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HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA
COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
(1983-84)
(SIXTH VIDHAN SABHA)
THIRTEENTH REPORT
ON THE
GENERAL WORKING OF
HARYANA CONCAST LIMITED HISSAR



29 MAR 1984

Presented to the House on _____

HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA SECRETARIAT
CHANDIGARH
MARCH, 1984

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COMPOSITION

OF

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS (1983-84)

CHAIRMAN

- 1 Shri Sagar Ram Gupta

MEMBERS

- 2 Shri Amir Chand Makkar
- 3 Shri Bahadur Singh
- 4 Shri Balvir Singh Grewal
- 5 Shri Daya Nand Sharma
- 6 Shri Kulbir Singh Malik
- 7 Shri Neki Ram
- 8 Shri Nihal Singh
- 9 Bahin Shanti Devi

SECRETARIAT

- 1 Shri G L Batra, Secretary
- 2 Shri Chander Parkash, Deputy Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, having been authorised by the Committee in this behalf present this THIRTEENTH REPORT on the general working of the Haryana Concast Limited Hissar

2 During oral evidence the Committee examined the representatives of the Department/Company concerned. A brief record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee during the year 1983 84 has been kept in the Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

3 The Committee place on record their appreciation of the valuable assistance given to them by the Accountant General Haryana, and his staff and are thankful to the Secretary to Government, Haryana Finance Department, including his representatives and the representatives of the Department/Company who appeared before them from time to time. The Committee are also thankful to the Secretary Deputy Secretary the dealing Officer and the staff of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha for the whole hearted co operation and unstinted assistance given in preparing this report

Chandigarh
the 25th February, 1984

SAGAR RAM GUPTA
CHAIRMAN

REPORT

HARYANA CONCAST LIMITED, HISSAR

1 Introductory

This Company was incorporated on 29th November 1973 as a Joint Sector venture by the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (H S I D C) in collaboration with M/s Polysteels (India) Ltd of Bhavnagar, with HSIDC having equity capital of 26 per cent private collaborator of 25 percent and general public of 49 per cent. The Company was principally to implement an Industrial Licence granted to the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation for production of steel ingots/billets with a capacity of 50 000 tonnes per year. Later another industrial licence was also procured by the Company for putting up a Wire Rod Mill for production of 40 000 tonnes of High Carbon rods per year as a part of an integrated steel mill. The integrated project was intended to be executed in two phases namely the following

Phase I - Putting up of the steel billets/ingots project with two 15/17 tonnes capacity Electric Arc Furnaces and a continuous casting Machine and

Phase II - Installation of the Wire Rod Mill

Two HBB BKD Electric Arc Furnaces of the capacity of 15/17 tonnes were installed and the first furnace started operation in Nov 1975. The Second furnace became operational in Dec 1977. The Company installed a continuous Casting Billet Machine which was commissioned in September, 1977. The setting up of phase I of the project was delayed as a result of which the cost escalated from Rs 360 lakhs to 412.71 lakhs. Later the collaborator did not pay call (Rs 4.37 lakh) on his shares and his obligations under the agreement were also not being performed well. Hence the collaboration agreement was terminated in January 1976 by forfeiting his shares which were subsequently allotted to HSIDC thereby making it a subsidiary of HSIDC.

2 Objects

The objects of the Company mainly were as under —

- (1) To carry on business as manufacturers producers of and dealer in billets, ingots blooms squares slabs sheets and to manufacture and produce all kinds of products, articles and things therefrom and particularly to manufacture buy sell and deal in bars flats, rods pipes tubes angles channels strips, plates sheets rails nails pins, coils circles nuts bolts, fasteners, wires, wire ropes whether in India or elsewhere.

