

CHAPTER II : INTRODUCTION OF SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR UNITS

UNDER STUDY :-

2.1. Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd; Byculla Iron Works, Bombay.

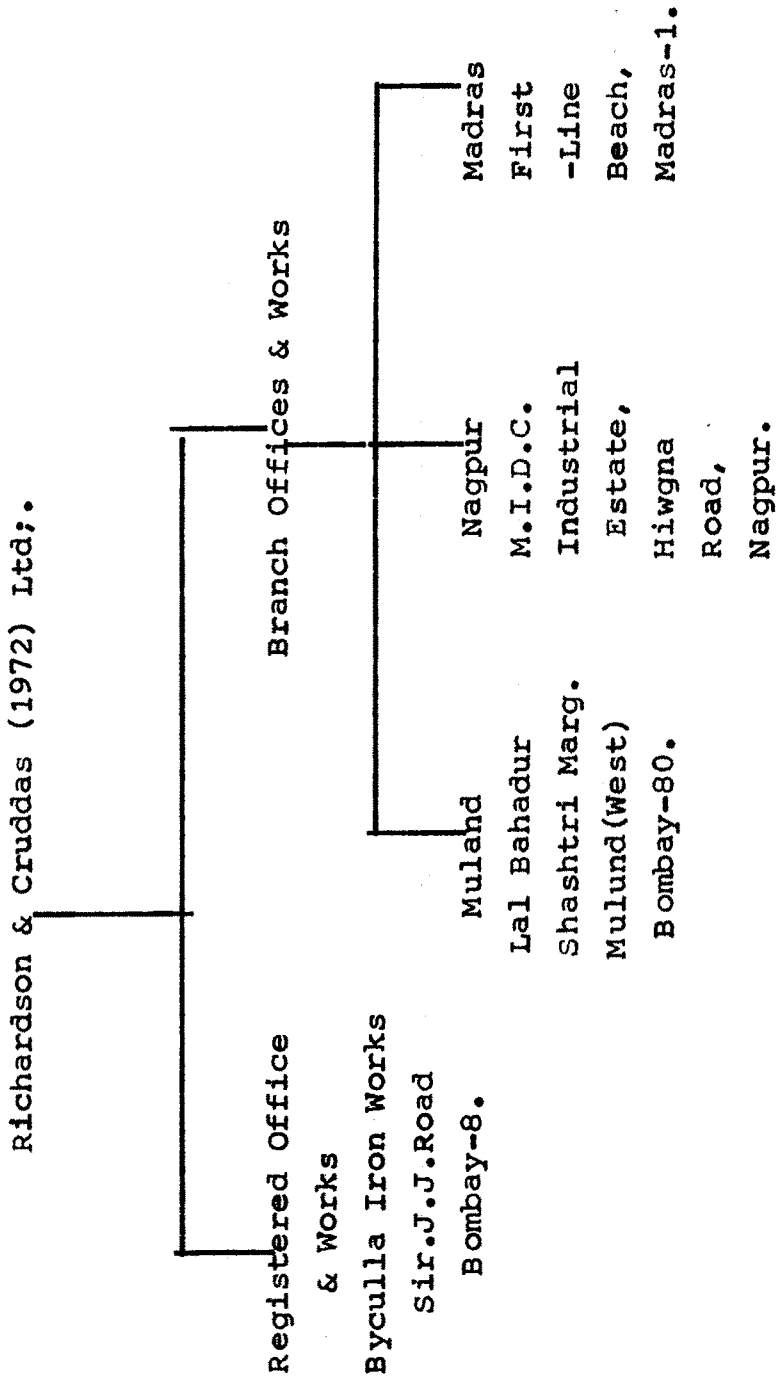
Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd; a leading structural and mechanical engineering unit, now a Government of India undertaking was formed in 1870 by an Englishman Carr Richardson. Its birth place is the foundry set up in the compound of his bungalow in Byculla, then a fashionable locality of Bombay. The foundry flourished and Richardson & Company came into existence. It was a partnership venture with the two sons Noble and William, Richardson joining hands with their father.

