1 PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW 2008-09

On the eve of the First Five Year Plan, there were 5 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with a total investment of Rs. 29 crore. Both the number of enterprises and the total investment in CPSEs saw an increase over the years. On 31st March, 2009, there were as many 246 CPSEs (excluding 7 Insurance Companies) with a total investment of Rs.528951 crore.

Public sector enterprises have been set up to serve the broad macro-economic objectives of higher economic growth, self-sufficiency in production of goods and services (wherever so desired), long term equilibrium in balance of payments and low and stable prices.

A large number of CPSEs have been set up as Greenfield projects consequent to the initiatives taken during the Five Year Plans. CPSEs, such as National Textile Corporation Ltd., Coal India Ltd. (and its subsidiaries) have, however, been taken over from the private sector consequent to their 'nationalization'. Industrial units, such as, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Modern Food Industries Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Bharat Aluminum Company Ltd., Maruti Udyog Nigam Ltd. etc. on the other hand, which were CPSEs earlier ceased, to be CPSEs after their 'privatization'.

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

With economic liberalization, post-1991, sectors that were exclusive preserve of the public sector enterprises were opened to the private sector. The CPSEs, as such, are faced with competition from both the domestic private sector companies (some of which have grown very fast) and the large multi-national corporations (MNCs). These large corporations enjoy the advantage of 'economies of scale' as well as have superior technology. Competition in the markets has, therefore, made the CPSEs also spend on Research & Development (R&D), go for technological collaboration and look for growth opportunities within India and abroad. In the case of some CPSEs, however, turnover has been declining over the years and their market share has got much reduced. CPSEs like National Textile Corporation Ltd. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., HMT Ltd. have currently a market share of less than five percent in the domestic market.

1.1 Indian Economy (2008-09) and CPSEs

In line with the GDP growth of 12.7 per cent (at current market price) in 2008-09, the aggregate turnover of all the CPSEs grew by 15.4 per cent. While the global slowdown and high volatility in international crude/ oil prices affected adversely industries, such as, steel, crude oil, transport services and consumer goods, the high GDP growth (in the home market) led to significant increase in turnover of heavy engineering, power generation & transmission, transportation equipments and fertilizer during the year. Profits (& losses) of the different CPSEs did not necessarily correspond to increase or decrease in turnover, as several factors came into play like higher input costs, lower prices and exchange rate fluctuations etc. Major highlights of performance of all CPSEs for the year 2008-09 are given in Box 1.

Macro view of the performance of CPSEs during the last ten years is shown in Box 2.

BOX - 1

1.1.1 <u>HIGHLIGHTS</u>

- **Total paid up capital** in 246 CPSEs as on 31.3.2009 stood at Rs.138843 crore compared to Rs.131232 crore as on 31.3. 2008, showing a growth of 5.80%.
- **Total Share application money pending allotment** as on 31.3.2009 stood at Rs.3867 crore in 41 CPSEs compared to Rs.3090 crore in 40 CPSEs as on 31.3.2008, showing a growth of 25.14%.
- **Total investment** (equity plus long term loans) in all CPSEs stood at Rs.528951 crore as on 31.3.2009 compared to Rs.455367 crore as on 31.3.2008, recording a growth of 16.16%.
- **Capital Employed** (net block plus working capital) in all CPSEs as on 31.3.2009 stood at Rs.794105 crore compared to Rs.724406 crore as on 31.3.2008, showing a growth of 9.62%.
- **Total turnover** of all CPSEs during 2008-09 was Rs.1263405 crore compared to Rs.1094484 crore in the previous year, showing a growth of 15.43 %.
- **Total income** of all CPSEs during 2008-09 stood at Rs.1307366 crore compared to Rs.1102468 crore In 2007-08, showing a growth of 18.59%.
- **Profit** of profit making CPSEs stood at Rs.98652 crore during 2008-09 compared to Rs.91571 crore in 2007-08, showing a growth of 7.73%.
- **Loss** of loss incurring CPSEs stood at Rs.14424 crore in 2008-09 compared to Rs.10257 crore in 2007-08, showing an increase in loss by 40.63%.
- **Reserves & Surplus** of all CPSEs went up from Rs.485540 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.535840 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase by 10.36%.
- **Net worth** of all CPSEs went up from Rs.520968 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.588217 crore in 2008-09 registering a growth of 12.91%.
- **Contribution of CPSEs to Central Exchequer** by way of excise duty, customs duty, corporate tax, interest on Central Government loans, dividend and other duties and taxes declined from Rs.165994 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.151728 crore in 2008-09, showing a decrease of 8.59%.
- **Foreign exchange earnings** through exports of goods and services increased from Rs.67678 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.74184 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 9.61%.
- **Foreign exchange outgo** on imports and royalty, know-how, consultancy, interest and other expenditure went up from Rs.368228 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.428821 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 16.46%.
- **CPSEs employed** 15.35 lakh people (excluding casual workers and contract labours) in 2008-09 compared to 15.66 lakh in 2007-08.
- **Salary and wages** went up in all CPSEs from Rs.64300 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.82735 crore in 2008-09, showing a growth of 28.67%.
- **Total Market Capitalisation** (M_Cap) of 41 listed CPSEs, based on the stock price in Mumbai Stock Exchange, decreased from Rs 1120752 crore as on 31.03.2008 to Rs.813530 crores as on 31.03.2009. Market Capitalisation of CPSEs during this period, therefore, declined by 27.41%
- **M_Cap** of CPSEs as per cent of BSE M_Cap went up from 21.80% as on 31.3.2008 to 26.36% as on 31.3.2009.

