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Ind-Com Journal

Vol. XIII] OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1958 [No. 4

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Price Rupee One Only **Postage Extra**

Annual subscription, Rs. 3-50 nP.

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GUIDE TO SMALL INDUSTRIALISTS AND INDUSTRIAL ENTREPRENEURS

Guide to Small Industrialists and Industrial Entrepreneurs

1. Preamble.

Well balanced, integrated and decentralised industrialisation is the only means of achieving our cherished objectives and hence special emphasis has been laid on the development of industries in the Second Five-Year Plan. The development of small and cottage industries has been assigned a very significant role as it will, besides increasing the supply of the much needed consumer goods, raise industrial employment and income thus paving the way for a decentralised and socialistic pattern of society. To encourage and protect Small Scale Industries is, therefore, our national and economic policy and programme.

Of late, there is an increasing awareness of the importance of starting new industries and improving and expanding the old ones. A large number of entrepreneurs who had hitherto been pursuing other avocations in life have been considering whether they could not start some small industry. This booklet attempts to give, in a concise manner as to how they should proceed, if they are interested in starting a small scale industry and what facilities the Government had provided for starting and developing small industries.

2. Definitions.

Definition of Small-Scale Industry.—Small-Scale Industries are of varied types, but their common features are their urban or semi-urban location and use of machines, power and modern techniques. There is no hard and fast definition for Small Scale Industry. However, for practical purposes, units employing less than 50 workers if *using power*, or less than 100 persons if *not using power* and having capital structure less than Rs. 5 lakhs are treated as Small Scale Industrial Units. This definition is by no means rigid and is applied with certain amount of flexibility.

Definition of Cottage Industry.—Cottage Industries are those which are carried on wholly or primarily with the help of the members of the family for whole or part-time occupation. For the purpose of financial assistance under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, Cottage Industry has been defined as an industrial business or enterprise carried on in any premises to which the Factories Act of 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948) does not apply.

Licences.—No licence is necessary under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951 from the Government of India for starting or running small-scale industries and cottage industries. But, licences are necessary under the Factories Act, if the industry employs more than 9 persons when it is run on power and more than 19 persons when run without power. Licences are also necessary under the Madras District Municipalities or Local Boards Act, as the case may be.

3. How small scale industries should be organized and what are their needs.

If the products of small scale industries or cottage industries are to stand against competition of those of large factories and imported goods, they should be comparable in quality and price to those products. To produce goods of acceptable quality at economic rates, it is very necessary to organize production on efficient lines by the use of improved machinery and tools, adoption of modern techniques and new lines of production.

The principal needs of small scale industries, whose resources are generally limited, are training and technical advice in the adoption of improved tools, machines and new techniques, supply of raw materials and power at reasonable rates, supply of adequate finance on fair terms, facilities for importing or purchasing new machines, provision of adequate factory spaces conforming to factory laws and health rules, provision of servicing facilities in operations involving the use of expensive machinery and assistance in the marketing of the products.

4. Organizations of the State and Central Governments, which assist the small industries and entrepreneurs.

To fulfil these needs and assist the small scale industries in their organization and running, the State and the Central Governments have taken several measures and set up a number of organizations and provided several facilities, the important amongst them are :—

(1) The strengthening of the State Department of Industries with technical experts.

(2) The amendment of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act and Rules thereunder so as to give speedily loans on low rates of interest and on liberal terms;

(3) Training-*cum*-Demonstration Centres;

(4) Model or Pilot Production Centres;

(5) Common Service facility centres;

(6) Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India, which is mainly a technical servicing agency;

(7) Industrial Extension Centres; and

(8) National Small Industries Corporation.

(*a*) *State Directorate of Industries.*—The development of small industries is within the sphere of the State Directorate of Industries. The State Directorate of Industries gives assistance in credit, i.e., loans for construction of factories, purchase of equipment, etc., factory space in Industrial Estates, power, common facilities for workshops, supply of controlled raw materials, essentiality certificates for imports, etc. Therefore, all requests for assistance towards the abovementioned items and all enquiries on the starting of new types of industries or starting of new units and their location, should be addressed to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5 or his subordinate officers.

(*b*) *Small Industries Service Institute, Madras.*—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, is playing an important role in giving all assistance in the task of the development of small scale industries. They have set up a technical organization called the Regional Small Industries Service Institute in Madras to give direct assistance and technical service and advice, *free of charge*, to small industrial units in the Southern Region, which are normally not in a position to engage skilled technicians and business consultants of their own. The Institute is manned by technically qualified and experienced officers and—

(1) gives advice as well as practical demonstration to small units on improved technical processes and use of modern machinery and equipment;

(2) gives instruction and advice to small industrialists on proper methods of business management, including marketing; and

(3) acts as Information Centre, arranging lectures and talks, publishing bulletins, pamphlets, model schemes, etc., for the guidance of small industrialists.

The Central Government also provide the Small Industries Service Institute with foreign consultants periodically to solve the problems of small units and make improvements in the manufacture and design of their products. Therefore, all enquiries and requests for advice or assistance on the following matters should be addressed to the Small Industries Service Institute, No. 20, Rutland Gate, Nungambakkam, Madras-6 :—

(*a*) Technical processes and use of improved types of machines and other equipments, equipments, and practical demonstration in them.

(*b*) Use of raw materials for particular types of industries including tests, where necessary, to find out the suitability of such raw materials.

(*c*) Use of better methods of manufacture.

(*d*) Economics of production and methods to bring down the cost of production and improve them.

(*e*) Visit to small industries and technical advice, advice on existing and potential markets and adaptation of their production to suit such markets and on proper business management of their undertakings.