In 1980 Richardson & Company absorbed the business of Nicol & Co. of Parel Road, Bombay. With the merger John Cruddas, the manager of Nicol & Co. became a partner and thus began a new thriving partnership Richardson & Cruddas.

With India's independence the British partners sold the company to Haridas Mudhra, who became its sole proprietor. In 1949 the firm was turned in to a private company with 100 % Indian capital.

The Company ran into financial difficulties and it was decided by the Calcutta High Court to run the

Chart No.2.1. Showing Units of Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.:



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firm under Receivership from 1957 onwards. The Highcourt appointed a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the company.

In 1972 the business of old company Richardson & Cruddas Ltd; was acquired by the Government of India under an Act of Parliament and a new company called Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd; was formed on 15 th March, 1973 as a wholly owned Government of India Undertaking. Chart No. 2.1. shows registered offices, branch offices and works of the Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd;.

The unit has its registered office and works at Byculla Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay, and branch offices and works at Mulund (Bombay), Nagpur, and Madras.

2.2. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd; Bombay.

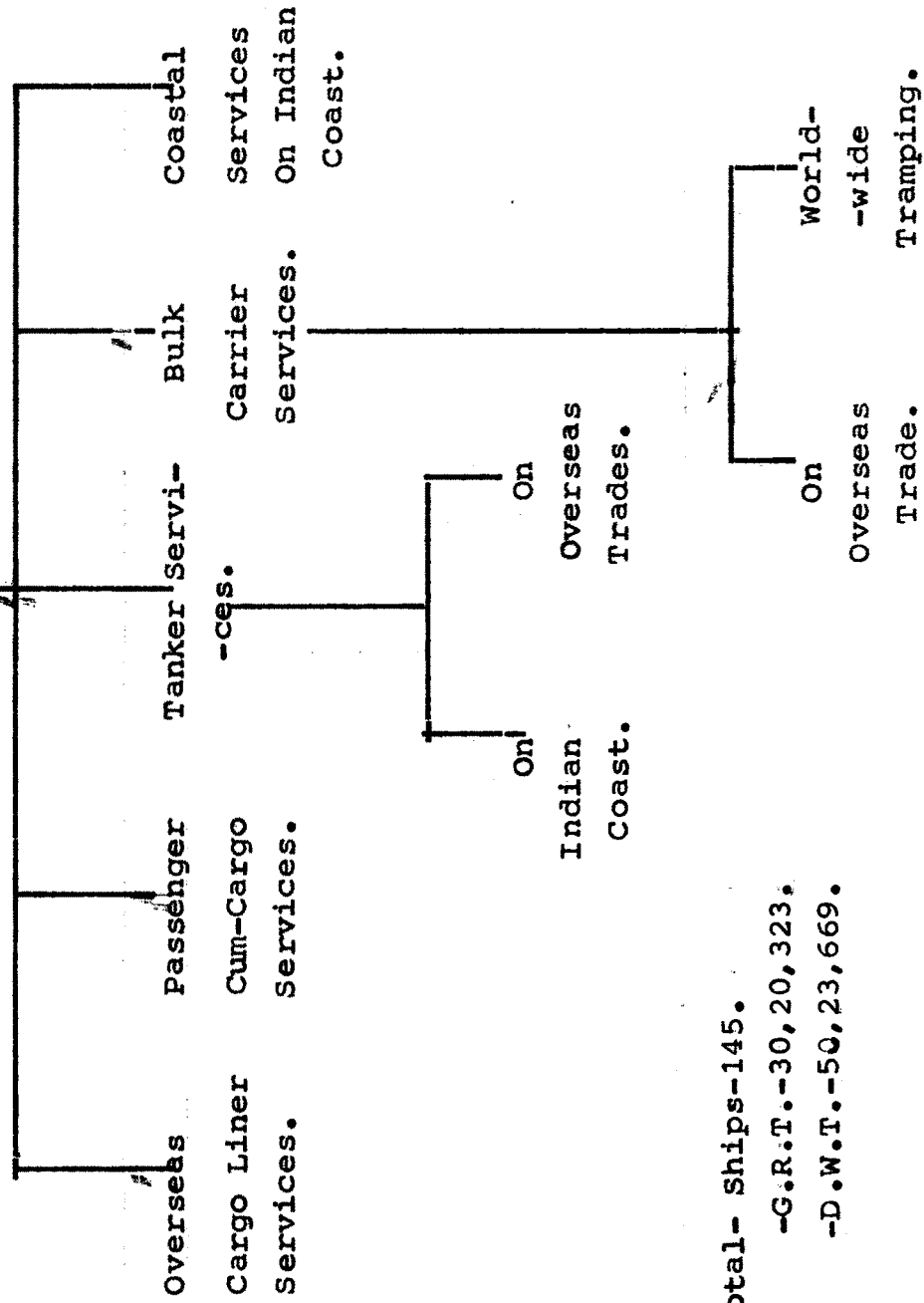
In order to provide regular sailing and develop shipping business on sound lines the Government of India decided to establish two shipping corporations. The Eastern Shipping Corporation of India set up in 1950. The Western Shipping Corporation of India set up in 1956. In October, 1969, the two shipping corporations were merged to form a bigger corporation- The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd;.