BOX - 2

1.1.2 MACRO VIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF CENTRAL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
No. of operating Enterprises	232	234	231	226	230	227	226	217	214	213
Capital employed	302947	331372	389934	417160	452336	504407	585484	661338	723719	793096
Turnover	389199	458237	478731	572833	630704	744307	837295	964890	1094484	1263405
Total Income	403810	479838	498315	548912	613706	734944	829873	970356	1102467	1307366
Net Worth	160674	171406	225472	241846	291828	341595	397275	454134	518530	584072
Profit before dep, Int, tax & EP (PBDITEP)	62212	69287	89550	101691	127320	142554	150262	177990	195169	187431
Depreciation	19942	20520	26360	28247	31251	33147	34848	33141	36680	36788
DRE/Prel. Exps. Written Off	–	–	–	905	1025	986	992	5841	5802	7661
Profit before int., tax & EP (PBITEP)	42270	48767	63190	72539	95039	108420	114422	139008	152687	142982
Interest	20233	23800	24957	23921	23835	22869	23708	27481	32200	40330
Profit before Tax & EP (PBTEP)	22037	24967	38233	48618	71144	85550	90714	111527	120487	102652
Tax provisions	7706	9314	12255	17499	22134	21662	24370	34352	40739	33700
Net Profit before EP	–	–	–	31119	49010	63889	66344	77175	79748	68952
Net Extra Ordi. Items & Prior Period AdJ.	–	–	–	– 1225	– 3933	– 1075	– 3192	– 3880	– 1566	– 15276
Profit of profit making CPSEs	24633	28494	36432	43316	61606	74432	76382	89581	91571	98652
Loss of loss incurring CPSEs	10302	12841	10454	10972	8522	9003	6845	8526	10257	14424
Profit making CPSEs (No.)	126	123	120	119	139	143	160	154	161	158
Loss Incurring CPSEs (No.)	105	110	109	105	89	73	63	61	52	54
CPSEs Making no profit/loss	1	1	2	2	2	–	1	1	1	1
No. of Operating CPSEs not furnished information	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	*5
Dividend	5455	8260	8068	13769	15288	20718	22886	26819	28081	25493
Dividend tax	790	842	8	1193	1961	2852	3215	4107	4722	4132
Retained profit	8086	6551	17902	17382	35835	41394	43435	50129	48511	54603
Dividend Payout Ratio	38.01	52.08	31.60	42.57	28.80	31.89	32.91	34.80	36.06	30.27

*Note : * Previous year's figure have had to be repeated in these cases*

1.2 Profitability Ratios

Box-3 below shows the different financial ratios vis-a-vis the aggregate performance of CPSEs for the last ten years. A perusal of profit related ratios shows a general improvement in profitability of CPSEs over the years (Fig 1.1). In comparision to 2007-08, however, the profitability ratios show a decline in 2008-09, whether measured in terms of Net Profit to Turnover, Net Profit to Networth or Dividend Payout. In terms of 'effective tax rate', the tax burden on CPSEs that improved significantly in 2004-05 and 2005-06 got worse in 2006-07 and 2007-08 and remained so in 2008-09 (Fig 1.2). The interest burden on CPSEs measured as 'interest to gross profit' also shows a decline upto 2005-06. Subsequently, it has shown an upward trend and 'interest to gross profit' as a ratio went upto 28.21 per cent in 2008-09 (Fig 1.3).

BOX-3

Financial Ratio

(In per cent)

Particulars	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
Sales to Capital employed	128.47	138.28	122.77	137.32	139.43	147.56	143.01	145.90	151.09	159.10
PBDITEP to Capital employed	20.54	20.91	22.97	24.38	28.15	28.26	25.66	26.91	26.94	23.60
PBTEP to Net worth	13.72	14.57	16.96	20.10	24.38	25.04	22.83	24.56	23.13	17.45
PBDITEP to Turnover	15.98	15.12	18.71	17.75	20.19	19.15	17.95	18.45	17.83	14.84
PBITEP to Capital employed	13.95	14.72	16.21	17.39	21.01	21.49	19.54	21.02	21.08	18.01
PBITEP to Turnover	10.86	10.64	13.20	12.66	15.07	14.57	13.67	14.41	13.95	11.32
PBTEP to Turnover	5.66	5.45	7.99	8.49	11.28	11.49	10.83	11.56	11.01	08.13
Net Profit to Turnover	3.68	3.42	5.43	5.65	8.40	8.73	8.30	8.40	7.43	6.67
Net Profit to Capital Employed	4.73	4.72	6.66	7.75	11.71	12.88	11.88	12.26	11.22	10.61
Net Profit to Net Worth	8.92	9.13	11.52	13.37	18.16	19.02	17.50	17.85	15.61	14.32
Dividend payout	38.06	52.77	31.06	42.57	28.85	31.89	32.91	33.09	34.53	30.27
Tax Provision to PBTEP	34.97	37.31	32.05	35.99	31.11	25.32	26.86	30.80	33.81	32.83
Interest to Gross Profit	32.52	34.35	27.87	23.52	18.72	16.04	15.78	19.77	21.09	28.21

1.3 Aggregate Balance Sheet of CPSEs

Table 1.1 below provides information on 'sources of funds' (capital available) with the CPSEs during the last three years. There was further improvement in 2008-09 as the funds available to CPSEs went up to Rs.1279726 crore from the earlier levels of Rs.1122347 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.1006327 crore in 2006-07. While 'reserves and surplus' showed an increase of 10.36 per cent ' long term loans' increased by 20.31 per cent during 2008-09 over 2007-08. In absolute terms, 'reserves and surplus' went up to 535840 crore in 2008-09 from the earlier levels of Rs. 485540 crore in 2007-08 and to Rs.416602 crore in 2006-07. Long term loans went up to Rs. 386241 crore in 2008-09 from the earlier levels of Rs.321045 crore in 2007-08 and Rs.289142 crore in 2006-07.

In terms of application of funds, there was a growth of 8.72 per cent in 'gross block' and an increase of 11.65 per cent in 'net current assets' in 2008-09 over 2007-08. 'Net block' has had the highest share (>30%) under 'application of funds', followed by ‘net current assets ‘(30%), ‘financial investments’’ (>15%) and’ capital work in progress’ (>10%) during the year. There has, however, been very little change during the three years in respect to the shares of each of the broad categories under ‘application of funds’ (Table-1.1).

