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**A Review of
State Level Public Enterprises in
Meghalaya**

(1993-94 - 1995-96)

**Department of Programme Implementation
Government of Meghalaya
(Public Enterprises Cell)**

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INTRODUCTION

The Public Enterprises Cell under the Programme Implementation Department was established some time in 1988 to coordinate in matters relating to all Public Enterprises of the State Govt. to ensure broad uniformity in such areas as recruitment, management and for effective monitoring of the performance of these enterprises.

The main functions of the Cell are the following :-

1. To assist the Public Undertaking Selection/Recruitment Boards in achieving uniformity, as far as practicable in the selection and appointment of personnel and to determine the terms and conditions of employment.
2. To issue directions/instructions relating to employment Policy.
3. To analyse and monitor the annual performance of Public Enterprises and their subsidiaries against the Pre-determined Physical, Commercial and Financial targets.
4. To monitor important projects undertaken by the Public Undertakings including modernisation programmes.
5. To identify the areas of common interest and common problems and assist in finding suitable solutions.
6. To liaise with the Company Affairs Department and Financial Institutions on common issues.
7. To collect and act as a repository of accumulated knowledge and experience and determine ways and means of improving the performance of Public Enterprises as a whole.
8. Other specific functions which may be assigned from time to time.

There are 15 (fifteen) Public Sector Enterprises in the State which are under the administrative control of 9 (nine) Govt. Departments viz. (1) Industries (6 PSEs) (2) Cooperation (2 PSEs) (3) Power (1 PSE) (4) Tourism (1 PSE) (5) Transport (1 PSE) (6) Mining (1 PSE) (7) P.W.D. (1 PSE) (8) Forest (1 PSE) (9) Housing (1 PSE).

The Public Enterprises in the State are categorised into 5 (five) groups :-

1. Service Enterprises
 - (i) Meghalaya State Electricity Board (MSEB)
 - (ii) Meghalaya State Transport Corporation (MTC)

2. Trading Enterprises

- (i) Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing & Consumer's Federation (MECOFED)
- (ii) Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation (MSWC)

3. Promotional Enterprises

- (i) Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)
- (ii) Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC)
- (iii) Meghalaya Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation (MHIDC)
- (iv) Meghalaya Bamboo Chips (MBC)

4. Production Enterprises

- (i) Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation (MMDC)
- (ii) Meghalaya Electronics Development Corporation (MEDC)
- (iii) Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd. (MCCL)
- (iv) Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya (FDC)
- (v) Meghalaya Watches Ltd. (MW Ltd.)

5. Construction Corporation

- (i) Meghalaya Government Construction Corporation (MGCC)
- (ii) Meghalaya State Housing Board (MSHB)

This consolidated report on the Public Sector Enterprises is prepared on the basis of data collected from the State Level Public Enterprises. The report presents important statistical data and analysis pertaining to the collective and financial performance of 15 enterprises during the period 1993-94 to 1995-96. Except for the MCCL all other Public Sector Enterprises were started in the 1970s and 80s after the State came into being in 1972.

The Public Enterprises in Meghalaya have been incorporated under a variety of statutes e.g. Companies Act, Co-operative Societies Act or special Act of the Central State Govt. As such these enterprises differ in their objectives, roles, financial strength, profitability, area of operation etc. Their activities are consequently varied, viz. Financial Promotion and Industrial Development, Trading, Marketing, Construction etc. With the exception of a few Enterprises viz. Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation, Meghalaya Government Construction Corporation, Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation, Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd. and Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation, the performance of most of the Enterprises has not been very encouraging and have largely fallen short of their intended objectives. Absence of industrial environment, infrastructural inadequacies, lack of entrepreneurship and flow of capital and talent from outside the State have been strong factors contributing to the low or negative rate of return on the Capital invested in these Undertakings. With the introduction of new economic policies there has been greater emphasis on improving their performance.

The Public Enterprises Cell has taken initiatives particularly in holding of review meetings with the participation of Principal Accountant General (Audit) to review the current position of arrear accounts, to oversee and ensure that accounts are finalised and adopted in the Annual General Meetings within the stipulated time.

The Status of Accounts of the individual Enterprises indicate that finalisation of the audited accounts of the enterprises are in arrears. The following table indicates the number of enterprises as per their position in respect of finalisation of accounts during the period under review.

1.	Provisional Accounts	-	13	Nos
2.	C & A.G. Audited Accounts	-	14	Nos
3.	Accounts adopted in the AGM	-	13	Nos

The status reports presented below indicate the total picture of all the 15 Public Enterprises.

<u>Financial performance</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
(a) Capital Investment	31220.76 (12 nos)	31994.54 (11 nos)	32822.96 (11 nos)
(b) Capital employed	32463.34 (10 nos)	33907.15 (10 nos)	36988.55 (9 nos)
(c) Govt. Investment			
(i) Equity	22137.14	23363.62	25977.40
(ii) Loan	(14 nos)	(14 nos)	(14 nos)
(iii) Grant			
(d) Turn Over	8404.55 (12 nos)	8296.90 (12 nos)	10769.37 (12 nos)
(e) Gross Profit	1399.23 (5 nos)	1741.10 (5 nos)	1733.98 (4 nos)
(f) Gross Loss	1465.18 (5 nos)	3587.05 (5 nos)	1706.13 (6 nos)
(g) Profit	143.44 (04 nos)	409.73 (5 nos)	543.55 (4 nos)
(h) Loss	659.71 (7 nos)	2318.84 (6 nos)	1651.42 (7 nos)
(i) Accumulated Loss	15341.81 (11 nos)	17511.31 (11 nos)	19052.34 (10 nos)
(j) Export earning	46.70 (1 no)	Nil	Nil
(k) Dividend paid	1.41 (1 no)	1.41 (1 no)	Nil (1 no)

(l) Net worth (Positive)	1185.32 (2 nos)	1752.20 (2 nos)	2106.74 (2 nos)
(m) Net worth (Negative)	3368.21 (8 nos)	3782.02 (8 nos)	3855.21 (7 nos)
(n) Emoluments paid	3186.59 (14 nos)	3454.47 (14 nos)	4037.72 (14 nos)
(o) HRD expenditure	3.77 (2 nos)	4.46 (2 nos)	7.68 (1 no)
(p) Contribution of exchequer	737.26 (5 nos)	971.99 (6 nos)	1014.79 (5 nos)
(q) Internal Resource Generated	451.69 (4 nos)	710.23 (5 nos)	846.72 (5 nos)

Observations

1. Investment : Capital investment and Government investment in the State Level Public Enterprises has increased gradually over the years. The Meghalaya State Electricity Board accounts for the highest amount of Capital investments and is the major recipient of Government funds, followed by the Meghalaya Transport Corporation. The total amount of Capital investment during 1993-94 is Rs. 31220.76 lakhs (12 PSEs) only during 1994-95 is Rs. 31994.54 lakhs (11 PSEs) and during 1995-96 is Rs. 32822.96 lakhs (11 PSEs).

2. Employment : The Public Enterprises in the state provided regular employment to 6871 employees during 1995-96. Of these 329 are in the executive Cadres, 692 in the supervisory Cadres and 5855 others. To improve productivity the State Level Enterprises require to lay more stress on Human Resources development (HRD).

3. Turnover : On the whole the turnover has been poor. The total turnover for 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs.8404.55 lakhs, Rs.8296.90 lakhs and Rs.10,769.37 lakhs respectively. MSEB and Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd. recorded the highest turnover. However in relation to Capital investment the turnover of MSEB was still poor.

4. Profit : The profit generated by 5 enterprises was insignificant compared to the losses incurred by the remaining 10 enterprises. The profit making enterprises are MIDC, MGCC, MMDC, MCCL & MSWC. Of these MCCL recorded the highest profit. During the year 1993-94, 1994-95 & 1995-96 the profit earning of MCCL was Rs. 114.27 lakhs, Rs. 403.14 lakhs and Rs. 526.36 lakhs respectively.

5. Contribution to the State Exchequer : The contribution to the state exchequer in the form of interest, taxes, excise duty, corporate tax including dividends were quite insignificant in relation to the investment made by the Government. Only Meghalaya Government Construction Corporation paid dividend to the Govt. ie. a share at the rate of 5% on paid up capital. The amount of dividend paid during 1993-94 is Rs. 1.41 lakhs and same amount ie. Rs. 1.41 lakhs is the dividend paid for 1994-95.

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6. Internal Resources Generated : The internal resources generated by the 5 Public Enterprises was insignificant. The maximum amount comes from MCCL followed by MGCC. During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 the internal resources generated by MCCL was Rs. 284.98 lakhs, Rs. 540.43 lakhs and Rs. 650.49 lakhs respectively. MGCC internal resources during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs. 145.19 lakhs, Rs. 122.25 lakhs and Rs. 120.29 lakhs respectively.

7. Privatisation/Joint Sector Participation : The concept of improving the performance of State Level Public Enterprises through privatisation/disinvestment and Joint sector participation have not yet been initiated even though the performance of most of the enterprises has been far from satisfactory. Attempts are being made to evaluate and monitor the performance of these enterprises on a periodical basis.

8. Idle Capacity : Out of the 15 (fifteen) Public Enterprises only 5(five) enterprises have reported the idle capacity and that also within the acceptable limit. The Enterprises are M.C.C.L., M.E.D.C., M.G.C.C., M.S.W.C. and M.B.C. Ltd. The reasons for idle capacity in respect of these Enterprises are briefly stated below.

1. MCCL

- i) Adverse climatic conditions.
- ii) Frequent breakdowns of electrical machinery during monsoon months due to high inherent moisture in the atmosphere.
- iii) Certain plants like L.S. Crusher, Packing Plant, Raw & Wash Mills. remain frequently under water due to flooding during days of heavy downpour.

2. MEDC

- i) Expansion of production range to capacitors required by Consumer Electronics Equipment manufactures

3. MGCC

- i) Full utilisation of the work force could not be made due to shortage of works.

4. MSWC & MB Chips Ltd. - Reasons not indicated

9. Voluntary Retirement : The voluntary Retirement scheme has been applied only by Meghalaya State Electricity Board in which 61 employees took voluntary retirement during the period 1990-97.

10. Improvement of office Procedure & Internal Management : Almost all the Public Enterprises have initiated steps to improve office procedure and Internal management with a view to bring about significant improvement in their performances.

11. Restructuring of Pay Scales : Most of the Public Enterprises are following the pay scales of the State Govt. In the case of MSEB the pay scales were decided on the basis of the recommendations of a separate pay committee constituted by the Board. In the case of M.C.C.L the pay scales of the officers are as per recommendation of the State Govt. pay Commission whereas other employees are governed by the pay structure of the All India Cement wage Board.

12 **Constraints** : Some Enterprises have identified constraints along with suggestive measures to improve their operations. These constraints have been stated in the status report of respective enterprises.

Conclusion

On the whole Public Enterprises in Meghalaya present a discouraging picture of overstaffing, and negative return on investments. In the case of M.S.E.B., M.T.C. downsizing of man-power will be an essential requirement for attaining financial health. This is equally true of other large employers like M.C.C.L., M.T.D.C. and MECOFED. Moreover, in a service training of employees has been a neglected area. The enterprises need to give due importance to the development of human resources to increase managerial and labour productivity.

The Public Enterprises Cell under the Programme Implementation Department deserve mention for organising a review meeting on Accounts finalisation etc. Steps are also being taken to improve the performance and operations of these enterprises through a proper monitoring system so that they may not continue to be a liability to the State exchequer.

Dated, Shillong

11th June '98



Chief Secretary to the
Govt. of Meghalaya.

TABLE - I

STATEMENT ON THE STATUS OF ACCOUNTS

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Provisional Account	C&AG Audited Account	Accounts Adopted in the A.G.M.	Statutory Auditor Appointed
1. Megh. Industrial Dev. Corporation	1996-97	1985-86	1985-86	Up to 1989-90
2. Megh. Electronic Dev. Corporation	1996-97	1990-91	1989-90	Up to 1995-96
3. Meghalaya Watches Ltd.	1996-97	1995-96	1995-96	Up to 1996-97
4. Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.	1996-97	1995-96	1988-89	Up to 1991-92
5. Meghalaya Govt. Const. Corporation	1995-96	1993-94	1993-94	Up to 1995-96
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation	1996-97	1995-96	1995-96	Up to 1997-98
7. Megh. State Ware Housing Corporation	1996-97	1995-96	1995-96	Up to 1996-97
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	1996-97	1990-91	1992-93	Not Yet appointed
9. Megh Toursim Dev. Corporation	1983-84 to 1992-93	1982-83	1981-82	Up to 1985-86
10. Megh. State Electri- city Board	-	1995-96	Up to 1996- 97 approved by the Board	The C & AG of India is the sole statutory auditor of the Board
11. Mawmluh Cherira Cements Ltd.	1996-97	1992-93	-	1995-96
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation	1995-96	1994-95	1988-89	1990-91 only
13. Megh. Transport Corporation	-	1994-95	1994-95	A.G. (Audit) Megh.
14. Megh. State Housing Board	1996-97	NA	NA	1995-96
15. Forest Dev. Corporation	1994-95	1992-93	1992-93	1996-9

TABLE - II

STATEMENT ON CAPITAL INVESTMENT

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Capital Investment 1993-94	Capital Investment 1994-95	Capital Investment 1995-96
1. Megh. Industrial Dev. Corporation	2410.41	2610.41	3010.41
2. Megh. Electronic Dev. Corporation	1299.45	1382.70	1509.42
3. Meghalaya Watches Ltd.	NA	NA	NA
4. Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.	160.72	160.72	160.72
5. Meghalaya Govt. Const. Corporation	28.14	28.14	28.14
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation	198.10	198.16	217.28
7. Megh. State Ware Housing Corporation	160.02	201.10	207.10
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	594.06	594.06	660.57
9. Megh Tourism Dev. Corporation	Accounts	are under	Compilation
10. Megh. State Elec- tricity Board.	21638.01	21908.26	21761.33
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	1315.96	1247.00	1354.00
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation	0.08	Nil	Nil
13. Megh. Transport Corporation	3366.06	3616.06	3866.06
14. Megh. State Housing Board	NA	NA	NA
15. Forest Dev. Corporation	49.75	47.93	47.93
	31220.76	31994.54	32822.96

TABLE - III

STATEMENT ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Capital Investment 1993-94	Capital Investment 1994-95	Capital Investment 1995-96
1. Megh. Industrial Dev. Corporation	2410.89	2496.44	2531.47
2. Megh. Electronic Dev. Corporation	335.68	376.10	249.78
3. Meghalaya Watches Ltd.	NA	NA	NA
4. Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.	88.80	68.83	62.56
5. Meghalaya Govt. Const. Corporation	251.48	247.12	NA
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation	207.39	211.68	232.93
7. Megh. State Ware Housing Corporation	158.83	200.19	206.09
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	108.54	68.86	102.05
9. Megh Toursim Dev. Corporation	Accounts	are under	Compilation
10. Megh. State Elec- tricity Board.	27985.99	29076.28	31861.34
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	899.00	1147.57	1731.00
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation	16.74	14.08	11.33
13. Megh. Transport Corporation	NA	NA	NA
14. Megh. State Housing Board	NA	NA	NA
15. Forest Dev. Corporation	NA	NA	NA
	32463.34	33907.15	36988.55

TABLE - IV

STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	1993-94				1994-95				1995-96			
	Equity	Loan	Grant	Total	Equity	Loan	Grant	Total	Equity	Loan	Grant	Total
1. M.I.D.C.	2410.41	Nil	Nil	2410.41	2610.41	Nil	Nil	2610.41	3010.41	Nil	Nil	3010.41
2. M.E.D.A.	471.10	722.97	Nil	1194.67	471.70	806.21	Nil	1277.91	471.70	932.93	Nil	1404.63
3. Megh. Watches Ltd.	35.98	Nil	Nil	35.98	35.98	Nil	Nil	35.98	35.98	Nil	Nil	35.98
4. Megh. Bamboo Chips	Nil	Nil	24.43	24.43	Nil	Nil	24.43	24.43	Nil	Nil	24.43	24.43
5. M.G.C.C.	28.14	Nil	Nil	28.14	28.14	Nil	Nil	28.14	28.14	Nil	Nil	28.14
6. M.M.D.C.	180.00	Nil	Nil	180.00	180.00	Nil	Nil	180.00	202.00	Nil	Nil	202.00
7. M.S.W.C.	91.56	Nil	23.45	115.01	116.56	Nil	23.45	140.01	116.56	Nil	23.45	140.01
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	592.06	206.05	22.37	820.48	592.06	206.05	16.00	814.11	658.56	206.05	23.74	888.35
9. M.T.D.C.	523.84	70.00	50.60	644.44	580.79	170.00	50.60	801.39	580.79	170.00	50.60	801.39
10. M.S.E.B.	Nil	11071.35	Nil	11071.35	Nil	11616.75	Nil	11616.75	Nil	13316.75	Nil	13316.75
11. M.C.C.L.	1672.18	211.64	19.36	1903.18	1872.18	34.91	19.36	1926.45	1922.18	35.97	19.66	1977.81
12. M.H.H.D.C.	70.99	Nil	3.00	73.99	79.31	Nil	0.67	79.98	89.31	Nil	1.13	90.44
13. M.T.C.	3366.06	Nil	255.00	3621.06	3616.06	Nil	200	3816.06	3866.06	Nil	200	4066.06
14. M.S.H.B.	Nil	Nil	14.00	14.00	Nil	Nil	12.00	12.00	Nil	Nil	11.00	11.00
15. F.D.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	9442.32	12282.01	412.21	22137.14	10183.19	12833.92	346.51	23363.62	10981.69	14661.70	354.01	25997.40

TABLE - V

STATEMENT ON EMPLOYMENT

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	(No. of Employees 1995-96)			TOTAL
	Executive	Supervisory	Others	
1. Megh. Industrial Dev. Corporation	10 Nos	14 Nos	81 Nos	= 105 Nos
2. Megh. Electronic Dev. Corporation	1 No	7 Nos	12 Nos	= 20 Nos
3. Meghalaya Watches Ltd.	3 Nos	4 Nos	90 Nos	= 97 Nos
4. Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.	1 No	2 Nos	4 Nos	= 7 Nos
5. Meghalaya Govt. Const. Corporation	6 Nos	26 Nos	181 Nos	= 213 Nos
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation	4 Nos	4 Nos	18 Nos	= 26 Nos
7. Megh. State Ware Housing Corporation	2 Nos	1 No	12 Nos	= 15 Nos
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	5 Nos	16 Nos	175 Nos	= 196 Nos
9. Megh Tourism Dev. Corporation	19 Nos	10 Nos	195 Nos	= 224 Nos
10. Megh. State Elec- tricity Board.	219 Nos	535 Nos	3621 Nos	= 4375 Nos
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	46 Nos	25 Nos	601 Nos	= 672 Nos
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation	2 Nos	1 Nos	12 Nos	= 15 Nos
13. Megh. Transport Corporation	7 Nos	39 Nos	810 Nos	= 856 Nos
14. Megh. State Housing Board	1 No	6 Nos	43 Nos	= 50 Nos
15. Forest Dev. Corporation	3 Nos	2 Nos	67 Nos	= 72 Nos
	329 Nos	592 Nos	5855 Nos	6871 Nos

TABLE - VI

STATEMENT ON TURNOVER

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	(Rs in Lakhs)		
	Turn Over 1993-94	Turn Over 1994-95	Turn Over 1995-96
1. Megh. Industrial Dev. Corporation	180.02	178.14	233.74
2. Megh. Electronic Dev. Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Meghalaya Watches Ltd.	13.33	2.86	1.16
4. Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Meghalaya Govt. Const. Corporation	145.19	122.25	120.29
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation	46.70	81.87	222.23
7. Megh. State Ware Housing Corporation	4.93	4.84	9.44
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	705.83	565.19	827.33
9. Megh Tourism Dev. Corporation	83.64 Provisional	77.63 Provisional	93.27 Provisional
10. Megh. State Elec- tricity Board	4462.27	3961.81	5907.17
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	2207.02	2760.35	2816.08
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation	10.94	10.89	8.24
13. Megh. Transport Corporation	469.17	454.11	367.00
14. Megh. State Housing Board	NA	NA	NA
15. Forest Development Corporation	75.51	76.96	163.42
	8404.55	8296.90	10769.37