Chart No.2.2.

Showing SCI Services.

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd;

S E R V I C E S.



Total- Ships-145.

-G.R.T.-30,20,323.

-D.W.T.-50,23,669.

The Shipping Corporation of India^{Ltd} is a Government of India Enterprise. Chart No.2.2. shows SCI services. SCI has 145 ships with the capacity totalling G.R.T. - 30,20,323 and D.W.T.- 50,23,669.

SCI services are overseas cargo liner services, passenger-cum-cargo services, tanker services, Bulk-carrier services, and coastal services.

2.3. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd; Trombay, Bombay.

Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd; a Government of India Undertaking was incorporated on March,6, 1978, on the reorganisation of the erstwhile Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd; and National Fertilizers Ltd;.

RCF is responsible for the operation of Trombay unit, for the implementation of new expansion projects and for marketing of various fertilizers and industrial chemicals.

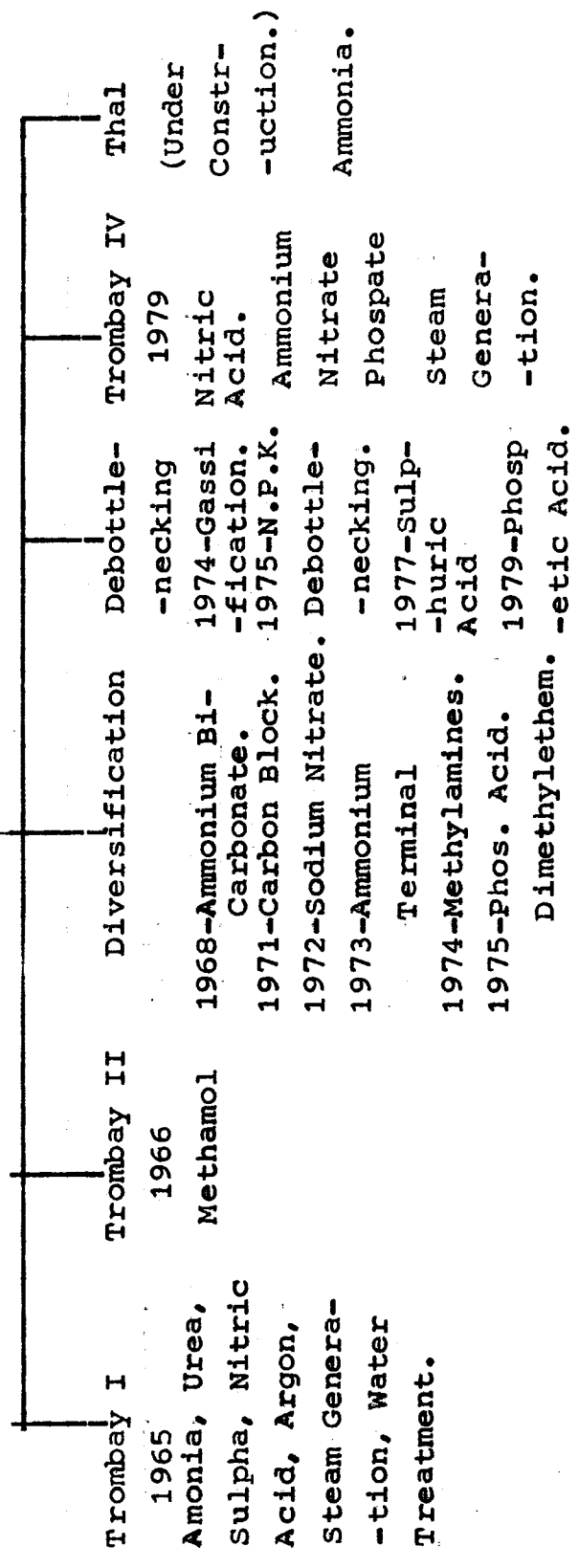
Since 1965, when plants built in the first phase were commissioned and expansion projects have been successfully implemented at Trombay site itself and now it is a big chemical and fertilizers complex with twenty operation plants. The various plants completed under Trombay I, Trombay II, Diversification and Bottlenecking schemes and Trombay IV Expansion are shown in the chart No.2.3.

The Government of India has entrusted to RCF the ~~an~~ super fertilizer project at Thal, in the Kulaba District.(Maha)

Chart No. 2.3. Showing Phase and Year of Commissioning Plants.

& Plants

Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd;
(Regd. Office-Administrative Bldg., Chambur, Bombay.)



2.4. Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) Ltd; Bombay.

In the year 1956, the Parliament passed an Industrial Policy Resolution bringing oil under the purview of the State sector. The resolution specifically declared the development of mineral oil as the exclusive responsibility of the state.