(*c*) *Extension Centres.*—The Government of India have also set up Extension Centres where there is concentration of artisans of a particular trade who are not properly equipped and cannot afford to go in for costly machinery and tools. With a view to assisting such artisans in the manufacture of quality goods at economic prices, these Extension Centres are equipped with modern machines suitable for specific jobs and the artisans will be allowed to work on these machines. Only nominal charges are collected for the service at these centres. Such Extension Centres are set up in the following places in this State for the benefit of the industries noted against each :—

Place.	*Name of industry.*	*Designation of Officer in-charge.*
Coimbatore	Foundry and metal works	Assistant Director.
Erode	Leather Finishing	Do.
Madras	Glass Foundry, Electroplating and Enamelling.	Do.
Do.	Food preservation	Junior Field Officer (Food Preservation).

All enquiries for service or advice at these centres should be addressed to the Officers-in-charge of the Centres.

(d) *National Small Industries Corporation.*—The Central Government have also set up another organization called the National Small Industries Corporation (Private), Limited at Delhi with a subsidiary Corporation in Madras, besides in three other centres. These Corporations arrange to supply machinery to small-scale industries on hire-purchase basis and also assist these industries in marketing their products and in obtaining orders from the stores purchasing departments of the Government. All enquiries for assistance in the above matters should be addressed to the Managing Director, National Small Industries Corporation (Madras), Private, Limited, No. 15, Mowbrays Road, Madras-18.

The Small Industries Service Institute and the Extension Centres collaborate with the National Small Industries Corporation in the field of hire-purchase of machinery, selection and registration of small-scale units as Government supplies, development of small units as ancillaries to large concerns, industrial credit and inspection and marketing of the small industries products.

5. Industries t at can be started or developed.

It will be prudent to start new industries for the manufacture of articles (1) which are at present imported from outside the country, (2) which are in short supply in this part of the country and have to be transported from long distances, (3) which are in short supply in other parts of the country, (4) which have a good export market and (5) articles for which new or larger demands are anticipated, consequent on overall development and increasing incomes. The main criterion should be that the articles to be manufactured are in good demand and are easily marketable. It will also be useful to attempt manufacture of ancillary parts to feed larger industries. A list of some of the industries that can be considered for starting on a small scale is given in Appendix I. The list is purely illustrative and not exhaustive. With reference to the local resources in technical personnel, in skilled labour and raw materials, the entrepreneurs' own experience and background, the availability of other facilities and chances of marketing, etc., the entrepreneurs should select the industry to be started. The entrepreneur may also seek the advice of the technical officers of the Small Industries Service Institute, No. 20, Rutland Gate, Nungambakkam, Madras-6, set up by the Government of India or the State Directorate of Industries at Chepauk, Madras-5.

6. Model schemes.

Model schemes for the manufacture of various items on a small-scale industries basis prepared by the technical experts of the Government of India are made availabale to the interested parties at the Small Industrial Service Institute. These model schemes contain valuable data pertaining to the requirements in respect of land, building, machinery, equipment, staff, raw materials, working capital, the estimated cost, estimated selling price, etc., in respect of the scale of production envisaged. A list of model schemes available at the Institute is given in Appendix II. Printed copies of a scheme for the manufacture of table moulded bricks and tiles prepared by the Ceramic Expert are available with State Department of Industries at Chepauk. Copies of the model schemes are also available for reference at the Technical Information Section, Industrial Estate, Guindy.

7. Location of industries.

In the interests of both the nation and the industrialists themselves, it is advisable to decentralize industries instead of concentrating them in one or more important cities. The availability of power, transport, banking and other facilities in big cities and towns, which provide certain economic advantages, have been the main attraction for industries to crowd in and around cities. But it should be realized that beyond a point, there are other disadvantages like high cost of living, labour problems, emergence of slums, increased incidence of disease, etc. With the rapid development of transport, communications and power in this State, the economic advantage of highly concentrated area also narrows. It will, therefore, be preferable to locate the small industry in or near smaller towns or places, having good communications, transport facilities, power and water-supply, raw materials, skilled labour and as near as possible to consuming centres or marketing centres. It is always desirable to select a site in the outskirts of the town or suburb, rather than in the thick of the municipal area. If it is proposed to locate the industry in a municipal town, it is necessary to select a plot in the area which is not a residential area. It is better that sufficient space to admit of further expansion and development of the industry is acquired at the first instance.

The Government have set up Service Centres and Extension Centres to facilitate small entrepreneurs to establish satellite units. Hence it will be very advantageous and economical to small-scale entrepreneurs to set up their industrial units in or near the places where the centres are functioning.

8. Steps to be taken before constructing or establishing a factory.

The following should be obtained :—

(i) Permission of the local body concerned—

(a) for establishment of a factory;

(b) for construction of building.

(ii) (a) Approval of the Factories Department for the construction of a building or the use of an existing building as factory; and

(b) also a licence for running the factory.

Item (i).—(a) The application for permission to undertake the construction or the establishment of the factory should be made to the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, if within Madras City, to the municipal council concerned, if within a municipal area, to the panchayat, if within a panchayat area and to the district board, if within a non-panchayat area. The application should specify the maximum number of workers proposed to be employed in the factory and should be accompanied by the requisite court-fee stamp and a plan of the proposed factory prepared in accordance with the prescribed rules and such particulars as to the power, machinery, plant or premises as the concerned local body may require.

(b) An application for the *approval of the site* chosen for construction or reconstruction of a building and for *permission to execute the work* together with a site plan of the land and a ground plan, elevations and sections of the building and a specification of the work, should be sent to the concerned executive authority, viz., Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, Commissioner of the concerned municipality, Executive Authority of the Panchayat Board, or President of the District Board as the case may be. The construction or reconstruction of the building should not be begun unless and until the Executive Authority has accorded permission for the execution of the work.

Application for the construction of the building should be sent in the prescribed form. The building should conform to the conditions laid down in the Building Rules. The site plan should contain all the particulars required in the Buildings Rules (viz., boundaries, survey number, dimensions, location, other particulars). Particulars regarding building plans and specifications should also be furnished. As the application is liable to be rejected if the particulars, as required under the rules are not furnished, care may be taken to furnish complete particulars along with the application.

