	-	14500	18375 (26.72)	-
10. Godfrey Philips	Cigrettes	Mns	7500	8142 (8.56)	-	7500	10870 (44.93)	

				Capacity 1976		Production	Capacity 1980		Producti
				Licensed	Installed		Licensed	Installed	
11.	ITC / ITC	Cigrettes	Mns	-	-	-	36000	40839 (13.44)	
12.	Vazir Sultan	Cigarettes	Mns	20,000	23645 (18.22)	-	20000	23645 (18.22)	
13.	National Engg Industries/ Birla	Ball and Roller Bearings	Lakh Nos	89.58	103.20 (15.20)	-	89.58	143.20 (59.86)	
14.	Elgi Equipments	Air and gas Compressors	Nos	2300	3000 (30.43)	-	2300	5500 (139.13)	
15.	Ingersoll-Rand	Air and gas Compressor	Nos	-	-	-	5435	11435 (110.4)	
16.	Indian Tool Mfrs.Ltd/ Birla	Twist Drills	Th. Nos	5760.00	7200.00 (25.00)	-	5760.00	7200.00 (25.00)	
17.	Steel and Allied Products	Twist Drills	Th. Nos	3250.00	4062.00 (24.98)	-	3250.00	4062.00 (24.98)	
18.	Addison and Company / Simpson	Twist Drills	Th. Nos	5880.00	6000.00 (2.04)	-	5880.00	1,16,00.00 (97.23)	@
19.	Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg (Wvg) Co.Ltd / Birla	a) Viscose staple fibre	Tonnes	22000.00	78000.00 (254.54)	-	22000.00	78,000.00 (254.54)	
		b) Rayon Grade Pulp	Tonnes	96000.00	108000.00 (12.50)	-	108000.00	1,30,000.00 (20.37)	
20.	Dunlop India/Dunlop	a) Automotive Tyres	Th. Nos	1721.00	2006.00 (16.56)	-	1921.00	2255.00 (17.39)	
		b) Automotive Tubes	Th. Nos	1441.00	1801.00 (24.98)	-	1641.00	2051.00 (24.98)	
21.	Modi Rubber / Modi	a) Automotive Tyres	Th. Nos	500.00	455.00	599.112 (19.82)	500.00	500.00	902.60 (80.52)
		b) Automotive Tubes	Th. Nos	500.00	455.00	569.938 (14.00)	500.00	500.00	900.38 (80.08)

				1976 Capacity			1980 Capacity		
				Licensed	Installed	Production	Licensed	Installed	Production
22.	Garware Nylons/ Garware	Nylon Filament Yarn	Tonnes	-	-	-	3352.00	4830.00 (44.09)	-
23.	Chloride India/ Chloride	Storage Batteries Existing Unit	Nos	909600	1112500 (22.31)	-	909600	1112500 (22.31)	-
24.	Voltas / Tata	Domestic Refrigerators	Nos	11000	33000 (200)	-	11000	33000 (200.00)	-
25.	Hyderabad Allwyn/ Govt	Domestic Refrigerators	Nos	30000	60000 (100.00)	-	30000	60000 (100.00)	-
26.	Godrej and Boyce/ Godrej	Domestic Refrigerators	Nos	30000	100000 (233.33)	-	100000	200000 (100.00)	-
27.	Kelvinator	Domestic Refrigerators	Nos	-	-	-	100000	100000	1,29,836 (29.84)
28.	Polyolefins / Mafatlal	Polythelene (H.D)	tpmmes	-	-	-	30000	50000 (66.67)	-
29.	Carona Sahu / S.P.Jain	a) Rubber footwear	Pairs	75,00,000	90,00,000 (20.00)	-	75,00,000	11,500,000 (53.33)	
		b) Leather footwear	Pairs	3,00,000	11,00,000 (266.67)	-	3,00,000	11,00,000 (266.67)	
30.	Roche Products	Vitamin 'A'	MU	15	45 (200.00)	-	15	65 (233.33)	-
31.	Sarabhai 'M' Chemicals /Sarabhai	Vitamin 'C'	Tonnes	120	NA	308.11 (156.76)	240.00	NA	330.40 (37.67)
32.	Bayer	Chloroquin	Tonnes	12	NA	24.24 (102.00)	12	NA	23.97 (99.75)
33.	Alta Laboratories	Aspirin	Tonnes	960	NA	1122.81 (16.96)	-	-	-
34.	Synbiotics / Sarabhai	Strept. omycin	Tonnes	62	NA	81.63 (31.66)	-	-	-

Name of Undertaking/ Housing	Product	Unit	1976 Capacity Licensed	1976 Capacity Installed	1976 Production	1980 Capacity Licensed	1980 Capacity Installed	1980 Production
35. Kinetic Engg Ltd	Mopeds	Nos	-	-	-	30,000	72,000 (140.00)	
36. Bajaj Auto Ltd/	Scooters and 3 wheelers	-	-	-	'In pursuance of the Notification issued by the Government of India regarding regularization of excess capacity established by undertakings, this company made applications for such capacity as per deatils given below: i) For supply of CKD packs to Maharashtra Scooters Ltd from 30,000 to 34,000 Nos per year; ii) For manufacture of 3 wheelers from 15,000 Nos per year to 22000 Nos per year; iii) For manufacture of scooters, 50 CC motor cycles and 3 wheelers from 80,000 Nos per year to 1,10,000 Nos per year. The capacity of 1,10,000 Nos per year as mentioned above will be, of course, inaddition to establishing a capacity for 80,000 Nos of 2-wheelers for which an Industrial Licence has been received and which is in the process of implementation. Decision of the Government of India is awaited'. £			

Note: @ - Company's application for regularization of excess capacity has been subsequently approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Industry (vide Annual Report of the Company : 1980-81)

£ - Quoted from the Annual Report of the Company 1980-81.
Figures in brackets under 'Installed Capacity'and 'Production' indicate percentage excess over Licensed Capacity.

Source: Data compiled from Balance Sheets of Companies.

The ILPIC considered the phenomenon of installing capacities much higher than licensed as a kind of "pre-emption of capacity". The committee found that in many cases excess capacities were regularized by Government and recognized through allocation of raw materials on the basis of actual capacities. Very often this resulted in new applicants being denied licences on the ground of 'no scope'.15

Production in excess of licensed capacity by already dominant enterprises cannot but enable the latter to appropriate a large share of the market in any expansion of the market apart from acting as a deterrent to other undertakings that might contemplate entering the market. Again the intention to protect small-scale units has never matched the inclination to control and regulate the production of large units of such commodities that are also produced in the small-scale sector. Bata India in the matter of footwear, Hindustan Lever in soaps and Colgate-Palmolive in tooth-paste and toothpowder are classic examples of the wide chasm that exists between official pronouncement and official action.

Section III Licensing - An Aid to Concentration

In the Introduction to this paper we had expressed our objective to illustrate how the operation of the licensing system has contributed to the problem of concentration in manufacturing. Through a study of the licences/letters of intent granted over a period of three years (1980-1983) along with the information on installed capacity we already have upto 1980, We hope to be able to pinpoint certain in-built tendencies in the whole system that is conducive to the emrgence of a concentrated structure.

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15) India, Government of., Ministry of Industrial Development, Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee (Main Report), July 1969, p.95.

Appendix 2.3 gives a list of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent issued under the I D &R) Act, 1951, covering the period January 1 80-July 1983. The details are for products covered by us. Appendix 2.4 gives the percentage share in capacity sanctioned [16] (1980-83) for the different undertakings along with their share in installed capacity (if any, upto 1980). Against the names of undertakings we have also indicated the Industrial Houses to which they belong as per the MRTP list of 1980. An examination of the data in the above two Appendices reveals the following:-

a) The oft-repeated observation, that, the system of Licensing has not discriminated against the established undertakings already holding significant shares in the market for different products is amply borne out by our data. The following undertakings, which have been allowed substantial expansions in their capacities, already hold significant shares in capacity and production of the products listed against their names.

Product	Names of Established Top Producers Allowed Substantial Expansion in Capacity
1. Batteries	i) Union Carbide
	ii) Lakhanpal
	iii) Indo-National
2. Domestic Refrigerators	i) Godrej and Boyce
	ii) Kelvinator of India
3. Typewriters	i) Facit Asia
	ii) Remington Rand

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16) Capacity sanctioned refers to the following: Letters of Intent converted into Licences have been deleted to avoid double counting; Licences revoked, cancelled etc., Letters of Intent that have lapsed, been cancelled etc. have been weeded out. In effect what we have amounts to 'net capacity sanctioned' during the period.

4.	Ball and Roller Bearings	i) National Engineering Inds.
		ii) Associated Bearing
5.	Motorcycles and Scooters	i) Escorts
		ii) Ideal Jawa
		iii) Enfield India
		iv) Bajaj Auto
6.	Commercial Vehicles	i) Ashok Leyland
7.	Tractors	i) Escorts Tractors Ltd
8.	Storage Batteries	i) Amco Batteries
9.	Synthetic Detergents	i) Hindustan Lever
		ii) Swastic Household
		iii) TOMCO
10.	Soaps	i) Hindustan Lever
		ii) TOMCO
11.	Viscose Filament Yarn	i) Indian Rayon Corporation
12.	Nylon Filament Yarn	i) Modipon
		ii) Gareware Nylons
		iii) J.K. Synthetics
		iv) Nirlon
13.	PVC Resin/Compound	i) D.C.M.
14.	Cement	i) A C C

The new units permitted to set up capacities in the above products have been sanctioned very miniscule quantities and even assuming these materialize, it will hardly made a dent in the market shares of established undertakings.

b. While Letters of Intent are issued/have been issued to a number of parties, not all Letters of Intent graduate to become Licences. For example, in the case of Silicon Carbide Grains, Letters of Intent were issued to two other parties besides Carborandum Universal, while Grindwell Norton has been issued a Licence for the manufacture of the same product. The Letters of

Intent of the parties other than Carborandum Universal and Grindwell Norton have lapsed leaving the field to these two top producers. Similarly, in the case of Synthetic Detergents, 20 Letters of Intent had been issued during the period, of which 7 have been cancelled while the top producers, namely, Hindustan Lever, TOMCO, Swastik have had their Letters of Intent converted into Licences.

c. Multiple applications by the same Business House for the same product is glaringly evident when one examines the Licences granted for the manufacture of cement. Out of 38 separate Licences issued by the Central Government, 8 were for the House of Birla, 4 for ACC, and 4 for J.K., giving them shares of 29 per cent, 17 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of the total licensed capacity for cement. Thus 59 per cent of the total licensed capacity was sanctioned to three Industrial Houses while the rest had to be shared by 22 licences. In the case of Rayon Grade Pulp, Gwalior Rayon of Birla is the existing monopolistic producer of the product, controlling slightly over 80 per cent of the market. The Birla's control over this market has been further strengthened by the grant of a licence to another one of their interconnected undertakings, namely, Century Spinning and Weaving Co.Ltd.

d. That the system of licensing also allows ample scope for Industrial Houses to diversify including individual companies belonging to these Industrial Houses is very much evident from the data in the Appendices. For example, DCM of the Shri Ram group has been licensed to go into the manufacture of Commercial vehicles, viscose filament yarn, while Shaw Wallace has been allowed to enter into the manufacture of Leather, Footwear, Synthetic Detergents and Potassium Chlorate.

e. Quite a few of the licences granted to MRTP undertakings have had the prior approval of the MRTPC. References to the Commission are a matter of discretion on the part of the Government and there are any number of cases where with regard to applications

from MRTP undertakings themselves (for the same product) some have been and some have not been forwarded to the MRTPC.

Reference was made above to the grant of a licence to Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. for the manufacture of Rayon Grade Pulp. Behind it lies an interesting story. Gwalior Rayon, also a Birla concern, had made an application under Section 22 of the MRTP, Act, 1969 for the establishment of a new undertaking in Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of 36000 T of Rayon Grade Pulp. On the recommendation of the MRTPC the application was rejected in September 1981 on the ground, firstly, that the applicant company is already dominant in the sphere of rayon grade pulp, and, secondly, on the doubtful availability of the raw materials required for this project in Madhya Pradesh.[17] However, the application of Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., another Birla Concern, for the same product, was not referred to the MRTPC but the company has been granted a licence to manufacture 20,000 T of Rayon Grade Pulp at Nainital, UP, on 15.1.82.

f. Apart from a progressive fall in the number of references made to the MRTPC, a more serious lacuna is the absence of a clear-cut set of guidelines which the MRTPC could utilize in evaluating specific proposals from different parties. That drastic reversals in policy can occur within a short span of time clearly demonstrates the presence of a strong lobby/ lobbies among the large Industrial Houses/Undertakings.

Between June and October 1981, 6 proposals (2 from TOMCO, 2 from Swastik, 1 from Hindustan Lever, and 1 from Sundaram Fasteners) for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents in the states of Kerala, Gujarat, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh were rejected by the MRTPC on the ground that "there is no scope for licensing of any further capacity for the manufacture of synthetic detergents in the proposed areas", which decision itself was based, according to the MRTPC, on a detailed region-wise review of the Synthetic Detergents

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17) For details refer Company News and Notes, Vol XIX, November 1981, No.11, P.22.

Industry by the Central Government.[18]

Subsequently in April 1982, 4 proposals (one each from Hindustant Lever, TOMCO, Swasti k and Shaw Wallace) for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh were approved by the MRTPC. These proposals were approved on the ground that, "there is need for creation of additional capacity of the proposed item", and, that, "since the item is listed in Appendiz I of the industrial Policy Resolution of 2nd February 1973, large Industrial Houses and Foreign majority companies are eligible to participate". [19]

Both in 1981 and 1982 when the applicant companies had advertised their proposals in accordance with the prescribed procedure, a large number of objections were received most of them stating that no further licences should be granted to large undertakings since that would be detrimental to existing small-scale units in the field, and also imploring that newly set-up undertakings in the small-scale sector should be encouraged to meet market demand instead of licensing large industrial houses. Obviously the pressures on the MRTPC from well-established quarters were stronger.

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18) Fore details refer

i) Company News and Notes, Vol XIX, No 5, May 1981
ii) Company News and Notes, Vol XIX, No 6, June 1981
iii) Company News and Notes, Vol XIX, No 7, July 1981
iv) Company News and Notes, Vol XIX, No 10, October 1981

19) Refer Company News and Notes, Vol XX, No.5, Maye 1982

The Guidelines for Industries (1983-84) issued by the Ministry of Industry, Government of India has this to say about the Industry. "A review of the Synthetic Detergents Industry was undertaken for establishing a production capacity of 4,50,000 T per annum by 1984-85 to be apportioned in the ratio of 2:1 between the organized sector and the small-scale sector in order to meet the future demands. In order to achieve a production capacity of 3,00,000 T p.a.(the share of the organised sector) by 1984-85, an additional capacity of 1,50,000 T p.a was required to be licensed. An additonal capacity of 1,70,000 T p.a has already been approved. There is, therefore, no scope for further licensing in this line of manufacture". pp 91-92.

g. Grindwell Norton and Carborandum Universal have been allowed to expand their capacities for the manufacture of Silicon Carbide Grains. The main use of Silicon Carbide Grains is in the manufacture of Grinding Wheels and Coated Abrasives. Both the companies are already the dominant producers of the above 2 products. In such a situation the permission to manufacture Silicon Carbide Grains cannot but result in vertical integration for these companies making them more dominent in the field of Grinding Wheels and Coated Abrasives.

