ELECTRICAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY IN INDIA-A TECHNO-ECONOMIC STUDY



ELECTRICAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY IN INDIA-A TECHNO-ECONOMIC STUDY

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF POONA

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FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ECONOMICS

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BY

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PREFACE

This study deals with four subgroups of electrical machinery industry in India, viz. Motors, Transformers, Switchgears and Fans. - L

The problem of unutilised capacity of the manufacturing plants in some of these industries has been studied using linear programming technique. The analysis may bring out to the reader the multifaceted nature of the problem. It also throws out useful engineering data for further economic research.

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Earlier attempts towards the analysis of the problem of unutilised capacity have been reviewed in Chapter I. This chapter also discusses in brief certain issues like the nature of the larger complex of metal working industries of which the four sectors studied in this work are part and the use of engineering technical data for this study. 网络萨特特尔语

Chapter II presents certain aspects of the industry relevant to the problem. The purpose of this chapter is mainly to give a broad outline of the four industries being looked into. 计最优的 医角膜的 生料 。

Chapter III gives an account of the supply position in respect of raw materials. Inadequate supply of raw materials of the requisite quality forms a constraint on the production in the case of many industrial units. Later, in Chapter V, in the linear programming models of the firms, this constraint has been assumed away, for the limited purpose of analysis. However, the importance of this constraint in the context of some of the Indian industries is fully appreciated. A discussion _of the supply position in respect of raw materials was, therefore, thought necessary.

Chapter IV gives a technical background to the analysis and data presented in Chapter V.

In Chapter V, the concept of capacity of a manufacturing plant has been developed. Measures of unutilised machine capacities under a variety of conditions are obtained and discussed.

Chapter VI summarises the important points in and the issues brought out by this study.

Much of the technical details have been relegated to the end as appendices.

The research underlying this study was carried out at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona-4. It was preceded by a one year pre-doctoral training programme at the Institute. The work was made possible by the award of a junior fellowship and later by a senior fellowship by the Gokhale Institute. I had the advantage of the excellent library facilities, congenial atmosphere and free and frank discussions with colleagues and elders. I wish to express my sincere thanks to the authorities of the Institute for giving me an opportunity to work at this place.

Particularly I wish to record my warm feelings of gratitude to Prof. D.R.Gadgil who provided an intellectual stimulus through his lectures and discussions during the pre-doctoral training programme.

I am indebted to Prof. P.N.Mathur, my research guide, for inspiring my interest in the industry study. He introduced me to the subject of mathematical programming and to the different vistas that are opened up by the application of this technique to economic problems. I have derived much benefit by suggestions made by him as the study passed through its several stages.

I have had the benefit of several fruitful discussions with Dr. M.V.Namjoshi. His cheerful help has been really invaluable.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. R.S.Rao andMiss Kala Pant who read parts of the manuscript and helped to remove a good many crudities. I wish to thank all the friends in the input-output group with whom I had the opportunity of discussing many problems in the weekly 'workshops'. Mr. V.V.N.Somayajulu must be singled out for rendering valuable help in reading and checking some of the matter at the final stage of the work.

A study of this nature could not have been completed but for the willing cooperation from the men in industry, and the government. I wish to acknowledge my debt of gratitude particularly to Mr. Ravi L. Kirloskar and Mr. Paraki of the Kirloskar Electric Co., Ltd., Bangalore; to Mr. S.M.Kathotia, Mr. H.S.Sidhu, Mr. Patwardhan and Mr. Sant from M/s. Matchwell Electrical Private, Ltd., Poona; to Mr. R.N.Kashyap, Mr. G. Ramakrishna, Mr.Vishwanathan, Mr. L.D.Parulekar and a host of other friends at M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Bombay, and to Mr.D.S.Godbele of the Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra.

A major part of the computational work for this study was carried out at the IBM 1620 Electronic Data Processing Centre at the Bombay University. I am indebted, to Mr. D.B.Sardesai of the Gokhale Institute and to Mr. Puntambekar and Mr. S.N.Baldota of the Centre, who willingly helped me to see through the computational work.

I wish to thank all the staff members of the Institute Library who were always prompt in providing all the necessary facilities.

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I gratefully acknowledge the services rendered by Mr. G.K.Mishra in cartography and Mr.N.G.Phadke in typing the thesis.

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May 1969.

(111)

•

Page

1

Preface						
List of	Tables			• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	(vii)
List of	Abbreviati	ions and	Technical	Terms	• • •	(x)

CHAPTER

. 1	PRELI	MINARY CONSIDERATIONS	1
•	1.1	The Theme	2
	1.2	Earlier Attempts to define the	
		capacity concept and related empi-	
		rical investigations	9
	1.3	Approach of the present study to-	
		wards the problem of unutilised	•••
	- I.	capacity	21
• •	1.4	Use of Engineering and Technical	
		data	23
	1.5	Electrical machinery industry as	
		a part of the larger complex of	80
	1.6	metal-working industries	29
	T•0	Unutilised capacity : Recent	0.1
	1 ~		31
	1.7	Summary	33
2	THE I	NDUSTRY	34
	2.1	Introduction	35
	2.2	Scope of the industry and its brief	22
		history	38
	2.3	India's hydroelectric power poten-	
		tial and the electrical machinery	
		industry	46
	2.4	Relative importance of the electri-	
		cal machinery industry among the	
,		manufacturing industries and posi-	
		tion of the different sectors	
		within the industry	49
	2.5	Public sector undertakings	54
	2.6	Foreign investment	60
	2.7	Tariffs and import controls	64
	2.8	Recent position of the four indus-	
		tries : Motors, Transformers,	
	•	Switchgears and Fans	68
· •	2.9	Summary	89
•			•