TABLE VII

STATEMENT ON GROSS PROFIT/GROSS LOSS (-)

Rs. in lakhs

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Gross Profit Gross Loss (-) 1993-94	Gross Profit Gross Loss (-) 1994-95	Gross Profit Gross Loss (-) 1995-96
1. Megh. Industrial Corporation	6.10 (+)	14.92 (+)	60.50 (+)
2. Megh. Electronic Development Corpn.	138.22 (-)	145.05 (-)	158.58 (-)
3. Megh. Watches Ltd.	39.94 (-)	46.49 (-)	48.06 (-)
4. Megh. Bamboo Chips Ltd	NA	NA	NA
5. Megh Govt. Const. Corporation	50.80 (+)	4.09 (+)	16.31 (-)
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation	1.40 (+)	5.95 (+)	12.45 (+)
7. Megh. State Warehousing Corpn.	NA	NA	NA
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	80.85 (+)	49.14 (+)	73.74 (+)
9. Megh. Tourism Dev. Corporation	NA	NA	NA
10. Megh. State Electricity Board	1109.51 (-)	3219.20 (-)	1236.61 (-)
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	1260.08 (+)	1667.00 (+)	1587.29 (+)
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation	1.24 (-)	2.78 (-)	0.55 (-)
13. Megh. Transport Corporation	176.27 (-)	173.53 (-)	246.02 (-)
14. Megh. State Housing Board	NA	NA	NA
15. Forest Dev. Corporation	NA	NA	NA
	1399.23 (+)	1741.10 (+)	1733.98 (+)
	1465.18 (-)	3587.05 (-)	1706.13 (-)

TABLE VIII

STATEMENT ON PROFIT/ LOSS (-)

Rs. in lakhs

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Profit/Loss(-) 1993-94	Profit/Loss(-) 1994-95	Profit/Loss(-) 1995-96
1. Megh. Industrial Corporation.	0.62 (+)	2.83 (+)	14.60 (+)
2. Megh. Electronic Development Corp.	NA	NA	NA
3. Megh. Watches Ltd.	NA	NA	NA
4. Megh. Bamboo Chips Ltd.	37.52 (-)	51.94 (-)	52.83 (-)
5. Megh Govt. Const. Corporation.	24.51 (+)	2.21 (+)	16.31 (-)
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation.	3.13 (-)	0.20 (+)	0.74 (+)
7. Megh. State Warehousing Corp.	4.04 (+)	1.35 (+)	1.85 (+)
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	70.08 (-)	39.67 (-)	85.15 (-)
9. Megh. Tourism Dev. Corporation	27.06 (-) (Provisional)	37.04 (-) (Provisional)	44.47 (-) (Provisional)
10. Megh. State Electricity Board.	478.66 (-)	2018.01 (-)	1275.90 (-)
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	114.27 (+)	403.14 (+)	526.36 (+)
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation	8.92 (-)	10.94 (-)	12.76 (-)
13. Megh. Transport Corporation	34.34 (-)	161.24 (-)	164.00 (-)
14. Megh. State Housing Board	NA	NA	NA
15. Forest Dev. Corporation	NA	NA	NA
	143.44 (+)	409.73 (+)	543.55 (+)
	659.71 (-)	2318.84 (-)	1651.42 (-)

TABLE IX
STATEMENT ON ACCUMULATED LOSS

Rs. in lakhs			
Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Accumulated Loss 1993-94	Accumulated Loss 1994-95	Accumulated Loss 1995-96
1. Megh. Industrial Corporation.	14.79	11.95	
2. Megh. Electronic Development Corp.	922.05	1066.86	1225.83
3. Megh. Watches Ltd.	107.56	178.97	227.03
4. Megh. Bamboo Chips Ltd.	234.89	286.83	339.66
5. Megh Govt. Const. Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Megh. State Warehousing Corp.	29.55	30.47	24.47
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	929.19	967.87	1053.02
9. Megh. Tourism Dev. Corporation.	184.23	221.27	265.74
10. Megh. State Electricity Board.	9492.99	11511.00	12786.90
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	825.12	462.43	179.24
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation	64.17	75.14	87.93
13. Megh. Transport Corporation.	2537.27	2698.52	2862.52
14. Megh. State Housing Board	NA	NA	NA
15. Forest Development Corporation	NA	NA	NA
	15341.81	17511.31	19052.34

TABLE X

STATEMENT ON EXPORT EARNINGS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Export Earning 1993-94	Export Earning 1994-95	Export Earning 1995-96
1. Meghalaya Mineral Development Corpn.	46.70	Nil	Nil
2. Forest Development Corporation of Megh.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	46.70		

TABLE XI

STATEMENT OF DIVIDEND PAID

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Dividend Paid 1993-94	Dividend Paid 1994-95	Dividend Paid 1995-96
1. Meghalaya Govt. Construction Corpn.	1.41	1.41	Nil

TABLE XII

STATEMENT ON NET WORTH (-) NEGATIVE

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Rs. in Lakhs		
	Net Worth 1993-94	Net Worth 1994-95	Net Worth 1995-96
1. Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation	2011.68 (-)	2015.89 (-)	2032.66 (-)
2. Meghalaya Electronic Development Corporation	387.29 (-)	527.94 (-)	683.15 (-)
3. Meghalaya Watches Ltd.	NA	NA	NA
4. Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.	162.46 (-)	214.40 (-)	267.23 (-)
5. Meghalaya Government Construction Corporation	10.01 (-)	120.01 (-)	Nil
6. Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation	207.39 (+)	211.68 (+)	232.93 (+)
7. Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation	160.02 (-)	210.10 (-)	207.10 (-)
8. M.E.C.O.F.E.D.	278.01 (-)	317.69 (-)	336.33 (-)
9. Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation	347.00 (-)	366.91 (-)	322.44 (-)
10. Meghalaya State Electricity Board.	NA	NA	NA
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	977.93 (+)	1540.52 (+)	1873.81 (+)
12. Megh. Hnadloom & Handicrafts Dev. Corporation.	11.74 (-)	9.08 (-)	6.30 (-)
13. Megh. Transport Corporation.	NA	NA	NA
14. Megh. State Housing Board.	NA	NA	NA
15. Forest Development Corporation	NA	NA	NA
	3368.21 (-)	3782.02 (-)	3855.21 (-)
	1185.32 (+)	1752.20 (+)	2106.74 (+)

TABLE XIII

STATEMENT ON EMOLUMENT PAID

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Emoluments paid 1993-94	Emoluments Paid 1994-95	Emoluments paid 1995-96
1. Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation	52.60	58.61	66.36
2. Megh. Electronic Development Corporation	28.95	27.68	32.92
3. Meghalaya Watches Ltd.	19.92	21.76	20.21
4. Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd.	7.30	9.60	8.04
5. Meghalaya Govt. Construction Corporation	67.24	83.47	102.63
6. Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation	5.45	5.87	8.36
7. Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation	7.70	7.70	9.10
8. MECOFED	92.51	65.00	125.00
9. Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation	Accounts	Under	Compilation
10. Meghalaya State Electricity Board.	2238.43	2476.81	2757.03
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	244.52	290.42	307.11
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation.	7.44	8.57	9.32
13. Megh. Transport Corporation.	369.93	354.44	539.00
14. Megh. State Housing Board.	16.96	19.04	22.55
15. Forest Development Corporation.	27.64	25.50	30.09
	3186.59	3454.47	4037.72

TABLE XIV

STATEMENT ON H.R.D. EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	H.R.D. Expenditure 1993-94	H.R.D. Expenditure 1994-95	H.R.D. Expenditure 1995-96
1. Megh. Industrial Development Corp.	3.76	4.11	7.68
2. Meghlaya Electronic Dev. Corp.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Meghlaya Watches Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Megh. Bamboo Chips Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Meghalaya Govt. Const. Corporation	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Megh. Mineral Dev. Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Megh. State Warehousing Corp.	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. MECOFED	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Megh. Tourism Dev. Corporation.	NA	NA	NA
10. Megh. State Electri- city Board	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Megh. Handloom & Handicraft Dev. Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Megh. Transport Corporation.	0.01	Nil	Nil
14. Megh. State Housing Board.	Nil	0.3500	Nil
15. Forest Development Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	3.77	4.4600	7.68

TABLE XV

STATEMENT ON CONTRIBUTION TO EXCHEQUER

(Rs. in Lakhs)											
Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	1993-94					1994-95					TOTAL
	Inte rest	Taxes	Excise duty	Corporate Tax	Any Other	Inte rest	Taxes	Excise duty	Corporate Tax	Any Other	
1. M.I.D.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.25	Nil =	3.25	Nil	Nil	4.50	Nil =	4.50
2. M.E.D.C.	Nil	1.50	Nil	Nil	0.07 = (P.T)	1.57	Nil	0.87	Nil	0.07 =	0.94
3. Megh. Watches Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil
4. Megh. Bamboo Chips	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil
5. M.G.C.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	26.29	Nil =	26.29	Nil	Nil	1.88	Nil =	1.88
6. M.M.D.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil
7. M.S.W.C	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil
8. MECOFED	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil
9. M.T.D.C.	Accounts under compilation										
10. M.S.E.B.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil
11. M.C.C.L.	36.37	196.88	371.86	51.75	Nil =	656.86	9.81	244.04	468.63	185.44	907.92
12. M.H.H.D.C.	Nil	0.03	Nil	Nil	Nil =	0.03	Nil	0.12	Nil	Nil =	0.12
13. M.T.C.	Nil	0.25	Nil	Nil	0.02 =	0.27	Nil	0.01	Nil	Nil =	0.01
14. M.S.H.B.	41.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	41.04	54.62	Nil	1.00	Nil =	55.62
15. F.D.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.95	Nil =	7.95	Nil	Nil	1.00	Nil =	1.00
	77.41	198.66	371.86	89.24	0.09 =	737.26	64.43	245.04	468.63	193.82	971.99

TABLE XV

STATEMENT ON CONTRIBUTION TO EXCHEQUER

(Rs. in lakhs)					
1995-96					
Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Inte rest	Taxes	Excise duty	Corporate Tax	Any Other TOTAL
1. M.I.D.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.49	Nil = 11.49
2. M.E.D.C.	Nil	0.74	Nil	Nil	0.10 = 0.84
3. Megh. Watches Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = Nil
4. Megh. Bamboo Chips	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = Nil
5. M.G.C.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = Nil
6. M.M.D.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = Nil
7. M.S.W.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = Nil
8. MECOFED	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = Nil
9. M.T.D.C.	Account under compilation				
10. M.S.E.B.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = Nil
11. M.C.C.L.	Nil	278.05	435.42	242.18	Nil = 955.65
12. M.H.H.D.C.	Nil	0.14	Nil	Nil	Nil = 0.14
13. M.T.C.	Nil	0.01	Nil	Nil	0.01 = 0.02
14. M.S.H.B.	46.65	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = 46.65
15. F.D.C.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil = Nil
	46.65	278.94	435.42	253.67	0.11 = 1014.79

TABLE XVI

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL RESOURCES GENERATED

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Public Sector Enterprise	Internal Resources Generated 1993-94	Internal Resources Generated 1994-95	Internal Resources Generated 1995-96
1. Meghalaya Industrial Dev. Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Meghalaya Electronic Dev. Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Meghalaya Watches Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Meghalaya Bamboo Chip Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Meghalaya Govt. Const. Cooperation.	145.19	122.25	120.29
6. Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corporation.	Nil	1.43	3.45
7. Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation	7.98	11.30	16.49
8. MECOFED	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Meghalaya Tourism Dev. Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Meghalaya State Electricity Board.	NA	NA	NA
11. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	284.98	540.43	650.49
12. Meghalaya Handloom & Handicrafts Dev. Corp.	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Megh. Transport Corporation.	13.54	34.82	56.00
14. Megh. State Housing Board.	NA	NA	NA
15. Forest Development Corporation.	Nil	Nil	Nil
	451.69	710.23	846.72

MEGHALAYA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

1. FORMATION OF THE BOARD :

The Meghalaya State Electricity Board came into being in January, 1975 as a separate entity with allocation of assets of the composite Assam State Electricity Board in Meghalaya State. Until then, the composite Assam State Electricity Board was in charge of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power in Meghalaya.

The Composition of the Board :

The Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than seven members appointed by the State Government. Of the members :

- One shall be person who has experience of and has shown capacity in commercial matters and administration.
- One shall be an Electrical Engineer with wide experience.
- One shall be a person who has experience of accounting and Financial matters out of the 3(three) members having the qualification stated above, one is appointed as Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board will head the organisation. The other 4(four) members are nominated from different field of activities and appointed by the State Government. The members are collectively responsible for carrying out the duties and functions of the Board.

The Board may appoint a Secretary and such other officers and employees as may be required to enable the Board to carry out its functions. However, the appointment of the Secretary shall be subject to the approval of the State Government.

Duties and responsibility of the Board :

The Meghalaya State Electricity Board is charged with the following general duties as laid down under section 18 of the electricity (supply) Act, 1948. They are

- (a) To arrange in coordination with the generating company or generating companies, if any, operating in the state, for the supply of electricity that may be required within the state and for the transmission and distribution of the same in the most efficient and economical manner with particular reference to those areas which are not for the time being supplied or adequately supplied with electricity.
- (b) To supply electricity as soon as practicable to licensee or other person requiring such supply if the Board is competent under this act so to do.
- (c) To exercise such control in relation to generation, distribution and utilisation of electricity within the state as is provided for by or under this act.

- (d) To collect data on demand for and use of electricity and to formulate prospective plans in coordination with the generating companies or generating company if any operating in the state, for the generation transmission and supply of electricity with in the state.
- (e) To prepare and carry out scheme for transmission, distribution and generally for promoting the use of electricity with in the state, and
- (f) To operate the generating stations under its control in coordination with the generating company or generating companies, if any, operating in the state and with the State Govt. or any other Board or agency having control over a power system.

MEGHALAYA TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The Meghalaya Transport Corporation was constituted under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 with effect from 1st October, 1976 as per the Govt. Notification No.TPT.176/76/2 dt. 27.9.1976 issued under Section 3 of the said Act. Its role has been to increase mobility of the people for all round economic and social growth of the State by linking remote areas, and bringing the rural hinterland into the main stream of National development.

At the time of its creation, the Corporation had only 111 buses and operated only on 23 routes covering a distance of 2431 Kms with a staff strength of 853 inherited mostly from the erstwhile Assam State Transport Corporation. Depending on the public demands and need of the administration, the operation of the Corporation have been extended from year to year. At present it is operating on 39 routes covering a distance of 5265 Kms and has a fleet of 191 buses with 863 employees. Almost all the routes are being jointly operated with private operators. The Corporation is also operating School Bus Service at subsidised rate to cater to School going children of greater Shillong and Tura. Apart from this, the Corporation operates one Railway Out Agency Service at Tura and the Computerised Reservation Service at Shillong for the convenience of the railway passengers from the State. There are some inter-State services like Shillong-Silchar (Assam), Shillong-Karimganj (Assam) and Shillong-Umrangso (Assam). The Corporation has extended its services to the interior villages, administrative units and Border areas - to mention a few such as Umrangso, Rattacherra, Muktapur, Dawki, Hamrem, Maheshkhola, Mahendraganj, Kharkutta etc. of the total village of 4892 in the State, the Corporation has provided service links to 643 villages. The Corporation has carried 12.96 lakhs passengers and has performed 27.78 lakhs Kms in 1977-78, whereas in 1996-97 it has carried 14.23 lakhs passengers and has performed 45.80 lakhs Kms. The revenue earning of the Corporation was Rs. 44.88 lakhs in 1976-77 and it has increased to Rs. 396.68 lakhs in 1996-97.

MEGHALAYA STATE COOPERATIVE MARKETING & CONSUMERS' FEDERATION LIMITED

The Meghalaya State Cooperative Marketing & Consumers' Federation Ltd. (MECOFED) was established on 1.7.1975 after taking over the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Assam Hills Cooperative Development Corporation. The Federation is registered under the Meghalaya Cooperative Societies Act. The Federation is the combined Apex Cooperative Federation for both Marketing and Consumers.

The main business of the Federation are :-

1. Procurement and disposal of Agricultural and minor Forest Produce.
2. Procurement and distribution of Inputs like Chemical Fertilizers, Bonemeal and Seeds potato.
3. Procurement and sale of consumer goods.

To undertake the above business, the Federation with its headquarter at Shillong had set up Branch Offices and Retail Outlets throughout the State especially in the rural areas. The Federation has also constructed storage godowns in the whole state and the total capacity to 24,250 M.T.

The Federation main objectives are to organise, promote and develop marketing, processing storage and sale of Agricultural, mineral, produce and products and industrial products of the State by way of exports outside the state and the country, and procure, distribute by sale of consumer goods agricultural inputs, pharmaceuticals and to assist, aid, guide its affiliated member societies in the State.

The Federation by its market interventions from time to time has saved the farmers from distress sale and this is evident from the non-operation of the price support scheme since 1982.

The Federation is the sole stockist of Chemical Fertilizers for the whole state. The Chemical Fertilizers are procured directly from the manufactures and distributed through the Cooperative Societies, Individual retailers and own outlets. To avoid shortages during sowing seasons, the Chemical Fertilizers are procured well ahead of the sowing seasons.

There is absence of forward and backward linkages in the Cooperative Marketing structure of the State. The National Marketing Agencies like TRIFED, NAFED and NERAMAC are unable to develop modus operandi suitable to MECOFED and their business culture. The Cooperatives at the base level are financially weak and infrastructurally weak and are unable to provide required support to the MECOFED for procurement of various agricultural commodities.

In the past MECOFED had undertaken Marketing of Agricultural and minor forest produces with least participation of village level Societies and always on adhoc basis as there are no continuing tie-up arrangements at any level even upto the national level.

Taking into account the new economic policy of liberalisation of the country, the Cooperatives will have face the competitions of open market system and become self-reliant organisation within a short time frame. With this end in view, MECOFED will have effective backward linkages with the village level societies in an identified area, on a pilot basis this year, for marketing of the surplus agricultural and minor forests produces.

MECOFED will make the necessary tie-up arrangement with the national Federations well ahead of the seasons for disposal of the surplus produces to be procured by MECOFED through the village level societies. MECOFED will select some village level societies, with adequate infrastructures, for procurement of the surplus produces of its members by providing Trade Advances to the Societies to be adjusted as per terms and conditions laid down by MECOFED.

The village level Societies will be greatly benefited by these linkages as the newly constructed godowns of the Societies will be utilised and they can collect the surplus produces of their members at least cost and earn substantial commissions from the business and extend their business besides credit.

The main constraint at present is the shortage of working capital and the Federation is unable to increase its turnover.

At present, MECOFED with its limited working capital and huge payments of overheads especially towards payment of salary etc., will not be in a position to continue to help the farmers of the State unless the State Government continue its financial assistance for some years to come.

The financial assistance to be given for maintenance of staff and share capital will help MECOFED in a big way as the amount that will be spent on payment of salary etc. will be invested in the business which will help MECOFED to increase its turnover.

MECOFED at present is diversifying its business activities also and only recently a licence for distribution of L.P.G. in shillong area has been given by the Indian Oil Corporation (I.O.C.) and the supplies have already been started. This shows the confidence of other Organisations on MECOFED as this type of license is very difficult to obtain.

There is no trading losses but the gross profit earned from the Trading activities could not cover the payment of salary to the staff besides other overheads and the Federation is incurring net losses year after year. If more managerial subsidy can be provided to the Federation, there is every possibility of avoiding net losses. In the past, the business of the Federation could not be made fully commercial as there are many social obligations to be considered also, but in the present scenario with the policy of liberalisation, the Federation will have to re-open itself and perform more as commercial organisation. Despite so many constraints yet the Federation has done quite well in the business side as can be seen from the turnovers over the years.