Table 1.1

Aggregate Balance Sheet of Public Sector Enterprises

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
(i) Share holders fund (a+b+c)	678550.33	619861.86	548231.01
a. Paid-up Capital	131231.63	125322.71	138842.58
b. Share application Money	3867.34	3090.26	6306.40
c. Reserves & Surplus	535840.41	485539.97	416601.90
(ii) Long Term Loans	386241.37	321045.31	289141.83
(iii) Deferred Tax Liability	49200.12	47820.91	46438.42
(iv) Other Funds	165733.93	133618.93	122515.54
Total (i+ii+iii+iv)	1279725.75	1122347.01	1006326.80
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
(i) Gross Block	815139.63	749768.46	684587.57
(ii) Less: Depreciation	407630.04	371634.71	344265.44
(iii) Net Block	407509.59	378133.75	340322.13
(iv) Capital Work In Progress	162663.33	112462.33	98080.24
(v) Investments (Financial)	224376.70	181569.18	150023.53
(vi) Net Current Assets	386598.69	346272.31	321015.84
(vii) Deferred Revenue Expenditure	3698.07	2408.23	4519.28
(viii) Deferred Tax Asset	8243.87	5015.25	2787.69
(ix) Profit & Loss Account (DR)	86635.50	96485.96	89578.09
Total (iii to ix)	1279725.75	1122347.01	1006326.80

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

1.4 Investment Pattern in terms of Gross Block

In terms of gross block, the share of ‘manufacturing’ CPSEs in aggregate investment of all CPSEs during 2008-09, was the highest at 26.70 percent followed by ‘mining’ (25.30%), ‘electricity’ (24.23%) and ‘services’ (23.52%). In terms of growth in investment over the previous year, the highest growth (other than CPSEs under construction) was registered by ‘electricity’ sector (15.07%), followed by ‘manufacturing’ (14.08%), ‘mining’ (12.71%) and ‘services’ (11.09%). The overall growth in investment in CPSEs, in terms of ‘gross block’, stood at 13 per cent in 2008-09 over the previous year. (Table 1.2/ Fig. 1.4)

Table 1.2

Pattern of investment in terms of Gross Block

(2007-08 and 2008-09)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Investment in terms of Gross Block as on		Growth rate over the previous year	Gross Block as % of total (as on 31.3.2009)
		31.3.2009	31.3.2008		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agriculture	108	101	7.65	0.01
2.	Mining	245867	218137	12.71	25.30
3.	Manufacturing	262647	230231	14.08	26.70
4.	Electricity	240373	208889	15.07	24.23
5.	Services	225250	202771	11.09	23.52
6.	CPSEs yet to Commence Operations	3558	2102	69.29	0.24
	Total	977803	862231	13.40	100.00

1.4.1 Top Ten Enterprises in terms of Gross Block

Gross block in top ten enterprises amounted to Rs. 673864 crore as on 31.3.2009. This was equal to 68.92 percent of the total gross block in all CPSEs. ONGC Limited, BSNL and NTPC have been the top three CPSEs in terms of gross block during the year (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3

Gross Block in Top Ten Enterprises, as on 31.3.2009

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Investment in terms of Gross Block*	Share in total Gross Block %)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	153851	15.73
2.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	127218	14.03
3.	NTPC Ltd.	88758	88758
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	80531	8.24
5.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	53605	5.48
6.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	39273	4.02
7.	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.	34118	3.49
8.	NHPC Ltd.	31959	31959
9.	National Aviation Company of India Ltd.	29341	3.00
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	25210	2.58
	Total Top Ten (CPSEs)	673864	68.92
	Total Gross Block	977803	100.00

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

1.4.2 Financial Investment in CPSEs

Financial investment (equity plus long term loans) in all 246 CPSEs, as on 31.3.2009, stood Rs.528951 crore as compared to Rs.455367 crore in the previous year showing an increase by Rs. 73584 crore or a growth of 16.16 percent. Table 1.4

below shows the sector-wise and cognate group-wise cumulative investment in CPSEs as on 31.3.2008 and 31.3.2009. In terms of share in total investment, the service sector CPSEs claimed the highest share in financial investment (46.12%) as on 31.3.2009, This was followed by 'electricity' sector (26.19%) and 'manufacturing' (18.07%), which shown in figure (1.5). The financial investment during the year stood at Rs.73,584 crore.

Table1.4

Financial Investment in CPSEs as on 31.3.2009

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Cumulative Net Investment as on		Investment during 2008-09	Share in total (cumulative) investment as on 31.3.09 (in%)
		31.3.2009	31.3.2008		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agriculture	264.13	182.22	81.91	0.05
2.	Mining	46354.79	40230.90	6123.89	8.76
3.	Manufacturing	95575.77	101175.67	– 5599.90	18.07
4.	Electricity	138540.09	127300.32	11239.77	26.19
5.	Services	243936.45	183994.91	59941.54	46.12
6.	Under Construction	4280.06	2483.18	1796.88	0.81
	Total	528951.29	455367.20	73584.09	100.00

1.5 Turnover in CPSEs

Gross sales/ turnover of CPSEs have been robust during the last few years. The turnover of CPSEs (at the aggregate level) grew by 15.43 per cent in 2008-09, which was higher than 13.43 per cent achieved in 2007-08 (Table 1.5 & 1.6) & figure 1.6.