- (2) To manufacture, produce, prepare, sell, purchase and deal in all kinds of iron and steel and particularly sponge iron, pig iron, stainless steel, alloy steel, special steels and all products, articles and things therefrom
- (3) To manufacture, produce, alloy, refine, prepare, sell, purchase, import, export and otherwise deal in iron, copper, steel, tin, lead, zinc, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, gunmetal, antimony, bronze or any other metal or metals and for the purposes of which to purchase, acquire, erect, set up or establish factories, furnaces, rolling mills, foundries, casting machines, extrusion plant, sheet and rod rolling mills, drawing mill and other plant and machinery for the purposes of the Company
- (4) To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in ferrous and non ferrous castings of all kinds and particularly precision castings, continuous castings, chilled and malleable castings, special alloy castings, steel castings, gun metal, copper, brass and aluminium castings and to carry on business of foundry work of all types and kinds
- (5) To conduct and carry on business of rolling, re-rolling, casting, welding, extruding, stretching, reducing, forging, pressing, drawing, machining, grinding, processing, working or finishing in any manner of all kinds of metals and alloys

The Company had so far undertaken the manufacture and sale of billets and ingots. Besides this, the Company also carried on the business of rolled material after getting the ingots/billets rolled from outside.

3 Capital Structure

As per the information furnished by the Company, the authorised capital of the Company was Rs 4 crore and the subscribed capital of the Company was Rs 219.96 lakhs. In addition, the Company had raised long term and short term loans from various financial institutions, the details of which are as under —

Long term loans —

Institution	Principal amount
IDBA	60 00 000
IFCA	45 00 000
ICICI	30 00 000
BOI	30 00 000
GBL	30 00 000
	<hr/> 1,95 00,000

Short term loans —

Institution	Principal amount
BOI	35 00 000
NBI	25 00,000
BOM	30 00,000
	90 00 000

An amount of Rs 1 29 37 lakhs was payable by the Company as interest on the above loans upto 1981 82

4 Physical performance

The Company has been facing numerous difficulties internal as well as external, from its very inception. As a result it has not been able to utilise any substantial portion of its licenced/installed capacity of 50 000 tonnes per year

The year wise position as regards capacity utilisation was as under —

Year (April March)	Production (in tonnes) incl bones and trumpets	Capacity utilization
1975 76 (4½ months)	4 559	48.6*
1976 77	9,429	37.7*
1977 78	18 994 ₁	38.0
1978 79	27,773 ₁₁	55.5
1979 80	13 258 ^{br}	26.5
1980 81	23,692	47.3
1981 82	24 800	49.6
1982 (upto Dec)	19 574	52.2%

*Calculated on the basis of single furnace operation

Year wise the principal bottle necks in raising the production level of the Company were the following —

Year	Principal bottle necks
1975 76	Unfavourable period for the mini plant as a whole
1976 77	Frequent power shut down scarcity of graphite electrodes scaring prices of various grades of scrap and acute shortage of working capital
1977 78	Scarcity of graphite electrodes rising prices of melting scrap and lack of working capital
1978 79	Lack of working capital and disturbed industrial relations
1979 80	Irregular and inadequate power supply lack of working capital disturbed industrial relations and fast turn over in staff and workers
1980 81	Inadequate and irregular power supply disturbed industrial relations fast turnover of staff and workers and uncertainty created by the State Govt Proposal to lease the undertaking

The Company's present production comprises various grades of steel billets/ingots namely Mild Steel Carbon Steel and Alloy Steel. After the Company became wholly Government undertaking things started looking up and the capacity utilisation increased to the level of about 50% in 1981 82. The production of the Company had increased to the level of 27 000 M Ts per annum and the management expected the production to further increase during the current financial year (1983 84) to 30 000 M Ts. The Company possessed an industrial licence of the capacity of 40 000 M Ts per annum for setting up a rolling mill in the first phase of the implementation of the Wire Rod Mill Project. The Company has got prepared a feasibility project report for setting up a Rolling Mill with an installed capacity of 28 000 M Ts per annum. The Company has filed an application with the licensing authorities for revalidation of the licence.