That product-dominance by undertakings has more often than not proved projudicial to public interest is amply borne out by the cases of restrictives trade practices instituted by the MRTPC against a number of companies which include Carborandum Universal and Grindwell Norton, Hindustan Lever, TOMCO, Bata India, ITC among others.20

h. In quite a few cases, the expansion allowed through licences/ letters of intent is actually an endorsement of the excess capacity already installed by the companies. Through a series of press notes, the Government called for applications from undertakings to endorse and officially regularize the capacities in excess of their licensed capcity.21 For MRTP undertakings these applications were treated

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20) India, Government of, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Department of Company Affairs. Restrictive Trade Practices in India Volumes I-III, New Delhi, 1978.

21) For details regarding 'press Notes' refer India, Government of, Ministry of Industry's Guidelines for Industries Part I, Section-IV, January 1982. For example the Press Notes dated 29th August 1980, "recognised installed capacities which are in excess of licensed capacities in certain selected industries of importance to national economy and those engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption. The list of such industries includes refrigerators upto 167 litres, dry cell batteries, drugs and pharmaceuticals other than those included in Appendix-I, etc.

as applications under Sec.21 of the MRTP, Act, 1969. In most cases the companies concerned have not merely regularized their excess capacity but have applied and been sanctioned substantial expansions in their capacity. Those companies include. Bajaj Auto (Scooters). Voltas, Kelvinator, and Godrej and Boyce (Refrigerators), Modi Rubber (Tyres), National Engineering Industries (Ball and Roller Bearings), D.C.M. (PVC Resin/ Compound).

i. The grant of licences to large undertakings/Business Houses to set up 100 per cent export units and/or export units in Free Trade Zones for the manufacture of a whole host of products including those reserved for the small-scale sector, has to be taken with not just a pinch but a sackful of salt since all these units can sell upto 25 per cent of their production in Domestic Tariff Area. Among the units granted such licences are:-

Shaw Wallace and Tata Exports for the Manufacture of leather footwear;
Hindustan Lever, TOMCO and Swastic Household for the manufacture of Soaps and Synthetic Detergents;
Hindustan Lever and Ciba-Geigy for the manufacture of tooth-paste.

Concluding Observations

Section IV

Even from our limited exploration of the working of the Licensing System we have been able to establish the favourable bias that the whole system has towards the large organized sector. Mention was made in the Introduction that the granting of a Licence did not automatically ensure its implementation within specified time limits. Consequently no amount of licensing could ensure the

the creation of targeted capacities in priority industries such as steel, coal, cement, aluminimum, fertilizers.

No attempt was made to face facts squarely. Instead, the various controls and policy restrictions were cited as obstructions and made responsible for the stresses and strains experienced by the economy in the mid-sixties. And, therefore, it was successfully argued that in the interests of economic growth, controls had to be relaxed forthwith.

Government announced in May 1966 a list of industries which were exempted from industrial licensing provision under the I(D&R) Act, 1951. This list was supplemented, further in July 1966 and again in November 1966. The considerations stated to be important in the delicensing decisions were that in the context of some what sluggish investment by the private sector, it was important that all legitimate encouragement should be given to the speedy setting up of further capacity, particularly in the 'priority' fields. It was also thought that delicensing would help create additional capacities in the next plan period and increase the export potential of the country. In all 41 industries had been delicensed upto May 1969.[22]

Besides outright delicensing of industries, the liberalised scheme of diversification introduced in the middle of 1975 for engineering industries following recessionary conditions experienced by them was generalized and extended to other industries in October 1976. Further a scheme was introduced initially for 54

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22) India, Government of., Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, (Main Report), Ministry of Industrial Development, July 1969, p.36.

selected industries in January 1972 and subsequently extended to 11 more industries in October 1972 where by unauthorized capacity built up by these industries could be regularized. And this was rationalized as enabling these companies to fully utilise their installed capacities. By December 1972, the Government had received 787 applications under the scheme and the range of industries covered by them boilers-and steam generating plants, prime movers, electrical equipment, textile machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, automobile components and ancillaries etc., - indicated the extent and magnitude of illegally-created capacity. Even so it had been thought that this was a once-for-all measure, but the same principle of endorsement of industrial capacities was again reiterated in January 1975 so as to further regularize unauthorized capacity.[23] Ever since then, as (already), mentioned earlier, there have been a series of press notes allowing for general relaxations of licensing regulaitons, diversification facilities, automatic growth in capacity, regularization of excess capacity, etc.

While total exemption was not applicable to MRTP companies or Foreign Companies, such facility was made available to these undertakings also, subject only to the condition that the excess production was exported or sold in accordance with the directions of the Government. However exports depend on external demand and industrial units can always plead their inability to export if conditions are not to their advantage "And for the Government to attempt to regulate the day-to-day sales of a wide range of industrial products such as steel castings and forgings, heavy electrical equipments, industrial machinery, automobile ancillaries, machine tools etc., would be, to say the least, foolhardy". [24]

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23) Editorial: Economic and Political Weekly, September 22, p.1699.

24) Editorial: Economic and Political Weekly, July 17, 1976, p.1049.

Thus once a Company acquires a licence it can then build any capacity to the extent of 100 per cent in excess of the licensed limit in the name of diversification, 25 per cent by normal expansion and lastly, to virtually any extent by unauthorizedly installing capacity which will be regularized promptly by the administration. Would it not have been more straight forward to have abolished licensing altogether?

The singular most important rationale for the whole system of licensing and regulation of industry was to ensure 'proper' allocation of scarce resources, both domestic and foreign; ('proper' implying on the basis of plan priorities). Any relaxation of licensing in the form of either delicensing and/or indiscriminate diversification, authomatic expansion of capacity, legalising, illegally-created capacity-details of which have been spelt out above-would ipso facto amount to surrendering to that extent the responsibility for proper allocation of resources.

It is not just the number of licences being granted to the big houses and foreign companies that is being questioned but also the official sanction to these houses to enter a wide variety of industries /products on dubious grounds. We are not prepared to believe that the Government was compelled to give these licences to the big houses for lack of entrepreneurship among the rest of the junta in the country, or that, among the proposals submitted to the Government, those sent in by the big groups were more efficient and economical-the reasons given by the Government at the time of granting of these licences makes no reference to such criteria. Rather the reasons cited by the Government can be summed up as follows:-

a) Project to be set up in a backward areas;
b) project being export-oriented;
c) project to result in import-substitution.

Considering that licences are granted on the basis of any or several

of these criteria, it is not surprising that very few applications from the large houses and foreign companies get rejected; in the process, the anti-monopoly objective is quietly sacrificed. A critical examination of each of the above criterion is beyond the scope of the present paper, but the studies that have been published as also official statistics that are available bear testimony to not only the non-achievement of the above objectives in a large measure but also the distrotions that have arisen due to indiscriminate pursuance of the same.

The Draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83 in its review of the industrial development of the country had this to comment:"- -- - this pace of industrialization has not been bought cheaply. The concentration of economic power has increased, in the sense that within the corporate sector, the assets of bigger corporations have increased more rapidly. The expansion of large scale industries has failed to absorb a significant proportion of the increment to the labour force, and led in some cases to a loss of income for the rural poor engaged in cottage industries like textiles, leather, pottery etc ---- while detailed information regarding the small scale industries below the factory level is not available, ASI data reveal that the share of the small-scale sector in industrial production in terms of value added fell from 19.5 per cent in 1968 to 16.1 per cent in 1975-76. - - - - Another unfavourable aspect of the industrial scene is the imbalance that exists in the industrial development of different regions. Attempts to correct thais by massive investments in central sector projects in the expectation that this would have a wide ranging "ripple effect" in stimulating small and ancillary industries have not succeeded in many states such as Bihar, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh --- In the matter of regional imbalances, a major cause of concern is that state Governments have not succeeded in preventing the growth of industries within and close to large metropolitan cities

adding immeasurably to the problem of urban congestion". 25

The promotion of exports at all costs has also contributed to the distortion in the production structure by virtue of the fact that every othersocio-economic objective is being subordinated to the need for augmenting exports. As N.K. Chandra has pointed out in his study on Monopoly Legislation and Policy in India, "Schemes with some export potential got the top priority; other drawbacks of the scheme, namely, excessive market concentration, reduced opportunity for small and medium inudstries, etc., were invariably overlooked whenever export possibilities appeared."26 Analying the import-substitution policy of the Government, N.K. Chandra observed: "The basic fallacy with the import substitution strategy lie, in accepting uncritically the desirability of domestic production of any good once imported from abroad without reference to the overall implications from a social point of view. We have in mind not only consumers' durables like synthetic detergents and textiles, etc., but also producers' goods like those going into the above products, oil consuming (as against coal consuming) equipment etc. As a result, the direct and indirect import requirements of old and new industries together tend to outpace the growth in domestic production." 27

To sum up, while, there is no doubt that the course of industrialization itself has led to the emergence of a concentrated production structure aided and abetted more often than not by official policies, the whole exercise in our view has thrown up

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25) India, Government of, Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, Volume I-p.2, Volume III-p.137, Planning Commission.

26) Chandra, N.K. "Monopoly Legislation and Policy in India", Economic and Political Weekly, XII, Special Number 1977, p.1412.

27) Ibid, p.1414

certain fundamental questions;[28] answers to which need further Reserach.

1. The spectrum of techniques available to an entrepreneur in an under developed economy is very wide in so far as these can be freely bought in the market (limiting factors, in this case, could be lack of finance, limited demand, uncertainty, entrepreneur's own lack of technical and organizational knowledge etc.,) Any transplantation of an advanced technology (which by definition is geared to the factor proportions and scale of market of the country of origin) into an underdeveloped economy characterised by a low initial level of aggregate demand, produces at an early stage of growth an industrial structure, where, technically, monopolies are inevitable.

2. The alternative to the adoption of modern techniques of production (which involve discontinuous shifts from lower to higher production functions and are as a rule associated with relatively large scale of output) is to rely on the endogeneous development of technology which would, by definition, be factor-appropriate. But this argument carried to its logical conclusion would amount to saying that the product-mix, that is, structure of production and demand should change very little. Whether such a strategy is at all feasible under an essentially private enterprises system (even if Government participation is substantial) is highly debatable. Equally debatable, is the question, whether, the introduction of an alternative spectrum of techniques in an alternative strategy of development under a radically different social order will help an underdeveloped economy to break away from its present low-level equilibrium trap.

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28) What follows has been heavily influenced by

a) Merhave, Meir., Technological Dependence, Monopoly and Growth Pergamon Press, 1969

b) Bagchi, A.K., The Political Economy of Underdevelopment, Cambridge University Press, 1982.

3. Our empirical findings allude to the phenomenon of diversification of large undertakings and Business-Houses into the production of a whole host of, not always, related products. The accumulation of capital is the only end of the capitalist firm, which will fail to exist if this cannot be continually done. Therefore, if the firm cannot expand (for whatever reasons) in its original line of business it must grow into new products and new markets ; failure to find an investment outlet may lead to capital flight and/ or investment in urban real estate or agricultural land, which from the point of view of the economy would be a retrograde step. Diversification, thus is not just an escape from stagnation, but in the long run it is the only possible escape from dinishing investment outlets.

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Appendix 2.1

Shares of top 1, 2, and 3 Enterprises in Installed Capacity in 1976 and 1980

Sl. No.	Product	Year	No. of Enterprises	Degree of Concentration	Percentage share in Installed Capacity		
					1	2	3
I	Basic Industries						
1.	Aluminium	1976	4	H	38.44	76.41	86.40
		1980	4	H	31.14	62.28	92.22
2.	Zinc	1976	2	H	51.43	100.00	
		1980	2	H	81.52	100.00	
3.	Copper	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1980	1	H	100.00		
4.	Lead	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1980	1	H	100.00		
5.	Cement	1976	(54)	L	31.94	44.36	51.48 @
		1980	(63)	N	30.74	39.87	46.12 @
6.	BHC (Tech)	1976	6	M	34.88	55.81	70.93
		1980	7	M	31.66	50.66	66.49
7.	DDT (Tech)	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1980	1	H	100.00		
II	Intermediate Industries						
8.	Newsprint	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1980	1	H	100.00		
9.	Soda Ash	1976	4	H	56.87	83.41	92.10
		1980	4	H	51.83	84.94	94.30
10.	Stable Bleaching Powder	1976	3	H	47.17	87.11	100.00
		1980	3	H	54.59	87.34	100.00

Sl.No	Product	Year	No.of Enterprises	Degree of Concentration	Percentage share in installed Capacity		
					1	2	3
11.	Pot,assium Chlorate	1976	4	H	52.50	78.75	92.20
		1980	4	H	37.43	74.86	94.47
12.	Bromine	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1980	2	H	79.83	100.00	
13.	Borax	1976	2	H	53.12	100.00	
		1980	2	H	53.13	100.00	
14.	Boric Acid	1976	2	H	100.00		
		1980	2	H	83.33	100.00	
15.	Industrial Explosives	1976	2	H	61.54	100.00	
		1980	(6)	H	41.86	76.74	88.37
16.	Rubber Chemicals	1976	3	H	49.87	89.32	100.00
		1980	4	H	44.04	78.24	95.34
17.	Synthetic Rubber	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1980	2	H	62.26	100.00	
18.	PVC Resin/Compund	1976	5	M	28.73	50.49	72.25
		1980	5	M	30.00	52.73	70.91
19.	Polythelene (L.D.)	1976	2	H	41.07	76.78	100.00
		1980	3	H	70.80	88.50	100.00
20.	Polythelene (H.D.)	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1980	1	H	100.00		
21.	Styrene	1976	3	H	69.70	100.00 @	
		1980	3	H	69.70	100.00 @	
22.	Polystyrene	1976	2	H	68.10	100.00	
		1980	2	H	68.10	100.00	

Sl.No	Product	Year	No of Enterprises	Degree of Concentration	Percentage share in installed capacity		
					1	2	3
23.	Man-made fibres						
	(a) Nylon filament yarn	1976	8	M	26.19	46.83	61.69
		1980	8	M	23.41	42.25	60.82
	(b) Viscose filament yarn	1976	8	H	41.28	64.31	74.54 @
		1980	8	H	44.13	66.03	76.98 @
	(c) Viscose staple fibre	1976	2	H	87.64	100.00	
		1980	2	H	87.64	100.00	
24.	Rayon grade pulp	1976	2	H	81.50	100.00	
		1980	2	H	75.58	100.00	
25.	Automobile tyres	1976	2	L	25.17	41.60	56.33
		1980	2	L	23.79	38.56	50.16
26.	Carbon black	1976	2	H	50.21	100.00	
		1980	4	H	34.06	67.83	84.86
27.	Ball and roller bearing	1976	7	H	35.52	65.69	76.63
		1980	(12)	H	36.72	62.36	75.41
III	Capital Goods Industries						
28.	Grinding wheels	1976	(7)	H	47.03	94.06	96.87
		1979	(9)	H	51.44	97.50	100.00
29.	Twist drills	1976	5	H	38.22	70.07	97.14
		1979	5	H	39.78	72.83	95.37
30.	Air and gas Compressors	1976	12	M	22.46	43.39	63.63
		1980	11	H	35.41	61.47	80.27
31.	Agricultural tractors	1975	12	M	26.51	51.54	68.51 @
		1980	12	M	30.65	46.96	66.01 @