Table 1.5

Group-wise Turnover of CPSEs

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector/Cognate Group	Turnover		
		31.3.2009	31.3.2008	31.3.2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Agriculture				
1.	Agro Based Industries	492.94	362.30	245.35
Sub Total		**492.94**	**362.30**	**245.35**
II. Mining				
2.	Coal & Lignite	46015.70	39149.49	34143.53
3.	Crude Oil	77550.58	73128.01	65165.01
4.	Other Minerals & Metals	18007.85	16454.29	14056.85
Sub Total		141574.13	128731.79	113365.39

III. Manufacturing			
5. Steel	60569.55	57316.79	49399.19
6. Petroleum(Refinery & Marketing)	703950.45	600622.23	515941.94
7. Fertilizers	17011.72	11661.88	10452.48
8. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	1646.04	1492.96	1179.86
9. Heavy Engineering	28855.72	22229.93	19453.81
10. Medium & Light Engineering	11452.49	10682.62	10647.81
11. Transportation Equipment	16398.17	13322.27	12534.49
12. Consumer Goods	4297.91	4023.30	3133.63
13. Textiles	418.13	490.29	513.55
Sub Total	**844600.18**	**721842.27**	**623256.76**
IV. Electricity			
14. Generation	52477.69	46771.62	41580.17
15. Transmission	6651.54	4645.92	3607.80
Sub Total	**59129.23**	**51417.54**	**45187.97**
V. Services			
16. Trading & Marketing	127509.10	106697.25	94148.60
17. Transport Services	27552.69	26831.58	25824.05
18. Contract & Construction Services	9708.85	8014.43	6450.99
19. Industrial Development & Tech. Consultancy Services	5543.49	4054.32	3492.90
20. Tourist Services	1017.61	1017.60	1030.22
21. Financial Services	18569.60	14686.97	12249.23
22. Telecommunication Services	27706.77	30828.39	39638.49
Sub Total	**217608.11**	**192130.54**	**182834.48**
Total	1263404.59	1094484.44	964889.95

Table 1.6

Growth in Turnover of CPSEs (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Sector	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
Agriculture	36.06	47.67	42.04
Mining	9.98	13.55	11.16
Manufacturing	17.01	15.82	17.53
Electricity	15.00	13.79	19.59
Services	13.26	5.08	9.66
All CPSEs	15.43	13.43	15.28

The highest growth was registered by the ‘manufacturing’ sector (17%) during 2008-09, over an equally high growth (16%) in 2007-08. This was followed by ‘electricity’ (15%) over an equally high growth (14%) in 2007-08. The ‘service’ sector also recorded a 13 per cent growth in turnover during the year. This was much better than a 5 per cent growth in the previous year. There was, however, a decline in growth in the ‘mining’ sector (10%) during the year, compared to 2007-08 (14%). The relatively lower growth in the ‘mining’ sector appears primarily on account of lower (international) commodity prices. There was much variation from industry to industry as well. While the turnover of CPSEs in the fertilizer sector grew at a high rate, there was significant decline in turnover of CPSEs belonging to industries like textiles and telecommunication services. The percentage of turnover per employee for the past 10 years is given in figure 1.9.

1.6 Share of select items in domestic/national production

Table 1.7 below shows the industries in which CPSEs have a major market share. The CPSEs continue to have complete monopoly in nuclear power generation. The other sectors / industries where they have a major share in domestic / national output are coal, petroleum, power generation, telecommunication and fertilizers. In comparison to 1998-99, however, the share of CPSEs in these (select) industries have significantly come down in 2008-09.

Table 1.7

CPSEs Share in Domestic Output of select items

Sl. No.	Selected Item	Units	Domestic Production/ Output		Total Output by CPSEs		Share of CPSEs to Domestic Output (%)	
			1998-99	2008-09	1998-99	2008-09	1998-99	2008-09
1	**Coal@**							
1.1	Hard Coal (Non-coking Coal)	Million Tonnes	253.326	422.548	223.474	353.595	88.216	83.68
1.2	Coking Coal	Million Tonnes	43.843	34.455	38.618	27.270	88.082	79.14
2	**Petroleum Products**							
2.1	Crude Oil	MMT	32.7	33.5	29.7	28.8	90.8	86.0
2.2	Natural Gas	BCM	27.4	32.8	24.5	24.7	89.4	75.3
2.3	Refineries Throughput	MMT	68.5	160.8	68.5	112.2	100.0	69.8
3	**Power Generation**							
3.1	Thermal	GWh	353662	590101	135423	245961	38	42
3.2	Hydro	GWh	82690	113081	25339	43359	31	38
3.3	Nuclear	GWh	12015	14713	12015	14713	100	100.0
4	**Telecommunication Services**							
4.1	Wired lines	Nos. (in cr.)	1.78	3.80	1.78	3.30	100	86.84
4.2	Wire Less	Nos. (in cr.)	0.09	39.18	0.09	6.00	100	15.31
5.3	Total	Nos. (in cr.)	1.87	42.98	1.87	9.30	100	21.64
5	**Fertilizers@**							
5.1	Nitrogenous	Lakh MT	100.86	109.00	31.76	28.87	31.49	26.4
5.2	Phosphotic	Lakh MT	29.76	38.07	7.26	1.61	24.40	4.2

MMT: Million Metric Tonnes, MCM: Million Cubic Metres

@Information in respect of Coal & Fertilizers is for the year 1997-98 and 2007-08

1.7. Aggregate Profit and Loss of CPSEs

The profit of profit making CPSEs stood at Rs.98652 crore in 2008-09 compared to Rs.91571 crore in 2007-08. The loss of loss making CPSEs, on the other hand, was Rs.14424 crore and Rs. 10257 crore respectively during this period. At the aggregate level, the net profit of all CPSEs (aggregate net profit- aggregate net loss) stood at Rs.84228 crore in 2008-09 compared to Rs.81314 crore in 2007-08. Cognate group-wise, the best results were achieved by the ‘manufacturing’ sector with 36 per cent growth in profit over the previous year. This was followed by a 6 per cent growth in profits achieved by the ‘electricity’ sector. The other sectors of ‘mining’ (-4.53%) and services (-61.34%) recorded significant decline in profits. In the manufacturing sector as well, CPSEs belonging to industries such as steel, petroleum refinery, medium & light engineering, consumer goods, recorded significant decline in their profits during the year.