5 Financial Results

The Company since its inception incurred losses till the year 1979 80. Thereafter it made some profit during the years 1980 81 and 1981 82. But during the year 1982 83 again downward trend was visible. The following table shows the losses/profits every year —

Accounting year	Loss	Profit
	Rs	Rs
1974—75	—	—

Accounting year	Loss	Profit
	Rs	Rs
1975—76	38,24 043	—
1976—77	80 92,982	—
1977—78	89 56 113	—
1978—79	87 90 262	—
1979—80	61 69,950	—
1980—81	—	19 69,477
1981—82	—	18 22 716
	<u>3 58 33,350</u>	<u>37 92 193</u>
Net loss since the date of inception	3,20 41 157	

Low capacity utilisation has had a serious impact on the working results of the Company. It has over the period resulted in eroding the entire equity resources of the the Company and making it completely dependent on borrowed money with the consequent crippling burden of interest charges.

The sales of the Company have not kept pace with the production.

The inventory of Rs 32.91 lakhs as on 31st March, 1982 included the dead inventory items valuing approximately Rs 13 lakhs the details of which are as under —

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| 1 | Copper Mould Tubes | Rs 6 lakhs (approximately) |
| 2 | Graphite Electrodes
(Broken) | Rs 3 lakhs (approximately) |
| 3 | Other items such as Stopper
Heads Nozzles magnesite
peas bricks sleeves APC
powder fluxes etc etc | Rs 4 lakhs (approximately) |

The scrap inventory amounted to Rs 24 lakhs at the close of the said financial year. The inventory of the finished goods stood at 2839.100 M Ts.

6 Observations/Recommendations

(1) The Company was started as a joint venture in collaboration with M/s Polysteels (India) Ltd Bhavanagar. Mr Mehta of that

concern was the Managing Director till 1976 when the collaboration agreement was terminated. Even thereafter Shri G S Musafir remained the Managing Director till 1978. The Company had undergone huge losses during this entire period. Obviously there was mismanagement and misappropriation. The Company representative, when questioned about the huge losses during the said period and the action taken in that behalf gave an evasive reply. The Committee observe that no action was taken against Mr Mehta the collaborator and the matter was simply left out saying that no action could be taken against the person who had himself left the Company. The Committee fail to understand as to why the persons belonging to the collaborator concern like Shri G S Musafir and Shri Kejriwala were allowed to manage the affairs of the Company even after the collaboration agreement had been terminated in 1976. Many cases of mismanagement and misfeasance appear to have taken place during the said period upto 1978. The special audit report as well as the report of the Vigilance Department lend weight to this feeling of the Committee. The Committee strongly feel that during that period the Board of Directors which mainly consists of the senior functionaries of the State Government did not perform their duty well. The Committee do not want to go into details of the issues at this stage but vehemently recommend that the State Government should set up a high powered Committee to probe into the entire episode starting from the very appointment of the collaborators till 1978 when the Company was taken over by the H S I D C. The enquiry should be conducted expeditiously fixing individual responsibility of the persons concerned and also to find out ways of taking punitive action against the outsiders. A report in this behalf should be sent to the Committee within six months.

The Committee further observe that the monitoring cell of the Finance Department also failed in taking cognizance of the situation obtaining in the company as a result of the joint venture deed. In this connection the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Finance Department to para 7 of its Eleventh Report and reiterate the need for evolving an efficient system for proper control and appraisal of the Government Companies/Corporations.

(2) During oral examination the Company representative informed the Committee that power supply was one of the constraints in the way of the company in increasing production and averting losses. It was explained that on account of unannounced cut in power supply the material of the company in running furnaces got spoiled and it caused huge losses to the company. In fact in the process of manufacturing the Company required continuous power supply and preferential treatment in that behalf. The Committee were pleased to know that the negotiations of the Company with the H S E B in this respect had proved successful and the H S E B had agreed to give preferential treatment to the company in the matter of power supply. Both the Company and the H S E B being State Public Undertakings the Committee find no reason as to why H S E B should not taken steps to ensure regular required power supply to this Company to save it from losses.



{Rs 61,27 571 77

Rs 73 63 856 06

Rs 1 34 91 427 83

It was also brought to the notice of the Committee during the oral examination that H S E B had agreed to purchase its structural steel requirements from the Company in future. The Committee feel that this arrangement of supplying requirements of H S E B can help both ways. It can help the company in reducing its liability towards H S E B and the H S E B will also be benefited by taking the material from the company at an appropriate price from a sister undertaking.