Sl.No.	Product	Year	No.of Enterprises	Degree of concentration	Percentage share in installed capacity		
					1	2	3
32.	Passenger cars	1976	3	H	63.29	92.83	100.00
		1979	4	H	57.25	91.60	98.09
33.	Jeeps	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1979	1	H	100.00		
34.	Commercial Vehicles	1976	7	H	41.94	66.13	78.23
		1979	7	H	42.86	60.72	76.20
35.	Scooters	1976	10	H	48.78	78.05	97.07
		1980	10	H	38.93	63.26	74.94
36.	Motorcycles	1976	4	H	35.30	66.67	90.20
		1980	3	H	44.91	76.35	100.00
37.	3-Wheelers	1976	2	H	57.14	100.00	
		1980	3	H	50.00	75.00	100.00
38.	Mopeds	1975	3	H	44.44	88.88	100.00
		1980			£		
IV	Consumer Products including durables						
39.	Drugs						
	(a) Insulin	1976	1	H	100.00		
		1980	1	H	100.00		
	(b) Penicillin	1976	4	H	38.46	65.93	89.01
		1980	4	H	43.40	73.59	92.46
	(c) Streptomycin	1976	4	H	35.01	65.08	92.20
		1980	4	H	38.20	76.40	95.50

Sl.No.	Product	Year	No. of Enterprises	Degree of concentration	Percentage share in installed capacity 1	2	3
	(d) Vitamin 'A'	1976	2	H	60.00	100.00	
		1980	2	H	68.42	100.00	
	(e) Vitamin 'C'	1976	3	H	57.80	85.55	100.00
		1980	3	H	57.80	85.55	100.00
	(f) PAS and its salts	1976	5	H	42.20	69.72	80.73
		1980	6	M	36.04	63.07	73.88
	(g) Chloroquin	1976	3	H	75.00	88.64	100.00
		1980	5	H	42.31	73.08	85.90
	(h) Aspirin	1976	3	H	70.59	92.65	100.00
		1980	2	H	65.75	100.00	
	(i) Chloramphenicol	1976	4	H	35.81	69.39	86.48
		1980	4	H	37.97	71.51	87.34
40.	Soap	1976	(39)	L	34.86	48.79	54.91
		1980	(44)	M	38.83	61.56	67.70
41.	Synthetic detergents	1976	(8)	N	26.90	42.99	49.89
		1980	(18)		NA		
42.	Leather footwear	1976	(7)	H	82.34	90.96	95.68
		1980	(9)	H	89.34	94.85	99.95
43.	Rubber and canvas footwear	1976	(11)	H	70.18	85.97	93.13
		1980	(14)		£		
44.	Dry Batteries	1976	8	M	42.20	61.82	72.38
		1980	8	M	45.10	59.30	69.89

Sl.No.	Product	Year	No. of Enterprises	Degree of concentration	Percentage share in installed capacity		
					1	2	3
45.	Storage batteries	1976	(8)	H	49.80	70.60	84.03
		1980	(10)	H	44.20	69.92	82.09
46.	Electric Lamps	1976	(12)	L	20.02	39.03	57.36 @
		1979	(15)	L	21.74	43.19	59.31 @
47.	Domestic refrigerators	1976	6	H	43.86	70.18	84.65
		1980	6	H	29.50	59.00	76.70
48.	Room air conditioners	1976	6	H	34.85	69.47	80.87
		1979	7	H	33.72	67.22	78.27
49.	Typewriters	1976	4	H	50.66	77.09	88.10
		1980	4	H	32.79	64.59	88.20
50.	Cigarettes	1976	11	H	39.80	62.84	78.07
		1980	11	H	38.50	60.79	78.11

Notes: (1) @ Capacities of enterprises interconnected with the same business house have been clubed together.

(2) Figures in brackets under the column 'No of Enterprises' refer to IGTD units and not enterprises.

(3) NA= Data for one of the top enterprises were not available.

(4) & Total installed capacity figures as supplied by the Office of the DGTD is less than the sum of the installed capacity figures of the individual units. Since data from all the productions units is not available the actual installed capacity figures and therefore the shares of the individual units in installe capacity cannot be calculated.

Sources: (1) Balance sheets of individual companies

(2) Assocham Parliamentary Digest, various issues

(3) Report of the Panel on Production Targets and Inputs required for Automobiles, Ancillaries, and Allied Industries (Development Council for Automobiles and Allied Industries 1975-77) Association of Indian Automobiles Manufactur

(4) India, Government of, DGTD: Statistics relating to DGTD units, February 1977.

(5) India, Government of, DGTD: Annual Report, 1978-79

(6) India, Government of, DGTD: Ministry of Finance, Annual Report on the Working of the Commercial Undertakings of t Central Government, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1979-80, 1980-81

(7) India, Government of, DGTD: Ministry of Industry, Report 1978-79, 1981-82

(8) India, Government of, DGTD: Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Indo Chemicals Statistics, 1981-82

(9) India, Government of, DGTD: Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Indian Drugs Statistics, 1976-77

Appendix 2.2.

Share of Enterprises in Total Installed Capacity (1976 and 1980)

Sl.No.	Product	Names of Top Enterprises	Percentage share of each in total Installed Capacity	
			1976	1980
I	Basic Industries			
1.	Aluminium	1. Bharat Aluminium	9.99	31.14
		2. Hindustan Aluminium	37.97	31.14
		3. Indian Aluminium	38.44	29.94
		4. Madras Aluminium	3.61	7.78
		5. Aluminium Corporation of India	9.99	Taken over by BHALCO
2.	Zinc	1. Hindustan Zinc	51.43	81.52
		2. CominccoBinani	48.57	18.48
3.	Copper	1. Hindustan Copper	100.00	100.00
4.	Lead	1. Hindustan Zinc	100.00	100.00
5.	Cement	1. ACC	31.94	30.71
		2. Andhra Cements	1.13	2.02
		3. Bagalkot Udyog	1.69	0.93
		4. Birla Cement Works (Birla Jute)	4.61	1.65
		5. Chettinad Cement	NA	1.65
		6. Cement Corporation of India (Pub.S.)	1.88	4.05
		7. Century Cement	2.82	2.48
		8. Dalmia Dadri Cement	NA	0.99
		9. Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	2.20	2.17
		10. Durgapur Cement	NA	2.48
		11. Hira Cement (Pub.S.)	NA	1.65
		12. India Cements	7.12	6.25
		13. Jaipur Udyog	4.02	4.13
		14. Jammu and Kashmir Minerals (Pub.S.)	NP	0.08
		15. J.K. Cement works	NA	2.97
		16. Kalyanpur Lime and Cement	1.88	1.43
		17. Kesoram Cement	2.59	2.89
		18. Madras Cement	1.88	1.65
		19. Mamulu Chirra Cement (Pub.S.)	NP	1.17
		20. Mysore Cement	2.40	2.11
		21. Orissa Cement	1.89	1.69
		22. Panyam Cement	2.18	2.19
		23. Ramakrishna (K.C.P.)	1.19	1.05

Sl.No.	Product	Name of the top enterprises	1976	1980
		24. Rohtas Industries	2.54	2.55
		25. Saurashtra Cement	4.04	3.56
		26. Satna Cement	NA	2.40
		27. Shree Digvijay	3.95	3.47
		28. Sonevalley Port Land Cement	NA	1.05
		29. Tamil Nadu Cement (Pub.S.)	NP	3.72
		30. Travancore Cement	0.24	0.21
		31. Udaipur Cement	NP	0.83
		32. UP State Cement Corporation (Pub.S)	NP	3.74
		33. Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel (Pub.S)	NP	0.41
6.	BHC (Tech)	1. Kanoria Chemicals	34.88	31.66
		2. Tata Chemicals	20.93	19.00
		3. Alkali and Chemical Corporation	15.12	13.72
		4. Hindustan Insecticides	8.72	7.92
		5. Hindustan Organic Chemicals	7.27	7. 92
		6. Pesticides and Brewers	4.36	3.96
		7. MICO Farm Chemicals	8.72	15.83
7.	DDT (Tech)	1. Hindustan Insecticides	100.00	100.00

Percentage Share of Each in Total Installed Capacity

Sl.No.	Product	Name of Top Enterprises	1976	1978	1980
II	Intermediate Industries				
8.	Newsprint	1. National Newsprint and Paper Mills	100.00		100.00
9.	Soda ash.	1. Tata Chemicals	56.87		51.83
		2. Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills	26.54		33.11
		3. Dhrangadhra Chemicals	8.69		9.36
		4. New Central Jute Mills (now Orissa Cements)	5.90		5.70
10.	Stable Bleaching Powder	1. D.C.M. Chemical Works	39.94		54.59
		2. Mettur Chemical and Ind. Corp.	NA		12.66
		3. Kanoria Chemicals	47.17		32.75
11.	Potassium Chlorate	1. WIMCO	52.50	37.43	
		2. Travancore Chemical	26.25	37.43	
		3. Mettur Chemical and Ind. Corp.	7.80	5.53	
		4. Pandian Chemicals	13.45	19.61	
12	Bromine	1. Tata Chemicals	100.00		79.83
		2. Mettur Chemical and Ind. Corp.	Neg		20.17
13.	Borax	1. Borax Morarji	53.12		53.12
		2. Southern Borax	46.88		46.88
14.	Boric Acid	1. Borax Morarji	100.00		83.33
		2. Southern Borax	Neg		16.67
15.	Industrial Explosives	1. Indian Explosives	61.54		41.86
		2. IDL Chemicals	38.46		34.88
		3. Karnatka Explosives	NP		11.63
		4. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company	NP		11.63
16.	Rubber Chemicals	1. Alkali and Chemical Corporation	39.46		44.04
		2. Bayer India Limited	49.86		34.20
		3. Polyolefins	NP		17.10
		4. Amar Dye Chem	10.68		4.66
17.	Synthetic Rubber	1. Synthetics and Chemicals	100.00		62.26
		2. IPCL	NP		37.74

Sl.No.	Product		Name of Top Enterprises	1976	1980
18.	PVC Resin/Compound	1.	D.C.M	28.73	30.00
		2.	NOCIL	21.76	22.73
		3.	Chemicals and Plastics	14.69	18.18
		4.	Ahmedabad Manufacturing Calico Printing	21.76	22.73
		5.	Plastic Resin and Chemicals	13.06	10.91
19.	Polythelene (L.D.)	1.	Alkali and Chemical Corporation	35.71	11.50
		2.	Union Carbide	41.07	17.70
		3.	IPCL	23.22	70.80
20.	Polythelene (H.D.)	1.	Polyelefins	100.00	100.00
21.	Styrene	1.	Polychem	42.40	42.40
		2.	Synthetics and Chemicals	27.30	27.30
		3.	Hindustan Polymers	30.30	30.30
22.	Polystyrene	1.	Polychem	68.10	68.10
		2.	Hindustan Polymers	31.90	31.90
23.	Man-made fibres.				
	a) Nylon filament yarn	1.	Century Enka	6.49	9.13
		2.	Shree Synthetics	4.25	6.79
		3.	Baroda Rayon	10.26	9.50
		4.	Garware Nylons	14.12	18.84
		5.	Modipon Limited	20.64	18.57
		6.	Nirlon	14.86	13.76
		7.	J.K. Synthetics	26.19	23.41
	b) Viscose filament yarn	1.	Indian Rayon Corporation	11.51	15.82
		2.	Baroda Rayon Corporation	7.68	10.95
		3.	National Rayon Corporation	23.03	21.90
		4.	South India Viscose	10.23	9.73
		5.	Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	17.91	17.03
		6.	Kesoram Ind. & Cotton Mills	11.86	11.28
		7.	J.K. Synthetics	9.34	8.80
	c) Viscose stable fibre	1.	Gwalior Rayon & Silk Manufacturing Co.	87.64	87.64
		2.	South India Viscose	12.36	12.36
24.	Rayon Grade Pulp	1.	Gwalior Rayon & Silk Manufacturing Co.	81.50	75.58
		2.	South India Viscose	18.50	24.42

Sl.No	Product	Name of Top Enterprises	1976	1980
25.	Automobile Tyres	1. Dunlop	26.17	23.79
		2. Firestone (Bombay Tyres)	15.43	11.60
		3. Ceat	11.92	10.65
		4. Goodyear	10.21	7.91
		5. MRF	14.73	14.77
		6. Inchak	7.78	NA
		7. Premier	5.71	4.85
		8. Falcon	NA	8.44
		9. Modi	6.38	8.06
		10. J.K Tyres	NP	5.27
		11. Apollo	NP	4.65
		12. Vikrant	NP	NA
26.	Carbon Black	1. Phillips Carbon Black	50.21	34.96
		2. United Carbon	49.79	33.77
		3. Gujarat Carbon	NP	9.46
		4. Orient Carbon	NP	17.03
		5. Eureka Chemicals	NP	5.68
27.	Ball & Roller Bearings	1. National Engineering Industreis	35.52	36.72
		2. Precision Bearing	10.94	13.05
		3. Shriram Bearing	8.20	7.15
		4. Associated Bearing	30.17	25.64
		5. Antifriction Bearing	6.42	8.21
		6. Needle Roller Bearing	7.24	NA
28.	Grinding Wheels	1. Carborandum Universal	47.03	46.06
		2. Grindwell Norton	47.03	51.44
		3. Krishanlal Thirani	2.81	2.50

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Sl.No.	Product	Names of Top Enterprises	1975	1976	1979	1980
29.	Twist Drills	1. Addison and Company		31.85	33.15	
		2. Indian Tool Manufacturers Limited		38.22	39.78	
		3. Steel and Allied Products		27.07	22.44	
		4. Small Tool Manufacturing Company		1.59	NA	
		5. Taps and Dies		1.27	NA	
30	Air and Gas Compressors	1. K.G.Khosla		20.21		17.98
		2. Elgi Equipments		22.46		26.06
		3. Ingersell-rand		20.24		35.41
		4. Atlas Cop.Co.		5.39		4.69
		5. Kirloskar Pneumatic		20.93		18.80
31.	Agricultural Tractors	1. Eicher Tractors	3.18			6.26
		2. Escorts Limited	14.85			20.87
		3. Escorts Tractors Limited	10.18			9.78
		4. GTCL	3.18			3.91
		5. Harsha	4.24			NA
		6. HMT	16.97			12.39
		7. Mahindra and Mahindra	26.57			16.31
		8. Kirloskar Tractors	2.65			4.70
		9. Punjab Tractors	6.36			13.05
		10. Pithe Tools Private Limited	1.27			1.37
		11. TAFE	10.64			11.47
32.	Passenger Cars	1. Hindustan Motors	63.29		57.25	
		2. Premier Automobiles	29.54		34.35	
		3. Standard Motor Products	7.17		6.49	
		4. Sunrise Autos	NP		1.91	
33.	Jeeps	1. Mahindra and Mahindra	100.00		100.00	
34.	Commercial Vehicles	1. Ashok Leyland	12.10		15.48	
		2. Hindustan Motors	24.19		17.86	
		3. TELCO	41.94		42.86	
		4. Premier Autos	9.68		7.14	
		5. Standard Motor Products	2.42		3.57	
		6. Bajaj Temp	6.45		9.52	