Table 1.8

Net Profit/Loss of CPSE

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector/Cognate Group	31.3.2009	31.3.2008	31.3. 2007
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Agriculture				
1.	Agro Based Industries	19.62	18.38	– 1.58
Sub Total		**19.62**	**18.38**	**– 1.58**
II. Mining				
2.	Coal & Lignite	6162.35	8597.27	8852.19
3.	Crude Oil	19730.67	19340.00	18335.46
4.	Other Minerals & Metals	6411.03	5898.91	5246.05
Sub Total		**32304.05**	**33836.18**	**32433.70**
III. Manufacturing				
5.	Steel	7593.64	9559.74	7612.70
6.	Petroleum(Refinery & Marketing)	8095.03	15341.77	15107.36
7.	Fertilizers	10633.55	– 2571.73	– 2474.77
8.	Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	– 423.05	– 255.95	–131.06
9.	Heavy Engineering	3022.93	2604.27	2123.34
10.	Medium & Light Engineering	–107.39	118.22	– 27.50
11.	Transportation Equipment	2290.09	2267.48	1816.41
12.	Consumer Goods	269.12	–407.85	–211.23
13.	Textiles	3619.20	–989.20	–1342.63
Sub Total		**34993.12**	**25666.75**	**22472.62**
IV. Electricity				
14.	Generation	11662.87	11175.18	10883.43
15.	Transmission	1709.09	1461.14	1232.30
Sub Total		**13371.96**	**12636.32**	**12115.73**
V. Services				
16.	Trading & Marketing Services	810.75	654.06	432.49
17.	Transport Services	– 3450.70	622.21	1962.63
18.	Contract & Construction Services	279.68	235.70	–153.75
19.	Industrial Development & Tech. Consultancy Services	635.72	465.02	393.66
20.	Tourist Services	55.95	38.81	52.92
21.	Financial Services	4319.54	3488.04	2818.00
22.	Telecommunication Services	888.56	3652.70	8528.49
Sub Total		**3539.50**	**9156.54**	**14034.44**
	Grand Total	**84228.25**	**81314.17**	**81054.91**

1.7.1 Top Ten Profit & Loss Making CPSEs

Table 1.9 and Table 1.10 provide the list of the top ten profit making and top ten loss making CPSEs respectively (exclusive of Extra Ordinary Items and Prior Period adjustment). ONGC Ltd., NTPC Ltd. and SAIL ranked first- second and third amongst the profit making CPSEs.

Table 1.9

Top Ten Profit * Making CPSEs (2008-09)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl .	Name of the CPSEs	Net profit*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	16041.00
2.	NTPC Ltd.	8309.62
3.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	6171.03
4.	NMDC Ltd.	4371.86
5.	Coal India Ltd.	3290.03
6.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	3126.32
7.	GAIL(India) Ltd	2814.09
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	2569.89
9.	Oil India Ltd	2166.31
10.	South Eastern Coalfields	2014.81

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

Amongst the loss making companies(exclusive of Extra Ordinary Items and Prior Period adjustment) National Aviation Co. of India Ltd. (NACIL), Eastern Coalfileds Ltd, and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. were the top three loss making companies.

Table 1.10

Top Ten Loss Making CPSEs (2008-09)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	Name of the CPSEs	Net Loss*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	(–) 5442.58
2.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	(–) 2106.31
3.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	(–) 875.61
4.	Fertilizer Corp. of India Ltd	(–) 752.58
5.	I T I Ltd.	(–) 645.65
6.	National jute Manufactures Ltd.	(–) 551.77
7.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	(–) 527.99
8.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	(–) 516.01
9.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	(–) 444.75
10.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	(–) 406.05

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

1.8 Contribution to GDP

1.8.1 Gross Value Addition by CPSEs

The share of 'gross value addition' in CPSEs (including depreciation) in Gross Domestic Product (at current market price) stood at 6.49 per cent in 2008-09 against a share of 8.02 per cent in 2007-08 in figure 1.7. This has been primarily on account of increase in Government subsidies to fertilizer sector as well as the policy to keep the prices of various products supplied by CPSEs under control, even when the input costs went up.

1.8.2 Net Value Addition by CPSEs

In terms of net value addition (net of depreciation), in 2008-09, the share of net profit (before Tax & EP)' was the highest at 33.27 per cent followed by 'salaries & wages' (26.82%), indirect taxes & duties (21.92%) and interest (13.07%). This is in contrast to the previous year. With reduction in indirect taxes during the year, its share in 'net value addition' by CPSEs also declined from 32 per cent in 2007-08 to 22 per cent in 2008-09. The share of salaries & wages, on the other hand, has gone up from 19 per cent in 2007-08 to 27 per cent in 2008-09.

Table 1.11

Components of Net Value Addition in CPSEs

(Rs in crore)

Sl	Net Value Addition	2008-09	%	2007-08	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Net Profit (before Tax & EP)	102652	33.27	120487	35.20
2.	Interest	40330	13.07	32199	9.41
3.	Indirect Taxes & Duties (net of subsidies)	67635	21.92	108615	31.74
4.	Salaries & Wages	82735	26.82	64300	18.79
5.	Rent, royalty and cess	15183	4.92	16652	4.87
	Total:	308535	100.00	342253	100.00

1.9 Contribution to the Central Exchequer

CPSEs contribute to the Central Exchequer by way of dividend payment, interest on government loans and payment of taxes & duties. There was, however, a significant decline in the total contribution of CPSEs to the Central Exchequer during the year, which came down from Rs.165994 crore in 2007-08 from Rs.151728 crore in 2008-09, figure 1.8. This was primarily due to reduction in contribution towards 'customs' and 'excise duty that came down from Rs.13386 crore and Rs.68932 crore in 2007-08 to 8702 crore and Rs.63250 crore in 2008-09 respectively. There was likewise a decline in 'corporate tax' and 'dividend tax' also during the year compared to the previous year (Table 1.12).