Item (ii).—The application for approval of the Factories Department for construction of a building or the use of an existing building as factory should be made to the Chief Inspector of Factories in the prescribed application form together with the records specified in the note thereunder. The application should be accompanied also by a chalan for the payment of the prescribed fees into the Treasury. Copies of the application form and the schedule of fees are reproduced for the convenience of entrepreneurs in Appendix III (Parts A and B).

The plans and layouts which are to accompany the application should be prepared by a person not below the rank of a draughtsman possessing a certificate recognized by the State Government in this regard.

After the plans are approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories one set of the plans will be returned to the applicant. The buildings should be constructed or reconstructed exactly in accordance with the approved plans. After completing the construction or reconstruction of the buildings, a report of completion should be sent to the Chief Inspector of Factories with the following certificates from a qualified Civil Engineer :—

(*a*) A certificate of stability in respect of the buildings. (Form given in Appendix III, Part C.)

(*b*) A certificate that buildings have been constructed exactly in accordance with the approved plans.

Thereafter an application for the registration of the factory and the grant of a licence should be made to the Chief Inspector of Factories. The form of this application is given in Appendix III, Part D. This application should be accompanied by the notice of occupation in the form given in Appendix III, Part E, in duplicate.

No manufacturing process should be carried on in a factory without a licence granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories. A licensee should get his licence amended when the factory exceeds the limits specified in the licence in regard to horse-power or the number of men employed. The plans approved and the licence granted for the factory should be readily available in the factory for inspection by the Inspector of Factories.

9. Procurement of building materials.

For the requirements of iron and steel materials for the construction of the factory building, the industrialist should apply to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, in the form prescribed for the purpose, furnishing the details with regard to the structure of the building, category, quantity and size of the materials required together with an approved plan and an estimate duly certified by a qualified Engineer. Court-fee stamps worth Rs. 2 if the quantity of materials required is more than 10 cwt. and

50nP. if it is 10 cwt. and less, should be affixed to the application.. On receipt of such applications, they will be registered in the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce and materials released, as and when stock is received, according to the order of priority, in the receipt of applications from the non-agricultural quota, which is intended for general construction purposes.

Cement is not a controlled article now. It can be obtained from the local stockists direct.

10. Power supply.

Applications for supply of electrical energy must be made upon the form M.E.D.I.A. obtainable free of cost at any office of the State Electricity Board. In case H.T. supply is required, 6 copies of the H.T. supply application form and other details will be sent free of cost on written requisition. Normally, no low tension service will be given if the connected load of the service is more than 75 h.p. and no H.T. supply will be given, if the connected load is less than 75 h.p. All applications must be made to the nearest Assistant Engineer (Electrical). The application will be registered by the Assistant Engineer who will examine the technical feasibility and remunerative aspect and intimate the estimated cost payable in advance. In case the supply to the particular industry is not economically feasible as per the Electricity Board's standards of remunerativeness, due to long lengths of lines or special extension having to be laid, the consumer will have to offer a special guarantee, i.e., an annual revenue equivalent to 10 per cent of the cost of extension, for a period of ten years. The intending consumer should take supply within three months from the date of intimation from the Electricity Board, that supply is available. Should the consumer fail to take supply within the period aforesaid, a minimum amount per horse-power contracted will be collected monthly until the service is taken. This may be relaxed by the Superintending Engineer of the respective Electricity System, for causes reasonably beyond the control of the consumer. The Electricity Board will provide meter boards, main cut-outs for L.T. consumers and oil circuit breakers or fuses for H.T. consumers, unless otherwise specified. Consumers' installations should invariably comply with the statutory provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, relating to wiring and equipment. Intending consumers are advised to consult the Superintending Engineer of the respective Electricity System before ordering the motor. The Electricity Department may require any consumer to enter into formal contract in the prescribed form and deposit security in cash for the payment of energy supplied. Interest will be paid at 3 per cent per annum or at such other rate as may be decided from time to time. The deposit will be returned on termination of the contract.

11. Water-supply.

If it is proposed to put up a *bore-well for water-supply* an application for getting a power-drill or hand-boring set should be made to the District Agricultural Officer concerned.

Power-drill.—The applicant who wants the site to be selected for putting bore-wells should remit an inspection fee of Rs. 10 to the Supervisor of the Agriculture Department, who will inspect the site and recommend its suitability for putting down bore-well. The applicant has to register his name with the concerned District Agricultural

Officer by remitting a sum of Rs. 500. The drill will be allotted in the order of priority fixed by the District Collector from time to time.

Hand-boring set.—Application forms can be had on requisition from the District Agricultural Officer or the Supervisor. The applicant should fill up the form, remit a fee of Rs. 125 and register his application with the District Agricultural Officer. The hand-boring set will be allotted in the order of priority fixed by the Collector.

12. Purpose of putting up Industrial Estates.

The chief obstacles confronting an entrepreneur to set up a small industry are the scarcity of capital, and the long delays, expense and troubles involved in acquiring a suitable site, in obtaining approval for plans, etc., permission and licences from the municipal authorities and Factories Department, in securing building materials and constructing the factory building in conformity with municipal laws and factory laws and finally in getting water-supply and power connection. These difficulties are normally beyond the resources of the small-scale industrialist. With a view to solve these initial difficulties, the Government have established near important towns what are known as Industrial Estates, which are developed and planned sites with properly designed and ready-built factories of different sizes conforming to municipal and factory laws, available for modest rent or rent-purchase basis, to small-scale industries, with roads and other communication facilities, water and electricity connections. Besides housing factories, the Industrial Estate will provide accommodation for banks, post offices, telephone exchange, community canteens, shops, dispensaries, recreation facilities and reading rooms, open spaces, lawns and avenues. Just as houses, flats and residential colonies are built in a planned way for letting to householders, ready-built factories with all facilities are let out on rent to industrialists, who wish to start deserving industries.