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Sl.No.	Product		Names of Top Enterprises	1975	1979	1980
35.	Scooters	1.	API	19.02		11.68
		2.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters	NP		4.87
		3.	Aravalli Svachalit	NP		4.14
		4.	Bajaj Auto Limited	29.27		38.93
		5.	Escorts Limited	2.93		Nil
		6.	Gujarat State Ind. Corp.	NP		NA
		7.	Karnataka Scooters Limited	NP		4.87
		8.	Maharashtra Scooters Limited	NP		7.30
		9.	Punjab Scooters	NP		3.89
		10.	Scooters India Limited	49.78		24.33
36.	Motorcycles	1.	Enfield	35.30		23.65
		2.	Escorts	23.53		44.91
		3.	Ideal Jawa	31.37		31.44
		4.	Saund Zweirad	9.80		NP
37.	Three wheelers	1.	API	42.86		25.00
		2.	Bajaj Auto	57.14		25.00
		3.	Scooters India	NP		50.00
38.	Mopeds (£)	1.	Indian Automotives Limited	NP		
		2.	Kinetic Engineering Limited	44.44		
		3.	Kirloskar Ghatge Patil Limited	NP		
		4.	Majestic Atuos Limited	NP		
		5.	Mopeds India Limited	44.44		
		6.	Raman Engineering Limited	NP		
		7.	Saund Zweirad Union	11.11		
		8.	S & P Engineering Limited	NP		
		9.	Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited	NP		

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Sl.No.	Product		Names of Top Enterprises	1976	1979	1980
IV	Consumer products including durables					
39.	Drugs	(a) Insulin	1. Boots India Limited	100.00		100.00
		(b) Penicillin	1. Alembic	27.47		18.87
			2. IDPL	38.46		43.40
			3. H&L	23.08		30.19
			4. Standard Pharmaceuticals	10.99		7.54
		(c) Streptomycin	1. Synbiotics	24.12		38.20
			2. HAL	35.01		38.20
			3. IDPL	33.07		19.10
			4. Alembic	7.80		4.50
		(d) Vitamin'A'	1. Roche	60.00		68.42
			2. Glaxo	40.00		31.58
		(e) Vitamin'C'	1. HAL	14.45		14.45
			2. Jayant Vitamins	57.80		57.80
			3. Sarabhai M. Chemicals	27.75		27.75
		(f) PAS and its Salts	1. Wander	27.52		27.03
			2. IDPL	42.20		36.04
			3. Bio-Evans	11.01		10.81
			4. Pfizer	10.10		9.91
			5. Bio-synth	9.17		9.01
			6. Tuber-pharma			7.21
		(g) Chloroquin	1. Suneeta	75.00		42.31
			2. Bayer	13.64		7.69
			3. Ranbaxy	NP		30.77
			4. Bengal Immunity	11.36		6.41
			5. BEC Chemicals	NP		12.82
		(h) Aspirin	1. Martin and Haris	22.06		NP
			2. Indosal	7.35		NP
			3. Alta Labs	70.35		65.75
			4. Andhra Sugars	NP		34.25

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Sl.No.	Product	Names of Top Enterprises	1976	1979	1980
	(i) Chloramphenical	1. Park Davis	13.51		12.66
		2. Boehringer-knoll	33.78		37.97
		3. Dey-se Chemicals	35.81		33.54
		4. Mac Labs	16.89		15.83
40.	Soaps	1. Hindustan Lever	34.86		38.83
		2. TOMCO	13.93		22.73
		3. Godrej Soaps	6.12		6.14
		4. Swastik Household	4.82		NA
		5. Kusam Products	4.41		6.03
41.	Synthetic detergents	1. Hindustan Lever	16.09		14.24
		2. TOMCO	6.90		7.65
		3. Swastik Household	26.90		NA
		4. Kusam Products	6.90		4.17
		5. Godrej Soaps	NA		4.17
42.	Leather footwear	1. Bata India Limited	82.34		89.34
		2. Carona Sahu	4.72		5.10
		3. TAFCO	8.62		5.51
		4. Bombay Footwear	0.67		NA
		5. National Tannery Company	4.27		NA
43.	Rubber and canvas footwear	1. Bata India Limited	70.18		
		2. Carona Sahu	15.79		
		3. Swastik Rubber	7.16		
44.	Dry batteries	1. Lakhanpal National Limited	2.43		10.59
		2. Indo-national Limited	4.87		10.59
		3. Joshiba Anand Limited	4.87		3.53
		4. Punjab Anand Batteries	3.41		2.47
		5. Estrola Batteries Limited	10.56		7.64
		6. Geep and Syndicate Limited	19.62		14.20
		7. Union Carbide	42.20		45.10
		8. Straw Products Limited	5.85		5.89

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Sl.No.	Products	Names of Top Enterprises	1976	1979	1980
45.	Storage Batteries	1. Chloride India Limited	49.80		44.20
		2. Standard Batteries	20.80		25.72
		3. AMCO batteries	13.43		12.17
		4. Mysore Electro-chemical	7.88		6.52
		5. Willard India	6.27		5.07
46.	Electric Lamps	1. Phd Lamps	15.17	11.03	
		2. Electric lamp Manufactures Ltd.	12.60	9.16	
		3. Bengal Electric Lamp	20.02	21.74	
		4. Philips India (Pieco)	6.41	12.29	
		5. Sylvaniaa and Laxman	18.33	16;12	
		6. Mysore Lamp works	6.94	5.04	
47.	Domsestic Refrigerators	1. Kelvinator	43.86		29.50
		2. Hyderabad Allwyn	26.32		17.70
		3. Godrej and Boyce	13.16		29.50
		4. Voltas	14.47		9.73
		5. Fedders' Lloyd	2.19		2.95
48.	Room air-conditioners	1. Voltas	34.85	33.72	
		2. Fedders' lloyd	11.42	11 .05	
		3. American Refrigerator Company	6.92	6.70	
		4. Air-conditioning Corp (Orient paper Mills)	3.88	3.75	
		5. Electronics Limited	34.62	33.50	
49.	Typewriter	1. Facit Asia	11.01		23.61
		2. Remington Rand	50.66		31.80
		3. Godrej and Boyce	26.43		32.79
		4. Rayala Corporation	NA		11.80
50.	Cigarettes	1. ITC	39.80		38.50
		2. Vazir Sultan	23.04		22.29
		3. Golden Tobacco	15.23		17.32
		4. National Tobacco (Duncan)	14.03		13,57
		5. Godfry Phillips	7.90		8.32

NOTES: NA - Not Available

NP - Not in production in the year specified

Negl - Negligible

£ - Total installed capacity figure as supplied by the Office of the Directorate General of Technical Development is less than the sum of the installed capacity figures of the individual units, since data from all the production units is not available the actual installed capacity figures and therefore the shares of the individual units in installed capacity cannot be calculated

Sources :

(1) Balance sheets of individual companies

(2) Assocham Parliamentary Digest, various issues

(3) Report of the Panel on Production Targets and Inputs Required for Automobiles, Ancillaries and Allied Industries (Development Council for Automobiles and Allied Industries, 1975-77) Association of Indian Automobile, Manufacturerss, Bombay

(4) India, Government of., DGTD, Statistics Relating to DGTD units, February 1978

(5) India, Government of., DGTD, Annual Report, 1978-79

(6) India, Government of., Ministry of Finance, Annual Report on the Working Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1979-80, 1980-81

(7) India, Government of., Ministry of Industry, Report, 1978-79, 1981-82

(8) India, Government of., Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Monitoring and Evaluation (Chemicals) section, Indian Chemicals Statistics, 1981-82

(9) India. Government of., Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals, and Fertilizers, Monitoring and Evaluation (Drugs) section, Inidian Drugs Statistics, 1976-77, 1980-81.

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Appendix 2.3

List of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent Issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951

Sl.No.	Item of Manufacture	Name of Undertaking/Type of Licence, Letter of Intent (£)	Location	Capacity Sanctioned	Date of Sanctioning
1	Dry Battery Cells				
	A Licensed				
		1. Union Carbide New Delhi (NU)	Backward Area Jammu & Kashmir	120 Mn pcs	29.11.82
		2. Indo-National Ltd Madras (SE)	Nellore District Andhra Pradesh	60 Mn pcs (exis) 120 Mn pcs (after exp)	22.1.80
		3. Lakhanpal National Ltd Baroda (SE)	Baroda Gujerat	60 Mn pcs (exis) 120 Mn pcs (after exp)	10.9.80
		4. Punjab Andand Batteries Mohali, Punjab (SE)	Kharar Ropar, Punjab	60 Mn pcs (exis) 120 Mn pcs (after exp)	10.2.81
		5. HMT (Watch Division) Bangalore (NU)	Kahikuchi Assam	3 Mn pcs (Mainiature Button Cells)	24.11.82
	B Letters of Intent				
		1. Lakhanpal National Ltd GIDC, Baroda, (SE)	No. Ind. Dt Sultanpur, UP	30 Mn pcs	31.12.82
		2. Lakhanpal National Ltd GIDC, Baroda, (SE)	Baroda	3 Mn pcs (Button cells)	14.9.82
		3. Apar Pvt Ltd Bombay (NU)	Panchmahal Dt Gujerat	3 Mn pcs (Button cells)	13.4.83
		4. Dr D Bogeswara Rao c/o AP Electronics Dev Corp Hyderabad (AP)	Medak Dt Andhra Pradesh	3 Mn pcs (Button cells)	6.4.83
		5. PCS Inds Bombay (NU)	Dt.Shajapur Madhya Pradesh	3 Mn pcs (Button cells)	22.6.83

Sl.No.	Item of Manufacture	Name of Undertaking/Type of Licence, Letter of Intent (£)	Location	Capacity sanctioned	Date of sanctio
		6. Punjab Anand Batteries Mohali, Punjab (NU)	Kharar Ropar, Punjab	3 Mn pcs (Button cells)	31.12.80
		7. Indo-National Limited Madras (NU)	Alwar Rajasthan	120 Mn pcs	31.12.80
		8. Asoka Battery Limited Tiruchirapalli	Kulathur Pudukottai	60 Mn pcs	20.9.80
		9. J K.Batteries (Straw Products) New Delhi (SE)	Bhopal Madhya Pradesh	60 Mn pcs (exis) 120 Mn pcs (after exp)	30.9.80
2	Electric lamps A Licensed				
		1. HMT Limited Bangalore (NA)	Hyderabad	4 lakh numbers (Mercury vapour)	15.6.81
		2. HMT Limited Bangalore (SE)	Hyderabad	18.75 Mn nos (exis) 35.75 Mn nos (after exp) (GLS Lamps)	31.12.80
		3. Mysore Lamp Works Bangalore (SE)	Bangalore	2.4 Mn nos (exis) 6.4 Mn nos (after exp) (Fluorescent lamps)	6.12.80
		4. Mysore Lamp Works Bangalore (SE)	Bangalore	1,50,000 Nos (after exp) (Mercury vapour)	26.6.81
		5. Mysore Lamp Works Bangalore (SE)	Bangalore	10 Mn nos (exis) 25 Mn nos (after exp) (GLS Lamps)	25.6.82
		6. Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd N. Delhi (NA)	Sonepat Haryana	1 lakh nos (Mercury Vapour)	17.11.81

Sl.No.	Item of Manufacture	Name of Undertaking/Type of License, Letter of Intent (£)	Location	Capacity sanctioned	Date of sanctioning
		7. Gangappa Cables (Now Hyderabad Lamps) Hyderabad (NU)	Medak Andhra Pradesh	4 Mn Nos (Fluorescent lamps)	10.5.82
		8. Apar Private Ltd Bombay (NA)	Nadiad Gujerat	0.3 Mn Nos (Mercury vapour)	16.5.81
		9. Apar Private Ltd Bombay (NA)	Nadiad Gujerat	1 lakh nos (Sodium vapour)	22.6.81
	B Letters of Intent	1. N C Balu Madras (NU)	Kalapet Pondicherry	4.5 Mn nos (Fluorescant Lamps)	3.11.82
		2. AP Ind. Dev. Corp Hyderabad (NU)	Tadipatri Andhra Pradesh	1 lakh nos (Sodium vapour	3.9.82
		3. Ap Ind Dev Corp Hyderabad (NU)	Medak Andhra Pradesh	25 Mn nos (GLS Lamps)	31.12.81
		4. Amarjyoti International India Limited Bhubaneshwar (NU)	Bolangir (GLS Lamps) Orissa (Fluorescent)	20 Mn nos 3 Mn nos	21.8.82
		5. A P Lightings Ltd Hyderabad (NA)	Anantpur (Fluorescent) Andhra Pradesh	4 Mn nos	28.8.82
		6. AP Lightings Ltd Hyderabad (NA)	Anantpur (Mercury vapour) Andhra Pradesh	75000 nos	27.7.81
		7. S.P. Kanudia c/o Ganges Flour Mills Kanpur (NU)	Fatepur (GLS Lamps) - 25 Mn nos UP (Fluorescent) - 4 Mn nos		20.7.82
		8. Kerala St Ind Dev Corp Trivandrum (NU)	Kerala (GLS Lamps) - 10 Mn nos (Fluoresenet) - 2 Mn nos (Mercury vapour) - 0.03 Mn nos (Sodium vapour) 1 lakh nos.		31.12.81