The MECOFED has undertaken many economy measures and new appointment has been frozen since the last 8 years and making all out efforts to reduce its net losses by increasing its business year by year, despite shortages of working capital.

MEGHALAYA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation, formed out of the composite State Warehousing Corporation of Assam with effect from 21st January, 1975. The proper functioning of the office of the Corporation started in the last week of August¹⁹⁷⁵ with only one Warehouse at Shillong with the Storage capacity of 1600 m.t. only.

The function of the State Warehousing Corporation is to acquire lands and buildings godowns and Warehouses for the Storage of agricultural produces, seeds, manure etc. in different places within the State of Meghalaya and to strengthening the Public System network within the State.

Within these twenty two years of establishment of this Corporation, the Corporation had constructed many ware houses in different districts of the State. The total capacity of warehouses at present is 11,300 m.t. as given below :-

NAME OF WAREHOUSES	LOCATION	CAPACITY
1. Shillong Warehouse	East Khasi Hills Dist.	2000 m.t. - 2000mt
2. Jowai Warehouse	Jaintia Hills Dist.	1600 m.t. - 1600mt
3. Khanapara Warehouse	Ri-bhoi District	3000 m.t. - 3000mt
4. Williamnagar Warehouse	East Garo Hills Dist.	2200 m.t. - 2200mt
5. Arainile Warehouse	West Garo Hills Dist.	2500 m.t. - 2500mt
Total -		11300 m.t. - 11300mt

The percentage of utilisation of warehousing during 1996-97 is 88%

The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation has now increased to Rs. 3.00 crores. The total paid up Share Capital was Rs. 2,08,12,400/- out of which the State Government hold 1,10,502 of Rs. 100/- each and the Central Warehousing Corporation held 91,502 Shares of Rs. 100/- each. During the year 1995-96, the Corporation earned Profit of Rs. 1.85 lakhs and has earned a Profit of 4.66 lakhs during 1996-97.

In the financial year 1997-98, the Corporation has a proposal to construct two more ware houses, one at Nongstoin with the capacity of 2000 m.t. and another at Khanapara of same capacity.

The main objectives of this Corporation is to connect the headquarter teen of all District of Meghalaya with Storage infrastructure for the proper channelising of public Distribution System and thereby providing Storage facilities to the local agricultural produces etc.

MEGHALAYA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

The Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MIDC) was incorporated on 6th April 1972 under the Companies Act, 1956. It is a Govt. Company and all the shares are being held by the Govt. of Meghalaya. The MIDC performs the role of both the State Industrial Development Corporation and the State Financial Corporation.

MIDC also promote wholly owned subsidiaries. The subsidiary Companies of MIDC are Meghalaya Watches Limited, Meghalaya Electronic Development Corporation Ltd. and Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Limited.

FUNCTION OF THE MIDC LTD.

A. THE MAIN OBJECTS ARE :

1. To promote, establish and execute industries projects or enterprises for manufacture and production plant, machinery tools, implements, materials, substances goods or things of any description which in the opinion of the Company are likely to promote or advance the Industrial development of Meghalaya.
2. To promote any operate schemes for industrial development of Meghalaya and for that purpose to prepare and get prepared reports, blue-prints statistics and other information.
3. To aids, assist and finance and industrial undertaking of any size, project or enterprise, whether owned or run by Government statutory body, Private Company, firm or individual, with capital credit means or resource for prosecution of its works and business.
4. To promote and establish companies and associations for the prosecution or execution of industrial undertakings, works projects and enterprises of any description, whether of a private or public character, which in the option of the company would contribute to the industrial development of Meghalaya and to acquire and dispose of shares and interest in such companies of associations or in any other Companies or associations or in the undertakings thereof.
5. To procure capital for or to provide machinery equipment and other facilities to any company, person or association for the purpose of carrying into effect any objects connected with the industrial development of Meghalaya and to subscribe for or underwrite or otherwise deal with shares, debentures and securities of any such companies or associations.

B. FININCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM MIDC LTD.

MIDC is operating financial assistance scheme under the refinance scheme of industrial Development Bank of India/Small Industrial Development Bank of India.

C. EQUITY PARTICIPATION BY MIDC ON EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECT

The Corporation has been participating in the Equity Share Capital of industrial projects promoted either in the Private Sector, Joint Sector, Public Sector or at its own subsidiary Companies. The Scheme has been basically introduced to encourage entrepreneurs, business houses to invest in Meghalaya. The guideline and eligibility criterias are given here under :-

(a) Eligibility Criteria :

- (i) New industrial units set up in the State of Meghalaya will be eligible for Share Participation from MIDC Ltd.
- (ii) Existing industrial units set up in the State of Meghalaya either in the joint sector or in the private sector will be eligible for additional share capital participation from MIDC Ltd. for expansion/diversification purpose.

(b) Quantum of Share Capital Participation :

The quantum of share capital participation shall vary from industry to industry according to the size of the industry. MIDC Ltd. intends to participate in the industry in the following manner taking into consideration the size of the industry.

- (i) If the industry is set up as a subsidiary of MIDC, the capital participation will be 100%
- (ii) If the industry is to set up in a private sector SSI Units the share capital participation should be 10% to 20% subsequent to a maximum ceiling at Rs. 20 lakhs.
- (iii) If the industry is set up in private sector as medium Scale unit, the share capital participation should be 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (iv) If the industry is set up in a joint sector or public sector, the share capital participation should be more than 26 %
- (v) If the sick industrial unit is to be rehabilitated, the capital participation would be determined as per the merit of the case but in no case investment would exceed 49%

D. SCHEME FOR PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIAL TO SSSI UNIT IN THE STATE.

Entrepreneurs in the State of Meghalaya have been facing extremely difficulty in obtaining scarce industrial raw material for their industries. To ease the problem the Govt. of Meghalaya have appointed MIDC Ltd. to perform the agency function on behalf of the Government for procurement and distribution of raw material in the state. At present MIDC Ltd. procure only the Paraffin wax on state quota of 5 MT only on quarterly basis.

The distribution of Paraffin wax is being made by MIDC Ltd. on the basis of allotment order issued by the Director of Industries Govt. of Meghalaya to the respective unit.

The other Industrial raw material other than the quota will be procured by MIDC Ltd. on receipt of instruction from the Director of Industries Govt. of Meghalaya.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

1. MIDC Ltd. is providing stipend for local student prosecuting their higher studies in Engineering, Business Managements and Consultancy.
2. Entrepreneurs development training being implemented to interested local Entrepreneurs. Training programme is being conducted in all District head quarters and Sub-division from time to time.
3. Special Scheme for educated unemployed women MIDC have opened a seperate Women development unit to specifically look after the development of women and to help them achieve some measures of self dependence by opening avenues to supplement their income and enlightening them a nontraditional roles, by providing vocational training, entrepreneurs development programme etc.

INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN INDUSTRIAL AREA GROWTH CENTRE

Development and maintenance of all infrastructural facilities in the Industrial area Barapani and the Growth Centre at Mendipathar is being carried out by MIDC Ltd. on behalf and under the supervision of the Industries Department Govt. of Meghalaya from time to time.

PROJECT TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY REPORT (TEFR) PROJECT IDENTIFICATION :

MIDC have prepared TEFR and detailed Project Report on Mineral based, Agro-based and on some other Industrial in Meghalaya.

MEGHALAYA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation was created under the aegis of the Government of Meghalaya in January 1977. The main intention for creating such a Corporation was to promote Tourism in the State and expand the infrastructure facilities for the tourists. The Corporation started its activities for the first time w.e.f. 1st July 1984 when the Government transferred the Tourist Transport Fleet of 5 (five) Mini coaches and the Tourist Lodge now called Orchid Hotel at Polo Road, Shillong for management. The Corporation has since then been concentrating on expansion of tourist infrastructure with a view to attract large number of tourists to the State by providing them with basic facilities like food, accommodation and transport.

Objectives of MTDC

The main objective of the Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. as per the memorandum of association are :-

1. To develop Tourism industry of Meghalaya
2. To take over and manage the existing hotels, construct, purchase, acquire, take on lease canteens, cafeterias, private lodge, guest house etc. and other places for the purpose of boarding, lodging and stay of tourist.
3. To establish and manage transport units and transport counters, purchase, lease, sell and run or otherwise operate cars, buses, coaches, etc and other models of transport.
4. To produce, distribute or sell tourist publicity materials, edit, design, print, publish etc. for the purpose of giving publicity and developing tourism.
5. To provide entertainment by way of cultural shows, dances, music concerts cabarets, film shows, sports and games etc.
6. To provide shopping facilities to tourist, establish art galleries, to buy, sell and deal in works of art of all kinds etc. for the convenience and interest of the tourists.
7. To take over, develop and manage places of tourist interest in the State like wild life sanctuaries, open places, parks, lakes, beaches etc.
8. To promote tourist by all ways and means and to adopt such methods and devices desirable and necessary to attract tourists in large numbers.

Functioning of MTDC

In the year 1986, Government transferred the Hotel Pinewood Ashok to this Corporation (w.e.f. 1.9.86). A memorandum of understanding was signed with the India Tourism Development Corporation for running the day to day operation and management of the Hotel.

The management contract with India Tourism Development Corporation has been terminated

w.e.f. 1994. The MTDC has taken upon itself the responsibility of managing this premiere institution. Currently, the MTDC is managing the following properties as handed over by the Government with a view to gain commercial advantage.

1. Orchid Hotel, Shillong
- 2.
3. Hotel Pinewood Ashok, Shillong
4. Tourist Transport Services, Shillong
5. Orchid Lake Resort, Umiam
6. Orchid Lodge, Tura
7. Ward's Lake Boating, Shillong
8. Restaurant cum Rest House, Cherrapunjee
9. Watersports Complex, Umiam

The Government have completed the handing over in respect of the following properties to MTDC.

1. Orchid Hotel, Shillong
2. Hotel Pinewood Ashok, Shillong
3. Tourist Transport Services, Shillong
4. The formal handing over in respect of the rest are still awaited

However, developmental projects for these properties are being undertaken by the Corporation in which Agency charge @ 7.5% of the project cost is being admitted.

Besides the above, the Corporation also undertakes the publicity works and marketing of the tourist infrastructures, festivals and fairs of the State. In this respect, the Corporation have been bringing out brochures, pamphlets, folders, posters, postcards etc. depicting the different interesting facets of life in the State besides the grandious locales that have few parallel in the country. To a great extent, the Corporation actively participates with the Government in matters relating to policy, project formulation and other related activities of the industry.

Organisational structure of MTDC

The management of the Corporation is vested in the Board of Directors which consists of 15 member inclusive of Chairman and Vice Chairman who are appointed by the State Government. The Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the Corporation (Appointed from amongst the Directors).

Rational for Tourism in the State

Tourism today is being accorded a prominent industry by planners both national and global. The centrestage prominence is understandable given the important economic role it played. In India, Tourism occupies the third largest export industry after readymade garments and jewellery. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism industry amounts to Rs. 9186 crores during 1995-96.

As far as employment opportunities are concerned, the hotel and restaurant sector's labour capital ration per million of Rupees at 85-86 prices is 89 jobs against Agriculture with 44.7 and manufacturing

industries at 12.6. Further, this is one industry which would least disturb the ethnographic and demographic structure of the State and could provide gainful employment both direct and indirect to local people in different parts of the State.

Given the above backdrops, there is ample justification for Meghalaya as a State to declare Tourism as an industry as it possess all the potentials to make it big even at the international level.

Strategy for future

The role of the Corporation is limited in as far as policy matters are concerned. However, within its limited scope, the policy of the Corporation will be governed in an abbreviated manner as C.C.P.P. i.e.,

1. Consolidate - The gains made
2. Complete - The on-going projects and schemes
3. Publicise - Whatever has been created
4. Plan - New and innovative schemes

The current catchphrase of economic liberalisation and globalisation which successive Govts at the Centre declared as its economic policy had been instrumental in obtaining foreign investments in mega projects. Tourism industry, therefore, being the second highest foreign exchange earner is expected to garner substantial share in the process. Getting back to the State's position, the importance of State Tourism Corporation as an agency of the Govt. towards the implementation of various Govt's tourism developmental schemes do not require emphasis. More so, tourism industry requires heavy initial investment in which there appears to be a shyness on the part of the investors in the private sector. Under such a situation and circumstances, given the vast potential which the State possesses in this area, it is incumbent on the part of the Govt. to take the initiative and act as a catalyst. The role of the MTDC as an agent of the Govt. for the commercial operation of the created infrastructure will figure more prominently in future.

MEGHALAYA HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

INTRODUCTION :

The Meghalaya Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (MHHDC) incorporated in 1979 had suffered from a managerial crisis. It was renamed the Meghalaya Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited. (MHHDC) on the 4th August, 1986. The focus of the MHHDC was on both the Handloom and Handicrafts Sector, in regard to the development and commercialisation of these sectors.

PROPOSED STRATEGY :

A Corporate Plan drawn up for the MHHDC was approved for implementation by the Government conveyed in terms of letter No. S&W 282/84/84, dated 6th Aug. 1986. The salient points of the plan are as under :-

A. Handloom Sector :

- (1) That the MHHDC will continue to function as a subsidiary of MIDC Limited.
- (2) The focus will be more towards the handloom sector.
- (3) The MHHDC will cover 1,000 looms out of the total number of 4,000 looms or so available in the State outside the Co-operative sector in 2 (two) concentrated areas falling around Mendipathar and Tikrikilla.
- (4) That the MHHDC take over the operation of 11 (eleven) handloom production centres falling under under the Department of Sericulture and Weaving in the above 2 (two) identified concentration areas with the object of producing exclusive item that cannot be produced in the outlaying areas.
- (5) That the arrangement in respect of the administration etc., of these centres be as follows :-
 - (i) The centres will fall under the administrative control of the Chairman-cum-Managing Director (a post no longer existing).
 - (ii) The staff of these centres will continue to be paid the salaries from the State Government Fund.
 - (iii) All the necessary inputs and additional staff will be provided by the MHHDC.
 - (iv) All the returns generated from these centres will be the right of the MHHDC.

In addition, the MHHDC was to perform the following additional roles :

- (a) The modernisation of the identified 1,000 looms out of special funds to be provided for.
- (b) The construction of workshed for weavers out of special funds to be provided for.
- (c) The supply of production inputs to the weavers and the mobilisation of finished goods produced out of the inputs supplied.

As envisaged, the production of cloth was expected to reach 5 (five) lakhs square metres per annum.

The initial step to be taken by the MHHDC in the Handicrafts sector was to request the Government to place special funds to clear the outstanding liabilities to the tune of Rs. 3,67,058.75 of which Rs. 1,34,349.39 were on trade account (mainly being liabilities to Handicraft suppliers). With the limited funds to be provided against the Share Capital, it was proposed that the MHHDC should only procure selected handicraft products from identified craft pockets in Garo and Khasi Hills.

The Handloom and Handicrafts Products mobilised were also intended for sale either through two sales emporia/outlets at Shillong and Tura and for fulfilling the demand outside the State (as and when such a demand arises).

PERFORMANCE :

Handloom Sector :

The Corporation is presently engaged in the following areas/centres

- (1) The exclusive production of handloom fabrics in the 5 handloom production centres of the Department of Sericulture and Weaving falling in East and West Garo Hills District. They are situated around Mendipathar and Tikrikilla. Out of the 11 identified centres 5 have been returned to the Department of Sericulture and Weaving.
- (2) The production of fabrics in the Handloom production centres at Garikhana in Shillong, East Khasi Hills and at Jowai, Jaintia Hills. activity taken up in these two centres of the Department of Sericulture and Weaving is relatively new. The decision to utilise the facilities at these two centres was decided only after October, 1994.
- (3) The Production of fabrics in two centres being managed by 2 entrepreneurs in Madanriting, Shillong.
- (4) The mobilisation of fabrics produced by the following :
 - (a) The handloom Development Officer, Dilma and Mendipathar. This Office was set-up under the capital scheme known as Intensive Development of Handloom Project.

- (b) The identified weavers of R-Bhoi District of Meghalaya falling in the Tyrso/ Mawhati/Umden pocket.
- (c) The identified weavers around Tikrikilla who produce fabrics out yarn supplied to them at their individual household (field).

The annual figure of fabrics mobilised till date has always fallen in the neighbourhood of 15,000 square metres, which is low when compared to the figure of 5 lakhs metres. The mobilisation of fabrics from the field and outlying areas is negligible.

MODERNISATION OF HANDLOOM :

The table below shows the performance under this scheme till date :-

Year	Corporate Plan Target	No. of looms Modernised	Funds received Rs. in laks	Funds utilised Rs.in lakhs	Balance (Rs. in Lakhs)
1986-87	200	-	2.00	-	2.00
1987-88	200	130	2.00	2.00	2.00
1988-89	300	230	1.00	1.55	1.45
1989-90	300	120	1.00	1.26	1.19
1990-91	60	-	0.78	0.28	2.47
1991-92	60	29	0.78	0.28	2.47
1992-93	140	-	2.60	0.01	5.06
1993-94	105	3	2.49	0.59	0.96
1994-95	139	11	2.22	0.35	8.83

Worksheds were also constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs in East and West Garo Hills district out of special funds provided for the purpose.

The MHHDC has also participated in the programme of the DRDAs by supplying looms and accessories to several block headquarters.

The Position is as shown below :-

YEAR	Supply of looms and accessories (Rupees in lakhs)
1985-86	NIL
1986-87	1.65
1987-88	0.86
1988-89	0.85
1989-90	NIL
1990-91	NIL
1991-92	0.32
1992-93	0.17
1993-94	0.08
1994-95	NIL

Handicrafts Sector :

The year-wise sales and procurement faigure in respect of handicrafts is as shown below :-

Year	Procurement (Rupees in Lakhs)	Sales (Rupees in Lakhs)
1985-86	NIL	NIL
1986-87	0.16	0.18
1987-88	0.27	0.31
1988-89	0.83	0.72
1989-90	0.43	0.43
1990-91	0.40	0.70
1991-92	1.18	1.03
1992-93	0.48	0.92
1993-94	0.75	1.03
1994-95	1.41	1.88
1995-96	2.05	0.17
1996-97	1.73	2.53

FININCIAL PERFORMANCE :

Year	Net Profit/Net Loss (Rupees in Lakhs)	Cumulative Loss (Rupees in lakhs)	Sales (Rupees in lakhs)
1985-86	(+) 0.19	(-) 18.83	1.78
1986-87	(-) 0.31	(-) 19.19	5.67
1987-88	(-) 3.69	(-) 22.83	4.64
1988-89	(-) 3.25	(-) 26.08	6.98
1989-90	(-) 5.16	(-) 31.24	4.44
1990-91	(-) 7.20	(-) 38.44	6.53
1991-92	(-) 6.66	(-) 45.10	10.76
1992-93	(-) 10.06	(-) 55.16	9.42
1993-94	(-) 9.01	(-) 64.17	10.94
1994-95	(-) 10.94	(-) 75.11	10.89
1995-96	(-) 12.53	(-) 87.64	8.21
1996-97	(-) 10.82	(-) 98.46	13.35

The figures of loss to the tune of Rs. 18,96,715.94 was inherited form the MHHDC Limited

PROBLEM BEING FACED BY THE MHHDC LTD. AND SOLUTIONS PROPOSED**Handloom :**

As is evident in the foregoing paragraph, the MHHDC has not been able to make much headway in mobilising products. The following are the problems along with suggestions/solutions associated in this area :-

- (i) Production Centres of the Department of Sericulture and Weaving : Although the production capacity available in the handloom production centres is utilised, a long term arrangement has not been drawn up to property link the services of the personnel of the Department of Sericulture and Weaving attached to these Centres with the MHHDC. Clearcut instruction may have to be issued by the Government in this regard.
- (ii) Production base available in the field. The looms in the centres Number only 200 or so implying that more looms are present in the field. Till date, no mechanism has been worked out to tap this potential. Field personnel of the Department of Sericulture and Weaving may be given instruction to tailor their activities with the production plan of the Corporation.
- (iii) Even through looms have been modernised in the field with the assistance of the Weaving Inspector at Tikrikilla and Extension Officer (Handloom) at Mendipathar, at the cost of the exchequer, attempts to mobilise this production potential have failed to produce results. Fields Personnel may be instructed to suitably identified beneficiaries or beneficiary groups who can link-up their facility with the MHHDC.