The industrialists who are housed in the Industrial Estate will be not only relieved of all the initial difficulties and worries in setting up their new factories but also enabled to utilize towards plant, stock, production needs, etc., their scarce capital, which would otherwise be locked up in brick and mortar. The time lag between installation of machinery and starting of production caused by delays in getting power connections is completely eliminated. The industrialists can start production straightaway after installing the machinery in the premises they occupy.

The proximity of a wide variety of industries will facilitate inter-trading and inter-servicing, thus helping to bring down the cost of production considerably and leading to attractive prices of products. This is a feature which is possible only in an Industrial Estate.

Properly-built factories conforming to factory laws and rules in respect of accommodation, lighting, ventilation, washing and bathing facilities, etc., in attractive and spacious surroundings with green lawns and flowering trees will not only ensure the health of the industrial workers but also help increase their efficiency, thus benefiting the concerned industries indirectly.

The Madras Government have approved the establishment of Industrial Estates and Industrial Colonies (Small Industrial Estates) in the following places. The number of factory units envisaged in the scheme, the number of factory units constructed so far are furnished below :—

Place.	Number of factory units envisaged.				Number of factory units constructed.			
	A type 4,280 sq. ft.	B type 3,044 sq. ft.	C type 1,836. sq. ft.	D type.	A type.	B type.	C type.	D type.
Guindy	21	20	49	..	20	15	39	4
Sulakkarai near Virudhunagar	6	15	23	..	3	5	7	..
Erode	..	6	6	..	..	3	4	..
Pettai near Tirunelveli	..	4	4	..	..	4	4	..
Madurai	4	4	4	..	4	4	4	..
Ariyamangalam near Tiruchirappalli	2	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Kunrathur near Marthandam	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4

The following subsidised rates of rent per month have been approved by the Madras Government for each type of factory unit at the rate of 8 nP. per square foot of covered area, in the Industrial Estate, Guindy, and at 6 nP. per square foot of covered area in the Industrial Estates and Colonies at Sulakkarai (near Virudhunagar), Erode, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Pettai (near Tirunelveli) :—

(RUPEES PER MONTH.)

	Guindy.	Virudhunagar.	Erode.	Madurai, Pettai and Tiruchirappalli.
A type	350	260	..	200
B type	250	185	185	145
C type	150	110	110	110
D type	95	..	..	70

Applications for allotment of factory spaces should be sent to the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Small Scale Industries), Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Chepauk, Madras-5. A copy of the application form and a copy of the terms and conditions for allotment of factory spaces are appended—vide Appendix IV. Industries such as tanning, hand-made matches, fireworks, cotton ginning, etc., which either require special facilities and care or produce obnoxious smell will not be permitted in the Industrial Estates.

13. The Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

Preamble.—Sanction of financial assistance for the development of industries in the private sector is extended only under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922, as amended up to 27th November 1956 and the rules framed thereunder, viz., the Madras Small-Scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956. Copies of the amended Act and the Rules are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras-2.

Industries eligible for aid.—The industries for the development of which aid is sought should have an important bearing on the economic development of the country and should be—

(*a*) new or nascent industries, or

(*b*) industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are under-developed, or

(*c*) cottage industries or small-scale industries, or

(*d*) old or established industries.

Aid will be given to a joint stock company only if it is registered in India on a rupee capital and conforms to such rules as may be made by the State Government from time to time requiring that a minimum number or a proportion of the members on its Board of Management shall be citizens of India.

According to the revised rules, deserving old or established industries are also eligible for aid. But it is not the intention of the Government that all old or established industries irrespective of their economic importance should automatically become eligible for State aid. The intention of revising the rules is to remove the statutory restriction on such industries as some of the old and established industries also might be really deserving State aid. The authorities empowered to sanction loans will be guided by the following principles in regard to the disposal of the loan applications :—

(i) Common place industries and processing industries such as rice mills, oil mills, printing presses, laundries, etc., will not normally be given aid under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

(ii) The aid will ordinarily be given only to such of those industries which produce essential consumer goods and other articles or ancillary parts to feed larger industries that are in short supply in this part of the country and have to be either imported from outside or transported from long distances at considerable cost and which require special aid and encouragement for their organization or development.

(iii) Loans towards working capital will be granted only in exceptional cases and that too only for the starting of deserving new industries or well merited extension of deserving existing industries of the type referred to in item (ii).

(iv) All deserving cottage and village industries intended to attain self-sufficiency and self-reliance in villages and intended to serve the essential needs of rural population will however be given State aid.

Applications for State aid which do not fall under the above categories are liable to be summarily rejected.

Purposes for which aid will be given.—Loans may be granted to any deserving cottage or small-scale industry for one or more of the following purposes :—

(*a*) for the purchase of land;

(*b*) for the construction of factory building or workshed;

(*c*) for the purchase of tools, equipment and machinery and for erecting machinery;

(*d*) for the discharge of existing liabilities;

(*e*) for use as working capital;

(*f*) for enabling the recipient to tide over difficulties in the early stages of manufacture on a commercial scale;

(*g*) for meeting initial losses in the case of cottage industries for reasons beyond their control;

(*h*) for subscribing towards the share capital of an industrial co-operative society;

(*i*) for any other specific purpose depending on the circumstances of each case.

The amount sanctioned as loan for the purchase of machinery, etc., [item (*c*)], will be paid direct to the machinery suppliers. Loans for the discharge of existing liabilities [Item (*d*)] will be granted only in exceptional cases, where such assistance is absolutely necessary for the development of the industry and when the liabilities were incurred in respect of the industry for which the aid is applied for. Any attempt to use this provision mainly with a view to gain some advantage in the rate of interest or to obtain funds for other purposes will be sternly discouraged. The loan amount sanctioned towards this item will be paid direct to the creditors.