Sl.No.	Item of Manufacture	Name of Undertaking/Type of Licence, Letter of Intent (£)	Location	Capacity sanctioned	Date of sanction
		9. Toshiba Anand Lamps Dt Ernakulam (SE)	Athani (Mercury vapour) Ernakulam	70000 nos (Addl) 1,99,000 nos (after exp)	1.5.81
		10. Shri Ashok Naidu Secunderabad (NU)	Medak (GLS Lamps) Andhra Pradesh	25 Mn nos	17.9.81
		11. Ajay Electrical IndsLtd Near Chandigarh (NA)	Kharar (Fluorescent) Ropar, Punjab	4 Mn nos	21.11.81
		12. Ind.Promotion and Investment Corp of Orissa Bhubaneshwar (NU)	Balasore Dt (GLS lamps) Orissa (Fluorescent)	14.50 Mn nos 4.00 Mn nos	21.2.83
		13. Apar Private Ltd Bombay (SE)	Dang Dt (Fluorescent lamps) Gujerat	2.25 Mn nos (exis) 5.25 Mn nos (after exp)	14.4.83
		14. Prakash Tubes Ltd New Delhi (NU)	Hilly Dt falling (Fluorescent) in category 'A' of Up	4 Mn nos	25.5.83
		15. Mr S D Sharma New Delhi (NU)	Sultanpur Dt or Kanpur (Fluorescnet)	4 Mn nos	20.7.83
		16. Shri Naresh Chand Jain Delhi (NU)	Alwar (Fluorescnet)	4 Mn nos	17.2.81
		17. Kalpana Lamp Components Indore (NA)	Madhavaram (Mercury vapour) TN	1,02,000 nos	11.12.80
3.	Domestic Refrigerators				
	A Licensed	1. Godrej and Boyce Bombay (SE)	Vikhroli Bombay	1,00,000 nos (exis) 2,00,000 nos (after exp)	13.1.83
		2. Kelvinator of India New Delhi (SE)	Ballabgarh Haryana	1,00,000 nos (exis) 2,00,000 nos (after exp)	10.11.83
		3. Fedders' Lloyd New Delhi (SE)	Kalkaji Delhi	26,000 nos (exis) 56,000 nos (after exp)	4.3.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
	B Letters of Intent	1. Voltas Ltd Bombay (SE)	No industry District	11,000 nos (exis) 1,00,000 nos (after exp)	3.6.82
4.	Typewriters A Licensed	1. Facit Asia Madras (SE)	Perunguid Tamil Nadu	20,000 nos(exis) 36,000 nos(after exp)	5.3.81
		2. Hindustan Teleprinters Madras (SE)	Guindy (Electric) Tamilnadu	15,000 nos (after exp)	8.7.82
	B Letter of Intent	1. Continental Device India Ltd New Delhi (NU)	Hoshiarpur (Electric) Dt	5,000 nos	22.4.83
		2. Remington Rand Calcutta (NU)	Karnataka (Electric)	15,000 nos	13.5.81
		3. Punjab State Ind Dev Corp Chandigarh (NU)	Punjab	(i) Std Typewriters-15,000 nos (ii) Portable Typewriters 15000 nos (iii) Electric Typewriters 5000 nos	19.9.81
		4. Rayala Corp Pvt Ltd Madras (NA)	Saidapet (Electric) Tamilnadu	500 nos (within overall capacity)	22.2.83
		5. Usha Computers Peripherals Pvt Ltd New Delhi (NA)	Backward Area (Electric) 'A' or 'B' of UP	5000 nos	6.7.83
5.	Room air conditioners A Licensed	1. Fedders' Lloyd New Delhi (SE)	Kalkaji Delhi	4000 nos(exis) 12000 nos(after exp)	8.3.83
6.	Ball and Roller Bearing A Licensed	1. Precision Bearings Baroda (SE)	Maneja Baroda	80 lakh nos (after exp)	13.7.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2. Shriram Bearings New Delhi	Ranchi Bihar	21,75,000 nos (exis) 40,75,000 nos (after exp)	13.10.80
		3. Shriram Needle Bearing Industries New Delhi (NU)	Ratu, Ranchi	(i) Shell type needle bearings - 1.2 mn nos (ii) Needle bearings . 0.9 mn nos	12.6.81
		4. Karnataka Ball Bearings Bangalore (NU)	Mysore	50 lakh nos	13.10.80
		5. Needle Roller Bearings Thane (NU)	Aurangabad	Cylindrical bearings 10 lakh nos	27.3.81
		6. National Engineering Inds Jaipur (SE)	Rewai Rajasthan	(i) Ball bearings 72 lakh nos (exis) 140 lakh nos (after exp) (ii) Taper Roller 10.38 lakh nos (exis) 20.00 lakh nos (after exp)	14.3.83
		7. Associated Bearing Company Bombay (SE)	Chinchwad Pune	60 lakh nos (exis) 90 lakh nos (after exp)	2.9.81
	B Letter of Intent	1. Mipco Bearings Ltd GIDC Baruch (NU)	Baruch Dt Gujerat	6 mn nos	26.11.82
		2. Steel Industries Kerala Ltd Trivandrum (NU)	Backward Dt Kerala	(i) Cylinderical 1,20,000 nos (ii) Tapered 1,00,000 nos (iii) Spherical 30,000 nos	16.10.82
		3. Haryana State Ind.Dev. Corp. Chandigarh (NU)	Mohindergarh Haryana	5 mn nos	31.12.81
		4. Precision Bearings Baroda (NA)	Baroda	Tarol Cartridge bearings 30,000 nos	31.12.81
		5. Shri Ravindra Narain Jaipur (NU)	Alwar Rajasthan	4,92,000 nos	13.7.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
		6. K N K Elayath Bombay (NU)	Broach Gujarat	20 lakh nos	17.9.81
		7. Bihar State Ind Dev Corp Patna (NU)	Munger Bihar	3 mn nos	8.3.83
		8. Khetan Bearing Company Jaipur (NU)	Jaipur	60 lakh nos	30.12.80
7.	Automobile Tyres A Licensed				
		1. Vikrant Tyres Mysore (SE)	Mysore	4 lakh nos (exis) 5 lakh nos (after exp)	10.2.81
		2. Vikrant Typres Mysore (SE)	Mysore	5 lakh nos (exis) 10 lakh nos (after exp)	9.12.82
		3. Apollo Tyres Ltd New Delhi (SE)	Trichur Kerala	4 lakh nos (exis) 6 lakh nos (after exp)	29.6.81
		4. Modi Rubber Ltd UP (SE)	Meerut (Scooter, Motorcycle and Moped Tyres) UP	4 lakh nos	15.9.82
		5. Good year India Ltd Faridabad (SE)	Ballabgarh (Scooter/Motor Cycle tyres) Haryana	6,80,000nos (exis) 7,50,000 nos (after exp)	2.2.82
		6. J.K.Industries Ltd New Delhi (SE)	Kankroli Rajasthan	4 lakh nos (exis) 6.25 lakh nos(after exp)	25.2.82
		7. J.K. Industries Ltd Calcutta (SE)	Kankroli Rajasthan	6.25 lakh nos (exis) 10.25 lakh nos(after exp)	19.5.83
		8. Ceat Tyres of India Bombay (SE)	Dt Satpur Maharashtra	Capacityat Bombay 10,10,000 nos Capacity at Satpur 4,00,000 nos	21.5.83
		9. Srichakra Tyres Madurai (NU)	Madurai Dt Tamilnadu	(2wheelers & 3wheelers) 6 lakh nos	1.7.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
	B Letters of Intent	1. J.K.Industries Ltd New Delhi (SE)	Udaipur Dt(Scooter/Motor Rajasthan cycle/Moped)	6.25 lakh nos (exis) 11.15 lakh nos(after exp)	29.10.81
		2. Ibron Pvt Ltd Bangalore (NU)	Jasidih (i) Truck, car & Jeep tyres Bihar (ii) Scooter tyres	8 lakh nos 2 lakh nos	22.6.81
		3. Kerala State Ind Dev Corp (NU)	Kerala(Scooters & Motor cycles)	5 lakh nos	24.9.81
		4. Modi Rubber Ltd Up (SE)	Meerut UP	4 lakh nos (exis) 6 lakh nos (after exp)	6.12.80
		5. Modi Rubber Ltd UP (NA)	Meerut (i) Aircraft tyre & tubes 20,000 nos p.a. UP (ii) Off the road tyres and tubes 30,000 p.a.		6.12.80
		6. Modi Rubber Ltd UP (SE)	Meerut Tractor & ADV tyres - 1,25,000 nos p.a UP		6.12.80
8.	Automobiles A Licensed				
		1. Escorts Ltd N. Delhi (SE)	Ballabgarh (Motorcycles and Haryana Scooters)	24,000 nos (exis) 48,000 nos (after exp)	10.2.83
		2. Ashok Leyland Madras (SE)	1. Hosur Commercial Vehicles 2. Bhandara -do- 3. Alwar -do-	2,500 nos 12,500 nos Addl 12,500 nos 27,500 nos	10.12.81 27500 -17,500 = 10,000
		3. Sundaram Clayton Madras (NA)	Hosur Mopeds	60,000 nos	1.8.80
		4. Ideal Jawa Mysore (SE)	Mysore Motorcycles	30,000 nos (exis) 42,000 nos (after exp)	27.6.81
		5. Lohia Machines Kanpur (NU)	Kanpur 2 Wheelers incl Mopeds)	1 lakh nos	30.4.83
		6. Maruti Udyog Ltd N Delhi (NU)	Gurgaon Dt Haryana Complete passengar Cars &Light Comm. Vehicles	1,40,000 Nos + 20% spares	6.10.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
		7. Standard Motor Products Madras (SE)	Chingleput Tamilnadu	Light Comm.vehicles 3750 nos (exis) 12500 nos (after exp)	22.7.82
		8. Enfield India Ltd Madras (SE)	Centrally notified backward area, TN	(i) Mini motorcyles & Mopeds upto 100 cc 7500 nos (ii) Motor cycles above 100 cc 15000 nos	6.7.83
B Letter of Intent		1. Bajaj Auto Ltd Pune (SE)	Backward Area Maharashtra	Scooters 1,60,000nos (exis) 2 wheelers 4,60,000nos(after exp)	7.10.82
		2. Majestic Auto Ltd Ludhiana (NU)	Backward Dt Haryana	(i) Motorcycle & Scooters upto 100 cc - 1,00,000 nos (ii) Mopeds upto 100 cc - 1,00,000 nos	26.8.82
		3. AP Scooter Ltd Medak AP (NA)	Medak AP	Mopeds/Mini motorcycles 1 lakh nos	2.8.82
		4. AP Scooters Ltd Medak AP (SE)	Medak AP	Scooters 24000 nos (exis) 60000 nos (after exp)	12.4.82
		5. Kelvinator of India New Delhi (NU)	Alwar Rajasthan	Mopeds 100 cc 76000 nos	13.7.82
		6. Balraj Agarwal c/o Gupta Allied Inds Karnal, Haryana (NU)	Backward area Haryana	Mopeds (upto 100 cc) 1 lakh nos	26.7.82
		7. Scooters Kerala Ltd Allepey (NA)	Allepey Kerala	Mopeds(upto & incl 100 cc) 50000 nos	6.5.82
		8. RC Oswal Ludhiana Punjab (NU)	Sangrur Dt Punjab	Mopeds 1 lakh nos	6.5.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Mr N Krishnan Madras(NU)	Hosur Denkanikottah	(i) Motor cycles (mainfactory) (ii) Mopeds (Planing factory)	1,00,000 nos 1,00,000 nos	17.2.82
10.	Chamundi Mopeds Pvt Ltd Bangalore (NU)	Mysore	Mopeds (incl components)	1,00,000 units	12.1.82
11.	Kinetic Engineering Chinchwad Pune (NU)	Backward Area Maharashtra	Motor cycles (upto 100 cc)	75,000 nos	21.12.81
12.	Kinetic Engineering Pune (NU)	Pritampur (MP) or Meerut (UP)	Scooters (2 wheelers and 3 wheelers) (cap of 3 wheelers ltd to 50,000 nos)	1,50,000 nos	23.4.83
13.	Shri Harish Jain New Delhi (NU)	Narsapur Medchal AP	Mopeds	50,000 nos	11.2.81
14.	Escorts Ltd Faridabad (NU)	Centrally declared backward dt of UP	Motor cycles & scooters	1,50, 000 nos	4.4.83
15.	D.C.M. New Delhi (NU)	Backward Area HP	Light comm. vehicles	15,000 nos	6.5.81
16.	Shri Indra Chatterji Bombay (NU)	Backward Dt Gujerat	Electric vehicles	12,000 nos	17.9.81
17.	Hyderabad Allwyn Hyderabad (NU)	Medak AP	Light comm vehicles	10,000 nos	28.9.81
18.	Punjab St Ind Dev Corp Chandigarh (NU)	Hoshiarpur	Light comm vehicles	10,000 nos	5.10.81

1	2	3	4		5	6
		19. Eicher Tractors New Delhi (NU)	Backward area MP	Light comm vechicles	12,000 nos	5.10.81
		20. Bajaj Tempo Ltd Poona (SE)	Pune Dt Dhar Dt, MP	Comm vehicles	15,000 nos (exis) 30,000 nos (after exp)	7.5.83
9	(i) Grinding wheels					
	A Licensed	1. Golconda Abrasives Hyderabad (NU)	Medak AP		1000 T	3.4.81
		2. Cutfast Bonded Abrasives Gowriwakkam Chingleput Dt (COB)	Chingleput Tamilnadu		350 T	16.4.80
	(ii) Silicon carbide grains					
	A Licensed	1. Grindwell Norton Bombay (SE)	Karkambadi AP		5000 T (exis) 8000 T (after exp)	14.1.82
	B Letters of Intent	1. Carborandum Universal Madras (NU)	Backward Area Kerala		5000 T	8.4.82
10.	Air and Gas Compressors					
	A Licensed	1. Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co (India) Ltd Bombay (SE)	Mulund Bombay		228 nos (exis) 510 nos (after exp)	10.5.81
11.	Tractors					
	A Licensed	1. Escorts Tractors Ltd New Delhi (SE)	Faridabad		6,000 nos (exis) 10,000 nos (after exp)	2.2.80
	B Letters of Intent	1. Eicher Good Earth New Delhi (SE)	Faridabad		5,000 nos	3.3.81
		2. Punjab Tractors Punjab (SE)	Ropar		12,000 nos (exis) 20,000 nos (after exp)	29.6.81

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		3. Concord India Ltd Bangalore (NU)	Fatehpur UP	12,000 nos	31.3.83
		4. AP Ind Dev Corp Hyderabad (NU)	Backward area falling in category 'B' or 'C' AP	6,000 nos	18.5.83
12.	Leather footwear: A Licensed	1. Mayfair Leather Industries Badlapur (NU)	Badlapur Thane Dt	6,00,000 pairs	23.6.81
		2. Madras Shoe Fabrik Ltd Madras (NU)	Wallajapet TN	6,00,000 pairs	22.6.81
		3. Shaw wallace & Co Ltd Calcutta (NU)	Mohindergarh Haryana	7,50,000 pairs (100 % export)	22.7.83
	B Letters of Intent	1. UP State Ind Dev Corp Kanpur (NU)	UP	1 mn pairs	21.7.81
		2. Shri Suresh Nagrath Bombay (NU)	Umbergaon Valsad	9 lakh pairs	21.7.81
		3. Tata Exports Bombay (NU)	Dewas MP	15 lakh pairs	11.2.83
		4. Tata Exports Bombay (NU)	Dewas MP	(i) All type of lasts -31 lakh pairs (ii) All types of soles & unit soles with heels -4.5 mn pairs	12.2.83
		5. Jameel Leather &Uppers Madras (SE)	Vanyambadi TN	(i) Shoe uppers 7,20,000 pairs (ii) Footwear components 18,00,000 pairs (iii) Full shoes 3,00,000 pairs	8.3.83
13.	Carbon Black A Licensed	1. Carbon & Chemicals India Ltd Cochin (SE)	Ernakulam	13,000 T	13.10.80
		2. Carbon & Chemicals India Ltd Cochin (SE)	Ernakulam	6,300 T addl capacity	30.7.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
	B Letters of Intent	1. Shri Nirmal Kumar Rungta Bombay (NU)	Tarapore	10,000 T	30.12.80
		2. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Rasayani (NA)	Panvel	30,000 T	8.5.81
14.	Storage Batteries B Letters of Indtent				
		1. Amco Batteris Ahmedabad (NU)	Bangalore Traction Batteries	2,00,000 cells	30.11.82
		2. Amco Batteries Bangalore (SE)	Bangalore Stationery cells 15,000 nos (exis) Traction batteries 30,000 nos (after exp)		9.12.80
		3. Punjab State Ind Dev Corp Chandigarh (NU)	Sangrur 2 wheeler lead Punjab Acid batteries	4,50,000 nos	19.8.82
		4. Willard India New Delhi (NU)	Panchmahal Gujarat Traction batteries, Train Lighting etc.	1,80,000	13.4.82
		5. Willard India Ltd New Dehi (SE)	Bulandshehar UP Automotive batteries	1,20,000 nos (exis) 3,00,000 nos (after exp)	22.9.81
		6. Karnataka State Ind Dev Corp (NU)	Tumkur Karnataka	Second generation lead Acid batteries 1.5 lakhnos	31.12.81
15.	Potassium Chlorate A Licensed				
		1. Vaighai Chemical Inds Madurai (NU)	Sivagangai Ramnad Dt	750 T	14.7.81
		2. Decan Chemcose Pvt Ltd Sathur, TN (NU)	Ramanathapuram TN	300 T	14.6.82
		3. Sivakasi Electro chemicals Pvt Ltd Tamilnadu (COB)	Sivakasi Ramnad Dt	1200 T	24.6.83
		4. Tamilnadu Chlorates Madurai (NU)	Ramanad Dt	3000 T	31.12.81