- (iv) The suitable action if taken will enable the MHHDC in future develop and standardise products (the range which will be fewer in number) and place indents of the same to the weavers in the field and centre alike.

Handicrafts :

Presently there exists an unnumerable number of handicrafts products in the State.

To add to this, the quality to Products vary to a such an extent that make it difficult for sale of the same to big buyers. If any headway were to be made in the area of handicrafts, the product range will have to reduce, with a craftpocket handling not more than 4 to 5 items. At the same time, the identified products will be standardised in regard to design parameter, cost parameters etc.

Bulk procurement of handicrafts is possible only if the products have been standardised and the product range reduced.

The only drawback with the MHHDC is the number of people in its rolls. As the craft pockets are scattered, it is proposed that any action plan related to a new strategy in the handicrafts sector will only be possible with the active involvement of the District Industries Centres having their area of operation covering an identified craft pocket(s), which have a wider geographical coverage.

MEGHALAYA BAMBOO CHIPS LIMITED

Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary unit of Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Limited was incorporated in 1979, under the Companies Act, 1956 (No. 1 of 1956). Main object of the company was to carry on the business of felling, sizing, converting, dragging, hauling, marketing, processing, standardising, manufacturing, grading, sorting, supplying, distributing and selling all sorts of bamboo and other products acquired by the company.

Out of the authorised share capital of Rs. 10 lakhs, Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Limited subscribed to shares worth Rs. 9.75 lakhs while the balance amount of Rs. 0.25 lakhs was subscribed to by five promoters of the company, namely, Sarvashri J.R. Myrboh, T. Wanniang, R. Wahlang, W. Lyngwi and P.H. Hookon. The MIDC Ltd., further sanctioned a loan of Rs. 9 lakhs to set up a 100 M.T. per day bamboo chipping unit on land measuring 25 acres donated to the MIDC Ltd., by the Nokma (Headman) of Nongchram village in East Garo Hills.

The area where the plant is situated i.e. Nongchram in East Garo Hills is full of bamboo clumps as also surrounding areas within a radius of 100 kms. The plant is set on the banks of river Ringdi, which serves as district boundary of West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills. Nokma of the village Nongchram had gifted the land keeping in view that the local people will be provided with the jobs so that they could improve their living conditions. Hundreds of families, were directly or indirectly were benefitted.

Nongchram can be approached by road from Dudhnoi (Assam) which is 54 kms away via Rongjeng in East Garo Hills. The distance between Rongjeng and Nongchram is only 9 kms. Nongchram is approximately 195 kms away from Shillong, State capital via Nongstoin in West Khasi Hills.

The most significance part of the company is that the tiles produced by the company is indigineously designed and bamboo based. Perhaps it is the only one of it's kind in the Country. Bamboo chips are crushed to the dust and mixing with required proportion of chemicals it is then pressed and cut into the size of 4' x 4'. The general use of these tiles are false ceiling, partition works and several other domestic and industrial uses. Since the blanket ban on timber based industries are on and in view of the decline in wood supplies, interest is growing on searching for substitutes for wood. This substitution mania has become so rapid that replacement of wood by plastic, alluminium, steel extra are vociferously advocated, thereby defeating the very cause for which wood is proposed to be substituted. Because these materials are non renewable, energy intensive in their production and cause enormous atmosphere pollution in their processing and degradation. Hence on environmental considerations, wood should be replaced by other renewable energy conserving and biodegradable materials like plantations derived wood, agriculture residues, etc. It is in this context that bamboo emerges as a material of immense potential. It is among the fastest growing plant species, harvestable in 3-4 years cycles; it is far superior in its physical and mechanical properties to wood. Hence the bamboo based industries is the in thing today.

MEGHALAYA MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., (MMDC) was incorporated under the Companies Act on the 31st March, 1981. The objectives of the Corporation as provided in the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation are as follows :

Main Objectives :

(a) To search for mineral and precious stones in the State of Meghalaya and acquire, by purchase or grant, or lease, mining or other rights in the lands containing minerals within the State of Meghalaya and to win, open and work mines, quarries and minerals and precious stones in, above and under the said land, or any of them, or in above and under any other lands over which mining rights may be acquired by the company, and to rise, sell and dispose of minerals, ores and precious stones to be procured there from and to treat and make marketable, and convert such ores into metal, if found expedient to do so, otherwise to deal with the produce of the mines, quarries and operations of the company and to establish and run factories for the said purpose.

(b) To acquire by purchase or otherwise any ores or mineral produce for the purpose of working and rendering the same marketable, and/or selling and disposing of the same, and to carry on any business which may seem convenient in connection with the development of the company's mines and property or which may seem calculated to enhance the value and utility thereof.

(c) To acquire mining rights by obtaining licences/leases from Government and to prospect and raise on behalf of Government coal, limestone or other "Specified minerals which have been reserved or likely to be reserved for exploitation in public sector, sell and dispose of the same, and treat and render marketable such of the aforesaid and any other minerals ores, as are capable of commercial exploitation, beneficiation and conversion, etc.

(d) To establish, promote, subsidise or otherwise assist any companies syndicates or other concerns or firms of individuals or group of individuals in the State of Meghalaya for the purpose of prospecting/mining of minerals by leasing or sub-leasing for any specific period of time mining rights that are vested in or acquire by the Corporation.

Presently the Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 500.00 lacs and the Paid-up Capital is Rs. 218.12 lacs.

Through incorporated in 1981 commercial activities of the Corporation started only from the year 1989 when Govt. of India canalised export of Meghalaya coal to Bangladesh through the Corporation which had helped the Corporation to earn revenue. However, consequent to liberalisation policy adopted by the Govt. of India, export of Meghalaya coal was decanalised in 1991 wherein private parties/individuals were instead encouraged to take up export of Meghalaya coal.

In view of the changed scenario in export trade the Corporation has gradually shifted its trade operations to domestic trading of coal and for the last three years or so it is primarily engaged in domestic trading of coal.

Besides trading of coal, the Corporation have also initiated and is implementing a scheme for establishment of a coal depot at Mawsmai, Ri Bhoi District at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.27 crores. When fully operational the depot is expected to handle about 1.50 million tonnes of coal annually. The depot is expected to considerably regulate trading of Meghalaya coal. Besides employment opportunities, the depot is expected to considerably boost the economy of the area.

Further, the Corporation also propose to establish a storage complex for minerals and other items for export to Bangladesh at its land at Ghasuapara, Garo Hills. Necessary steps for setting up of the above project will be taken up by the Corporation as and when permission for an entrance gate through the International Boundary Fencing is obtained from the Govt. of India.

The Corporation had also signed a Long Term Agreement (LTA) with Jalalabad Cement Company Ltd., (JCCL), Bangladesh for supply of 4.00 lac tonnes limestone to their proposed cement plant at Chattak, Bangladesh. Steps for implementation of the LTA have been taken by the Corporation but further action on the matter could be taken up in view of Government's directive to keep the matter in abeyance.

The Annual Accounts of the Corporation is upto date. Statutory audit of the year 1996-97 accounts have been taken up and Report is expected to be submitted soon.

One of the major bottlenecks of the Corporation is lack/inadequate working capital which hampers expansion and growth of its commercial activities and earnings. State Government's equity contribution to the Corporation for this purpose will considerably help to resolve inadequacy of working capital.

The Corporation is perhaps one of the few profit making Govt. Undertakings in the State and inspite of a number of difficulties the Corporation has successfully increased its turnover during the last few years. In recognition of its achievements, the Corporation was conferred with the National Trade Excellence Award in 1996 and a Certificate of Merit by the Indian Solidarity Council, New Delhi.

MEGHALAYA ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Meghalaya Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MEDC), is a State Government Undertaking engaged in the manufacture of Solid Electrolytic Tantalum Capacitors. The Tantalum Capacitor Plant has fully imported processing equipments and machines and was set up with technical know-how and collaboration from FIRADEC, France. The Plant has a production capacity of 3 million pieces per annum with licenced capacity of 5 million pieces per annum. Commercial Production commenced on 1st April, 1989. The Corporation manufactures Solid Electrolytic Tantalum Capacitors of the Hermetically Sealed, Metal Can Type with axial leads and Moulded Type with radial leads. The manufacturing specifications of these capacitors conform to the European CECC specification, styled as CTS 1, CTS 13, CTS 27 and CTS 32. These Electronic Components manufactured by the Corporation are mainly sold to the Indian Telephone Industries and other Professional Electronics Equipment manufacturers in India.

The Plant has fully computerised quality control facilities and the Company maintains the strictest quality standards for its products. It has obtained Qualification Approval for the full range of its capacitors from the Electronic Components Standardisation Organisation (ECSO), Ministry of Defence, Government of India under the provisions of the JSS 50102.

The Company has plans to expand and upgrade its product range in the near future so that it can also produce capacitors used by the Consumer Electronics Equipment manufacturers.

MAWMLUH CHERRA CEMENTS LTD

Regd. Office: Taxation Building, Shillong - 793 001, Meghalaya

1. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Limited (formerly known as Assam Cements Ltd.) was incorporated on May 20, 1995. After the bifurcation of the State the Company was rechristened as Mawmluh Cherra Cements Limited in May 1974.
2. MCCL went into Commercial production from November 15, 1966 with one Kiln of 250 TPD Capacity. Subsequently the capacity was raised by installation of another two Kilns of 340 TPD each and other ancillary facilities matching with the increased capacity. The expansion programme cost the Company Rs. 1570.29 Lakhs.
3. The Govt. of Meghalaya has contributed Rs. 2072 Lakhs as contribution in the share capital of the Company.
4. The Company had availed of a sum of Rs. 2232.75 Lakhs both as Secured and Unsecured Loans, to meet its fund requirements. However, as on date all the said loans stands liquidated along with all interest accrued thereof.
5. Accumulated Loss went upto Rs. 1481.77 Lakhs could be square up finally. The Company has been earning real profits since 1996-97.
6. With effect from March 01, 1989 Cement became a totally decontrolled commodity. With this change in policy has helped the Company to look-up and its fund position has tremendous improved.
7. The Company has undertaken a reactivation programme with the assistance of ACCL. The purpose of this programme was to improve productivity, optimise production, procure balancing equipment and clear back-log of maintenance work.
8. The Company has already commissioned installation of ESP's to meet the stringent pollution control requirements.
9. The Company has also entered into an agreement with NCBM for a Techno-Economic feasibility Report on energy conservation.

Additional information

1. Mawmluh Cherra Cements Limited
2. Formerly known as Assam Cements Limited
3. Originally started by Pvt. entrepreneurs
4. Taken by Assam Govt. on 01.01.1964
5. Renamed as MCCCL during 1974-75
6. Production started during 1966-67 (15.11.66)
7. Started earning book profit from 1989-90
8. Production/despatch for last 6/7 years

Production (MT)

	Cement	Clinker	Sales
1990-91	1,25,820	1,20,860	1,28,146
1991-92	1,19,020	1,11,440	1,20,000
1992-93	98,020	1,01,320	94,022
1993-94	1,11,530	1,22,700	1,12,210
1994-95	1,42,650	1,29,680	1,41,573
1995-96	1,20,500	1,18,500	1,24,221
1996-97	1,10,420	1,19,150	1,09,781
1997-98 (upto 31.10.97)	57,850	55,080	56,269

9. Reactivation done by ACCL - started on 1988-89 ended on 1992-93
10. Pollution Control measures adopted by the Company through consultant ACCL.

11. Employment about 700 persons, more than 95% are tribal employees
12. Present Chairman (Since 08.11.95) Shri K.C. Boro Ex-MLA
13. Present Managing Director (Since 07.10.96) Smti. C. Lamin, IAS
14. Present Board Members - 14 nos
15. Accounts Audited upto 1992-93
AAGM - for 1992-93 held on 07.11.97.
16. Accounts placed before Meghalaya Legislative Assembly upto 1991-92.
17. Reason for delay in auditing - Due to delay in appointment of Statutory Auditors by Govt. of India.
18. Company repaid entire loan borrowed from Financial Institutions and others within 1994-95.

19. Authorised Capital :

Equity	Rs. 21 Crores
Preference	Rs. 1 "
	<hr/>
	Rs. 22

20. Paid up

Share Capital on (01.11.97)

Equity : (Rs.)

State Govt.	- 19,72,17,850.00
Pvt. Individual	- 10,67,290.00
	<hr/>
	19,82,85,140.00

Preference :

State Govt.	- 1,00,00,000.00
	<hr/>
	20,82,85,140.00

MEGHALAYA WATCHES Ltd.

INTRODUCTION :

The Meghalaya Watches Ltd. (MWL) was incorporated on the 7th August 1979 under the Companies Act 1956. The Company was floated by the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MIDC) after entering into an Agreement with M/s Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (HMT) to cater as an assembly ancillary unit for assembly of mechanical watches and technical training of key personnels of MWL. In the process of watch assembly, the Agreement was signed on 30th July, 1997.

Under the Agreement, HMT would supply mechanical watch components to MWL free of charge for assembly into complete/finished watches at MWL to be subsequently despatched to the HMT's clearing agents on the advice of HMT from time to time. In return, MWL would get the labour charges for the job work. The MWL was initially attached to HMT watch factory I and II at Bangalore for assembly of ladies mechanical watches. The production started in the year 1981. But with the implementation of HMT Watch Factory V at Ranibagh in the Nainital District of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1985, the MWL was attached to the HMT watch factory V Ranibagh for assembly of gents mechanical/handwound watches. MWL is one of the six such units catering to HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh.

OBJECTIVE OF MIDC IN FLOATING MWL :

As part from performing job work for HMT, MWL was floated as a Company by the MIDC to aid, assist, promote, establish develop or execute horological industries, projects or enterprises or programme for manufacture of production of plant and machinery, implements accessories, tools materials, substances, goods or things of any description to promote or advance horological industries and development of the same in the State.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY :

The present Authorised Capital of the Company is Rs. 50,00,000/- and the Fully Paid-up Capital is Rs. 35,98,000/- in the form of 35980 Fully Paid Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each. The Paid-up Capital is solely held by the Holding Company, the MIDC.

MARKETING OF FINISHED WATCHES :

The marketing aspect is co-ordinated centrally by the Watch Marketing Division of HMT located at Bangalore. The MWL sends the finished watches to the different clearing agents appointed by Watch Marketing Division on receiving specific instruction from HMT.

FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE COMPANY SINCE INCEPTION :

The installed capacity of the company is 3,00,00 pieces of finished watches per annum. But since inception the company could not operate to its capacity in absence of regular flow of full set and matching components (to match against the incomplete set of components already available at the unit). In view of this, the company incurred losses since inception.

The production given in Table - I clearly indicates the chronic problem faced by the company due to inadequate supply of components by HMT.

TABLE - I

YEAR	WATCHES ASSEMBLED NO. IN LAKHS	CAPACITY UTILISATION (%)	TURNOVER RS. IN LAKH	LOSS Rs. IN LAKH
1.1.81 - 31.12.81	0.34	11.33	1.66	4.06
1.1.82 - 31.12.82	1.24	41.33	8.78	0.55
1.1.83 - 31.12.83	1.03	34.33	7.41	5.74
1.1.84 - 31.12.84	1.06	35.33	8.55	8.17
1.1.85 - 31.03.85	0.89	29.67	7.63	8.60
1.1.86 - 31.12.86	1.14	38.00	9.53	7.82
1.1.87 - 31.12.87	1.87	62.33	15.37	2.67
1.1.88 - 31.03.89 (15 months)	2.16	61.71	19.98	4.69
1.4.89 - 31.03.90	1.53	51.00	14.33	11.88
1.4.90 - 31.03.91	0.99	33.00	10.01	15.07
1.4.91 - 31.03.92	1.68	56.00	18.03	12.65
1.4.92 - 31.03.93	1.45	48.33	16.29	20.59
1.4.93 - 31.03.94	0.94	31.33	14.23	25.71
1.4.94 - 31.03.95	0.63	17.00	5.53	45.00
1.4.95 - 31.03.96	0.18	6.00	1.00	48.00
1.4.96 - 31.03.97	-	-	-	53.67

MAJOR PROBLEMS FACED BY THE COMPANY :

The major problems faced by the Company which lead to financial crises and the attempt to overcome the problems may be briefly given as follows :-

1. Inadequate Supply of Components :

As mention earlier, the MWL is getting insufficient watch component since inception as the flow of components is totally controlled by HMT. This is because there was no Clause in the Agreement that bind HMT to supply a fixed quantity of complete set of components per month. The Agreement does not also have any Compensation Clause for the inability of HMT to supply the mutually agreeable quantity of complete set of components regularly.

The company discussed with HMT for necessary ammendment of the Agreement. Recently with the implementation of ISO-9000 system of operation. HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh is sending the annual work order which include the monthly production planning and the quantum of component to be despatched from HMT and that too in the month of June - July when the first quarter was over. But still HMT never keep up the promise for component supply as per the said work order.

The MWL from time to time is sending indent of component to HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh. Again, as per instruction from HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh a daily production statement

wherein the details of the production achieved during the day, requirement of components, despatch voucher number of the last consignment received, etc are being clearly shown and sent to HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh daily. Apart from this, the detailed monthly production statement is also being sent to HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh at the end of each month.

Again, at the end of the year the detailed Stock Reconciliation Statement of components semi-finished watches and finished watches, duly endorsed by HMT representative stationed at the unit, is being sent to HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh which was always reconciled with the statement maintained at HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh.

From the above statements, HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh is in a position to know the entire picture of the unit including genuine shortage/requirement of components. In addition, communication is also made over telephone, telegram, telex, FAX and deputation of company personnel to HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh as and when required. But still HMT despatched components according to its own will.

Meanwhile at the unit, the valuable man-hours are lost as the assembly line remain idle due to erratic supply components.

Again, HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh used to rush components during the last month of the financial year to meet their own target. The unit is thus, compelled to engage its workers for overtime work to maximise production and make up for the loss during the early parts of the year. Thus the moral and productivity of the workers are very much affected.

2. Random Supply of Component :

There are about 56 Nos. of different types of components required to assemble one finished watch. The Assembly process is in sequential order that the non-availability of even a single component become a constraint in the next and other assembly operations. The unit is often made to face such problems as it is the practice of HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh to send components randomly and not in full set.

The company used to discuss with HMT on the above, but HMT would every time apologise blaming the failure/shut-down of component production machine and non-availability of raw materials required to manufacture the components.

3. Abnormally Low Assembly Charges :

As per agreement, HMT will revise the assembly charge whenever there is a revision in the selling price of finished watches. But it was observed that in spite of frequent revision of the prices of the HMT Watches, the assembly charges are being revised once in three to four years and the increase is also very insufficient compared to the expenditure against assembly of watches. For instance, the assembly charge fixed when the Agreement was signed in the year 1997 was Rs. 5.60 per watch and the assembly charge as per 1995-96 record, is Rs. 10.10 which indicates an increase of Rs. 4.50 only per watch after 19 years of job work for HMT. The company will, therefore, never be able to gainfully sustain the operation of watch assembly even if the unit achieved 100% capacity utilisation with the assembly charge of Rs. 10.10 per watch.

The company tried hard to negotiate with HMT on the above but other units attached to HMT did not show much interest as they do not depend entirely on HMT for their survival because most of them have already diversified to other viable projects.

4. Unfavourable Despatch Plan of Finished watches :

The Agreement does not also bind HMT to lift the finished watches on regular basis. Hence, whenever, market demand of HM Watches is poor, HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh never send ~~exice~~ money for despatch of finished watches. The unit is, therefore, compelled to hold huge quantity of finished watches and also semi-finished watches for many months worth crores of rupees at its own **risk**. The unit does not have the requisite facilities and space to store such huge quantity of stock as per standard norms. The semi-finished watches, thus, gather dust and rust and hence need re-work/repair which amounts only to losses of valuable man-hour and tendency to more damage due to rust.