Powers of sanction of loans of the various authorities.—The following authorities and officers are competent to sanction in each case, loans not exceeding the amounts specified against each, provided that the amount of the loan proposed to be sanctioned to a person together with the amount of previous loan or loans, if any, granted to the same person in respect of the same industrial unit shall not exceed such limits :—

(*a*) Assistant Director and Village Industries Officer—Up to Rs. 2,000.

(*b*) Deputy Director and Community Project Officer (Industries), Erode—Up to Rs. 5,000.

(*c*) Joint Director of Industries and Commerce—Up to Rs. 10,000.

(*d*) Director of Industries and Commerce—Up to Rs. 25,000.

(*e*) Director of Industries and Commerce on the recommendation of the Board of Industries—Up to Rs. 50,000.

(*f*) Government—Exceeding Rs. 50,000.

Security of the loan.—Every loan shall be secured by—

(i) a mortgage upon the whole of the assets of the industry; or

(ii) a mortgage upon the other assets belonging to the applicant; or

(iii) a mortgage upon the assets of the surety or sureties of the applicant; or

(iv) the personal security of the applicant, individual or of all the partners, if the applicant is a firm, in respect of loans up to Rs. 1,000;

(v) one or more personal sureties in respect of loans up to Rs. 5,000 provided that the solvency of the sureties is certified by an official of the Revenue Department not lower in rank than that of a Revenue Divisional Officer; or

(vi) a combination of all or any of the forms of security mentioned in clauses (i) to (iii).

Extent to which loan will be granted.—Loans for small-scale industries may be granted up to 75 per cent of the net value of the assets of the industrial business or enterprise and of any other property offered as collateral security for the loan. For the purpose of this valuation, the additional assets which may be created by the expenditure of the sums granted as loans will be taken into account. For cottage industries loans up to 100 per cent of the assets offered may be granted. Industrial co-operatives may be granted loans up to ten times their paid-up share capital plus the Reserve Fund.

Loans will be sanctioned for the construction of factory buildings and purchase of machinery and tools to owners of plots in the industrial areas against the security of the plots, factory buildings to be constructed, and machinery to be purchased, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The owner of the plot shall contribute 25 per cent of the total cost of the factory building and machinery. The cost of the plot and the depreciated cost of the existing factory building, if any, as also the depreciated cost of the existing machinery, if any, will be taken into account towards the contribution to be made by him.

(2) The borrower will be allowed to draw the first instalment of the loan only when he has contributed 25 per cent of the total value of the factory building, machinery and tools as his share. The plot together with any structure and machinery thereon shall be pledged to the Government from the date of disbursement of the loan and all assets of factory buildings, etc., created out of the loan shall likewise be pledged to the Government against the loan.

(3) The entire amount of loan together with the amount, if any, contributed in cash by the industrialist, towards his share of 25 per cent in the enterprise shall be simultaneously deposited in the name of the borrower in a branch of the State Bank of India or any scheduled bank with the stipulation that he shall not be allowed to operate on the bank account so created without the countersignature of the Assistant Director of Industries of the district concerned.

(4) The borrower will be allowed to withdraw funds required for the construction of factory buildings in not less than three instalments, the first instalment for laying foundation and construction up to plinth level, the second for construction up to roof level and the third for roofing, plastering, etc. Similarly he will be allowed to withdraw funds required for the purchase of machinery in three instalments, the first instalment towards the payment of advance, if necesary, to the suppliers of the machinery and tools, the second for taking delivery of the machinery and tools on receipt of railway receipt or invoice and the third for the installation of the machinery. The proper time for the withdrawal of the different instalments and the amount of each instalment will be determined by the Assistant Director concerned.

(5) The borrower will not be authorized to withdraw at a time funds exceeding the amount of contributions made by him and the value of assets which may exist in the form of buildings and machinery at site.

Rate of interest.—With a view to give fillip for the development of cottage and small-scale industries under the Second Five-Year Plan, Government have reduced the rate of interest chargeable on loans not exceeding Rs. 50,000 to 3 per cent per annum. For industrial co-operatives, the rate of interest is only 2½ per cent.

How to apply for aid.—Every application for loan shall be made in the prescribed form (given in Appendix V) to the authority competent to sanction it. With a view to facilitate speedy disposal, five copies of the application should be sent when the amount applied for is Rs. 25,000 or less and twenty copies when the loan applied for exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Every application for State aid should be accompanied by a fee of 1 per cent of the amount of aid applied for or Rs. 250 whichever is less, towards the cost of legal scrutiny of the applicant's title to the properties offered as security and preparation of the draft mortgage deed.

If the amount of aid applied for exceeds Rs. 50,000, the application should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 towards the cost of publication of notices inviting objections to the grant of aid. If the actual cost exceeds the amount spent, the applicant will have to make good the deficiency and if it is less, the balance will be refunded to the applicant, after deducting money order charges. The amount may be sent by bank draft or crossed cheque payable to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5. Applications for aid exceeding rupees one lakh will not be entertained at present.

Period of repayment.—The maximum period for the repayment of any loan has been fixed at twenty years.

Where to remit the loan amount.—Any repayment of loan shall be made at the nearest Government treasury to the credit of the Government.

General.—No loan shall be disbursed to an applicant unless he or his surety, if any, executes the necessary bond to the satisfaction of the sanctioning authority.

14. Credit facilities by the State Bank of India.

What small-scale industries need most is supply of sufficient and cheap credit. The supply of finance by Commercial and Co-operative Banks to small-scale industries is of negligible volume because the small local banks do not have adequate resources while the large banks are not sufficiently interested. Therefore the State Government as also the Central Government are extending financial assistance to these industries through the State Department of Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act and the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, Madras, in which the State has a controlling interest. The State Department of Industries entertains applications from deserving industrialists only for sums not exceeding rupees one lakh, ordinarily for long or medium term loans, for construction of factories or purchase of machinery and tools, etc., and in special cases, for working capital, on the mortgage of fixed assets, etc. The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, supplies medium and long-term credit for amounts extending even up to rupees ten lakhs. The State Bank, Co-operative Banks and Commercial Banks ordinarily supply short-term credit on the pledge of the stock-in-trade to whom the Small-Scale Industries have to look forward for their short-term credit requirements.