Table 1.12

Contribution to the Central Exchequer

(Rs in crore)

Particulars	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. On Investment by CPSEs			
1. Dividend	19387.36	19423.47	18967.43
2. Interest	558.79	749.03	1975.08
Total (I)	**19946.15**	**20172.50**	**20942.51**
II. Taxes and Duties (Central)			
1. Excise Duty	63250.19	68932.20	64022.87
2. Customs Duty	870219	13385.59	11045.37
3. Corporate Tax	35395.41	40670.64	32325.55
4. Dividend Tax	4210.39	4434.41	3867.33
5. Sales Tax	2562.02	2640.84	2698.34
6. Other Duties & Taxes	17661.69	15757.59	13881.29
Total (II)	131781.89	145821.27	127840.75
Grand Total (I+II)	**151728.04**	**165993.77**	**148783.26**

1.10 Disinvestment

The policy on 'Disinvestment in CPSEs' has evolved over the years. Disinvestment of Government equity in CPSEs began in 1991-92. The current policy on disinvestment emanate from the President's Address to the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament (4.6.2009) where it was stated, as under:

'Our fellow citizens have every right to own part of the shares of public sector companies while the Government retains majority shareholding and control. My Government will develop a roadmap for listing and people-ownership of public sector undertakings while ensuring that Government equity does not fall below 51 %'.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech (6.7.2009), furthermore, announced, as under:

"Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are the wealth of the nation, and part of this wealth should rest in the hands of the people. While retaining at least 51 per cent Government equity in our enterprises, I propose to encourage people's participation in our disinvestment programme. Here, I must state clearly that public sector enterprises, such as, banks and insurance companies will remain in the public sector and will be given all support, including capital infusion, to grow and remain competitive'.

The Department of Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance, in consultation with Ministries/Departments will accordingly identify cases for disinvestment in select CPSEs. The focus will first be on profitable CPSEs that are listed with less than 10% public shareholding (and make them compliant through Follow-on Public Offerings). Profitable unlisted companies will be also listed on stock exchanges through Offer-for-Sale or through Issue of Fresh Equity by the companies or both in conjunction.

1.11 Revival of Sick PSEs

The condition of sick CPSEs (i.e, CPSEs whose accumulated losses have exceeded their net worth) has been improving over the years. The number of sick CPSEs, which was 105 in March 2003 came down to 54 in March 2009. The CPSEs were brought under the purview of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA) which was subsequently amended in 1991 and made effective from 1992. Out of the 65 CPSEs registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) till 30.6.2009, the BIFR has already disposed of 48 cases of CPSEs either through sanctioning revival schemes (11 cases), or recommending winding up (21 cases) or declaring 'no longer sick' (3 cases) or dropping due to net worth becoming positive (5 cases) or dismissing the cases as non-maintainable (4 cases). The BIFR is yet to take any view on 17 cases of CPSEs.

The Government set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 to advise the Government, inter alia, on the measures to restructure/revive, both industrial and non-industrial CPSEs. For the purpose of making reference to BRPSE, a company is considered 'sick' if it has accumulated losses in any financial year equal to 50% or more of its average net worth during 4 years immediately preceding such financial year, and/or a company which is a sick company within the meaning of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). The concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments are required to send proposals of their CPSEs identified as 'sick' for consideration of BRPSE. The Board is expected to make its recommendations within 2 months of the date of receipt of the complete proposal from the administrative Ministry/Department. Loss making/sick CPSEs may also be considered by the Board, suo moto, if it is of the opinion that revival/ restructuring is necessary for checking the incipient sickness (incurring loss for two consecutive years) in the enterprise. As per the definition of sick CPSEs and the performance evaluation of CPSEs for 2007-08 and previous years, there were 78 CPSEs referable to BRPSE as on 31.03.2008. Up to September 2009, cases of 64 sick CPSEs have been referred to BRPSE; out of which the Board has made recommendations in respect of 58 cases.

Out of these 58 cases as on 30.9.2009, the Government has approved revival proposals in respect of 36 cases of CPSEs and winding up of two enterprises. Out of the 36 cases of revival approved by the Government till September, 2009, 15 were approved during 2005-06, 11 cases were approved during 2006-07, 6 cases were approved during 2007-08, 4 cases were approved during 2008-09,and 2 cases were approved during 2009-10 (upto September, 2009).

1.12 Board Structure of CPSEs

The Department of Public Enterprises(DPE) formulates policy guidelines on the Board structure of Public Enterprises and advises on the shape and size of organizational structure of CPSEs. The public enterprises are categorized in four Schedules namely 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' based on various quantitative, qualitative and other factors. The pay scales of Chief Executives and full time Functional Directors in CPSEs are determined as per the Schedule of the concerned enterprise.

Proposals received from various administrative Ministries/Departments for initial categorization/ upgradation of CPSEs in appropriate schedule, personal upgradation, creation of posts in CPSEs, etc. are considered in DPE in consultation with the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB). During 2008-09, 2 CPSEs were initially categorized in appropriate Schedule, 3 CPSEs were upgraded to higher Schedule and one post of Chief Executive and 9 posts of Functional Directors were created.

As on 31.3.2009, there were 246 CPSEs in the country. Out of the 246 CPSEs, there are 58 Schedule 'A', 70 CPSEs in Schedule 'B', 46 CPSEs in Schedule 'C' and 6 CPSEs Schedule 'D'. The rest are covered under the uncategorized category. The details of the Board level posts (whole time) in the categorized CPSEs are given below : (Table 1.13).

Table 1.13
Position of Board Level Executives

Schedule	Chief Executive		Whole Time Director	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Schedule A	56	58	*	*
Schedule B	74	70	202	213
Schedule C	47	46	185	183
Schedule D	06	06	67	67
Total	183	180	454	463

*Note: *Whole time Directors are one level below that of the Chief Executive*

1.13 Corporate Governance

The concept of corporate governance has generated a great deal of interest and public debate. Corporate governance is intended primarily to ensure transparency in management of the enterprise' and encompasses the entire functioning of the company. Keeping in view relevant laws, instructions and procedures, the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) brought out the 'Guidelines on Corporate Governance for CPSEs' in June 2007.

CPSEs have been, furthermore, categorized into two groups for purpose of Corporate Governance, namely (a) those listed on the Stock Exchanges and (b) those not listed in the Stock Exchanges. In so far as listed CPSEs are concerned, they have to follow the SEBI guidelines on Corporate Governance. They may, in addition, follow those provisions of the Guidelines brought out by DPE which do not exist in the SEBI guidelines and also do not contradict provisions in the SEBI guidelines. The non-listed CPSEs are to follow the DPE guidelines on Corporate Governance, although these are voluntary in nature. These guidelines are under implementation by the CPSEs.