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	B Letters of Intent	1. Shaw wallace Chemicals Ltd Calcutta (NU)	Mallapuram Dt	4000 T	22.4.83
		2. AP Ind Dev.Corp Ltd Hyderabad (NU)	Dharmavaram Anantpur (AP)	1500 T	23.9.80
16	Soda Ash A Licensed	1. Punjab National Fertilizers and chemicals Ltd (NU)	Nangal Punjab	66000 T	5.4.82
	B Letters of Intent	1. AP Ind Dev Corp Hyderabad (NU)	Machillipatnam AP	1,20,000 T	30.12.89
		2. IFFCO New Delhi (NA)	Allahabad UP	66000 T	31.5.82
17	Industrial explosives A Licensed	1. Rajasthan Explosives & Chemicals Ltd Jaipur	Bharatpur Rajasthan	10000 T	2.4.80
	B Letters of Intent	1. Deepak Nitrite Ltd Bombay (NU)	Backward Dt Gujerat	10000 T	27.12.82
		2. Ganes Mfg Co Ltd Calcutta (NU)	Orissa	20,000 T	20.11.81
18.	Newsprint A Licensed	1. T N Newsprint and Paper Ltd (NU)	Salem	50,000 T	19.5.82
		2. Century Pulp and Paper Prop. Century Spg & Mfg Co, Bombay (NU)	Nainital UP	20,000 T	15.1.82
	B Letters of Intent	1. Tirupati Newsprint New Delhi (NU)	Champa Bilaspur	79,000 T	24.4.82
		2. S.K. Sikka New Delhi (NU)	UP	25,000 T	25.2.82
		3. S.Ranganath Kumaramangalam Karnataka Newsprint Mfg Co Bangalore (NU)	Nanjangud Karnataka	15,000 T	29.5.83
		4. State Ind and Investment Corp of Maharashtr Bombay (NU)	Parbhani Dt	50,000 T	21.7.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Synthetic Detergents A Licensed	1. Synthetic Detergents Ltd Kerala (SE)	Cannore Kerala	10,000 T (after exp)	11.3.83
		2. Hindustan Lever Ltd Bombay (NU)	KAFTZ	20,000 T	19.8.82
		3. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises (swastik) Bombay (NU)	KAFTZ	30,000 T	6.2.82
		4. Hindustan Lever Bombay (SE)	Jammu J & K	10,000 T (exis) 20,000 T (after exp)	15.12.81
		5. Hindustan Lever Ltd Bombay (NU)	Chindwara MP	10,000 T	28.7.83
	B Letters of Intent	1. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Bangalore (SE)	Bangalore	10,000 T (exis) 20,000 T (after exp)	30.6.81
		2. Mr K K Patel M/s Nirma Pvt Ltd Ahmedabad (NU)	Backward Dt Gujerat	15,000 T	31.12.82
		3. UP State Ind Dev Corp Kanpur (NU)	No. Ind Dt of UP	10,000 T	21.8.82
		4. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises (swastik) Bombay (NU)	No Ind Dt N E Region	10,000 T	15.5.82
		5. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises (Swastik) Bombay (NU)	No Ind Dt HP	10,000 T	15.5.82
		6. Shaw Wallace and Co Ltd Calcutta (NU)	No Ind Dt	10,000 T	6.5.82
		7. Baroda Rayon Corp Bombay (NU)	No Ind Dt	10,000 T	6.5.82
		8. TOMCO Bombay (NU)	No Ind Dt Orissa	10,000 T	6.5.82
20	Soaps A Licensed	1. Hindustan Lever Ltd Bombay (NU)	KAFTZ	20,000 T	19.8.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.	TOMCO Bombay (NU)	KAFTZ	12,000 T	2.12.81
	3.	Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Ltd, Bangalore (SE)	Bangalore	5,400 T (exis) 25,400 T (after exp)	29.10.80
B Letters of Intent	1.	Bombay soap Factory Bombay (NU)	KAFTZ	10,000 T	3.7.82
21. Toothpaste A Licensed					
	1.	Hindustan Lever Ltd	KAFTZ	3,000 T	23.6.82
B Letters of Intent	1.	J K Helene Curtis Bombay (NU)	Thane	600 T	3.8.82
	2.	Ciba-Geigy Bombay (NA)	KAFTZ	1,800 T	27.5.83
22 Drugs B Letters of Intent					
	1.	Kerala State Ind Dev Corp Trivandrum (NU)	Kerala	Chloramphenicol 50 T	31.3.81
	2.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprise (Sarabhai M Chemicals) Baroda (NA)	Baroda	Vitamin 'A' 30 MMU	23.6.81
	3.	Punjab State Ind Dev Corp Chandigarh (NU)	Sangrur Punjab	Vitamin 'C' 500 T	22.4.83
23. (i) Viscose Filament Yarn A Licensed	1.	Indian Rayon Corporation New Delhi (SE)	Veraval Gujerat	4000 T (exis) 7300 T (after exp)	16.4.81
B Letters of Intent	1.	DCM New Delhi (NA)	Kota Dt Rajasthan	3000 T	8.4.83
(ii) Nylon Filament Yarn. B Letters of Intent					
	1.	Haryana State Ind Dev Corp Chandigarh (NU)	Centrally declared backward dt of Haryana	6000 T	19.4.83
	2.	Punjab State Ind Dev Corp Chandigarh (NU)	Centrally declared backward dt of Punjab	6000 T	23.4.83
	3.	Karnataka State Ind Dev Corp Bangalore (NU)	No Ind Dt of Bidar	6000 T	19.4.83

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		4. S.R.Jain Alipur Road, Delhi (NU)	Rampur Dt UP	6000 T	8.4.83
		5. Kerala Ind Dev Corp Trivandrum (NU)	Centrally declared backward Dt of Kerala	6000 T	8.4.83
		6. AP Ind Dev Corp Hyderabad (NU)	Centrally declared backward Dt of AP	6000 T	8.4.83
		7. W.B.State Ind Dev Corp Calcutta (NU)	No Ind Dt of West Bengal	6000 T	8.4.83
		8. Petrofils Coop. Ltd Gujerat (NU)	No Ind Dt of Dangs Gujerat	6000 T	8.4.83
		9. Bihar State Ind Dev Corp Patna (NU)	No Ind Dt Bihar	6000 T	8.4.83
		10. Gujerat Ind Investment Corp Ahmedabad (NU)	No Ind Dt Dangs, Gujerat	6000 T	8.4.83
		11. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd Bombay (SE)	Goregaon Bombay	3528 T (exis) 6000T (after exp)	12.4.83
		12. Garware Nylons Bombay (SE)	Pimpri Pune	3325 T (exis) 6000 T (after exp)	8.4.83
		13. Modipon Ltd UP (SE)	Modinapar UP	4760 T (exis) 6000 T (after exp)	8.4.83
		14. Baroda Rayon Bombay (SE)	Udhna Surat Dt	2436 T (exis) 6000 T (after exp)	8.4.83
		15. Jagatjit Cotton Textiles New Delhi (SE)	Hoshiarpur Punjab	2000 T (exis) 6000 T (after exp)	8.4.83
		16. Century Enka Ltd Poona (SE)	Pimpri Pune	3640 T (exis) 6000 T (after exp)	8.4.83
		17. Shree Synthetics Ltd Ujjain (SE)	Ujjan Dt MP	1740 T (exis) 6000 T (after exp)	8.4.83
		18. J K Synthetics New Delhi (SE)	Kota Dt	5736 T (exis) 6000 T (after exp)	8.4.83

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24.	Stable Bleaching Powder A Licensed	1. Modi Alkalics & Chemicals Ltd UP (NA)	Alwar Rajasthan	1200 T (includes capacity for Calcium Hypochlorite also)	24.6.82
	B Letters of Intent	1. Standard Mills Company Ltd (chemicals Division) Bombay (SE)	Thane	10000 T	12.5.82
25.	PVC Resin/Compound A Licensed	1. IPCL Gujarat (NA)	Baroda	55000 T	29.4.81
		2. DCM (Chemical Division) Delhi (SE)	Kota Rajasthan	26400 T (exis) 60000 T (after exp)	19.6.81
26.	Rayon Grade Pulp A Licensed	1. Century Pulp and Paper Prop. Century Spg & Mfg Co., Bombay (NU)	Naimital UP	20000 T	15.1.82
27.	Styrene B Letters of Intent	1. Bihar State Pharmaceutical and Chemical Dev Corp Patna, Bihar (NU)	West Champaran Bihar	10000 T	17.6.82
28.	Polystyrene B Letter of Intent	1. Bihar State Pharmaceutical and Chemical Dev Corp Patna Bihar (NU)	West Champaran Bihar	5000 T	17.6.82
29.	Cigarettes A licensed	1. Nava Bharat Tobacco Co Ltd AP (SE)	Uppal AP	3500 Mn pos (exis) 8900 Mn pos (after exp)	13.7.82
30.	Cement A Licensed	1. Birla Jute Mfg Co Calcutta (SE)	Satna Dt MP	13.81 lakh T (after exp)	25.7.80
		2. Kesoram	Karimnagar	7 lakh T (exis) 9 lakh T (after exp)	13.10.80
		3. Orient Paper & Inds New Delhi (NA)	Luxetttipet Adilabad, AP	9 Lakh T	October '80

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	4.	Century Cement Prop: Century Spg and Wvg (Mfg) Co Ltd, Raipur Dt MP (SE)	Raipur MP	8 lakh T (after exp)	24.11.81
	5.	Mysore Cements Ltd Bangalore (SE)	Ammasandra Tumkur	5.1 lakh T (exis) 7.0 lakh T(after exp)	25.2.81
	6.	Mysore Cements Ltd Bangalore (SE)	Damoh Dt MP	4 lakh T (exis) 5.25 lakh T (after exp)	25.7.83
	7.	Indian Rayon Corporation Gujerat (NA)	Gulbarga Dt Karnataka	5.4 lakh T	8.4.82
	8.	Texmaco Ltd New Delhi (NA)	Yerraguntala AP	5.00 lakh T	2.8.82.
	9.	A C C Bombay (SE)	Gulbarga Dt Karnataka	6 lakh T (exis) 16 lakh T (after exis)	9.10.80
	10.	A C C Bombay (SE)	Gagal, Bilaspur H P	4 lakh T (exis) 5.6 lakh T (after exp)	9.10.80
	11.	A C C Bombay (SE)	Jamul, Durg M P	10.8 lakh T (exis) 15.8 lakh T (after exp)	8.5.81
	12.	A C C Bombay (SE)	Chandrapur Mahrashtra	4 lakh T (exis) 5.6 lakh T (after exp)	8.5.81
	13.	Straw Products Ltd New Delhi (NA)	Sirohi Rajasthan	5 lakh T	10.11.81
	14.	Raymond Woollen Mills Bombay (NU)	Bilaspur M P	4 lakh T	6.5.81
	15.	J K Synthetics Ltd Kanpur (NU)	Nagaur Rajasthan	5000 T (white cement)	9.5.82
	16.	J K Synthetics Division : J K Cement Works, New Delhi	Nimbahera Chittorgarh Rajasthan	7.2 lakh T (exis) 11.4 lakh T (after exp)	22.10.82
	17.	Larson and Tuobro Bombay (NU)	Rajura, Chandrapur Mahrashtra	11.09 lakh T	29.7.82

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		18. Hindustan Sugar Mills Bombay (SE)	Udaipur Rajasthan	2 lakh T (exis) 4 lakh T (after exp)	29.9.80
		19. KCP Ltd Madras (SE)	Mancherla, Guntur Dt AP	2.54 lakh T (exis) 3.50 lakh T (after exp)	21.1.80
		20. Coromandel Fertilisers Secunderabad (NA)	Cuddapah AP	10 lakh T	11.12.81
		21. Madras Cements Ltd Ramanathapuram (SE)	Sathur TN	4 lakh T (exis) 5.25 lakh T (after exp)	3.9.81
		22. Cement Corp of India New Delhi (NU)	Adilabad AP	4 lakh T	22.9.80
		23. Ind Dev Corp of Orissa Bhubaneshwar (SE)	Bargarh Orissa	1.65 lakh T (addl) 5.65 lakh T (after exp)	8.7.82
		24. Swadeshi Cement Ltd c/o Rajasthan State Ind Dev & Investment Corp Jaipur (SE)	Jaipur	33,000 T (addl) 66,000 T (after exp)	10.11.81
		25. Deccan Cements Ltd Hyderabad (NU)	Huzurnagar Nalgonda AP	66,000 T	9.10.80
		26. Kakatiya Cements Hyderabad (NU)	Jaggayapet	66,000 T	13.10.80
		27. ARC Cement Ltd New Delhi (NU)	Dehra Dun UP	66,000 T	14.10.81
		28. Hariganga Cement Ltd Itwari, Nagpur	Rajura Maharashtra	66,000 T	19.10.81
		29. Shriram Cement Ltd Bombay (NU)	Banaskantha Gujerat	66,000 T	24.9.81
		30. Someswara Cement & Chemicals Ltd Secunderabad (NU)	Adilabad AP	66,000 T	5.8.81
		31. Nagarjuna Cements Ltd Hyderabad (NU)	Nalgonda AP	66,000 T	29.7.81