It was felt that all agencies interested in offering assistance should make a joint effort in order to see that the requirements of these industries are adequately met. In colloboration with the authorities of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, Small Industries Service Institute and the Industries Department of the State Government, the State Bank of India have worked out and are implementing a ' Pilot Scheme ' to meet the credit requirements of small industries in the following towns :—

1 Madras.	4 Tiruchirappalli.	7 Dindigul.
2 Coimbatore.	5 Erode.	8 Salem.
3 Madurai.	6 Virudhunagar.	9 Tiruppur.

The scheme is being extended by stages to some more towns. Credit will be restricted to industries located within a radius of five miles from the municipal towns where the scheme is in operation.

Under the scheme, the industry need apply to one agency only for all its credit requirements—whether short, medium or long-term. If the industry is organized on a co-operative basis, the application should be made through the Co-operative Bank with which it is associated. If the industry is run on a proprietorship or partnership basis or as a company, the application should be sent to the State Bank of India. A copy of the application form is given in Appendix VI.

Application for credit will be considered by the State Bank or the Co-operative Bank, the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, the Small Industries Service Institute and the Director of Industries and Commerce in mutual consultation and assistance will be granted by the appropriate agency or by Government, solely or in collaboration with others. Preliminary enquiries in respect of the application will also be similarly made, where necessary, by any or all the agencies participating in the scheme.

The Pilot Scheme is in operation in addition to the present arrangements for obtaining credit and persons desirous of taking advantage of the Government Scheme under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act should submit their applications to the concerned official of the Industries Department. Similarly applications can continue to be made to the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, for accommodation which they are in a position to grant.

If, however, these applications are sent to the Agent of the State Bank, as mentioned earlier he will forward them to the appropriate authorities, as representatives of the Government and the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, are actually associated with the Pilot Scheme.

Liberalised credit facilities by the State Bank.—The State Bank has recently liberalized the procedure to be followed in respect of advances to small-scale industries at the Pilot Centres, consistent with business principles. The iberalized scheme would enable the State Bank to entertain more applications for working capital. Under the 'Liberalized Scheme', the Banks standard requirements as also administrative procedures are relaxed in favour of the small industrialist. The small industrialist will be considered for clean advances also in appropriate cases.

15. Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited.

The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, is a joint stock company registered under the provisions of the Companies Act. The Madras Government have subscribed 51 per cent of the shares issued by the Corporation and have thus a controlling interest. The Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department is the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Director of Industries and Commerce is one of the Directors.

The Madràs Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, grants loans or advances to or subscribes to debentures of industrial concerns. The loan will not exceed 50 per cent of the valuation of the assets as determined by the Corporation. The loans sanctioned by the Corporation carry an interest of 7½ per cent. The period for repayment of loan shall not exceed twenty years. The Corporation will not ordinarily enter into any arrangement with a single industrial concern for an amount less than Rs. 50,000 or above Rs. 25,00,000. Applications for loan should be made in the prescribed form.

Sixteen copies of the application should be sent. Applications are available for sale by the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, 38, Whites Road, Royapetta, Madras-14, at Rs. 5 per set of eighteen copies.

Joint stock companies, co-operative societies and proprietary concerns are eligible for loan from the Corporation, provided the joint stock companies are registered in India on a rupee capital and which have a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 2 lakhs. The paid-up capital of Rs. 2 lakhs will not be insisted upon in the case of private limited companies.

16. Purchase of machinery on hire-purchase basis through the National Small Industries Corporation (Private), Limited.

The scheme for supplying machines to small units on hire-purchase basis is operated by the National Small Industries Corporation (Private), Limited, a Government of India concern. The object of this scheme is to provide small-scale units having limited financial resources with facilities for acquiring machines and equipment on easy instalment payment basis. Only small-scale industrial units are entitled to get benefit of this scheme. For obtaining machines through the National Small Industries Corporation, no sanction for foreign exchange from the Government of India is necessary. Prescribed application forms can be had on payment of 25 naye Paise per set from the Manager, National Small Industries Corporation (Madras) (Private), Limited, 15, Mowbrays Road, Madras-18.

To whom applications are to be made.—Application forms in quadruplicate after completion should be submitted to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce of the district concerned, accompanied by a *crossed postal order for Rs.* 5 drawn in favour of the Manager of the National Small Industries Corporation (Private), Limited, Madras. This application fee of Rs. 5 is non-refundable.

The applicant will be required to pay 10 per cent of the price of the machinery required by him as earnest money, if the total value of the machinery is not more than Rs. 2,000. In the case of general purpose machinery, costing more than Rs. 2,000, an advance of 20 per cent of the quoted price will be payable by the applicant, while in the case of special purpose machinery he will have to pay an advance ranging between 25 per cent and 40 per cent according to the disposal value likely to be realised by the Corporation on resale, if such a machine has to be taken back due to defaults of the hirer.

Where delivery of the machinery will take long, the Corporation will charge in the case of general purpose machinery only 10 per cent of the quoted price at the time of placing the order and the remaining 10 per cent before delivery of the machine. For special purpose machinery, an advance between 12½ per cent and 20 per cent of the quoted price will be payable at the time of placing the order and a similar amount before delivery. The rest of the amount will be payable in half-yearly instalments spread over a period, not exceeding eight years, depending upon the serviceable life of the machine. An interest of 4½ per cent will be charged from the applicants on the unpaid amount due, if the value of machines is less than Rs. 15,000. For machines costing Rs. 15,000 or more, the rate of interest will be 6 per cent.