5. Implementation of ISO - 9000 System of Operation :

HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh obtained the prestigious ISO - 9001 certificate on 15 th November, 1995 and instructed that all ancillary units are to operate in accordance with ISO - 9000 system of operation. The objective of ISO - 9000 is to promote the development of common standard world-wide for improving quality, productivity and efficiency and reducing production cost.

In this connection, HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh asked MWL to upgrade and repair the assembly hall. An amount of Rs 63,095.80p (Rupees sixty three thousand ninety five and paise eighty) only has been spent on this by the unit. The HMT Factory V also stressed on repair and calibration of jigs and fixtures in which some of the jig were sent to HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh for necessary repair and calibration.

But the water crises could not be solved till date due to failure of the concerned Authority in restore water supply to the Industrial Estate in which the unit is located, for many years now.

Again, in line with ISO - 9000 system of operation HMT is to assess the ancillary unit including MWL, on yearly basis and the assessment procedure is such that HMT is giving low priority to long distant unit and insist strict control over the overall quality including infrastructure, operator performance component handling, etc.

But the worst is that HMT with the idea of controlling quality of finished watches, adopted the strategy to take up the final operation of watch assembly at HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh only and despatch of components to ancillary units will be under the Rule 57 P (3) of the Custom and Excise Rule which enable HMT to despatch components to ancillary units without paying excise duty, the same will be paid only on finished watches before sending to market. Hence to avoid chance of mixing up the excise-duty paid components with the new components to be dispatched under Rule 57 F(3), HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh asked the company to despatch all the excise duty paid components lying at the units. The company acted accordingly and all the said components were sent back in December 1995. HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh promised to supply the components under the Rule 57 F(3). But inspite of many request and visit of Managing Director of MIDC and Managing Director MWL on 5th and 6th April, 1996 HMT Watch V Ranibagh has totally stopped sending of components to MWL and the production line remained idle till date.

Recently all the HMT representatives stationed at the unit were transferred to Sikkim Time Corporation Gangtok.

Incident of Burglary and Murder :

It may be mentioned that on the night of 30th June, 1994 the night chowkidar was brutally murdered and about 13994 numbers of watch movements worth about Rs. 2.3 lakhs were stolen. Again in the month of April, 1994 about 2815 Nos. of watch movement worth about Rs. 4.50 lakhs were also stolen.

Police Reports on the above incident were received but the insurance claim lodged with M/s United India Insurance Co. Ltd. Shillong are not settled yet even when M/s United India Insurance Co. Ltd. was provided with all the required documents and information for settlement of the same. The HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh instructed the insurance claim is to be made in favour of HMT only since the stolen watch movements were property of HMT.

As per analysis, it was observed that after the incident HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh stopped sending complete set of watch components but only matching components were being supplied to the unit. The production, therefore keeps on decreasing henceforth. HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh also stopped payment of assembly charges to the company which add more problems to financial crises.

7. Prospect of HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh :

Due to globalisation of the country economy, HMT monopoly on watch market is depleting and HMT has to face stiff competition from other renowned watch manufactures in a big way which really hit hard the units like MWL which depends entirely on HMT for existence.

Again, HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh is dealing only with mechanical watches and the market of which is deteriorated in both national and inter-national scenerio. The same is being captured by both quartz and digital watches.

The quality of components supplied by HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh is getting poorer with times and it often happened that the whole lot has to be rejected or reworked at the cost and time of the unit itself.

In view of the above, MWL had made attempts to tie-up with other watch manufactures like TITAN but they refused to decentralise their operation.

PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

The chronic problem due to inadequate supply of components by HMT Watch Factory V Ranibagh and other problems as mentioned earlier, had made the unit to incur loss since inception. The liquidity position of MWL remains chronically bad and it has become a regular feature that the unit has to borrow fund from MIDC to release the salaries and wages to its employees and to meet its statutory expenses.

The total amount of loan and interest as on 31st March, 1997 worked out to Rs. 2.84 crores. The accumulative loss of the unit as on the year ended 31st March, 1997 is Rs. 2.81 crores.

As per the Auditors' Report on the Account of MWL, the unit is declared as a sick industrial company within the meaning of Section 3(1)(g) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985.

DIVERSIFICATION PLAN :

As mentioned earlier, the unit is facing chronic problem since inception. The Board of Directors of the company since the year 1985 is trying hard to take up diversification to viable project utilise the available infrastructure and manpower.

The project put up to the Board of Director of the Company is given in Annexure - I. But it may be mentioned that the Board of Directors of the company in its 76th Meeting held on 4th December, 1996 while rejecting the plan for diversification to assembly of quartz watches, decided to float an advertisement in the News paper to invite interested firms to take over/enter into joint venture for diversification of the company.

Recently, the above project were again sent to MIDC with the hope that MIDC may again re-investigate on the viability of the projects.

OPTION SUGGESTED FOR RE-ACTIVISATION OF THE COMPANY :

The company is having about 90 workers which need rehabilitation. Pending leasing out, the company would like to request the State Government for kind consideration on the followings:-

1. Conservation of loan and interest into equity :

As mentioned earlier, the total amount of loan and interest payable to MIDC as on 31.03.1997 is Rs. 2.54 crores. The diversification plan may be viable and also joint-venture with reputed firms may be easily taken up if the loan amount and interest is converted into equity.

The State Government may therefore be requested to allow concersion of loan and interest amounted Rs. 2.54 crores into equity.

2. Fund for Diversification of the Company :

In view of the chronic problem faced by the company in continuing the watch assembly operation the company has to diversify immediate for its existance. Reputed consultancy firm may be engaged to take up diversification project that may gainfully sustain the existing manpower and utilising the existing infrastructure.

The State Government may therefore, be requested to place fund with company for diversification plan to turn round the company from red.

3. Fund for payment to Creditors :

It may be mentioned that the company as on 31st March, 1997 needs about Rs. 3,28,112.21 to pay the creditors of the company. The unit could no longer generate fund as the stock of the components in the unit is NIL and the production line is therefore completely idle.

The State Government may be requested to place fund of Rs. 3,28,112.21 with the company to meet payment to creditors.

The Government of Meghalaya may be requested to take decision of the above issue.

ANNEXURE

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Reasons for rejection</u>
1. Feed Meal Project	Due to huge Capital Investment.
2. Spice Oleoresin	
3. Powder Spice	It cannot accommodate all employees.
4. Gem-Cutting and Polishing Project	Highly competitive market and high cost training for workers.
5. Repair of energy meter with MeSEB	MeSEB has enough manpower and infrastructure to repair their own energy meters. Moreover MeSEB is not a promotional concerned and cannot enter into collaboration with any manufacturing unit.
6. Assemble quartz watches	Due to high amount consultancy fees to be charged by M/s Time Technologies Chandigarh and stiff competition of quartz analog watches in the national market from the existing established firms like HILAN, ALLWYN etc.
7. Manufacture of Porcelain Insulator	Low demand of Porcelain insulator in the state.
8. Mushroom Cultivation and Processing Plant	Heavy Capital cost and highly competitive market.

MEGHALAYA STATE HOUSING BOARD

The Meghalaya State Housing Board was set up in January 1986 under the Meghalaya State Housing Board Act 1986. As provided in the Act, the Meghalaya State Housing Board provides loan assistance for construction renovation and extension of houses of individual of different groups in Meghalaya. The Board implements housing loan schemes for the following categories :-

1. Higher Income Group (HIG)
2. Middle Income Group - I (MIG-I)
3. Middle Income Group - II (MIG-II)
4. Economically Weaker Section (EWS)
5. Lower Income Group (LIG)

Targets for HIG and MIG categories are fixed by the Meghalaya State Housing Board and that of EWS/LIG are fixed by the State Government.

The Schemes for the LIG and EWS categories have subsidy components of 35% of the total cost of cement, rods, C.G.I. sheets which is borne by the State Government.

The Board is also working on a scheme of selling developed sites on hire purchase which is yet to be finalised.

The Government used to give State Govt. Guarantee for all the loans borrowed by the Board from Housing Financing Institutions. The amount of money that the Board has been able to borrow from the Housing Financing Institutions as on 1995-96 is indicated below :-

1. 1993-94 - Rs. 1588.90 lakhs
2. 1994-95 - Rs. 1646.65 "
3. 1995-96 - Rs. 2037.64 "

The total amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed by the Board to the loanees upto 1995-96 are as under :-

Category	Commulative for 1993-94	Commulative for 1994-95	Commulative for 1995-96
EWS	2,61,55,264	3,15,27,962/-	3,52,54,594/-
LIG	87,18,421	1,05,09,321/-	1,17,51,531/-
MIG-I	1,04,95,202	1,08,21,602/-	1,09,75,102/-
MIG-II	2,85,77,518	3,25,14,366/-	3,65,25,972/-
HIG	1,54,26,226	2,22,18,834/-	2,42,84,834/-
Total :-	8,93,72,631	10,75,92,085/-	11,87,92,033/-

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR HOUSING LOAN :-

The Board follows the all India Norms as recommended by the Govt. of India and formulated by HUDCO in terms of Income, Ceiling Cost, Loan Amount and rate of interest, period of repayment etc.

MEGHALAYA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

1. **Date of Incorporation :**

The Meghalaya State Electricity Board was constituted, under Section (5) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 by the Government of Meghalaya vide Notification No.PE.304/74 dated 21.11.1974 and the Board came into existence with effect from 21.1.1975.

2. **Administrative Department :**

Power Department, Government of Meghalaya.

3. **Basic Objectives :**

The Board is assigned with the general duties of promoting the co-ordinated development of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in a most efficient and economical manner.

4. **Extent of fulfilment of objectives :**

The generating capacity of 185.20 MW is only 5 per cent of the available potential of 3000 MW Hydro and 1000 MW of Thermal power in the State. The State also has a record of 45 per cent villages declared "electrified". Nevertheless, the power supply of the State is one of the best in the country. At present the MeSEB is one amongst the few States with surplus in power generation and lowest in T & D loss. A comparative statement of it's achievements in 21 years of its existence is given below :

ITEM	1975-76	1996-97
Generation capacity in MW	66.506	185.20
Energy generated in MU	176.00	486.096
Sale inside the State in MU	33.346	275.54
Sale outside the State in MU	125.540	153.313
Per capita consumption in KWH	34.00	169.31
Number of consumers	7377	108268
Connected load in MW	39	213.85
Transmission Lines (Circuit Kilometers)		
132 KV	270.66	594.357
33 KV	583.33	1098.00
11 KV	684.95	6457.40
Low Tension	533.61	5055.00
Villages electrified	261	2508
Distribution Sub-Stations	305	1832
Employees per 1000 consumers	406.80	39.88

The ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF SEB'S AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENTS published by the Power & Energy Division, Planning Commission, GOI., states that the MeSEB has been consistent in improving its financial performance in the 8th Year Plan period. In 1996-97, it ranked :

- 1st amongst all the SEBS in terms of least T&D loss (13.0%)
- 2nd among all SEBS in respect of Commercial Profit and Loss without subsidy
- 4th in respect of Commercial Profit and Loss with subsidy

Improvement in Revenue Collection

Year	Generation (In million units)	Revenue (in Lakhs of rupees)
1990-91	338.33	1705.95
1991-92	421.09	1973.43
1992-93	429.80	2039.10
1993-94	584.06	3200.23
1994-95	377.73	3676.96
1995-96	542.55	4141.13
1996-97	485.97	5543.45

5. **Capital structure** (a) Authorised
(Rs. in lakhs) (b) Paid-up

The present maximum borrowing power of the Board is Rs. 300 Crores, vide Govt. letter No.Pe-107 76 dated 4.4.1991. The position of Capital Funds of the Boards as on 31.3.1996 was as follows :

State Government Loan	Rs. 133.17 Crores
Market Borrowing	Rs. 97.85 "
IDBI Loan	Rs. 0.62 "
LIC Loan	Rs. 39.10 "
CSS Loan	Rs. 5.90 "
REC Loan	Rs. 51.55 "

Reference may also be made to Item SI No.8 (a), 8 (b) and 8 (c)

6. **Status of Accounts**

- (a) Provisional
- (b) C & AG Audited : Audited and certified by C&AG upto 1995-96
- (c) Accounts adopted in : Account approved by the Board upto 1996-97
in the AGM
- (d) Statutory auditor : The C&AG of India is the sole statutory auditor of the Board as per
whether appointed the provision of Section 69(2) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.
indicating year

7. Financial performance :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(a) Capital Investment	21638.01	21908.26	21761.33
(b) Capital employed	27985.99	29076.28	31861.34
(c) Govt. Investment			
(i) Equity			
(ii) Loan	11071.35	11616.75	13316.75
(iii) Grant			
(iv) Debt equity ratio			
(d) Turn over	4462.27	3961.81	5907.17
	(1109.51)	(3219.20)	(1236.61)
(f) Cash Loss			
(g) Profit/Loss	(478.66)	(2018.01)	(1275.90)
(h) Accumulated Loss	(9492.99)	(11511.00)	(12786.90)
(i) Export earning			
(j) Dividend paid			
(k) Net worth (-)			
(l) Emoluments paid	2238.43	2476.81	2757.03
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (%)	0.04	0.05	0.04
(n) Turn over per employee	0.99	0.91	1.37
(o) HRD expenditure (training etc.)			
(p) Contribution of exchequer			
(i) Interest			
(ii) Taxes			
(iii) Excise duty			
(iv) Corporate tax			
(v) Any other			
(q) Internal resource generated			

8. Physical performance

Sl.No	Items	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(i)	Staff productivity (Employee/MW)	23.97	23.65	23.34
(ii)	Load factor (%)	39.40	37.83	37.12
(iii)	I & D Loss (%)	10.67	18.71	17.80
(iv)	Oil consumption in T.P.S. (ML/KWH)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v)	Generation of power Distribution (%)	548.06/568.42 (96.42%)	377.73/378.856 (99.70%)	542.552/508.812 (106.63%)
(vi)	Village Electrification :			
(a)	Target	70	100	60
(b)	Achievements	23	Nil	Nil

9. Strength of employees as on 30th Sept 1997

i) Total	: 4375	
ii) Executive	: 219	Engineering : Rank of AEE and above Security : Rank of CSO Administrative: Rank of Under Secretary & above including PRO Accounts : Rank of AAO & above
iii) Supervisory	: 535	Engineering : Rank of JE to AE including JCO, SCO, ES, Ln Supervisor, Meter Inspector, Head Technician, Moharrir Security : Asstt. Inspector Administrative: Superintendent upto AO, Asstt PRO Accounts : Rank of JDA upto DA
iv) Others	: 3621	
v) Scheduled Caste	: 165	
vi) Scheduled Tribe	: 2183	
vii) OBC	: -	
viii) Women	: 509	
ix) Physically Handicapped	: 10	
x) Minority	: -	

10. Any steps taken for :

(a) Privatisation :

Efforts were made in 1994-95 to allow Private/Joint Venture participation in the development of power in the State. However, no decisions emerged.

(b) Extend of idle capacity in last 10 years

There was no idle capacity

(c) Joint Sector participation

As discussed at 10(a) above

(d) Voluntary retirement

There were 61 employees who took voluntary retirement during the period 1990-97. The year wise break up is as below :

Year	Number
1990	1 No
1991	1 No
1992	2 No
1993	3 No
1994	4 No
1995	10 No
1996	22 No
1997	18 No
<hr/>	
Total	61 Nos

(e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering

Such exercise has not been undertaken/is contemplated by the Board.

(f) Updating of arrear accounts Manual interaction with AG (Audit), Deptt.

The Accounts are up to date and are being audited for the financial year 1996-97.

(g) Improvement of office procedures and internal management :

The MeSEB has taken a few steps to improve it's office procedures and management :

(i) Introduced it's own Service Rules and Regulations and Discipline and Appeal Rules in the year 1996.

(ii) Introduced "Best performer of the Year award"

(iii) The post of the Secretary, MeSEB has been filled up by the IAS cadre for better functioning

(iv) Computerisation

(h) Re-structuring of Pay Scales : Pay Commission report, etc.

The Meghalaya State Electricity Board has accepted the report and recommendations of the Third Pay Committee on the revision of Pay-Scales to it's employees with effect from 1st January, 1995. The allowance admissible to the Board's employees have also been enhanced. The last pay Scales was made by the Board with effect from 1st January, 1987. A Table showing the Existing and the New Pay Scales is given below :

Sl No	Existing Scales	Recommended Scales
1.	Rs.820-10-870-EB-15-975-20-1175/-	Rs.2000-40-(5)-2200-50(8)-2600-60(12)-3320/-
2.	Rs.900-15-975-EB-20-1115-26-1375/-	
3.	Rs.975-20-1075-EB-25-1250-30-1550/-	Rs.2160-50(5)-2410-60(8)-2890-70(12)-3730/-
4.	Rs.1050-25-1175-EB-30-1385-35-1735/-	Rs.2330-60(5)-2630-70(8)-3190-80(12)-4150/-
5.	Rs.1150-30-1360-EB-35-1605-40-1885/-	Rs.2660-70(5)-3010-80(8)-3650-90(12)-4730/-
6.	Rs.1200-30-1350-EB-35-1595-40-1995/-	
7.	Rs.1300-35-1475-EB-40-1755-45-2205/-	Rs.2880-80(5)-3280-90(8)-4000-100(12)-5200/-
8.	Rs.1375-40-1575-EB-45-1890-50-2390/-	Rs.3050-90(5)-3500-100(8)-4300-110(12)-
9.	Rs.1450-40-1650-EB-45-1965-55-2515/-	Rs.3220-100(5)-3720-110(8)-4600-120(12)-6040/-
10.	Rs.1550-50-1800-EB-50-2150-60-2750/-	Rs.3440-110(5)-3990-120(8)-4950-130(12)-6510/-
11.	Rs.1675-50-1925-EB-55-2310-60-2910/-	Rs.3720-120(5)-4320-130(8)-5360-140(12)-7040/-
12.	Rs.1700-50-1950-EB-60-2370-70-3070/-	Rs.3770-130(5)-4420-140(8)-5540-150(12)-7340/-
13.	Rs.1750-55-2025-EB-65-2480-75-3230/-	Rs.3880-140(5)-4580-150(8)-5780-160(12)-7700/-
14.	Rs.1800-70-2150-EB-80-2550-90-3000/- 100-3600/-	Rs.3990-150(5)-4740-160(5)-5540-170(6)-6560- 180(8)-8000/-
15.	Rs.1900-75-2275-EB-85-2700-100-3300/- EB-110-3850/-	Rs.4220-160(5)-5020-170(5)-5870-180(6)-6950- 190(8)-8470/-
16.	Rs.1975-80-2375-EB-90-2825-100-3425/- EB-110-3975/-	Rs.4380-170(5)-5230-180(5)-6130-190(6)-7270- 200(8)-8870/-
17.	Rs.2000-100-2500-EB-110-3050-120- 3650-EB-125-4150/-	Rs.4440-190(5)-5390-210(7)-6860-230(11)-9390/-
18.	Rs.2300-115-2990-EB-120-3710-135- 4385/-	Rs.5100-210(6)-6360-230(6)-7740-250(9)-9990/-
19.	Rs.2600-120-3200-EB-130-3850-135- 4525/-	Rs.5770-230(5)-6920-250(5)-8170-270(9)-10,600/-
20.	Rs.3000-120-3720-EB-130-4240-140- 4800/-	Rs.6660-250(5)-7910-270(5)-9260-290(7)-11,290/-
21.	Rs.3500-125-4000-EB-135-4540-140- 5100/-	Rs.7770-270(5)-9120-290(5)-10,570-310(5)-12,120/-
22.	Rs.3900-150-4650-EB-160-5450/-	Rs.8230-300(5)-9730-330(9)-12,700/-
23.	Rs.4200-150-4950-EB-170-5800/-	Rs.8570-340(5)-10,270-380(8)-13,310/-

MEGHALAYA TRANSPORT CORPORATION

1. Date of Incorporation : 1st October 1976.
2. Administrative Deptt. : Transport Department, Govt. of Meghalaya Shillong.
3. Basic Objectives : To provide an efficient and economical system of road Transport Service in the State.
4. Extent of fulfilment of objectives : The Corporation has been able to fulfill its objectives to a large extent by providing economic transport service including those in the rural and border areas where private operators do not venture due to economical reasons. At the time of its creation the Corporation had only 111 buses and operated only on 23 routes covering a distance of 2431 Kms. At present, it is operating on 39 routes covering a distance of 5265 Kms. with a fleet of 191 buses. This shows that the Corporation *have extended its operation from year to year.*
5. Capital Structure (Rs. in Lakhs)
 - (a) Authorised : There is no authorised Capital, as the Capital Contribution from the
 - (b) Paid-up : State Govt. and the Central Govt. was in the form of loan in perpetuity.