3 During the oral examination it came to the notice of the Committee that some liability towards Sales tax/interest had been raised against the company by the Sales Tax-assessing authorities. It was explained to the Committee that the Company's intention was that the material was to be transferred to the branches located in various states as stock transfer but the assessing authority on account of lack of various documentary proofs had rejected the stock transfers and had held them as inter State sales-subject to Central Sales Tax. In the case of stock transfers, the material is transferred to the branches and the same is sold therefrom to registered dealers against the declaration forms (in practice in the respective States) and the dealer is not required to pay any sales tax- Central or State. But if the Sales are

made from Hissar (Head Office of the Company) to various dealers in other States the same are subject to Central Sales Tax against the production of C forms. The details of sales tax dues for completed assessments for the years 1975-76 to 1978-79 were Rs 58,837 00, Rs 2,43,894 00, Rs 8,52,006 00 and Rs 21,83,302 00 respectively. It was stated that appeals of the Company against the assessments for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 were pending with the Sales Tax Authorities. When questioned about the individual responsibility for this liability of the sales tax the Committee was informed that the main reason for this liability was the absence of some documents which were not properly maintained by the Company staff. In the absence of proper documents the Company's case of stock transfer could not be justified before the Sales Tax authorities. The Committee recommended that responsibility in this behalf should be fixed on the concerned staff member(s) and necessary action be taken against him/them for this lapse. The Committee further recommended that the Sales Tax rules should be scrupulously followed so that such type of lapses do not recur.

(4) On account of huge losses having been caused to the Company during the past several years the management of the Company framed rehabilitation scheme to revive the financial health of the Company which mainly contemplated re-scheduling of payment of loans and consequent reduction of liability of the Company. The scheme embraced the grant of following reliefs/concessions in respect of the institutional loans for which IDBI, ICICI and IFCI have since agreed —

- i) Funding of (a) interest on the term loans that fell due upto 31st March 1977 (earlier agreed to be postponed) and also (b) interest accrued and due for the period from 1-4-77 to 31-3-81 re-worked at the applicable net document rates on simple basis the funded interest to carry further interest there on at the original net document rate w.e.f. the 1st April 1977 for (a) and w.e.f. the 1st April 1981 for (b) above.
- ii) waiver of penal interest on the existing term loan w.e.f. the 1st April 1977 and commitment charge on the additional loans.
- iii) re-scheduling of the principal amount of the term loans as also the funded interest as mentioned at (i) above and to charge interest at original net document rate.

The Committee recommend that since the rehabilitation scheme is a very vital solution for restoring the health of the company, expeditious steps should be taken to implement the scheme already agreed to by certain financial institutions and further steps should be taken to negotiate with other financial institutions for seeking similar reliefs.

(5) It was brought to the notice of the committee during oral examination that the rolling work was got done by the company from outside like Mandi Gobindgarh on job basis. It was also informed by the Company that if rolling was done by them it would reduce the cost to the tune of about Rs 1000/ per tonne. The Committee feel that it

is necessary for the company to make arrangements for doing the rolling work themselves. For this purpose setting up of a wire rod mill is necessary. It was also intimated to the Committee that the company held a licence for setting up this mill and that the company had also applied for loans from financial institutions for the purpose. To enable the Company to restore its financial health and to reduce the cost of production as also to produce structural steel the Committee recommend that the wire rod mill should be set up by the company as early as possible.

(6) The Committee observe that the annual accounts of the company for the years from 1981 to 1982-83 are still in arrears. The Committee view this delay in the completion of audit as fraught with risk of financial irregularity and embezzlement. The Committee, therefore recommend that the annual accounts should be got audited by the Statutory Auditors expeditiously.

(7) As a result of examination of the general working of this and other companies i.e. Haryana Television Ltd. and Haryana Matches Ltd. the Committee have noted that the joint ventures of the State Government with private collaborators were not taken up after thorough examination and far sightedness and these have resulted in eroding the financial resources of the State Government causing loss to a large extent and consequently such ventures had either to be wound up or to be taken over by the Government. The Committee strongly feel that the concept of joint venture has not worked successfully and therefore, recommend that this should be discontinued forthwith.

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