1.14 Professionalization of Boards

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

The proposals for appointment of non-official Directors are initiated by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments. In so far as Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs are concerned, the selection of non-official Directors is made by the Search Committee consisting of Chairman (PESB), Secretary (DPE), Secretary of the administrative Ministry/Department of the CPSE, Chief Executive of the concerned CPSE and non-official Members. In the case of remaining

CPSEs (other than Navratna/Miniratna CPSEs), Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) makes the selection of non-official Directors. The concerned Administrative Ministry/Department appoints the non-official Directors on the basis of recommendations of Search Committee/PESB after obtaining the approval of competent authority, i.e. Appointments Committee of Cabinet (ACC).

1.15 Wages/ Salaries and Employees Welfare

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

1.15.1 Industrial Dearness Allowance (IDA)

The Government policy relating to pay scales and pay pattern is broadly that all employees of the CPSEs should be on IDA pattern and related scales of pay. Instructions had been issued to all the administrative Ministries by the DPE in July, 1981 and July, 1984 that as and when a new CPSE is created or established, IDA pattern and related scales of pay should be adopted ab-initio. Vide DPE O.M. dated 10.08.2009, it was reiterated and emphasized that ‘appointments’ including ‘promotion’ on or after 01.01.1989 in CDA scales of pay has to be in IDA scales of pay. There are 246 CPSEs (excluding Banks, Insurance Companies under the administrative control of the Central Government. They employ approximately 15.35 lakh workmen, clerical staff and executives as on 31.3.2009. Out of this, around 96 % of the workmen and executives are on IDA pattern and related scales of pay.

The last pay revision for the IDA executives and non-unionized supervisors was done w.e.f 1.1.97 for a period of ten years based on the recommendations of Justice Mohan Committee (1st Pay Revision Committee). The duration of this pay revision was for 10 years i.e. upto 31.12.2006. The Second Pay Revision Committee (2nd PRC), headed by Justice M. Jagannadha Rao, was constituted vide the Government of India Resolution dated 30.11.2006. The Government, after due consideration of the recommendations of the 2nd Pay Revision Committee issued orders on 26.11.2008 and 09.02.2009.

1.15.2 Central Dearness Allowance (CDA)

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

1.16 Employment

As on 31.3.2009, the 246 CPSEs employed over 15.35 lakh people (excluding casual workers). One-fourth of the manpower was in managerial and supervisory cadres. The CPSEs have thus a highly skilled workforce, which is one of their basic strengths. The CPSEs, in turn, provide lifetime employment to their employees. The details of employment in CPSEs vis-a-vis per capita emoluments are given in Table 1.14 below. As the CPSEs operate under dynamic market conditions, while, some of them may face shortage of people, others may have excess manpower. The Government, therefore, initiated a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to help these enterprises to shed excess manpower.

Table 1.14

Employment and Average Annual Emoluments

Year	No. of Employees (in lakh)	Average Annual per capita emoluments (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001-02	19.92	193554
2002-03	18.66	225986
2003-04	17.62	248481
2004-05	17.00	286112
2005-06	16.49	284123
2006-07	16.14	398496
2007-08	15.66	410802
2008-09	15.35	539150

The basic parameters of the model Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) which were notified by the Government vide DPE's O.Ms. dated 5.10.1988 and 6.1.1989 were in force since 1988 till April, 2000. The Government improved upon the said scheme and introduced new schemes of VRS on 5.5.2000 and again on 6.11.2001. As per the available information, about 3.03 lakh employees opted for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS), till 31.3.2009.

A good many CPSEs, are faced with a high rate of 'attrition', as employees are leaving to join other organizations on account of higher salaries being offered elsewhere. The total number of employees in CPSEs that was 15.65 lakhs in 2007-08 came down further to 15.35 lakhs in 2008-09.

1.17 Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR)

Restructuring of enterprises is a global phenomenon, particularly in the context of more liberalized economies. In the process, rationalization of manpower may become a necessity. Since this affects adversely the interest of the workers, the policy of the Government has been to implement these reforms with a humane face. The Government accordingly established the National Renewal Fund (NRF) in February 1992, to cover broadly the expenses of VRS and to provide retraining to workers in the organized sector. In the wake of the ongoing restructuring exercises in the central enterprises, priority was given on the needs of CPSEs. The NRF was subsequently abolished in February, 2000.

The retraining activity for employees opting for VRS was administered earlier by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion until 31st March, 2001. The scheme for Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) is under implementation through DPE since 2001-02.The scheme for Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) inter-alia aims: (a) to provide opportunity for self-employment, (b) to reorient rationalized employees through short duration programmes, (c) to equip them for new vocations, (d) to engage them in income generating self-employment, (e) to help them rejoin the productive process.

A Plan Fund of Rs. 8 crore was allocated initially during 2001-02, which was enhanced to Rs.10 crore during 2002-03 and 2003-04. The plan fund was substantially increased to Rs. 30 crore during 2004-05 and 2005-06, and further enhanced to Rs. 31.50 crore during 2006-07. During 2007-08, however, only Rs. 10.00 crore was allocated and during 2008-09, the plan allocation made was Rs. 8.70 crores for the implementation of CRR scheme. As many as 19 nodal agencies with 46 Employees Assistance Centres (EACs) were operational.

1.18 Memorandum of Understanding

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

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

Table: 1.15

Summary of the performance of MoU signing PSEs (in nos.)

Rating	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Excellent	45	44	46	55	47
Very Good	31	36	37	34	35
Good	12	14	13	15	25
Fair	10	08	06	08	18
Poor	01	00	00	00	00
Total	**99**	**102**	**102**	**112**	**125**

1.19 Market Capitalisation of CPSEs Stocks

There were 44 CPSEs listed on the stock exchanges of India as on 31.03.2009; 4 CPSEs were, however, not being traded during 2008-09. India Tourism Development Corporation was last traded during 2008-09 on 5.5.2008. During the year, Bongaigaon Refinery was merged with Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Thus there are stocks of 40, CPSEs, which were being traded on the stock exchanges of India as on 31.03.2009.