6. Status of Accounts

- (a) Provisional
- (b) C & AG Audited : Upto 1994-95
- (c) Accounts adopted : Upto 1994-95
in the AGM
- (d) Statutory Auditor : A.G. (Audit) Meghalaya,
whether appointed
indicating the year

7. Financial performance (Rs. in lakhs)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(a) Capital Investment	3366.06	3616.06	3866.06
(b) Capital employed	-	-	-
(c) Govt. Investment			
(i) Equity	3366.06	3616.06	3866.06
(ii) Loan	-	-	-

(iii) Grant	255.00	200.00	200.00
(iv) Debt. equity ratio	-	-	-
(d) Turn Over	469.17	454.11	367.00
(e) Gross Profit/(Gross Loss)	(-)176.27	(-)173.53	(-)246.02
(f) Cash Loss	-	-	-
(g) Profit/(Loss)	(-) 34.34	(-)161.24	(-)164.00
(h) Accumulated Loss	(-)2537.27	(-)2698.52	(-)2862.52
(i) Export earning	-	-	-
(j) Dividend paid	-	-	-
(k) Net worth (-)	-	-	-
(l) Emoluments paid	369.93	354.44	539.00
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (O/O)	543.77	508.01	330.00
(n) Turn over per employee	0.50	0.50	0.43
(o) HRD expenditure	0.01	-	-
(p) Contribution of exchequer			
(i) Interest subsidy	-	-	-
(ii) Taxes	0.25	0.01	0.01
(iii) Excise Duty	-	-	-
(iv) Corporate Tax	-	-	-
(v) Any other	0.02	-	0.01
(q) Internal resource generated (Misc.)	13.54	34.82	56.00
8. Physical performance			
(a) Staff productivity (Employee MW)	17.04	16.20	14.76
(b) Load factor (O O)	66%	62%	63%
(c) T & D Loss (O O)	-	-	-
(d) Oil consumption in BTPS (ML Kwh)	3.32 Km	3.20 Km	3.27 Km

9. Employment in numbers : 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96

i) Total	932 Nos.	905 Nos.	856
ii) Executive	7	7	7
iii) Supervisory	39	39	39
iv) Others	886	859	810
v) Scheduled Caste	188	186	184
vi) Scheduled Tribe	702	681	642
vii) O.B.C.	40	38	30
viii) Women	70	70	70
ix) Physically handicapped	-	-	-
x) Minority	-	-	-

10. Major constraints :
- i) Operation in hilly terrains with bad road condition which leads to high cost of operation.
 - ii) Operation in uneconomic routes for fulfilling social consideration/ need.
 - iii) Existing of large number of old averaged buses thus leading to frequent breakdown and low fleet utilisation.
 - iv) As per the policy of the State Govt. all the routes in the State have been privatised and the MTC does not have monopoly rights on any of the routes in the State. As a result the more paying and profitable routes have been lost to the private operators, while the burden of operating service in the remote rural uneconomic routes remains with the M.T.C.

11. Any steps taken for :

- a) Privatisation : No
- b) Extent of Idle capacity (and reasons) : Nil
in last 10 years
- c) Joint Sector participation : Nil
- d) Voluntary retirement : Nil
- e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering : Nil
- f) Updating of arrear accounts : Annual Accounts finalised upto 1994-95 and
Manual interaction with AG : Compilation of the Account for 1995-96 has
(Audit), Deptt. of Company : been completed.
Affairs, Register of Company etc.
- g) Improvement of Office procedure and internal management : The Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune has been
appointed as Consultant to improve the performance

of the MTC. The report was submitted by the CIRT and some of the recommendations were also implemented.

h) Re-structure of pay scales (Pay Commission report etc.) : The Corporation is adopting the Revised State Govt. Pay Scale.

12. Suggested remedies
- i) Streamlining of the administrations and accounts for efficient and cost effective operation.
 - ii) Streamlining, implement and strengthening of Central workshop and maintenance Centres for ensuring better fleet utilisation.
 - iii) The need for full financial assistance from the State Govt. in terms of Capital Contribution and Subsidy for the loss incurred due to operation of School Bus Services and uneconomic routes. In view of the fact that the revenue of the Corporation has been affected adversely by privatisation of all the routes by the State Govt.

MEGHALAYA STATE COOPERATIVE MARKETING & CONSUMERS' FEDERATION LTD.

1. Name of P.S.U.	: Meghalaya State Cooperative Marketing & Consumer Federation Ltd. (MECOFED)		
2. Date of incorporation	: 1.7.1975		
3. Administrative Department	: Corporation Department, Meghalaya		
4. Basic objectives	:		
5. Extent of fulfilment of objectives	:		
6. Capital Structure (Rs. in lakhs)	(a) Authorised	800.00	
	(b) Paid-up	660.47	
7. Status of Accounts :			
(a) Provisional		1996-97	
(b) C & AG Audited		1990-91	
(c) Accounts adopted in the AGM		1992-93	
(d) Statutory auditor whether appointed indicating year		No	
8. Financial performance (Rs. in lakhs) (for 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96)	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
(a) Capital Investment	594.06	594.06	660.57
(b) Capital employed	108.54	68.86	102.05
(c) Govt. Investment :			
(i) Equity	592.06	592.06	658.56
(ii) Loan	206.05	206.05	206.05
(iii) Grant	22.37	16.00	23.74
(iv) Debt. equity ratio	0.59	0.59	0.53
(d) Turn over	705.83	565.19	827.33
(e) Gross Profit	80.85	49.14	73.74
(f) Cash loss	(-)24.79	(-)11.60	(-)12.12
(g) Loss	(-)70.08	(-)39.67	(-)85.15
(h) Accumulated Loss	(-)929.19	(-)967.87	(-)1053.02
(i) Export earning	Nil	Nil	Nil
(j) Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil
(k) Net worth(-)	(-)278.01	(-)317.69	(-)336.33
(l) Emoluments paid	92.51	65.00	125.10
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (%)	31.28%	26.84%	29.20%
(n) Turn over per employee	3.60	2.88	4.22
(o) HRD expenditure (training etc)	Nil	Nil	Nil

(p) Contribution of exchequer :

- (i) Interest
- (ii) Taxes
- (iii) Excise Duty
- (iv) Corporate Tax
- (v) Any other

(q) Internal resource generated Nil Nil Nil

9. Physical performances : Not Submitted

10. Employment in numbers :

- (i) Total 198
- (ii) Executive 5
- (iii) Supervisory 16
- (iv) Others 175
- (v) Scheduled Caste 2
- (vi) Scheduled Tribe 165
- (vii) O.B.C. Nil
- (viii) Women 54
- (ix) Physically handicapped Nil
- (x) Minority Nil

11. Major constraints

12. Any steps taken for :

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Extent of Idle capacity
(and reason) in last 10 years
- (c) Joint sector participation
- (d) Voluntary retirement
- (e) Disinvestment and financial
re-engineering
- (f) Updating of Arrear accounts Manual
interaction with AG(Audit) Deptt.
of company Affiars, register of
Company etc.,
- (g) Improvement of Office procedure
and internal management
- (h) Re-structuring of pay scales
(Pay Commission report etc.)

Not Submitted

13. Suggested remedies :

MEGHALAYA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

1. Date of Incorporation : 21st January 1975
2. Administrative Department : Cooperation Department Govt. of Meghalaya.
3. Basic Objectives : To promote Warehousing Activities through out the State.
4. Extent of fulfilment of objectives : Creates 11,300 MT of Storage Space.
5. Capital structure
(Rs. in lakhs) (a) Authorised - Rs. 3.00 crores
(b) Paid-up - Rs. 2.08 crores

6. Status of Accounts

- (a) Provisional F. Year - 1996-97
- (b) C & AG Audited F Year - 1995-96
- (c) Accounts adopted in the AGM - 1995-96
- (d) Statutory auditor whether
appointed indicating year. Appointed this year 1996-97

7. Financial performance

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
(a) Capital Investment	Rs. 160.02	Rs. 201.10	Rs. 207.10
(b) Capital employed	Rs. 158.88	Rs. 200.19	Rs. 206.09
(c) Govt. Investment			
(i) Equity	Rs. 91.56	Rs. 116.56	Rs. 116.56
(ii) Loan			
(iii) Grant	Rs. 23.45	Rs. 23.45	Rs. 23.45
(iv) Debt: Equity ratio			
(d) Turn over	Rs. 4.93	Rs. 4.84	Rs. 1.44
(e) Gross Profit (Gross Loss)	N.A	N.A	N.A
(f) Cash Loss	Rs. 1.41	-	-
(g) Profit (Loss)	Rs. 4.04	Rs. 1.35	Rs. 1.85
(h) Accumulated Loss	Rs. 29.55	Rs. 30.47	Rs. 24.47
(i) Export earning	Nil	Nil	Nil
(j) Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil
(k) Net worth (-)	Rs. 160.02	Rs. 210.10	Rs. 207.10
(l) Emoluments paid	Rs. 7.70	Rs. 7.70	Rs. 9.10
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (O/O)	Rs. 1.94	Rs. 0.50	Rs. 1.27
(n) Turn over per employees	Rs. 0.30	Rs. 0.30	Rs. 0.63
(o) HRD Expenditure (training etc.)			
(p) Contribution of exchequer			
(i) Interest			
(ii) Taxes			
(iii) Excise Duty			
(v) Any other			
(q) Internal resources generated	Rs. 7.98	Rs. 11.30	Rs. 16.49

8. Physical performance

During these twenty years of establishment of this corporation, the corporation has constructed many warehouses in different Districts of the State. The total capacity of warehouses at present is 11,300 M.T. as given below :-

NAME OF WAREHOUSES	LOCATION	CAPACITY
1. Shillong Warehouse	East Khasi Hills Dist.	2000 M.T.
2. Jowai Warehouse	Jaintia Hills Dist.	1600 M.T.
3. Khanapara Warehouse	Ri-Bhoi District	3000 M.T.
4. Williamnagar Warehouse	East Garo Hills Dist.	2200 M.T.
5. Araimile Warehouse	West Garo Hills Dist.	2500 M.T.
TOTAL -		11300 M.T.

9. Employment in numbers

(i) Total	- 15 Nos
(ii) Executive	- 2 Nos
(iii) Supervisory	- 1 Nos
(iv) Others	- 12 Nos
(v) Schedule Caste	- Nil
(vi) Schedule Tribe	- 9 Nos
(vii) O.B.C.	- Nil
(viii) Women	- 3 Nos
(ix) Physically handicapped	- Nil
(x) Minority	- -

10. Major constraints Flow of regular fund

11. Any steps taken for

(a) Privatisation	- No
(b) Extent of Idle capacity (and reasons) in last 10 years	- Minimum
(c) Joint Sector participation	- Nil
(d) Voluntary retirement	- Nil
(e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering	- None
(f) Updating of arrear accounts manual interaction with AG(Audit) Deptt. of Company Affairs, Register of Company etc.	
(g) Improvement of Office procedure and internal management	Periodical review done in B.D.O. meeting AGM, Executive member meeting
(h) Re-structuring of pay scales (Pay Commission report etc.)	As per notification of Govt. of Meghalaya.

MEGHALAYA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION :

1. Date of Incorporation : 15th April, 1972.
2. Administration Department : Industries Department
3. Basic Objective : Industries Promotion Development and financing
4. Extent of fulfilment of Objectives : Satisfactory.
5. Capital structure (Rs. in lakhs) : (a) Authorised - 2000.00
: (b) Paid-up - 2000.00
6. Status of Accounts : (a) Provisional - 1996-97
: (b) C & AG Audited - 1985-86
: (c) Accounts adopted - 1985-86
in the AGM.
: (d) Statutory Auditor - 1989-1990
whether appointed indicating year

7. Financial performance

(Rs. in lakhs)

(for 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96)

	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
(a) Capital Investment	2410.41	2610.41	3010.41
(b) Capital employed	2410.89	2496.44	2531.47
(c) Govt. Investment			
(i) Equity	2410.41	2610.41	3010.41
(ii) Loan	-	-	-
(iii) Grant	-	-	-
(iv) Debt Equity Ratio	0.20:1	0.20:1	0.16:1
(d) Turn over	180.02	178.14	233.74
(e) Gross Profit(Gross Loss)	6.10	14.92	60.50
(f) Cash Loss	-	-	-
(g) Profit/ Loss Net	0.62	2.83	14.60

(h) Accumulated Loss	14.79	11.95	-
(i) Export earning	-	-	-
(j) Divident paid	-	-	-
(k) Net worth (-)	2011.68	2015.89	2032.66
(l) Emoluments paid	52.60	58.61	66.36
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (o/o)	56.04	58.78%	42.47
(n) Turn over per employee	1.68	1.68	2.23
(o) HRD expenditure (training etc)	3.76	4.11	7.68
(p) Contribution of exchequer :-	-	-	-
(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) Taxes	-	-	-
(iii) Excise Duty	-	-	-
(iv) Corporate Tax	3.25	4.50	11.49
(v) Internal resources generated	-	-	-
(q) Internal resource generated	-	-	-

8. PERFORMANCE & ACHIEVEMENT

Sl. No.	Particulars	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Loan sanction to Industrial Units	75	184.00	57	154.00	74	845.00
2.	Loan and Advance disbursed		178.00		122.00		156.00
3.	Amount of loan due from borrower.						
	Principal		618.00		745.25		807.12
	Interest		338.66		422.53		457.91
4.	Loan Recovery						
	Principal		160.00		168.00		235.00
	Interest		123.00		145.00		157.00

5.	Refinance drawn from IDBI/SIDBI.	161.00	125.00	296.00
6.	Refinance Repaid (Interest & Principal)	171.00	212.00	222.00
7.	Feasibilities Studies	6.85	8.37	5.55
8.	Development of Industrial Area. Growth Centre. Export Promotion Industrial Part.			
	(a) Study of Growth Centre and contour survey at Mendipathar	9.74	-	4.15
	(b) Site Development Construction of Road and Building at EPIP Byrnihat	-	-	151.00
	(c) Construction of Building Road Water Supply. Power Weight Bridges etc. at Barapani Industrial Area.	22.14	32.75	
9.	Man Power Training :			
	(a) Stipend an average 100 Nos of students for higher studies in Electrical Civil Mechanical. Archetect. Business Management. Chartered and cost Accountant.	3.90	7.69	7.57
	(b) Training on Entrepreneur Development Programme to 164 participants in 7Nos FDP	3.41	2.21	2.86
	(c) Training in Garment making to six (6) batches of trainees of 15 nos participants batch	1.30	0.32	0.72
	(d) Training in ERI Spinning to 32 Nos trainees.	0.35	-	-
10.	Profit (Gross)	14.92	60.50	52.53

9. Employment in number :

(i) Total	: 105 Nos.
(ii) Executives	: 10 Nos.
(iii) Supervisory	: 14 Nos.
(iv) Others	: 81 Nos.
(v) Scheduled Caste	: NIL
(vi) Scheduled Tribe	: 72 Nos.
(vii) B.B.C.	: NIL
(viii) Women	: 22 Nos.
(ix) Physically handicapped	: 1 Nos.
(x) Minority	: Nil

10. Major Constraints

: To increase the volume of loaning operation & to create more industries thus creating job opportunity for self employment, higher amount of equity contribution from the Govt. of Meghalaya for loaning operation is required.

11. Any steps taken for :

(a) Privatisation	
(b) Extent of Idle capacity (and reason) in last 10 years	Not applicable
(c) Joint Sector participation	
(d) Voluntary retirement	: NO
(e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering	: NO
(f) Updating of arrear accounts Manual interaction with AG (Audit), Department of Company Affairs, Register of Company etc.	: Steps have already been taken.
(g) Improvement of Office Procedure and internal management.	: -do-
(h) Restructuring of pay scales (pay commission report etc)	: Not yet done

MEGHALAYA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

1. Date of Incorporation_____ - 25th day of January 1977

2. Administrative Department - Tourism Deptt. Govt. of Meghalaya.

3. Basic objectives

- i. To develop Tourism in the State of Meghalaya.
- ii. To take over and manage the existing hotels, construct, purchase, acquire, take on lease canteens, cafeterias, private Lodge, Guest House etc and other places for the purpose of boarding, Lodging and stay of tourists.
- iii. To establish and manage transport Units and Transport counters, Purchase, lease sell and run or otherwise operate cars, buses, coaches etc. and other modes of transport.
- iv. To produce, distribute or sell tourist publicity materials edit, design print publish etc. for the purpose of giving publicity and developing tourism.
- v. To provide entertainment by way of cultural shows, dances, music concerts, cabarets, film shows sports and games etc.
- vi. To provide shopping facilities to tourist, establish art galleries, to buy, sell and deal in works of art of all kinds etc. for the convenience and interest of the tourist.
- vii. To take over, develop and manage places of tourist interest in the State like wild Life Sanctuaries open places parks Lakes etc.
- viii. To promote tourism by all ways and means and to adopt such methods and devices desirable and necessary to attract tourists in large numbers.