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		32. Karnataka Minerals and Mfg Co Ltd Gokula Ext, Bangalore (NU)	Chitradurga Dt Karnataka	66,000 T	23.4.83
		33. Karnataka Cement Ltd Bandra, Bombay (NU)	Gulbarga Dt Karnataka	66,000 T	7.4.83
		34. Kalyan Sundaram Cement Inds Ltd, Jaipur (NU)	Banswara Dt Rajasthan	66,000 T	5.4.83
		35. Dhar Cement Ltd Indore, MP (NU)	Manawar Dhar Dt, MP	66,000 T	17.6.83
		36. Radha Krishnan Cement Ltd Anand, Gujerat (NU)	Banaskantha Dt Gujerat	66,000 T	18.6.83
		37. Hemadri Cement Ltd Guntur (NU)	Vedadri village Krishna Dt, AP	66,000 T	18.6.83
		38. Panchamahal Cement Cp., Ltd Baroda (NU)	Panchamahal Dt Gujerat	66,000 T	24.6.83
	B Letters of Intent	1. A C C Bombay (SE)	Shahabad Karnataka	5.74 T (exis) 16.50 T (after exp)	7.5.83
		2. A C C Bombay (SE)	Kaira Dt Gujerat	2.03 lakh T (exis) 2.83 lakh T (after exp)	8.7.83
		3. A C C Bombay (SE)	Kymore Jabalpur	50000 T (exis) 75000 T (after exp) (white cement)	9.8.82
		4. A C C Bombay (SE)	Mancherial Adilabad, AP	3.35 lakh T (exis) 4.20 lakh T (after exp)	12.5.82
		5. Cement Corp of India New Delhi (NU)	Bastar Dt MP	10 lakh T	1.4.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
		6. Cement Corp of India New Delhi (SE)	Adilabad AP	6.5 lakh T (after exp)	31.12.82
		7. Cement Corp of India New Delhi (SE)	Rajban HP	2 lakh T (exis) 4 lakh T (after exp)	20.2.81
		8. Cement Corp of India New Delhi (SE)	Gulbarga Karnataka	5.6 lakh T (addl) 8.5 lakh T (after exp)	11.6.81
		9. Raymond Woollen Mills Bombay (SE)	Bilaspur MP	4 lakh T (exis) 5 lakh T (after exp)	20.10.82
		10. J K Synthetics Ltd Kanpur (SE)	Chittorgarh Rajasthan	7.20 lakh T (exis) 13.20 lakh T (after exp)	18.4.81
		11. J K Synthetics Ltd Kanpur (SE)	Digod Kota	4.20 lakh T	27.8.80
		12. Kesoram Ind and Cotton Mills Calcutta (NU)	Gulbarga Dt Karnataka	4.5 lakh T	5.4.82
		13. Gwalior Rayon MP (NU)	Javad Mandsaur (MP)	8 lakh T	5.2.82
		14. Mysore Cements Bangalore (SE)	Tumkur	5.1 lakh T (exis) 7.0 lakh T (after exp)	18.4.81
		15. Birla Jute Mfg Co Calcutta (SE)	Chittorgarh Rajasthan	4 lakh T (exis) 7.30 lakh T (after exp)	21.5.81
		16. Raasi Cement Ltd Hyderabad (SE)	Miryalaguda Nalgonda (AP)	5 lakh T (after exp)	30.9.80
		17. Raasi Cement Ltd Hyderabad (SE)	Nalgonda Dt AP	5 lakh T (exis) 11 lakh T (after exp)	15.7.83
		18. Shaw Wallace & Company Calcutta (NU)	Sirmaur Dt HP	50000 T (white cement)	18.6.83
		19. Larson and Tuobro Bombay (SE)	Rajura Dt. Chandrapur	11.09 lakh T (exis) 22.18 lakh T (after exp)	16.7.83
		20. Madras Cements Ltd Ramanathapuram (SE)	Sattur	4 lakh T (exis) 5.25 lakh T (after exp)	3.2.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
		21. Hindustan Sugar Mills Bombay (SE)	Mavli Udaipur	4.8 lakh T (exis) 8 lakh T (after exp)	9.12.80
		22. Shree Digvijay Cement Gujarat (SE)	Jamnagar Gujerat	8.40 lakh T (exis) 13.25 lakh T (after exp)	3.11.80
		23. DCM (Shriram Chemical) New Delhi (NA)	Ladpura Kota	2 lakh T	11.7.80
		24. Andhra Cement Company Secunderabad AP, (SE)	Vizag and Nadi[illegible]kude	7.40 lakh T(exis) 12.40 lakh T (after exp)	21.2.83
		25. Chettinad Cement Madras (SE)	Karur Tamil Nadu	4 lakh T (exis) 5.8 lakh T (after exp)	9.4.81
		26. Bagalkot Udyog Bombay (SE)	Bagalkot Bijapur	2.5 lakh T (exis) 5.8 lakh T (after exp)	31.12.80
		27. Panyam Cement and Mineral Inds Ltd, Kurnool, AP (SE)	Dhone Kurnool AP	5.31 lakh T (exis) 7.31 lakh T (after exp)	29.11.80
		28. State Ind and Investment Corp Bombay (NU)	Dt Yeotmal Maharashtra	5 lakh T	21.7.83
		29. State Ind and Investment Corp Bombay (NU)	Rajura Dt Chandrapur	4 lakh T	23.7.83
		30. SPIC Guindy (SE)	Tuticorin Tamilnadu	1.28 lakh T (after exp)	3.7.82
		31. Bihar State Ind Dev Corp Patna (NU)	Bihar	7.6 lakh T	14.12.81
		32. UP State Cement Corp Dt Mirzapur	Dehradun UP	4 lakh T	3.3.81
		33. Bhoruka Steel Ltd Bangalore (NU)	Huzurnagar Nalgonda AP	10 lakh T	31.3.81
		34. Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd Karnataka (NU)	Bhadravati Karnataka	(i)Slag - 2.13 lakh T (ii) Ord Portland-1.67 lakh T	22.6.81
		35. SAIL Rourkela Steel Plant Orissa (SE)	Chilhati/Rourkela/ Bilaspur/Sundergarh/ MP/Orissa	11.55 lakh T (exis) 21.40 lakh T (after exp)	29.8.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
		36. Gujerat Ind & Investment Corp Ahmedabad (NU)	Veraval	10 lakh T	31.7.80
		37. Builders India Ltd Madras (NU)	Gulbarga Dt Karnataka	4 lakh T	16.7.83
		38. Laxmayya Jajee Cements Karnataka (NU)	Gulabarga Dt Karnataka	10.40 lakh T	12.7.82
		39. Rajasthan Spg and Wvg Mills New Delhi (NU)	Bhilwara Rajasthan	10.42 lakh T	26.7.82
		40. The General Industrial Society Calcutta (NU)	Sirohi	1 lakh T (white cement)	31.12.81
		41. Chandra Prakash Kanci Calcutta (NU)	Sambupuri Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	4.2 lakh T	31.3.81
		42. Kushal Chand Sirana Jaipur (NU)	Abu Road Sirohi	4 lakh T	31.3.81
		43. Zenith Steel Pipes & Ind (s) Ltd, Bombay (NU)	Chittorgarh Rajasthan	5 lakh T	14.5.81
		44. Khoday Brewing and Distilling Ind Pvt Ltd Bangalore (NU)	Gulbarga Karnataka	8 lakh T	20.6.81
		45. Shri Ashok Agarwal New Delhi (NU)	Gujerat	50000 T (white cement)	13.7.81
		46. Himalaya Cements Perbandar, Gujerat (NU)	Ranavav Gujerat	50000 T (white cement)	28.11.80
		47. Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam UP (NU)	Pittorgarh UP	66000 T	31.12.82
		48. Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam UP (NU)	Ranikhet UP	66000 T	13.4.82
		49. Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam UP (NU)	Uttarkhand	66000 T	24.3.82
		50. Jan Laghu Cement Udyog Ltd Rajasthan (NU)	No Ind Dt of Sirohi	66000 T	31.12.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
		51. Progressive Cement Ltd Patna (NU)	Hazaribagh Bihar	66000 T	6.4.83
		52. Gopal Sharan Singh Satna, MP (NU)	Rewa Dt	66000 T	3.11.82
		53. Ind. Promotion & Investment Corp of Orissa Bhubaneshwar (NU)	Sundergarh Orissa	66000 T	12.11.82
		54. Surinder Singh Kairon Chandigarh (NU)	Sundernagar MP	66000 T	16.11.82
		55. Arihant Steel and Alloys Limited Muzzafarnagar (NU)	Sirmur Dt HP	66000 T	25.10.82
		56. Paras Cements & Chemical Inds Ltd Junagadh (NU)	Junagadh Gujerat	66000 T	4.9.82
		57. Bharat Foods India Limited UP (NU)	Gopas Benes MP	66000 T	17.4.82
		58. H C Kohli Bandra, Bombay (NU)	Amreli Gujerat	66000 T	17.4.82
		59. Girish Shastri Allahabad (NU)	Mirzapur Dt UP	66000 T	17.4.82
		60. S G Havannavar Bangalore (NU)	Bijapur Karnataka	66000 T	5.3.82
		61. G Krissidappa Bangalore (NU)	Chitradurga Karnataka	66000 T	12.3.82
		62. Omprakash Shyamsunder Agarwal, Ahmedabad (NU)	Mehsana Gujerat	66000 T	22.3.82
		63. S Ramachandra Rao Hyderabad (NU)	Guntur AP	66000 T	22.3.82
		64. Emkere Farms Pvt Ltd Bangalore (NU)	Chitradurga Karnataka	66000 T	22.3.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
		65. Dr M Zaheeruddin Mysore (NU)	Chitradurga Karnataka	66000 T	26.3.82
		66. Combined Cement Pvt Ltd Bombay (NU)	Gujerat	66000 T	17.2.82
		67. M P State Ind Corp Bhopal (NU)	Sidhi MP	66000 T	15.1.82
		68. Shri Ambica Cement Pvt Ltd Gujerat (NU)	Junagarh Gujerat	66000 T	29.1.82
		69. Shri B M Dayashankar Hyderabad (NU)	Sadashivnagar Kurnool (AP)	66000 T	5.12.81
		70. B N Shah (Shree quality cement) Pune(NU)	Bijapur Karnataka	66000 T	21.12.81
		71. H C Muredia c/o Hakim Farm Iqbalgadh Guerat (NU)	Palanpur Gujerat	66000 T	21.12.81
		72. Shetrujnay Cements (P) Ltd Bhavnagar, Gujerat (NU)	Bhavnagar	66000 T	31.12.81
		73. Nayak Cements Pvt Ltd Mulund, Bombay (NU)	Bhavnagar	66000 T	31.12.81
		74. Kamdar Cements Pvt Ltd Bombay (NU)	Junagadh Gujerat	66000 T	31.12.81
		75. Niranjan Shah Bombay (NU)	Una, Junagadh Gujerat	66000T	31.12.81
		76. Shri Yuvaraj Digvijay Singh of Wankaner Gujerat (NU)	Wankaner, Rajkot Gujerat	66000 T	31.12.81
		77. Amirgadh Cement Pvt Ltd Bombay (NU)	Pallanpur Gujerat	66000 T	11.2.81
		78. Universal Cans and Containers Bombay (NA)	Morena MP	66000 T	21.2.81
		79. A Babavardhana Rao Guntur (NU)	Guntur AP	66000 T	17.3.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
		80. Shailesh Kumar Khaitan Calcutta (NU)	Hosangabad MP	66000 T	28.3.83
		81. Coromandel Cements Punjagutta Hyderabad (NU)	Nalgonda AP	66000 T	9.4.81
		82. Shri Krishna Kashyap Ropar, Punjab (NU)	Mandi HP	66000 T	9.4.81
		83. UP State Cement Corp Lucknow (NU)	Dehradum UP	66000 T	13.5.81
		84. Haryana State Ind Deve Corp Chandigarh (NU)	Ambala Haryana	66000 T	27.5.81
		85. Shri Vinod Kumar Chandigarh (NU)	Sirmur HP	66000 T	9.7.82
		86. Mayur Manubhai Amin Dahod, Gujerat (NU)	Dahod Gujerat	66000 T	21.9.81
		87. Shri B Ramaswamy Palika Cements and Minerals Bund Road, Bangalore (NU)	Hosadurga Chitradurga Karnataka	66000 T	29.12.80
		88. Jupiter Cements Ltd Porbander (NU)	Jamnagar Gujerat	66000 T	31.12.80
		89. Shri Rana Hanuman Singh Balaghat (MP), (NU)	Balaghat	66000 T	15.11.80
		90. South India Cements Hyderabad (NU)	Gulbarga Karnataka	66000 T	29.11.80
		91. Ratna Cements(Yadwad) Pvt Ltd Kings' Circles, Bombay (NU)	Kokak, Belgari, Karnataka	66000 T	29.11.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
		92. M S Raj Puchit Apex Products, Calcutta (NU)	Abu Road Sirchi, Rajasthan	66000 T	27.8.80
		93. Rajasthan State Ind & Mineral Dev Corp Jaipur (NU)	Gotan, Nagaur Rajasthan	66000 T	27.8.80
		94. Agrima Project Engg and Consultancy Services Ltd, Bombay (NU)	Rajura Chandrapur	66000 T	28.7.80
		95. Shri Nemkumar Kesharimal Porwal & Sushil kumar Nemkumar Poruwal c/o Pyarchand Kesharimal Porwal Nagpur Dt (NU)	Rajura, Chandrapur Maharashtra	66000 T	28.7.80

NOTES: * The list of Industrial Licences cover the period January 1980 to July 1983
The list of letters of Intent cover the period June 1980 to July 1983

£ Type of licence refers to the following : NU - New Undertaking
NA - New Article
COB - Carrying on Business
SE - Substantial Expansion

(exis) - existing
(after exp) - after exapnsion

SOURCE: India Investment Centre : Supplements to Monthly News letter

Appendix 2.4

Details of Percentage share in capacity sanctioned and installed capacity of different undertakings

S.No	Product	Licence/ Letter of Intent	Name of the Undertaking/ House/Type of Licence	Percentage share in capacity sanctioned	Percentage share in Installed Capacity
1.	Dry Battery Cells	A Licence	1.Union Carbide/Union Carbide/ (NU)	39.60	45.10
			2.Indo-National Ltd (SE)	19.80	10.59
			3.Lakhanpal National Ltd (SE)	19.80	10.59
			4.Punjab Anand Batteries (SE)	19.80	2.47
			5.HMT (Watch Divisions)(NU)	1.00	nil
		B Letters of Intent	1.Lakhanpal National Ltd (SE + NA)	11.59	10.59
			2.Apar Pvt Ltd (NU)	1.05	nil
			3.Dr.D.Bhogeswara Rao C/O AP Electronics Dev Corporation(NA)	1.05	nil
			4.PCS Industries (NU)	1.05	nil
			5.Punjab Anand Batteries (NU)	1.05	2,47
			6.Indo-National Ltd (NU)	42.11	10.57
			7.J.K. Batteries (Straw Products/ JK Singhania/(SE)	21.05	5.89
			8.Ashoka Battery Ltd	21.05	nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Electric Lamps	A Licensed	1. HMT Ltd (NA + SE)	42.30	Not Available
			2. Mysore Lamp Works (SE)	46.65	5.04
			3. Apar Pvt Ltd (NA)	0.98	nil
			4. Electric Construction Equipments Co Ltd (NA)	0.24	nil
			5. Gangappa Cables (now Hyderabad Lamps) (NU)	9.74	nil
		B Letters of Intent	1. N C Balu (NU)	2.80	nil
			2. A P Industrial Dev Corporation (NU)	15.64	nil
			3. Amarjyoti International (NU)	14.34	nil
			4. A.P.Lightings Ltd (NA)	2.54	nil
			5. S.P.Kanudia C/O Ganges Flour Mills (NU)	18.08	nil
			6. Kerala St.INd. Dev. Corporation (NU)	7.56	nil
			7. Toshiba Anand Lamps (SE)	0.02	Not Available
			8. Shri Ashok Naidu (NU)	15.58	nil
			9. Ajay Electrical Inds. Ltd (NA)	2.49	nil
			10. Ind.Promotion and Investment Corp. of Orissa (NU)	11.54	nil
			11. Apar Pvt.Ltd (SE)	1.88	nil
			12. Prakash Tubes Ltd (NU)	2.49	nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
			13. Mr S.D.Sharma (NU)	2.49	nil
			14. Shri Naresh Chand Jain(NU)	2.49	nil
			15. Kalpana Lamp Components (NA)	0.06	nil
3.	Domestic Refrigerators				
		A Licensed	1. Godrej and Boyce/ Codrej (SE)	44.64	29.50
			2. Kelvinator of India (SE)	44.64	29.50
			3. Fedders' Lloyd	10.72	2.95
		B Letters of Intent	1. Voltas Ltd/ Tata (SE)	100.00	9.73
4.	Typewriters				
		A Licensed	1. Facit Asia (SE)	51.61	23.61
			2. Hindustan Teleprinters (SE)	48.39	Not Available
		B Letters of Intent	1. Continental Device India Ltd (NU)	7.69	nil
			2. Remington Rand (NU)	23.08	31.80
			3. Punjab State Ind. Dev. Corp (NU)	53.85	nil
			4. Rayala Corp. Pvt Ltd (NA)	7.69	11.80
			5. Usha Computers & Peripherals Pvt Ltd (NA)	7.69	nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Room Airconditioners	A Licensed	1. Fedders' Lloyd (SE)	100.00	11.05
6	Ball and Roller Bearing	A Licensed	1. Precision Bearings/ V.Ramakrishna (SE)	4.60	13.05
			2. Shriram Bearings/ Shri Ram (SE + NU)	18.38	7.15
			3. Karnataka Ball Bearings (NU)	22.98	nil
			4. Needle Rollar Bearings (NU)	4.6	Not Available
			5. National Engineering Industries/ Birla/ (SE)	35.67	36.72
			6. Associated Bearing Company/Tata (SE)	13.79	25.64
		B Letters of Intent	1. Mipco Bearings Ltd (NU)	22.06	nil
			2. Steel Industries Kerala Ltd (NU)	0.92	nil
			3. Haryana State Ind. Dev.Corp. (NU)	18.38	nil
			4. Precision Bearings/ V.Ramakrishna (NA)	0.11	13.05
			5. Shri Ravindra Narain (NU)	18.09	nil
			6. K.N.K.Elayath (NU)	7.35	nil
			7. Bihar State Ind. Dev Corp. (NU)	11.03	nil
			8. Khetan Bearing Company (NU)	22.06	nil