CHAPTER			Page
3	RAW	MATERIALS	93
	3.1	Introduction	94
	3.2	Description of the raw materials	95
	3.3	Supply position in respect of raw materials	106
	3.4	Substituting imports and the use of	
	~ ~	improved varieties of raw materials	125
•	3.5	Pattern of consumption of raw materials	
	3.6		134
	ن∙ر	Summary	±J4
4	TECH	NICAL PROCESSES AND SOURCES OF DATA	136
	4.1	Introduction	137
	4.2	Technical processes	138
	4.3	Shop equipment in the electrical	
•	4.4	machinery industry Sources of Engineering and Techni-	151
	+ • +	cal Data	156
	4•5	Summary	164
5	TINUT	ILISED INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY : SOME	•
J		ORATIONS	165
	17411 L		105
	5.1	Introduction	166
	5.2	Linear programming techniques -	200
·	-	important concepts	168
	5.3	The model used for case studies	171
	5.4	Optimum capacity and the measure-	•
		ment of unutilised capacity	177
	5.5	Description of the data	180
	5.6	Description of the results	195
	5•7	Discussion of the results	207
	5.8	Summary	215
6	SUMM	ING UP	217
APPENDIX			
A		tailed list of technical processes in	!
	the	electrical machinery industry	231
В	Pric	es of machines in a switchgear manu-	- 71
		uring plant	244
С		te on the construction of the table	
		ing the standard time of different	•
	mach	ines required in the fabrication of	
	swit	chgears (lighter equipment) - the	
	simp	lex tableau, Firm 'B'	266

	(vi)	
PPENDIX		Page
D	The table showing the standard time of different machines required in the fabri- cation of switchgears - Firm 'B'	284
		•
. *	BIBLIOGRAPHY	341
		•

(vii)

LIST OF TABLES

-

Table		Page
1.1	Unutilised Capacity (on the two shift basis) in Motor, Transformer, Switchgear and F _a n industries during 1967	32
2.1	Industries arranged according to their per- centage share of the total value added by the industrial sector	50
2.2	Relative importance of the industries in the electrical machinery complex (all states)	52
2.3	Sectoral (Large, Medium and Small) position of the electrical machinery industry (all states)	53
2.4	Fixed capital per head, value added per head and fixed capital per unit value added for the large, medium and small-scale sectors of the electrical machinery industry	54
2•5	Installed capacity and production in the organised sector of the electric motor industry	72
2.6	Installed capacity in the electric motor industry	73
2.7	Production in the organised sector of the electric motor industry according to horse power ranges in 1962 and 1963	74
2.8	Recent statistics regarding exports and imports of electric motors	75
2.9	Installed capacity and production in the organised sector of the transformer industry	77
2.10	Recent statistics regarding exports and imports of power and distribution trans- formers	79
2.11	Installed capacity and production in the organised sector of the switchgear and controlgear industry	83
2.12	Recent statistics regarding exports and imports of switchgears and controlgears	85

(viii)

Table		Page
2.13	Installed capacity and production in the organised sector of the electric fan industry	86
2.14	Recent statistics regarding exports and imports of electric fans	88
Append	dix.	۰ ۲۰۰۰ ۲
Table		. *
2.1 Table	Production in the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, 1965-66	91
3.1	Indigenous supply and imports of copper (refined metal)	117
3.2	The supply of zinc concentrates and zinc metal 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64	120
3•3	Production and consumption of rubber during 1966	123
3.4	Consumption of raw materials for the manu- facture of electric motors during 1961-62	130
3.5	The purchase and consumption of raw mate- rials for the manufacture of transformers during the year 1961-62	132
3.6	Raw materials consumed in the production of electric fans during the year 1961	133
5.1	Mathematical formulation of the linear programming problem and the basic data Firm 'A'	182
5.2	Mathematical formulation of the linear programming problem - Firm 'B'	188
5•3	Profit margins on different products used in the maximising functions - 'Firm 'B'	190
5.4	Efficiency factors for machines - Firm 'B'	193
5.5	Optimum production plans - Firm 'A'	196
	•	

Table		Pag
5.6	Optimum production plans - Firm 'B'	19
5•7	Utilised capacity in terms of optimum and actual values of total value added, total gross profit and total profit - Firms 'A' and 'B'	19
5.8	Unutilised machine capacity of the firm in the electric fan industry with optimum production plans under certain assumed	
•••	conditions	20
5•9	Groupwise idle capacities of machines with optimum production patterns - Firm 'A'	202
		~0/
5.10	Groupwise utilisation of machine capa- cities with the existing production	
•	pattern - Firm 'B'	20
5.11	Incremental investment in machinery required to sustain larger actual pro-	
	duction plans (with the same product	20

(ix)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TECHNICAL TERMS

Abbreviations MSP Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India. DGTD Directorate General of Technical Development. Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal. DGSD HEIL Heavy Electricals India Ltd. BHEL Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. TISCO Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (India) ASI Annual Survey of Industries (India). Rs. Rupees Technical Terms

ΗP Horsepower KV Kilovolt KVA Kilovolt-ampere MVA Megavolt-ampere TWh Terawatt hour KWh Kilowatt hour ΚW Kilowatt MW Megawatt AC Alternating Current DC Direct Current HT High Tension LT Low Tension CRGO Steel Cold rolled grain oriented steel SWG Standard wire gauge RPM Revolutions per minute Hydel Hydro-electric EMU Electro magnetic units

Equivalents

 $1 \text{ lakh} = 10^{5}$ $1 \text{ crore} = 10^{7}$ $1 \text{ million} = 10^{6}$

MW (Megawatt) = 1000 KW (Kilowatts) TWh (Terrawatt hour) = 10^9 KWh (Kilowatt hour) Rupees = \$0.133 US (approximately).