4. Extent of fulfilment of objectives - It is in promotional stage

5. Capital Structure (Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Authorised	- 10 (Ten) Crores
(b) Paid-up	- 580.79 lakhs

6. Status of Accounts

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Provisional | - 1983-84 to 1992-93 (excluding Pinewood Hotel) |
| (b) C & AG Audited | - Upto 1982-83 |
| (c) Accounts adopted in the AGM | - 1981-82 |
| (d) Statutory auditor whether appointed indicating year | - Upto 1985-86 |

7. Financial performance

(Rs. in lakhs)

(for 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96)

(a) Capital Investment

- Accounts are under compilation

(b) Capital employed

- Accounts are under compilation

(c) Govt. Investment as on

93-94

94-95

95-96

(i) Equity (Cumulative)

523.84

580.79

580.79

(ii) Loan (Cumulative)

70.00

170.00

170.00

(iii) Grant Financial Assistance

50.60

50.60

50.60

(iv) Debt equity ratio

1:0.134

1:0.293

1:0.293

(d) Turn over (excluding

Provisional Pinewood Hotel)

83.64

77.63

93.27

(e) Gross Profit Gross Loss

-

-

-

(f) Cash Loss (Provisional)

14.05

23.84

31.27

(g) Loss (Provisional)

(-)27.06

(-)37.04

(-)44.47

(h) Accumulated Loss

(excluding Pinewood Hotel)

184.23

221.27

265.74

(i) Export earning

-

-

-

(j) Dividend paid

-

-

-

(k) Net worth (-)

347.00

366.91

322.44

(l) Emoluments paid

Accounts under compilation

(m) Administrative cost over

turn over (o o)

93-94

94-95

95-96

(n) Turn over per employee

-do-

(o) HRD expenditure (Training etc)

-do-

(p) Contribution of exchequer

(i) Interest

(ii) Taxes

(iii) Excise Duty

(iv) Corporate Tax

(v) Any other

accounts are under compilation

(q) Internal resources generated

Nil

8. Physical performance

Names of Schemes	1994-95	1995-96	
	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
i. Construction of Manager's Quarter	4.35	Nil	
health club at Orchid Lake Resort,			
Umiam			

ii. Construction of Manager's Quarter at Orchid Lodge, Tura	2.00	Nil	-	-
iii. Adventure Tourism - Purchase of equipments	4.00	Nil	-	-
iv. Development of Mawsmai Cave	6.69	Nil	-	-
v. Tourist Transport Services Purchase of coaches	-	-	6.95	6.95
vi. Publicity - Printing of brochures pamphlets, posters & Other publicity materials	-	-	25.65	19.11
vii. Purchase of Boats for Bajengdoba and Anogiri	4.00	Nil	-	-
viii. Development of watersports at Umiam lake - Phase III	2.30	Nil	-	-

9. Employment in numbers

(i) Total	-	224
(ii) Executive	-	19
(iii) Supervisory	-	10
(iv) Others	-	195
(v) Scheduled Caste	-	5
(vi) Scheduled Caste	-	132
(vii) O.B.C.	-	3
(viii) Women	-	62
(ix) Physically handicapped	-	Nil
(x) Minority	-	Nil

10. Major constraints - Less number of Tourist arrival

11. Any steps taken for

(a) Privatisation	-	Nil
(b) Extent of Idle capacity (and reason) in last 10 years	-	Nil
(c) Joint Sector participation	-	Nil
(d) Voluntary retirement	-	Nil
(e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering	-	Nil
(f) Updating of arrear accounts	-	Nil
Manual interfaction with AG(Audit) Deptt. of Company Affairs, Register of Company etc.	-	

(g) Improvement of Office produce and internal management	-	Nil
(h) Re-structuring of pay scales (Pay Commission report etc)	-	Nil

12. Suggested remedies:

MEGHALAYA HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

1. Date of Incorporation : 10th January 1979
2. Administrative Department : Industries
3. Basic objectives : Promotional as well as Commercial
4. Extent of Fulfillment of objectives : It is still in the on-going process
5. Capital Structure : (a) Authorised - Rs. 35.00 Lakhs
(Rs. in lakhs) : (b) Paid-up
6. Status of Accounts : (a) Provisional - 1995-96
(b) C & AG Audited - 1994-95
(c) Accounts adopted in the AGM - 1988-89
(d) Statutory Auditors whether - upto 1990-91 only
appointed indicating year

7. Financial performance

(Rs. in lakhs) (as per Provisional accounts)

	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
(a) Capital Investment	0.08	Nil	Nil
(b) Capital Employed	16.74	14.08	11.33
(c) Govt. Investment			
i) Equity	70.99	79.31	89.31
ii) Loan	Nil	Nil	Nil
iii) Grant	3.00	0.67	1.13
iv) Debt:equity ratio	0.07:1	0.06:1	0.05:1
(d) Turnover	10.94	10.89	8.24
(e) Gross Profit/Gross Loss	1.24	2.78	0.55
(f) Cash Loss	8.60	10.64	12.50
(g) Profit/Loss	8.92	10.94	12.76
(h) Accumulated Loss	64.17	75.14	87.93
(i) Export Earnings	Nil	Nil	Nil
(j) Dividend Paid	Nil	Nil	Nil
(k) Net Worth (-)	11.74	9.08	6.30
(l) Emoluments paid	7.44	8.57	9.32
(m) Admn.cost over turnover(%)	7.5	8.5	8.4
(n) Turnover per employee	0.73	0.68	0.55
(o) HRD Expenditure(training etc)	Nil	Nil	Nil

(p) Contribution of Exchequer

i) Interest	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) Taxes	0.33	0.12	0.14
iii) Excise Duty	Nil	Nil	Nil
iv) Corporate Tax	Nil	Nil	Nil
v) Any other	Nil	Nil	Nil

(q) Internal Resources
Generated

Nil	Nil	Nil
-----	-----	-----

8. Physical Performance

1) MODERNISATION OF HANDLOOM :

The table below shows the performance under this scheme till date :-

Year	Corporate Plan Target	No. of looms Modernised	Funds rece- ived Rs. in laks	Funds utilised Rs.in laks	Balance (Rs. in Lakhs)
1986-87	200	-	2.00	-	2.00
1987-88	200	130	2.00	2.00	2.00
1988-89	300	230	1.00	1.55	1.45
1989-90	300	120	1.00	1.26	1.19
1990-91	60	-	0.78	0.28	2.47
1991-92	60	29	0.78	0.28	2.47
1992-93	140	-	2.60	0.01	5.06
1993-94	105	3	2.49	0.59	0.96
1994-95	139	11	2.22	0.35	8.83

2) HANDICRAFTS SECTOR :

The year-wise sales and procurement figure in respect of handicrafts is as shown below :-

Year	Procurement (Rupees in Lakhs)	Sales (Rupees in Lakhs)
1985-86	Nil	Nil
1986-87	0.16	0.18
1987-88	0.27	0.31
1988-89	0.83	0.72
1989-90	0.43	0.43
1990-91	0.40	0.70
1991-92	1.18	1.03
1992-93	0.48	0.92

1993-94	0.75	1.03
1994-95	1.41	1.88
1995-96	2.05	0.17
1996-97	1.73	2.53

9. Employment in Numbers	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
i) Total	15	16	15
ii) Executive	2	2	2
iii) Supervisory	1	1	1
iv) Others	12	13	12
v) S.C.	1	1	1
vi) S.T.	10	11	10
vii) O.B.C.	4	4	4
viii) Women	2	2	2
ix) Physically Handicapped	-	-	-
x) Minority	-	-	-

10. Major Constraint

11. Any Steps taken for

a. Privatisation	Nil	Nil	Nil
b. Extent of Idle Capacity (and reasons) in last 10 years	: Does not arise		
c. Joint Sector Participation	Nil	Nil	Nil
d. Voluntary Retirement	Nil	Nil	Nil
e. Disinvestment & Financial Re-engineering	: Not applicable		
f. Updating of arrear accounts manual interaction with AG (audit) Company Affairs Registrar of Company etc.	: The process is an ongoing one		
g. Improvement of office procedure & internal management	: Already initiated		
h. Restructuring of Pay Scales/ (Pay Commission Report etc.)	: No action yet taken		

12. Suggested Remedies :

- 1) Clear setting of operational goals and objectives.
- 2) Adoption of a suitable Corporate Plan.
- 3) Capital Restructuring.
- 4) Change in the Composition of the Board of Directors.
- 5) Professionalisation of management.

MEGHALAYA BAMBOO CHIPS LTD.

1.	Date of Incorporation	: 14th September, 1979		
2.	Administrative Department	: Company itself		
3.	Basic objectives	: To produce Ceiling Tiles 4x4' size		
4.	Extent of fulfilment of objectives	: Partly met		
5.	Capital structure (Rs. in lakhs)	: (a) Authorised - 60 lakhs (b) Paid-up - 48 lakhs		
6.	Status of Accounts			
	(a) Provisional	: completed	upto 31.3.97	
	(b) C & AG Audited	:	upto 31.3.96	
	(c) Accounts adopted in the AGM	:	upto 31.3.89	
	(d) Statutory auditor whether appointed indicating year	:	upto 31.3.92	
7.	Financial performance (Rs. in lakhs) for	<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>	<u>95-96</u>
	(a) capital investment	: 160.72	160.72	160.72
	(b) capital employed	: 88.80	68.83	62.56
	(c) Govt. investment			
	(i) Equity	: Nil	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Loan	: Nil	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Grant (through MIDC)	: 24.43	24.43	24.43
	(iv) Debt, equity ratio	: 4.15	4.45	5.00
	(d) Turn over	: Nil	Nil	Nil
	(e) Gross profit/Gross Loss	: -	-	-
	(f) Cash Loss	: 19.20	23.94	26.76
	(g) Profit/Loss	: 37.52	51.94	52.83
	(h) Accumulative Loss	: 234.89	286.83	339.66
	(i) Export earning	: Nil	Nil	Nil
	(j) Dividend paid	: Nil	Nil	Nil
	(k) Net worth(-)	: (-)162.46	(-)214.40	(-)267.23
	(l) Emoluments paid	: 7.30	9.60	8.04
	(m) Administrative cost over turn over (O.O)	: -	-	-
	(n) Turn over per employee	: -	-	-
	(o) HRD expenditure (training etc)	: -	-	-
	(p) Contribution of exchequer			
	(i) Interest	: -	-	-
	(ii) Taxes	: -	-	-
	(iii) Excise duty	: -	-	-
	(iv) Corporate Tax	: -	-	-
	(v) Any other	: -	-	-
	(q) Internal resource generated	: -	-	-

8. **Physical performance** : The factory has been closed since 1994
9. **Employment in numbers**
- i) Total : 7 (seven)
 - ii) Executive : 1
 - iii) Supervisory : 2
 - iv) Others : 4
 - v) Scheduled Caste : Nil
 - vi) Scheduled Tribe : 4
 - vii) O.B.C. : 1
 - viii) Women : 1
 - ix) Physically handicapped : 1
 - x) Minority : 2
10. **Major constraints** : Transportation, remoteness, Working capital etc.,
11. **Any steps taken for :**
- a) Privatisation : No
 - b) Extent of Idle capacity : 4 years
 - (and reasons) in last 10 year
 - c) Joint Sector participation : Nil
 - d) Voluntary retirement : Nil
 - e) Disinvestment and : Nil
 - financial re-engineering
 - f) Updating of arrear accounts Manual : The matter is being seriously pursued
 - interaction with AG (Audit), Deptt. of Company Affairs, Register of Company etc.
 - g) Improvement of office procedure : Effected
 - and internal management
 - h) Re-structuring of pay scales : Will be effected as and when Govt. Notification
 - (pay Commission report etc.) is received
12. **Suggested remedies** : The matter of re-starting of the unit has been taken up with the Government and MIDCLtd. (Holding Company) with their approval.

MEGHALAYA MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

1. Date of Incorporation : 31st March 1981
2. Administrative Departments : Mining & Geology Department Govt. of Meghalaya
3. Basic Objectives : Development and trading of Mineral resources
4. Extent of fulfilment of objectives : Under the prevailing system of mining and trading of minerals in the state, the Corporation has considerably fulfilled its objectives
5. Capital structure(Rs.in laes)
 - (a) Authorised : Rs 500.00 laes
 - (b) Paid-up : Rs 216.12 laes
6. Status of Accounts
 - (a) Provisional : 1996-97
 - (b) C & AG Audited : 1995-96
 - (c) Accounts adopted in AGM : 1995-96
 - (d) Statutory auditor whether appointed indicating year : Yes, statutory Auditor appointed for 1997-98

7. Financial performance (Rs. in laes)

(for 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96)	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
(a) Capital Investment	198.10	198.16	217.28
(b) Capital employed	207.39	211.68	232.93
(c) Govt. Investment			
(i) Equity	180.00	180.00	202.00
(ii) Loan	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Grant	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) Debt. Equity ratio	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Turn over	46.70	81.87	222.23
(e) Gross Profit	1.40	5.95	12.45
(f) Cash/Loss	1.77	Nil	Nil
(g) Profit/Loss	(3.13)	0.20	0.74
(h) Accumulated Loss	Nil	Nil	Nil
(i) Export earning	46.70	Nil	Nil
(j) Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil
(k) Net worth	207.39	211.68	232.93
(l) Emoluments paid	5.45	5.87	8.36
(m) Administrative cost cover turn over (o/o)	24.88	11.92	6.84
(n) Turn over per employee	1.61	3.15	8.55
(o) HRD expenditure (training ets)	Nil	Nil	Nil

(p) Contribution of exchequer

(i) Interest

(ii) Taxes

(iii) Excise Duty

(iv) Corporate Tax

(v) Any other

Not submitted

(q) Internal resources generated

Nil

1.43

3.45

8. Physical performance

The Corporation has only one project viz. Coal Depot Project at Mawsmai in hand. Land was acquired in March 1993 and implementation of the project started in 1993-94. The loan for the Project was finalised in 1996-97. As per the release schedule of loan, the project is expected to be completed and commissioned in April 1996. During the period from 1993-94 to 1995-96 about 33.57% of the project have been completed.

9.. Employment in numbers

1993-94

1994-95

1995-96

(i) Total

29

26

26

(ii) Executive

4

4

4

(iii) Supervisory

5

4

4

(iv) Others

20

18

18

(v) Scheduled Caste

1

1

1

(vi) Scheduled Tribe

17

15

15

(vii) O.B.C.

Nil

Nil

Nil

(viii) Women

7

7

7

(ix) Physically handicapped

Nil

Nil

Nil

(x) Minority

10. Major constraints

Inadequate working capital

11. Any steps taken for :

(a) Privatisation

No

(b) Extent of Idle capacity

(and reasons in last 10 years)

(c) Joint Sector participation

No

(d) Voluntary retirement

No

(e) Disinvestment and financial

re-engineering

No

(f) Updating of arrear accounts, manual

NA

interaction with AG(Audit), Deptt. of

Company Affairs, Register of Company

etc. :

(g) Improvement of office procedure and
internal management.

Yes

(h) Re-structuring of pay scales

(Pay Commission report etc.)

12. Suggested remedies :

- (i) To enhance the capital base of the Corporation by way of Government equity contribution of Rs. 50.00 lacs to facilitate fulfilment of the objectives.
- (ii) Implementation of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 and as amended.

MEGHALAYA ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

1. Date of Incorporation : 25th March 1986.
2. Administrative Department : Industries Deptt. Govt. of Meghalaya.
3. Basic objectives : Development of Electronics in Meghalaya.
4. Extent of fulfilment of objectives.

5. Capital structure (Rs. in Lakhs)
 - (a) Authorised : Rs. 500.00 lakhs
 - (b) Paid-up : Rs. 471.70 lakhs

6. Status of Accounts
 - (a) Provisional : Completed upto 1996-97
 - (b) C & AG Audited : Completed upto 1990-91
 - (c) Accounts adopted in the AGM : Upto 1989-90
 - (d) Statutory auditor whether appointed indicating year : Upto 1995-96

7. Financial performances (Rs. in lakhs)

(for 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96)	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
(a) Capital Investment	1299.45	1382.70	1509.42
(b) Capital employed	335.68	376.10	249.78
(c) Govt. Investment			
(i) Equity	471.70	471.70	471.70
(ii) Loan	722.97	806.21	932.93
(iii) Grant	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) Debt. equity ratio	36.29	34.11	31.25
(d) Turn Over	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Gross Profit/(Gross Loss)	138.22	145.05	158.58
(f) Cash Loss	86.99	126.35	141.54
(g) Profit/(Loss)			
(h) Accumulated Loss	922.05	1066.86	1225.83
(i) Export earning	Nil	Nil	Nil
(j) Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil
(k) Net worth (-)	(-) 387.29	(-) 527.94	(-) 683.15
(l) Emoluments paid	28.95	27.68	32.92
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (O/O)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(n) Turn over per employee	Nil	Nil	Nil
(o) HRD expenditure (training etc.)	Nil	Nil	Nil

(p) Contribution of exchequer

(i) Interest	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Taxes - Sales Tax	1.50	0.87	0.74
(iii) Excise Duty	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) Corporate Tax	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v) Any other - Professional Tax	0.07	0.07	0.10

(q) Internal resource generated Nil Nil Nil

8. Physical performance

Meghalaya Electronics Development Corporation Limited (MEDC) has been able to fully absorb the manufacturing technology of its present range of Tantalum Capacitors from FIRADEC, France. For certain values of capacitors the Corporation has achieved very high yields in production amounting to about 95% which is comparable to international standards. The capacitors manufactured by the Company are also of very good quality and the Company has been able to meet the stringent quality requirements of its customers.

Though the import content of inputs required for manufacture of capacitors is still very high, the Company has been able to indigenise the source of a few raw materials. The sales of the Company has not been very satisfactory since inception due to limited product range. However, the consequential under-utilisation of capacity is sought to be corrected by expansion of its present manufacturing range to include components required by the fast growing Consumer Electronics Equipment market in India and abroad. The Company has however established itself as a reliable electronic component supplier to the Indian Telephone Industries Unit of Mankapur, Rae Bareilly, Palghat & Bangalore, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Lucknow, HMT, Bangalore and other Electronic Equipment manufacturers in India.

9. Employment in number

(i) Total	: 64 Nos
(ii) Executive	: 1 Nos
(iii) Supervisory	: 7 Nos
(iv) Others	: 12 Nos
(v) Scheduled Caste	: Nil
(vi) Scheduled Tribe	: 51 Nos
(vii) O.B.C.	: Nil
(viii) Women	: 25 Nos
(ix) Physically handicapped	: Nil
(x) Minority	: Nil

10. Major constraints Lack of Capital for investment

11. Any steps taken for

(a) Privatisation	: No
(b) Extent of Idle capacity (and reason) in last 10 years	: Yes (Expansion of production range to capacitors required by consumer Electronic equipment manufacturers).
(c) Joint Sector participation	

- (d) Voluntary retirement : No
- (e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering : No
- (f) Updating of arrear accounts Manual interaction with AG(Audit) Deptt. of Company Affairs Register of Company etc : Yes
- (g) Improvement of Office procedure and internal management : Yes
- (h) Re-structuring of pay scales (Pay Commission report etc.) : No.

12. Suggested remedies :

The Company proposes to liquidate its huge liabilities to Financial Institutions from which it has availed Term Loan by offering a One-Time Settlement of dues at a lower amount. It also proposes to seek capital investment from the Government Holding Company (MIDC Ltd) by way of equity participation for diversification/expansion of its present product range to items that are required by the consumer electronics equipment manufacturers.

MAWMLUH CHERRA CEMENTS LTD.

1. Date of Incorporation : 20th May 1955
2. Administrative Department : Industries Department, Govt. of Meghalaya
3. Basic objectives : Production and Sale of Ordinary Portland Cement
4. Extent of Fulfillment : Statement of Production Performances with Targets, with effect from 1986-87 to 1995-96 are as under :-

Financial Year	Item	Production (M.T.)	Target (M.T.)	Percentage
1986-87 (Jul-June)	Clinker	88,890.00	1,20,000.00	74.00
	Cement	94,160.00	1,39,000.00	67.71
	Sales	93,491.268	1,20,000.00	77.90
1987-88 (July to March)	Clinker	70,230.00	1,20,000.00	58.52
	Cement	76,340.00	1,20,000.00	63.61
	Sales	56,989.750	1,20,000.00	64.15
1988-89 (Apr-March)	Clinker	81,730.00	1,20,000.00	68.10
	Cement	92,470.00	1,20,000.00	77.00
	Sales	80,895.157	1,20,000.00	67.41
1989-90 (-do-)	Clinker	105,320.00	1,20,000.00	87.76
	Cement	99,250.00	1,20,000.00	82.70
	Sales	96,672.054	1,20,000.00	80.56
1990-91 (-do-)	Clinker	120,860.00	1,20,000.00	100.71
	Cement	125,820.00	1,20,000.00	104.85
	Sales	128,145.661	1,20,000.00	106.78
1991-92 (-do-)	Clinker	111,440.00	1,20,000.00	92.86
	Cement	119,020.00	1,20,000.00	99.18
	Sales	120,052.756	1,20,000.00	100.04
1992-93 (-do-)	Clinker	101,320.00	1,20,000.00	84.43
	Cement	98,020.00	1,20,000.00	81.68
	Sales	94,021.757	1,20,000.00	78.35

1993-94 (-do-)	Clinker	122,700.00	1,40,000.00	87.64
	Cement	111,530.00	1,40,000.00	79.66
	Sales	112,209.815	1,40,000.00	80.14
1994-95 (-do-)	Clinker	129,680.00	1,40,000.00	92.62
	Cement	142,650.00	1,40,000.00	101.89
	Sales	141,573.251	1,40,000.00	101.12
1995-96 (-do-)	Clinker	118,500.00	1,50,000.00	79.00
	Cement	120,500.00	1,50,000.00	80.33
	Sales	124,221.064	1,50,000.00	82.81

The fulfilment could not be fully met due to various factors, namely, adverse climatic conditions of this place (Cherrapunji) Law and Order situations, Strikes/Bandhs in our neighbouring States which affected the supplies of Stores and Spares, Explosives etc. for our Plant which are being routed through these States to our Factory at Cherrapunji.