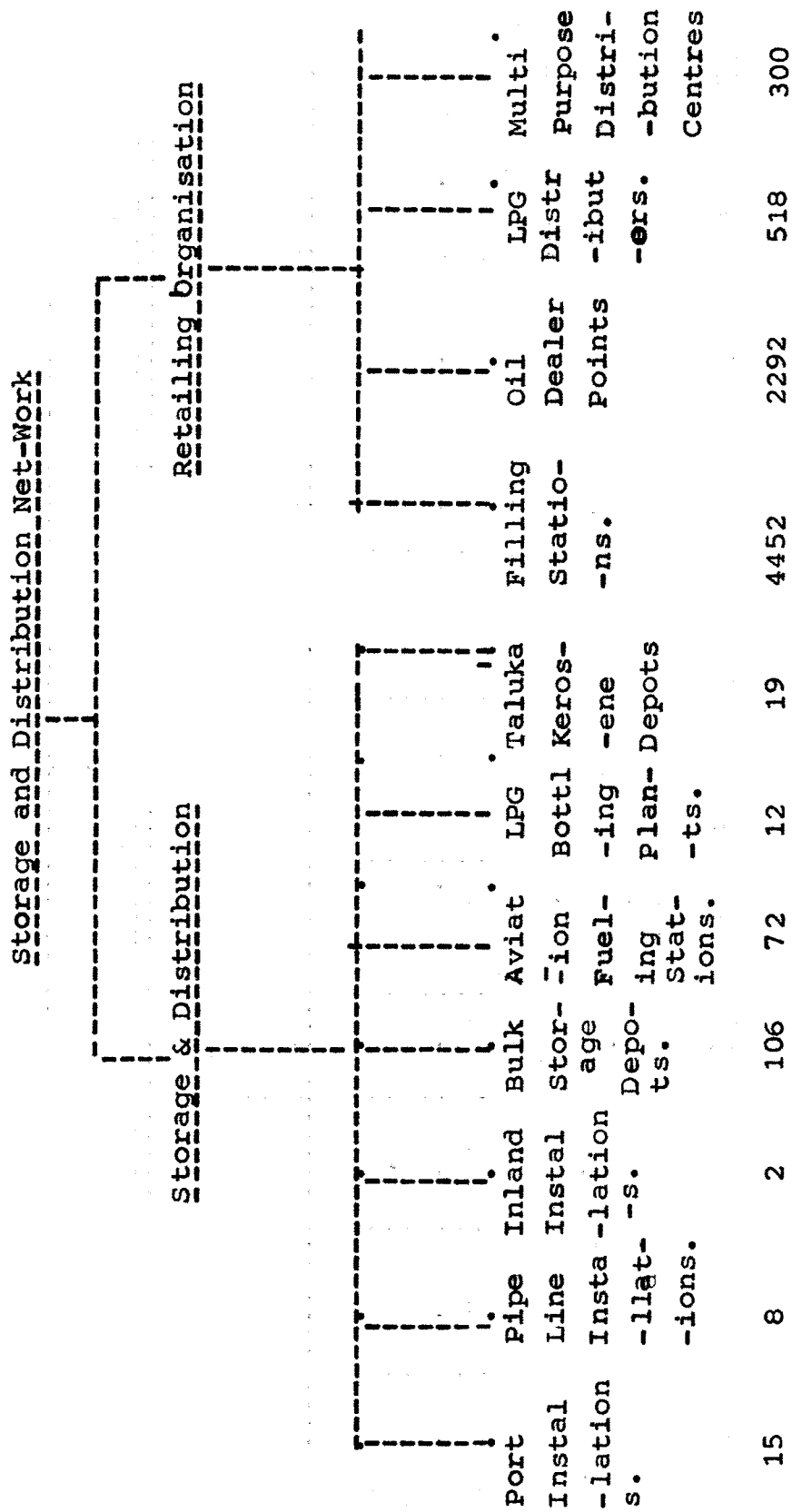
Besides oil exploration, it was decided to set up indigenous refining capacity in the country to process under Indian crude. A public sector company called the Indian Refineries Ltd; followed in June, 1959 by a marketing organisation, the Indian Oil Company Ltd;.

With hardly any organisational base to start with marketing and distribution facilities worth the name, the Indian Oil Company none-the less began to take firm root. By Sept., 1964 it had merged with Indian Refineries Limited and the Indian Oil Corporation, was formed. Since then the story of Indian Oil Corporation, be it in refining, pipeline transportation, marketing and distribution, has been one of spectacular growth.

Chart No. 2.4. shows the storage and distribution network. IOC with its continuous growing marketing activities has market share of 60.6 percent. IOC (Marketing Division) Ltd; has its head office in Bombay.

Chart No. 2.4. Showing Storage and Distribution Net Work.

Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) Ltd;
 (19.71 million tonnage-with market share-60.6. %)



2.5. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd; Bombay.

The CCI, a Government of India Enterprise was set up in July, 1970, as public sector agency for purchase, sale and equitable distribution of cotton and canalising agency for import of foreign cotton and export of Indian Long Staple cotton.

It is established under the Indian Companies Act 1956. It is working under the administrative control of Ministry of Commerce. Now the Corporation is managed by Board of Directors. CCI has close relations with National Textile Corporation of India. It has 14 branch offices all over India as shown in Chart NO.2.5. It has its registered office, in Bombay.

2.6. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd; Pimpri.

In 1942, the Planning and Development Department of the then Government of India set up a committee. The committee recommended self-sufficiency in the production of penicillin.