7. Automobile Tyres	A Licensed	1. Vikrant Tyres (SE)	20.72	Not Available
		2. Apollo Tyres Ltd/ Rauraq Singh (SE)	6.91	4.65
		3. Modi Rubber Ltd/ Modi (SE)	13.82	8.06
		4. Goodyear India Ltd (SE)	2.42	7.91
		5. J.K.Industries Ltd/ J.K. Singhama (SE)	21.59	5.27
		6. Ceat Tyres of India (SE)	13.82	10.65
		7. Srichakra Tyres (NU)	20.73	nil
	B Letters of Intent	1. J.K. Industries Ltd/ J.K. Singhama (SE)	21.05	5.27
		2. Ibron Pvt.Ltd (NU)	42.11	nil
		3. Kerala State Ind. Dev. Corp (NU)	21.05	nil
		4. Modi Rubber Ltd/ Modi Rubber (SE)	15.79	8.06
8. Motorcycles and Scooters	A Licensed	1. Escorts Ltd/ Escorts (SE)	47.06	44.91
		2. Ideal Jawa (SE)	23.53	31.44
		3. Enfield India (SE)	29.41	23.65
	B Letters of Intent	1. Bajaj/Bajaj (SE)	32.93	38.93
		2. Majestic (NU	10.98	Not Available
		3. A.P.Scooters Ltd (SE)	3.95	4.07
		4. N Krishnan (NU)	10.98	nil
		5. Kinetic (NU)	24.70	nil
		6. Escorts/Escorts (NU)	16.46	44.91

9.	Mopeds	A Licensed	1. Sundaram Clayton/ TVS (NA)	25.53	nil
			2. Lohia Machines (NU)	42.56	nil
			3. Enfield India (SE)	31.91	nil
		B Letters of Intent	1. Majestic Atuo Ltd (NU)	12.89	nil
			2. A.P.Scooters Ltd (NA)	12.89	nil
			3. Kelvinator of India (NU)	3.72	nil
			4. Balraj Agarwal (NU)	12.89	nil
			5. Scooters Kerala (NA)	6.44	nil
			6. R.C.Oswal (NU)	12.89	nil
			7. N.Krishnan (NU)	12.89	nil
			8. Chamunid Mopeds Ltd (NU)	12.89	nil
			9. Shri Harish Jain (NU)	6.44	nil
10.	Commercial Vehicles	A Licensed	1. Ashok Leyland/ Ashok Leyland (SE)	53.33	17.86
			2. Standard Motor Products (SE)	46.67	3.57
		B Letters of Intent	1. D.C.M./Shri Ram (NU)	24.19	nil
			2. Hyderabad Allwyn (NA)	16.13	nil
			3. Punjab State Ind. Dev. Corp. (NU)	16.13	nil
			4. Eicher Tractors (NU)	19.36	nil
			5. Bajaj Tempo/ Bajaj (SE)	24.19	nil

11 (i)	Grinding Wheels	A Licensed	1. Golconda Abrasives (NU)	74.07	Not Available
			2. Cuffast Bonded Abrasives (COB)	25.93	Not Available
(ii)	Silicon Carbide Grains	A Licensed	1. Grindwell Norton (SE)	100.00	Not Available
		B Letters of Intent	1. Carborandum Universal/ Murugappa Chettiar (NU)	100.00	Not Available
12.	Air and Gas Compressors	A Licensed	1. Consolidated Peumatic Tool Co. (India) Ltd (SE)	100.00	Not Available
13.	Tractors	A Licensed	1. Escorts Tractors Ltd/ Escorts (SE)	100.00	9.78
		B Letters of Intent	1. Eicher Tractors (now Eicher Good-earth) (SE)	16.13	6.26
			2. Punjab Tractors (SE)	25.81	13.05
			3. Concord India Ltd (NU)	38.71	nil
			4. A.P.Industrial Dev. Corp. (NU)	19.35	nil
14.	Leather footwear	A Licensed	1. Mayfair Leather Industries (NU)	30.77	Not Avialable
			2. Madras Shoe Fabrik Ltd (NU)	30.77	Not Available
			3. Shaw Wallace and Co/ Shaw Wallace (NU)	38.46 (100% export)	nil

		B Letters of Intent	1. U.P State Ind. Dev. Corp. (NU)	27.03	nil
			2. Shri Suresh Nagrath (NU)	24.32	nil
			3. Tata Exports/ Tata (NU)	40.54 (100% export)	nil
			4. J amael Leather Leather and uppers (SE)	8.11	Not Available
15. Carbon Black		A Licensed	1. Carbon and Chemicals India Ltd (SE)	100.00	nil
		B Letters of Intent	1. Shri Nirmal Kumar Rungta (NU)	25.00	nil
			2. Hindustan Organic Chemicals (NA)	75.00	nil
16. Storage Batteries		B Letters of Intent	1. Amco Batteries/ Simpson (NU + SE)	18.30	12.17
			2. Punjab State Ind. Dev.Corp,(NU)	38.30	nil
			3. Willard India Ltd (NU + SE)	30.64	5.07
			4. Karnataka State Ind.Dev.Corp (NU)	12.77	nil
17. Potassium Chlorate		A Licensed	1. Vaighai Chemical Industries (NU)	14.29	nil
			2. Deccan Chemcose Pvt.Ltd (NU)	5.71	nil
			3. Sivakasi Electro-Chemical Pvt.Ltd (COB)	22.88	NA
			4. Tamil Nadu Chlorates (NU)	57.44	nil

	B Letters of Intent	1. Shaw Wallace Chemicals Ltd/ Shaw Wallace (NU)	72.73	nil
		2. AP Ind.Dev.Corp (NU)	27.27	nil
18. Soda Ash	A Licensed	1. Punjab National Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd (NU)	100.00	nil
	B Letters of Intent	1. A.P.Ind.Dev.Corp (NU)	64.52	nil
		2. IFFCO (NA)	35.48	nil
19. Industrial Explosives	A Licensed	1. Rajasthan Explosives and Chemicals Ltd (NU)	100.00	nil
	B Letters of Intent	1. Deepak Nitrite Ltd (NU)	25.00	nil
		2. Ganges Mfg. Co Ltd/ J.K.Singhania (NU)	75.00	nil
20. Newsprint	A Licensed	1. T N Newsprint and papers Ltd (NU)	71.43	nil
		2. Century Pulp and Paper/ Prop: Century Spg.Mfg. Co/ Birla/ (NU)	28.57	nil
	B Letters of Intent	1. Tirupati Newsprint (NU)	46.75	nil
		2. S.K.Sikka (NU)	14.79	nil
		3. S.Ranganath Kumara-mangalam Karnataka Newsprint Mfg Co (NU)	8.88	nil
		4. State Ind. and Inv. Corp. of Maharashtra (NU)	29.59	nil

21 Synthetic Detergents	A Licensed	1. Synthetic Detergents Ltd (SE)	12.5	Not Available
		2. Hindustan Lever Ltd/ Hindustan Lever KAFTZ (NU)	25.0	14.24
		3. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises (KAFTZ) (Swastik) (NU)/ Sarabhai	37.51	Not Available
		4. Hindustan Lever Ltd/ Hindustan Lever (SE + NU)	25.0	14.24
	B Letters of Intent	1. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents (SE)	11.76	Not Available
		2. Mr.K.K. Patel C/O Nirma Pvt. Ltd (NU)	17.65	Not Available
		3. U.P.State Ind.Dev. Corp. (NU)	11.76	nil
		4. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises/Sarabhai (Swastik) (NU)	23.52	Not Available
		5. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd/Shaw Wallace (NU)	11.76	nil
		6. Baroda Rayon Corporation (NU)	11.76	nil
		7. TOMCO/Tata (NU)	11.76	7.65
22. Soap	A Licensed	1. Hindustan Lever Ltd/ Hindustan Lever (NU) (KAFTZ)	38.46	38.83
		2. TOMCO (NU) (KAFTZ)/ Tata	23.08	22.73
		3. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd (SE)	38.46	Not Available

	B Letters of Intent	1.	Bombay Soap Factory (NU) (KAFTZ)	100.00	Not Available
23. Toothpaste	A Licensed	1.	Hindustan Lever Ltd/ Hindustan Lever (NU) (KAFTZ)	100.00	Not Available
	B Letters of Intent	1.	J.K. Helene Curtis/J.K.Singhania (NU)	25.00	Not Available
		2.	Ciba-Geigy/ICI (NA) (KAFTZ)	75.00	Not Available
		3.			
24. Stable Bleaching Powder	A Licensed	1.	Modi Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd / Modi (NA)	100.00	nil
	B Letters of Intent	1.	Standard Mills Co. Ltd/ Mafatlal (Chemical Division) (SE)	100.00	Not Available
		2.			
25. Rayon Grade Pulp	A Licensed	1.	Century Pulp and Paper/ Birla Prop:Century Spg. and Mfg Co (NU)	100.00	Nil
26. Drugs	B Letters of Intent	1.	Kerala State Ind. Dev. Corp. (NU) (Chlorampheni-col)	100.00	nil
		2.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises/Sarabhai M.Chemicals (Vitamin A (NA)	100.00	nil
		3.	Punjab State Ind.Dev. Corp. (NU) (Vitamin 'C')	100.00	nil

27(i) Viscose filament yarn	A.Licensed	1.	Indian Rayon Corp/ Birla (SE)	100.00	15.82
	B Letters of Intent	1.	DCM/Shri Ram (NA)	100.00	nil
(ii) Nylon filament yarn	B Letters of Intent	1.	Haryana State Ind. Dev.Corp.(NU)	7.42	nil
		2.	Punjab State Ind. Dev.Corp. (NU)	7.42	nil
		3.	Karnataka State Ind. Dev.Corp. (NU)	7.42	nil
		4.	S.R.Jain (NU)	7.42	nil
		5.	Kerala Ind.Dev. Corp. (NU)	7.42	nil
		6.	A.P.Ind.Dev, Corp (NU)	7.42	nil
		7.	W.Bengal State Ind. Dev. Corp. (NU)	7.42	nil
		8.	Petrofils Coop. Ltd (NU)	7.42	nil
		9.	Bihar State Ind.Dev. Corp. (NU)	7.42	nil
		10.	Gujarat Ind. Investment Corp. (NU)	7.42	nil
		11.	Nirlon Synthetic Fibres and Chemicals (SE)	3.10	13.76
		12.	Garware Nylons/ Garware (SE)	3.31	18.84
		13.	Modipon Ltd/Modi (SE)	1.53	18.87
		14.	Baroda Rayon (SE)	4.41	9.50

		15. Jagatjit Cotton Textiles/Thapar (SE)	4.95	Not Available
		16. Century Enka Ltd (SE)	2.92	9.13
		17. Shree Synthetic Ltd/ Bangur (SE)	5.27	6.79
		18. J.K.Synthetics/ J.K.Singhania (SE)	0.33	23.41
28. PVC Resin/ Compound	A Licensed	1. IPCL (NA)	62.08	nil
		2. D.C.M/Shri Ram (SE)	37.92	30.00
29. Styrene	B Letters of Intent	1. Bihar State Pharmaceutical and Chemical Dev.Corp.(NU)	100.00	nil
30. Polystyrene	B letters of Intent	1. Bihar State Pharmaceutical and Chemical Dev.Corp (NU)	100.00	nil
31. Cigarettes	A Licensed	1. Nava Bharat Tobacco (SE)	100.00	Not Available
32. Cement	A Licensed	1. Bihar Jute Mfg Co. Birla (SE)	3.80	1.65
		2. Kesoram Industries/ Birla (SE)	1.90	2.89
		3. Orient Paper and Industries/Birla (NA)	8.54	nil
		4. Century Cement/Birla (Prop: Century Spg. and Mfg. Cp) (SE)	1.90	2.48
		5. Mysore Cements Ltd/ Birla (SE)	2.99	2.11

6. Indian Rayon Corp/ Birla (NA)	5.13	nil
7. Texmaco Ltd/Birla (NA)	4.75	nil
8. ACC/ACC (SE)	17.28	30.71
9. Straw Products Ltd/ J.K.Singhania (NA)	4.75	nil
10. Raymond Woollen Mills/ J.K. Singhania (NU)	3.80	nil
11. J.K.Synthetics Ltd/ J.K. Singhania (NU +SE)	4.46	2.97
12. Larson and Tubro/ Larson and Toubro) (NU)	10.53	nil
13. K.C.P Ltd/ V.Rama-krishna (SE)	0.91	1.05
14. Hindustan Sugar Mills/ Bajaj (SE)	1.90	nil
15. Coromandel Fertilisers (NA)	9.49	nil
16. Madras Cements Ltd/ Madras Cements (SE)	1.19	1.16
17. Cement Corp of India (NU)	3.80	4.05
18. Ind.Dev.Corp of Orissa (SE)	3.80	nil
19. Swadeshi Cement Ltd. C/O Rajasthan State Ind.Dev.Corp.(SE)	0.31	nil
20. Deccan Cements Ltd (NU)	0.63	nil
21. Kakatiya Cements (NU)	0.63	nil
22. ARC Cement Ltd (NU)	0.63	nil
23. Hariganga Cement Ltd (NU)	0.63	nil

24. Shriram Cement Ltd (NU)	0.63	Nil
25. Someswara Cement and Chemicals Ltd (NU)	0.63	Nil
26. Nagarjuna Cements Ltd (NU)	0.63	Nil
27. Karnataka Minerals and Mfg Co. (NU)	0.63	Nil
28. Karnataka Cement Ltd (NU)	0.63	Nil
29. Kalyan Sundaram Cement Inds.Ltd (NU)	0.63	Nil
30. Dhar Cement Ltd (NU)	0.63	Nil
31. Radhakrishnan Cement Ltd (NU)	0.63	Nil
32. Hamadri Cement Ltd (NU)	0.63	Nil
33. Panchmahal Cement Co.Ltd. (NU)	0.63	Nil

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