5. Capital Structure :	(a) Authorised	- Rs. 2,200.00 Lakhs
	(b) Paid-up	- Rs. 2,033.68 "

6. Status of Accounts	(a) Provisional	- Prepared upto 1996-97
	(b) C&AG Audited	- 1992-93
	(c) Statutory	Appointed upto-
	Auditors Appointment	1995-96

7. Financial Year	1993-94 (in lakhs)	1994-95 (in lakhs)	1995-96 (in lakhs)
(a) Capital Expenditure	1315.96	1247.00	1354.00
(b) Capital Employed	899.00	1147.57	1731.00
(c) Govt. Investment	1672.18	1872.18	1922.48
Equity			
Loan	211.64	34.91	35.97
Grant	19.36	19.36	19.66
(d) Turnover	2207.02	2760.35	2816.08
(e) Gross Profit	1260.08	1667.00	1587.29
(f) Profit	114.27	403.14	526.36
(g) Accumulated Loss	825.12	462.43	179.24
(h) Export Earnings	-	-	-
(i) Dividend Paid	-	-	-
(j) Net Worth	977.93	1540.52	1873.81
(k) Emoluments paid	244.52	290.42	307.11
(l) Admn. Cost over Turnover	0.82%	1.15%	1.05%

(m) Turnover per Employee	326.97%	404.74%	410.50%
(n) HRO Expenditure	-	-	-
(o) Contribution of Exchequer			
Interest	36.37	9.81	278.05
Tax (Sales)	196.88	244.04	435.42
Excise Duty	371.86	468.63	435.42
Corporate Tax	51.75	185.44	242.18
Any other	-	-	-
(p) Internal Resources Generated	284.98	540.43	650.49

8. Physical Performance : *As indicated at page 83.*

9. Employment in Numbers

1. Total	: 672
2. Executive	: 46
3. Supervisory	: 25
4. Others	: 601
5. S.C.	: 8
6. S.T.	: 610
7. O.B.C.	: -
8. Women	: 38
9. Physically Handicapped	: 3
10. Minority	: 15

10. Major Constraint : Marketing of Finished Products and remoteness of Factory

11. Any Steps taken for

a. Privatisation : No

b. Extent of Idle Capacity (and reasons) in last 10 years	: 1986-87	66.85%	1991-92	40.49%
	1987-88	73.12%	1992-93	50.99%
	1988-89	59.14%	1993-94	44.24%
	1989-90	50.33%	1994-95	28.68%
	1990-91	37.09%	1995-96	39.75%

Reasons : i) Adverse climatic conditions E.G. to quote a few Examples on rainfall figures available with us:

<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
11,816.30mm	8,139.50mm	13,173.70mm

<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
16,650.00mm	13,460.1mm	11,589.3mm
<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
13,494.1mm	13,494.1mm	13,155.1mm

ii) Frequent breakdowns of Electrical machinery during Monsoon months due to high inherent moisture in the atmosphere

iii) Certain plants like L.S. Crusher, Packing Plant, Raw & Wash Mills, remain frequently under water due to flooding during days of heavy downpours.

- c. Joint Sector Participation : Nil
- d. Voluntary Retirement : Nil
- e. Disinvestment & Financial Re-engineering : Nil
- f. Updating of Arrear Accounts : Efforts on
Manual Interaction with AG
(audit) Company Affairs
Registrar of Companies
- g. Improvement of Office Procedure
& Internal Management

Office Procedure : This has streamlined for effective functioning with proper placement of various functionaries.

Internal Management : We have been facing shortage of many Senior incumbents for the Senior Technical posts all these years hitherto.

- h. Restructuring of Pay Scales/Pay Commission Report : State Third Pay Commission Report is awaited for Officers. Other employees are converted by the pay structure of All India Cement Wage Board.

12. Suggested Remedies : Nil

FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF MEGHALAYA LIMITED

1.	Date of Incorporation	:	30.1.1975		
2.	Administrative Department	:	Forest Deptt. Govt. of Meghalaya.		
3.	Basic Objectives	:			
4.	Extent of fulfilment of objectives	:			
5.	Capital Structure (Rs. in Lakhs)				
	(a) Authorised	:	Rs. 2,00,00,000/-		
	(b) Paid-up	:	Rs. 1,72,18,800/-		
6.	Status Accounts				
	(a) Provisional	:	1994-95		
	(b) C & AG Audited	:	1992-93		
	(c) Accounts adopted in the AGM	:	1992-93		
	(d) Statutory auditor whether appointed indicating year	:	1996-97		
8.	Financial performances (Rs. in lakhs)				
			1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	(a) Capital Investment	:	49.75	47.93	47.93
	(b) Capital employed	:			
	(c) Govt. investment	:			
	(i) Equity	:	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Loan	:	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Grant	:	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(iv) Debt. equity ratio	:	Nil	Nil	Nil

(d) Turn over	:	75.51	76.96	163.42
(e) Gross Profit/ (Gross Loss)	:			
(f) Cash Loss	:	-	-	-
(g) Profit (Loss)	:	-	-	-
(h) Accumulated Loss	:	-	-	-
(i) Export Earning	:	-	-	-
(j) Dividend paid	:	-	-	-
(k) Net Worth (-)	:	-	-	-
(l) Emoluments paid	:	27.64	25.50	30.09
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (O/O)	:	2.73	3.02	5.43
(n) Turn over per employee	:	1.05	1.07	2.27
(o) HRD expenditure (training etc.)	:	-	-	-
(p) Contribution of ex-chequer	:			
(i) Interest	:			
(ii) Taxes	:			
(iii) Excise duty	:			
(iv) Corporate tax	:	7.95	1.00	-
(v) Any other	:			
(q) Internal resource generated	:			

9. Physical performance : Protection of the plantations created was the main target, which has been carried out by the staff for the protection of fire illegal feeling etc. Also timber trading is being carried out from the Saw milling of the Corporation.

10. Employment in numbers

(i) Total	:	72 including 4 (four deputationist)
(ii) Executive	:	3
(iii) Supervisory	:	2
(iv) Others	:	4
(v) Schedule Caste	:	3
(vi) Schedule Tribe	:	65
(vii) O.B.C.	:	x
(viii) Women	:	5
(ix) Physically handicapped	:	x
(x) Minority	:	x

11. Major Constraints		The performance of the Corporation has to come under severe strain due to Supreme Court restriction of timber trade. The operations cost have been also been increasing due to higher pay and wage rates and difficulty in protection of existing plantations.
12. Any steps taken for	:	Steps being taken
(a) Privatisation	:	Does not arise
(b) Extent of Idle capacity (and reasons) in last 10 years	:	The most commercial activities of Corporation on timber trading has become stagnant subsequent on Supreme Court banning order of timber.
(c) Joint Sector participation	:	Nil
(d) Voluntary retirement	:	The Corporation does not have any voluntary retirement scheme.
(e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering	:	Nil
(f) Updating of arrear accounts Manual interaction with AG (Audit) Deptt. of Company Affairs Registrar of Company etc.	:	Step being taken
(g) Improvement of Office procedure and internal management	:	Step being taken
(h) Re-structuring of pay scales (Pay Commission report etc.)	:	Following the State Govt. pay scales
13. Suggested remedies	:	More function to be entrusted on plantation Corporation to carry out State Govt. plantation Programmes.

MEGHALAYA WATCHES LTD.

1. Date of Incorporation	7th August, 1979		
2. Administrative Department			
3. Basic objectives	Watch assembly unit from components supplied by HMT.		
4. Extent of fulfilment of objectives.			
5. Capital structure (Rs. in lakhs)	(a) Authorised	50.00	
	(b) Paid-up	35.98	
6. Status of Accounts			
(a) Provisional	1996-97		
(b) C & AG Audited	1995-96		
(c) Accounts adopted in the AGM	1995-96		
(d) Statutory auditor whether appointed indicating year	Appointed for the year 1996-97		
7. Financial performance (Rs. in lakhs)			
	(1993-94)	(1994-95)	(1995-96)
(a) Capital investment			
(b) Capital employed			
(c) Govt. Investment			
(i) Equity	35.98	35.98	35.98
(ii) Loan			
(iii) Grant			
(iv) Debt: equity ratio			
(d) Turn over	13.33	2.86	1.16
(e) Gross Profit (Gross Loss)	(-) 39.94	(-) 46.49	(-) 48.06
(f) Cash Loss	16.23	27.90	25.65
(g) Profit (Loss)			
(h) Accumulated Loss	107.56	178.97	227.03
(i) Export earning			
(j) Divident paid	Nil	Nil	Nil
(k) Net worth (-)			
(l) Emoluments paid	19.92	21.76	20.21
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (O/O)	2.67:1	13.42:1	40.99:1
(n) Turn over per employee			

(o) HRD expenditure (training etc.)	Not submitted
(p) Contribution of exchequer	
(i) Interest	
(ii) Taxes	
(iii) Excise Duty	
(iv) Corporate Tax	
(v) Any other	
(q) Internal resources generated	

8.

Statement on performance of MWL :-

Year	Watches Assembled (No)	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Turnover Rs. in lakh	Loss Rs.
1.1.81-13.12.81	0.33	11.33	1.66	4.06
1.1.82-31.12.82	0.24	8.00	8.78	0.55
1.1.83-31.12.83	1.03	34.33	7.41	5.74
1.1.84-13.12.84	1.06	35.33	8.55	8.17
1.1.85-13.12.85	0.89	29.67	7.63	8.60
1.1.86-13.12.86	1.14	38.00	9.53	7.82
1.1.87-31.12.87	1.87	62.33	15.37	2.67
1.1.88-31. 3.89 (15 months)	2.16	61.71	19.98	4.69
1.4.89-31.3.90	1.53	51.00	14.33	11.88
1.4.90-31.3.91	0.99	33.00	10.01	15.07
1.4.91-31.3.92	1.68	56.00	18.03	12.65
1.4.92-31.3.92	1.45	48.33	16.29	20.59
1.4.93-31.3.94	0.94	31.33	14.23	25.71
1.4.94-31.3.95	0.63	17.00	5.53	45.00
1.4.95-31.3.96	0.18	6.00	1.00	48.00

9. Employment in numbers

(i) Total	125	114	97
(ii) Executive	04	03	03
(iii) Supervisory	04	04	04
(iv) Others	117	107	90
(v) Scheduled Caste	6	6	5
(vi) Scheduled Tribe	106	100	91
(vii) O.B.C.			
(viii) Women	94	87	78
(ix) Physically handicapped	01	01	-
(x) Minority			

10. Major constraints -

In-adequate supply of components by HMT

11. Any steps taken for :

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Extent of Idle capacity
(and reasons) in last 10 years
- (c) Joint Sector participation
- (d) Voluntary retirement
- (e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering
- (f) Updating of arrear accounts Manual
interaction with AG(Audit) Deptt.
of Company Affairs, Register of Company etc.,
- (g) Improvement of Office procedure
and internal management
- (h) Re-structuring of pay scales
(Pay Commission report etc.)

Not submitted

12. Suggested remedies :

- (i) Renewal of Agreement with HMT for
supply of components etc.
- (ii) Diversification to allied services etc.

MEGHALAYA GOVT. CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED

1. Date of Incorporation : 26th March 1979
2. Administrative Department : P.W.D. (R&B)
3. Basic objectives : To construct executes carryout, improve work, develop, administer, manage or control in Meghalaya/elsewhere in India works and conveniences of all kinds.
4. Extent of fulfilment of objectives : The Corporation has completed almost all works entrusted.

		<u>93-94</u>	<u>94-95</u>	<u>95-96</u>
5. Capital structure (Rs. in lakhs)	(a) Authorised	200.00	200.00	200.00
	(b) Paid-up	28.14	28.14	28.14
6. Status of Accounts				
	(a) Provisional	-	-	Yes
	(b) C & AG Audited	Yes	No	No
	(c) Accounts adopted in the AGM	Yes	No	No
	(d) Statutory Auditor whether appointed indicating year	Yes	Yes	Yes
7. Financial performance (Rs. in lakhs) (for 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96)				
	(a) Capital Investment	28.14	28.14	28.14
	(b) Capital employed	251.48	247.12	-
	(c) Govt. Investment	-	-	-
	(i) Equity	28.14	28.14	28.14
	(ii) Loan	-	-	-
	(iii) Grant	-	-	-
	(iv) Debt. equity ratio	-	-	-
	(d) Turn over	145.19	122.25	120.29
	(e) Gross Profit/Gross Loss	(+)50.80	(+)4.09	(-) 16.31
	(f) Cash Loss	Nil	-	-
	(g) Profit (After tax)	(+)24.51	(+)2.21	(-)16.31
	(h) Accumulated profit	(+)212.23	213.03	196.72
	(i) Export earning	-	-	-
	(j) Dividend paid	1.41	1.41	-
	(k) Net Worth (-)	10:01	120:01	
	(l) Emoluments paid	67.24	83.47	102.63
	(m) Administrative cost over turn over (O/O)	0.65	0.97	1.13
	(n). Turn over per employee	0.66	0.55	0.50

(o) HRD expenditure (training etc.)	-	-	-
(p) Contribution to exchequer			
(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) Taxes	-	-	-
(iii) Excise Duty	-	-	-
(iv) Corporate Tax	26.29	1.88	-
(v) Any other	-	-	-
(q) Internal resources generated	145.19	122.25	120.29

8. Physical Performance

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	<u>Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1994-95	387.31	333.50
1995-96	351.40	412.64
1996-97	412.46	541.47

9. Employment in numbers

(i) Total	219	224	213
(ii) Executive	6	6	6
(iii) Supervisory	26	26	26
(iv) Others	187	192	181
(v) Scheduled Caste	12	12	12
(vi) Scheduled Tribe	182	187	173
(vii) O.B.C.	-	-	-
(viii) Women	45	45	45
(ix) Physically handicapped	-	-	-
(x) Minority	-	-	-

10. Major constraints - One of the major constraints which the Corporation is facing is the shortage of works received from the Government in the last few years. The value of work received during 1995-96 was Rs.326.68 lakhs and in 1996-97 Rs. 300.00 lakhs compared to Rs. 1001.91 lakhs in 1993-94 where the value of work executed was 780.58 lakhs, and the profit during the year was Rs. 50.80 lakhs. However, in 1994-95 the profit came down to Rs. 4.09 lakhs and in 1995-96 the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 16.31 lakhs. The main reason for the substantial Cell in the profit of the Corporation was due to the fall of the value of works in hand whereas the administrative cost could not be reduced.

11. Any steps taken for :

(a) Privatisation	None
(b) Extent of idle capacity and reasons in last ten years	Full utilisation of the work force could not be made due to shortage of works
(c) Joint sector participation	Nil
(d) Voluntary retirement	Nil
(e) Disinvestment and financial Re-engineering	Nil

(f) Updating of arrears accounts
manual interaction with A.G.
(Audit) Department of Company
Affairs, Register of Company
etc.

Accounts for 1994-95 were audited by the statutory auditor as well as the A.G. (Audit) in Aug. 1997 and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Audit) is awaited.

(g) Improvement of office procedure and internal management
(h) Re-structuring of pay-scales
(Pay commission report etc)

The Annual General Meeting will be held as soon as the above comment is received.

These are being made as and when necessary.

The Pay Scales of the Corpn. are linked to the Pay Scales of the Govt. and revision of pay scales will be made after acceptance of Pay Commission report by the State Govt.

12. Suggested remedies

The Corp. had been earning since its incorporation in 1979 to 1994-95 where the accumulated profit was Rs. 213.03 lakh. The Corp. had also paid dividend to the State Govt. amounting to Rs. 15.48 lakhs against the amount of 28.14 lakhs invested by the Govt. The return investment on capital is Rs. 55.01 %. As already pointed out in para 12 above the substantial fall in profit in 1994-95 and loss in 1995-96 is due to the fact that the Corp. did not have sufficient work. In order to enable the Corp. to utilise its work force the maximum earn profit again, the State Govt. should come forward and provide sufficient work to the Corporation.

MEGHALAYA STATE HOUSING BOARD

1. Date of Incorporation : January 1986
2. Administrative Deptt. : Housing Department
3. Basic Objectives : The objectives of the Board is to provide shelter to the shelterless by the year 2001 A.D. as stipulated in the National Housing Policy.
4. Extent of fulfilment of objectives : It is still in the on going process
5. Capital Structure (Rs. in Lakhs)
 - (a) Authorised - Nil
 - (b) Paid-up - Nil
6. Status of Accounts
 - (a) Provisional : 1996-97
 - (b) C & AG Audited : Nil
 - (c) Accounts Auditor : Nil
in the AGM
 - (d) Statutory Auditor : M/S U.C. Majumdar & Co. Chartered Accountant has been
whether appointed appointed to Audit the accounts of the Board upto the year ended
indicating year 31st March, 1996 and completed Audit of Accounts for the year
ended 31.3.93.
7. Financial performance
(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>
(a) Capital Investment	-	-	-
(b) Capital employed	-	-	-
(c) Govt. Investment	-	-	-
(i) Equity	-	-	-
(ii) Loan	-	-	-
(iii) Grant	14,00,000/-	12,00,000/-	11,00,000/-
(iv) Debt. equity ratio	-	-	-
(d) Turn Over	-	-	-
(e) Gross Profit/(Gross Loss) Provisional (-)	-	-	-
(f) Cash Loss	-	-	-
(g) Profit/(Loss) Provisional (-)	-	-	-
(h) Accumulated Loss	-	-	-

(i) Export earning	-	-	-
(j) Divident paid	-	-	-
(k) Net worth (-)	-	-	-
(l) Emoluments paid	16,96,219/-	19,04,300/-	22,54,573/-
(m) Administrative cost over turn over (O/O)	-	-	-
(n) Turn over per employee	-	-	-
(o) HRD expenditure (Training etc.)	-	3,500/-	-
(p) Contribution of exchequer			
(i) Interest subsidy for EWS/LIG	41,04,290/-	54,62,000/-	46,65,031/-
(ii) Taxes	-	-	-
(iii) Excise Duty	-	-	-
(iv) Corporate Tax	-	-	-
(v) Any other	-	-	-
(q) Internal resource generated	-	-	-

8. Physical performance

(a) <u>Target</u>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
MIG-I	481	481	481
MIG-II	467	537	622
HIG	224	224	264
EWS	1663	1663	3096
LIG	554	554	1032
 (b) <u>Achievement</u>			
MIG-I	239	257	261
MIG-II	396	464	521
HIG	128	185	202
EWS	1118	1348	1508
LIG	373	449	503

N.B. (1) Grants-in-aid of Rs. 12.00 lakhs & Rs. 11.00 lakhs sanctioned by the Govt. during 1994-95 & 1995-96 were drawn by the Director of Housing and dependent in the Govt. Accounts against repayment of LIC/GIC Loan sanctioned by the Govt. to Meghalaya State Housing Board. This refers to Item No. 8c (iii) above.

(2) Since the Board is running on "No loss no profit" basis item No. 8 (E&G) may be treated as Nil.

9. Employment in numbers

i) Total	38	43	50
ii) Executive	1	1	1
iii) Supervisory	5	5	6
iv) Others	32	37	43
v) Scheduled Caste	3	3	3
vi) Scheduled Tribe	34	39	45
vii) O.B.C.	1	1	2
viii) Women	13	17	22
ix) Physically handicapped	-	-	-
x) Minority	-	-	-

10. Major constraint

1. Delay in receipt of Govt. Guarantee for obtaining loan
2. Receipt of in sufficient Govt. Grants
3. Recovery of loan is not coming forth as desired

11. Any steps taken for :

- a) Privatisation : No
- b) Extent of Idle capacity (and reasons) : Nil
in last 10 years
- c) Joint Sector participation : Nil
- d) Voluntary retirement : Nil
- e) Disinvestment and financial re-engineering : Nil
- f) Updating of arrear accounts : Effective steps are being
Manual interaction with AG taken to update the long
(Audit), Deptt. of Company pending Accounts
Affairs, Register of Company
etc.
- g) Improvement of Office proce- : Through internal meeting
dure and internal management and interaction of management is efficiently moni-
tored
- h) Re-structuring of pay scales : The Board is following the
(Pay Commission report etc.) pay scale as admissible to State Govt. Employees
and revised from time to time

12. Suggested remedies : Administrative efficiencies

have been geared up but still the Board could not achieve the desired result. If item No. 11(i) & (ii) are taken care of, the Board will run smoothly.