Soon after independence, realising pressing need for producing pharmaceuticals, particularly antibiotics, the Government of India incorporated Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd; in 1954, getting the technical know-how with the aid of W.H.O. and UNICEF.

Chart No. 2.5. Showing Head Office and Branch Offices of CCI.

The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd;.

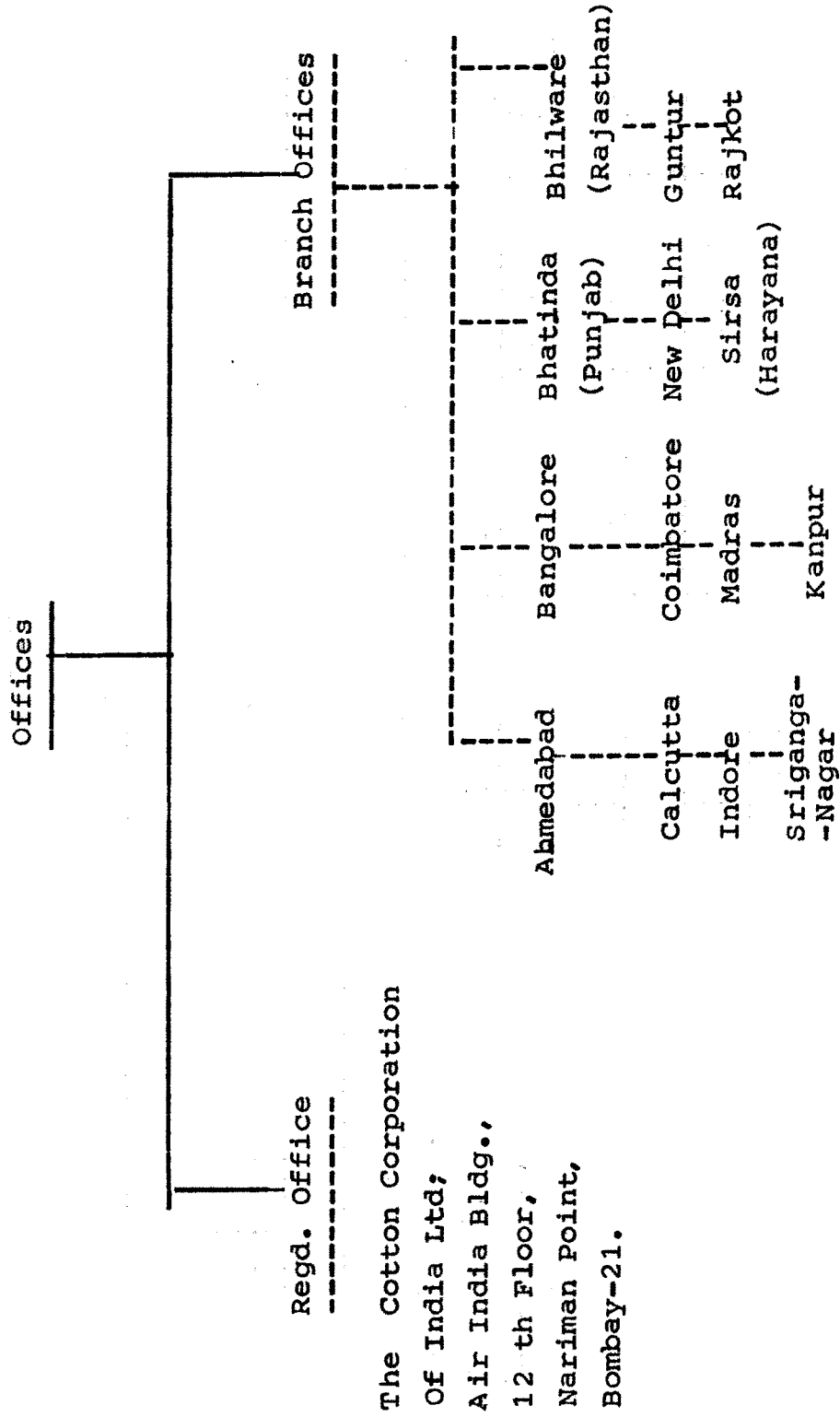


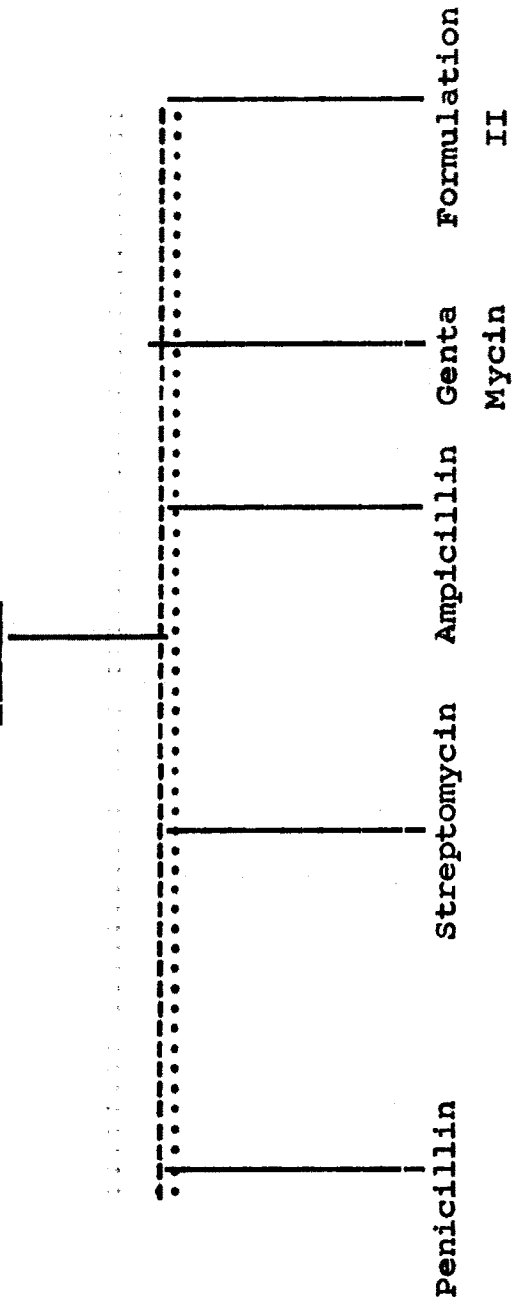
Chart NO. 2.6. Showing Plants at H.A.Ltd;.

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd;

(Regd. Office & Factory)

Pimpri.

Plants



The factory is situated at Pimpri, a about 10 miles from Poona, right on the Bombay-Poona Road, having 200 acre site.

The plant was designed in 1951. The first normal year of production was 1956-57.

H.A.Ltd; has following plants----

- Penicillin, Streptomycin, ampicillin,
- gentamycin and formulation II.

The Chart No.2.6. shows the plants of H.A.Ltd;.

2.7. Shri. Shahu Chhatrapati Mills, Kolhapur.

Shri Shahu Chh. Mills a textile unit, now a Government of Maharashtra Undertaking is owned and managed by the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Ltd;. It was founded in 1906 under the aegis and pattern of Shri Shahu Maharaj. The mills was affiliated to Kolhapur State in 1936 and the management was in the hands of James Finlay and Co. It was continued till 1959, when the management changed its hands from James Finlay to M/S.Budhagaon Trading Company which was later known as M/S.G.L.Natu and Sons Pvt. Ltd; on agency basis, and from 1st April,1976 the ownership of the mills has been transferred to the M.S.T.C. Ltd; Bombay.

Chart No.2.7. shows M.S.T.C. units which are classified as own, under authorised control and subsidiaries.

Chart No. 2.7. Showing M.S.T.C. Units.

Maharashtra State Textile Corporation

Bombay

Units