In the selection of machines available from indigenous sources, the applicant may seek the advice of the technical officers of the Industries Department of the State Government or the Small Industries Service Institute, Madras-6.

For other detailed particulars, the Manager of the National Small Industries Corporation (Private), Limited, 15, Mowbrays Road, Madras, may be contacted.

17. Import of machines, raw materials by small-scale industries.

The licensing policy for the import of machines, raw materials, etc., is announced by the Government of India for the half-years April-September and October-March. Applications from new industries for the import of machines, machine tools, raw materials should be submitted in quadruplicate to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, through the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, of the respective district, within the prescribed date to obtain an ' Essentiality Certificate ". The last date for the receipt of these applications in the office of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce will be notified in the leading dailies during the beginning of every licensing period.

Procedure in respect of Small-Scale Industries.—All applications from Small-Scale Industries for the import of raw materials, machinery, machine tools, etc., have to be made to the concerned Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce. The applications have to be submitted in quadruplicate. These applications as and when received with the recommendation of the Assistant Directors are considered at a joint meeting between the Joint Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Madras, and the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering) held periodically during the period and recommendations made on merits of each case having regard to the ceiling fixed to small-scale industries in the State. Based on the decisions taken at the meeting, essentiality certificates are issued by the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering) and they are forwarded to the Joint Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Madras, along with the applications in duplicate.

Raw materials.—(i) If the value of materials recommended are within rupees one lakh and below, the Joint Development Commissioner forwards applications with the Essentiality Certificates to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras, or Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Cochin, as the case may be, with his endorsement for issuing licences to the parties concerned. On receipt of the certificates having the endorsement of the Joint Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras, or the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Cochin, issues licences against the ceiling allotted to small-scale industries. (ii) If the value recommended is over rupees one lakh, the Joint Development Commissioner, forwards such cases along with the applications in duplicate, together with the Essentiality Certificates to the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), New Delhi, endorsing the value recommended in the Essentiality Certificates. On receipt in his office, the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), New Delhi, makes his recommendations and forwards the applications to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras or the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Cochin, as the case may be for issuing licences against the small-scale industries ceiling set apart for the period.

Machines, components, etc.—In the case of applications for capital goods, machines, tools, etc., the Joint Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, Madras, forwards the applications with his recommendations direct to the Development Officer (Tools), New Delhi, or the other appropriate licensing authorities, if the value recommended is within Rupees one lakh and below. In case the value of the applications is over Rupees one lakh, the applications forwarded to the Development Commissioner (Small-Scale Industries), New Delhi, for further action in the respective offices of the Development Officer (Tools), New Delhi, or the other appropriate licensing authority.

18. Procurement of raw materials locally.

Applications for the supply of iron and steel for use as raw materials should be submitted to the Director of Industries and Commerce, through the concerned Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce. The application should furnish details regarding the consumption capacity of the industry per quarter, machines installed, nature of goods manufactured, workers employed, financial capacity, categories of materials required per quarter, etc. The Director of Industries and Commerce will assess the requirements of iron and steel for the unit per quarter or per annum after considering the various factors. After the requirements are assessed by the Director of Industries and Commerce and the name of the unit included in the approved list, quota certificates are issued for each quarter to the extent possible. The quota certificate is a non-lapsable permit. The industrialist can register the quota certificate with any of the controlled stockists of the State and obtain materials.

Small-Scale Industrial units for whom quotas have not been issued may also apply to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, through the concerned Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce for the issue of permits. Such applications should bear Court-fee stamps worth Rs. 2 if the material required is more than 10 cwts. and 50 naye Paise, if it is 10 cwt. and less. The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce will inspect the factory and recommend the release of materials on casual basis. On the basis of the Assistant Director's recommendations, permits will be issued by the Director of Industries and Commerce, for the lease of materials subject to availability of stock.

Applications for the supply of non-ferrous metals like copper and also coal and coke may also be submitted in the same manner as for supply of iron and steel.

The Department of Industries and Commerce has set up a Servicing Corporation at the Industrial Estate, Guindy, in order to supply all essential raw materials including iron and steel and coal, etc., to all the private and Government units in the Industrial Estate at Guindy on a daily requirements basis, without locking up their own capital.

19. Mineral concessions.

The minerals required both for industrial and domestic purposes are classified under two categories, viz., major and minor minerals. Iron, copper, limestone, gypsum, magnesite, etc., are classified as major minerals while building stone, boulder, gravel, lime shell, kankar, brick earth, ordinary clay, ordinary sand, etc., reclassified as minor minerals.

The District Collector concerned should be approached for necessary permission for quarrying minor minerals for industrial purposes.

Certificate of approval.—To become eligible for the grant of mineral concessions for major minerals, i.e., prospecting licence or mining lease, a person should first apply for a certificate of approval to the Government of Madras, through the concerned District Collector where the person resides. Application for certificate of approval should be made in the prescribed form, obtainable from the Collector, enclosing a chalan for Rs. 100 towards application fee paid under the Head of Account " VII. Land Revenue—Miscellaneous "

Prospecting licence.—The exploitation of major minerals is governed by the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949. If a person is not sure of the mineral or minerals available in any area of the land, he may apply for the grant of prospecting licence by which he can find out as to what are all the minerals available in the land and for which he can possibly apply for a Mining Lease. Application for prospecting licence should be made in the prescribed form, obtainable from the Collector, to the State Government through the District Collector in whose jurisdiction the land is situated, together with a chalan for Rs. 50 towards application fee, a copy of the latest income-tax clearance certificate and a sketch or plan showing the situation, boundaries and area of the land applied for.

Mining Lease.—Application for a Mining Lease should be applied for in the prescribed form to the State Government through the District Collector concerned, enclosing a chalan for Rs. 200 towards application fee together with a copy of the latest income-tax clearance certificate, and a sketch or plan showing the situation, boundaries with reference to nearest post office and railway station and area of the land applied for on Mining Lease.