The total market capitalization of these 40 CPSEs based on stock prices on Mumbai Stock Exchange as on 31.03.2008 was Rs.1120752 crore. Market capitalization of these 40 CPSEs as on 31.03.2009 stood at Rs.813530 crore. There was, therefore, decrease in market capitalization of CPSEs by 27.41% (Rs.30722 crore) as on 31.03.2009 over market capitalization as on 31.03.2008. During this period, the market capitalization of Mumbai Stock Exchange decreased by 39.94% and Sensex decreased by 37.94%. Market Capitalization (M_Cap) of all listed CPSEs as a percentage of BSE M_Cap increased from 21.80% as on 31.03.2008 to 26.36% as on 31.3.2009. A table showing closing price of listed CPSEs in BSE as on 31.3.2008 and 31.3.2009 (as well as M_Cap on these dates) is given at Annex 1.

Growth In Market Capitalization of Listed and Traded CPSEs (2008 to 2009)

S. No.	Name of the CPSE	BSE Closing Market price as on 30.03.2008	BSE Closing Market price as on 30.03.2009	Market Capitalization as on 31.03.2008	Market Capitalization as on 31.03.2009	Change in Mkt. Cap. in 2009 (over 2008)
		(in Rupees)		(Rs. in Crores)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd #	29.65	22.55	863.85	639.74	– 25.94%
2.	Balmer Lawri & Co Ltd	371.35	235.15	623.50	383.06	– 38.56%
3.	Balmer Lawri Investments Ltd	84.30	65.55	187.15	145.52	– 22.24%
4.	BEML Ltd	990.30	381.50	4149.36	1588.95	– 61.71%
5.	Bharat Electronics Ltd	1057.00	882.90	8456.00	7063.20	– 16.47%
6.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Corpn Ltd	2056.55	1504.35	100672.24	73640.94	– 26.85%
7.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corpn Ltd	26.55	9.86	67.41	42.58	– 36.83%
8.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn Ltd	411.25	376.65	14868.33	13617.4	– 8.41%
9.	Bongaigaon Refinery	48.85		976.12	0	0.00%
10.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd	279.65	94.45	4258.04	1407.31	– 66.95%
11.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1728.35	716.15	11232.55	9308.52	– 17.13%
12.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd	647.50	228.70	1813.00	640.36	– 64.68%
13.	Engineers (I) Ltd	666.60	520.55	3743.63	2923.41	– 21.91%
14.	Fertilizer & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd	22.35	21.85	792.91	775.17	– 2.24%
15.	Gail (India) Ltd &	424.85	244.25	35927.44	30982.62	– 13.76%
16.	Hind Copper Ltd.@	236.05	110.80	18133.79	10251.44	– 43.47%
17.	Hind Organic Chemicals Ltd	38.35	18.45	257.98	124.11	– 51.89%
18.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn Ltd	255.60	269.10	8663.31	9112.53	5.19%
19.	HMT Ltd	70.40	35.40	3295.92	2691.64	– 18.33%
20.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	445.60	387.35	53130.86	46186.62	– 13.07%
21.	India Tourism Development Corpn Ltd *	82.00	99.60	553.66	672.50	21.46%
22.	ITI Ltd.	34.30	16.15	2016.84	465.12	– 76.94%
23.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd	11.55	6.90	187.27	111.88	– 40.26%
24.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	96.55	69.10	6082.65	4353.3	– 28.43%

25.	Maharashtra Elecktrosmelt Ltd	446.40	213.00	1071.36	511.20	– 52.28%
26.	Mangalore Refinery And Petrochemicals Ltd	77.85	41.05	13717.87	7195.65	– 47.55%
27.	MMTC Ltd	21794.20	14137.55	108971.00	70687.75	– 35.13%
28.	National Aluminium Company Ltd	451.70	214.45	29103.48	13817.23	– 52.52%
29.	National Fertilisers Ltd.	39.80	33.20	1952.51	1628.73	– 16.58%
30.	National Mineral Dev. Corporation Ltd $, &	10346.80	156.70	136743.31	62126.85	– 54.57%
31.	Neyvelli Lignite Corpn Ltd	119.90	83.75	20115.74	14050.82	– 30.15%
32.	NTPC Ltd.	197.00	180.20	162435.56	148583.19	– 8.53%
33.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	981.35	779.70	209899.97	166767.89	– 20.55%
34.	Power Finance Corpn. Ltd	162.15	144.80	18611.04	16619.71	– 10.70%
35.	Power Grid Corpn. Ltd	97.95	95.65	41225.60	40257.55	– 2.35%
36.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	52.05	37.65	2871.55	2077.11	– 27.67%
37.	Rural Electrification Corpn Ltd	106.10	96.20	9110.38	8260.31	– 9.33%
38.	Scooters India Ltd	23.00	13.88	91.98	59.68	– 35.12%
39.	Shipping Corporation of India &	198.10	76.70	5592.36	3247.86	– 41.92%
40.	State Trading Copr. of India Ltd.	329.20	112.10	1975.20	672.6	– 65.95%
41.	Steel Authority of India Ltd	184.75	96.45	76309.14	39837.71	– 47.79%
I.	Total M_Cap of CPSEs	–	–	1120752	813530	– 27.41%
II.	Total M_Cap of BSEs	–	–	5138014	3086075	– 39.94%
III.	BSE Sensex	–	–	15644	9709	– 37.94%
IV.	M_Cap of CPSEs as % of BSE M_Cap	–	–	21.80%	26.36%	–

Remarks

(a) 1. Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd., 2.Hindustan Photo Film Corpn Ltd., 3. IRCON International, 4. Kudurmukh Iron Ore have no trading.

@ Face Value Rs 5/- per share., # Face Value of Rs 2/- per share, $ Face Value Rs 1/- per share & Bonus has been issued during the year in case on National Mineral Development Corporation in ratio of 2:1, Shipping Corporation of India in ratio of 1:2, GAILin the ratio of 1:2 and Container Corporation of India in the ratio of 1:1.

** last traded during 2008-09 on 5.05.2008*