PREFACE

The Indian petrochemical industry originated in the 1970s and entered the arena of the industries of India. This sector was subjected to rapid growth in the period between the 1980s and 1990s. Even today, expectations from this sector are sky-high. The Indian petrochemical industry for it part is doing very well and has been contributing significantly to the country's GDP for several years now. The Indian petrochemical industry primarily consists of synthetic rubber i.e. elastomer, yarn of synthetic fiber, synthetic detergent intermediates, performance plastics, plastic processing industry, and polymers. The Bongaigaon refinery was set up as an experimental one with the capacity of a refinery and a petrochemical unit. The success of this integrated petroleum refinery-cum-petrochemicals unit led to a spree of activities in this sector. Many such units were established to boost production capabilities. With the growth of Indian petrochemical industry, it holds the share of around 20% of the total global produce of petrochemical related products.

The foundation of the Oil & Gas Industry in India was laid by the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, when the government announced that petroleum would be the core sector industry. In pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1954, Government-owned National Oil Companies ONGC (Oil & Natural Gas Commission), IOC (Indian Oil Corporation), and OIL (Oil India Ltd.) were formed. ONGC was formed as a Directorate in 1955, and became a Commission in 1956. In 1958, Indian Refineries Ltd, a government company was set up. In 1959, for marketing of petroleum products, the government set up another company called Indian Refineries
In 1964, Indian Refineries Ltd was merged with Indian Oil Company Ltd. to form **Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.** Growth of India petrochemical industry is playing a major part in the growth of the economy and the development of the manufacturing sector. The petrochemicals industry provides more value addition to the Indian economy than most of the other companies. Petrochemicals are obtained from different chemical compounds which are by-products of crude oil refining. With the fractional distillation of the crude oil, chemicals like naphtha, kerosene, petroleum gases, ethane, methane, propane, and butane are the primary stocks used in the petrochemical industry for the production of various other chemical compounds.

In the Indian economy, the petrochemical sector is one of the fastest growing segments which have a growth rate of around 13% being currently more than twice the gross domestic product growth. The investments made in the Indian petrochemical industry are huge which performing well for the growth in this segment. There is a steadfast growth in the production activity of the main petrochemicals and as the result, the Indian petrochemical industry attained self-sufficiency. The dominant part of the Indian petrochemical industry, the segment consisting of polymers is growing at a superb pace, with the middle class household boosting the consumption.

This research study highlights the physical and financial performance of Indian Oil Corporation with focus on market leadership and business developments. In this research we studied the Company’s origin, its Growth and the prospects for future with the help of various standard and measures.
To make continuity in present thesis it is divided in to seven Chapters. The first Chapter has been devoted to the introduction, i.e. Indian Oil Corporation’s history from establishment. The Corporation takes pride in its continuous investments in innovative technologies and solutions for sustainable energy flow and economic growth and in developing techno-economically viable and environment-friendly products & services for the benefit of its consumers. We have discussed the growth trend of IOC in Chapter second. We would deal in third chapter with the physical structure of IOC i.e., management analysis, board of Directors, Shareholding Patterns, meetings etc. The fourth Chapter has been dealt with the performance of IOC via Products and Services and fifth Chapter deals with the financial performance of IOC during last five years (2004-05 to 2008-09). Ratio Analysis enables the business owner/manager to spot trends in a business and to compare its performance and condition with the average performance of similar business in the same industry. In the sixth Chapter, an attempt has been made to explain the different ratios and also how can they be used to draw inferences regarding the financial soundness of the firm. The eight Chapter has been devoted to summarization of present research work and also, the findings have been discussed in brief accordingly. Suitable suggestions have been recommended for the improvement of the IOC.