20. Facilities for servicing in the units of the Industries Department.

A number of departmental units have been started by the State Government for providing servicing facilities to the small industrialists. The type of servicing provided in these centres is indicated in Appendix VII.

As a measure of assistance the charges for servicing will exclude the interest on capital and depreciation, etc., Government bearing them.

21. Facilities for Training.

(a) *Evening classes.*—Apart from training Engineering personnel and craftsmen for the needs and benefit of the private industries as well as Government units in the several Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Craftsmen Training Institutes, the Government have provided special facilities for the training of the workers already employed in the private industries. This course, which is known as the scheme of " Evening Classes " is intended to improve the theoretical knowledge of actual industrial workers by arranging evening classes for them after factory hours at the Industrial Training Institute, South Madras. Such industrial workers who are admitted to the evening classes are taught (1) Workshop arithmetic, (2) reading of blue prints and (3) elementary trade theory and use of precision instruments. The duration of the course will be two years and classes will be held twice a week and will be of two hours' duration each. Any worker in an industrial establishment, who is literate enough to follow the classes and

who is sponsored by his employer will be eligible for admission to this course. A nominal fee for Rs. 2 per mensem will be charged. Before admissions are made to this course applications will be invited by advertisement in prominent dailies and selections made by a Special Committee. At the end of the course, a test will be conducted and a certificate issued to successful candidates.

This scheme will be gradually extended to North Madras and other important industrial towns in the succeeding years.

(b) *Apprenticeship Training Scheme.*—The skilled category of manual workers is badly needed for industrial establishments. Some big industrial establishments have already the practice of taking in apprentices for training and absorbing them as regular workers after they acquire the required amount of practical training and work experience, on the job. With a view to meet the increasing demand of such skilled manual workers, the Government have introduced the Apprenticeship Training Scheme. Under this scheme, boys, who have passed the middle school examination, are selected by a Special Committee which includes a representative of the industrial establishment and are given a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem and deputed to undergo practical training in the private industrial establishments who agree to take the candidates. The Government also pay to the industrial establishment a sum of Rs. 15 per mensem for each apprentice towards the cost of the stores, etc., used by the apprentices. The duration of the course will be three years and after completion of the course, a test will be conducted and certificates issued to the successful candidates. It is open to the concerned industrial establishment either to absorb such trained apprentice itself or allow him to seek employment elsewhere.

(c) *Training in Departmental Units.*—As already stated, the State Directorate of Industries has set up a number of training-*cum*-production or demonstration centres in the State where training will be given to selected artisans in particular trades or industrial workers, who have the necessary background and aptitude, methods of production and the use of modern machinery and tools. The location of such training units, the duration of the training and the quantum of stipend are given in Appendix VIII.

(d) *Other training facilities.*—The Small Industries Service Institute and the Extension Centres of the Government of India also give training periodically to industrial workers.

22. Facilities for Business Management Training.

The Small Industries Service Institute, Madras, is conducting classes in Business Management for the benefit of small entrepreneurs. The University of Madras is also conducting a diploma course in business administration for the benefit of the industrialists. Details regarding these courses may be obtained from the respective institutions.

23. Marketing.

Marketing is the crux of the problem in the development of small and cottage industries.

The Government have recently directed that a price preference up to 10 per cent be allowed in the case of products of small-scale industries and 15 per cent in the case of cottage industries products over those of large-scale industries.

The function of rendering marketing service including market research and dissemination of marketing information to small units has been entrusted to the National Small Industries Corporation (Private), Limited, a Government of India concern. This Corporation is operating mobile sales vans through its regional offices. The mobile sales vans are intended to discharge the three functions of distribution, viz., wholesaling, physical movement and retailing, in one operation.

24. Procedure to secure orders from the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.

In pursuance of the Central Government's policy, as laid down in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Resolution No. Pur-1-4 (1), dated 20th June 1952, the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, periodically furnishes a list of stores which can be supplied by the cottage and small-scale industries, and requires the State Director of Industries to recommend the names of such suitable suppliers of cottage and small-scale industries with their complete addresses, as have been considered financially sound to deal with the Directorate-General. In order to get a firm registered with the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals as an approved contractor, the following procedure requires to be followed :—

Recognised cottage and small-scale industries are exempted from payment of the fee for the prescribed application form (i.e., Rs. 20) if their request for issue of the application form is recommended by the State Director of Industries. Hence, the applicants should first apply to the Director of Industries and Commerce through the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce of the district concerned for recommending the free supply of the application form. A *pro forma* for the application is furnished in Appendix IX.

The Director of Industries and Commerce will recommend the application only in those cases, where, in addition to the firm's manufacturing capacity, he is fully satisfied about the financial soundness of the applicant. Further the firm seeking for registration will also be required to produce income-tax clearance certificate duly countersigned by the income-tax authorities of the area concerned.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONSIDERED FOR STARTING ON A SMALL-SCALE BASIS.

1. Furniture and fixtures—
   Wood and metal household furniture.
   Wood and metal office furniture.
   School furniture and similar products.
   Theatre seats.
   Laboratory and hospital furniture.
   Partitions, shelving, lockers and office and store fixtures.
   Window and door screens, shades and Venetian Blinds.
   Restaurant furniture.
   Furnishings for Railway coaches.
2. Miscellaneous wood products—
   Wooden containers.
   Wood preserving and seasoning.
   Lasts and related products.
   Mirror frames and picture frames.
3. Paper and allied products—
   Paper-coated and glazing.
   Paperboard containers and boxes.
   Pulp goods and Miscellaneous converted paper products.
4. Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, inorganic colour pigments, whiting, etc.
5. Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.
6. Structural clay products—
   Brick and hollow tile.
   Flow and wall tile.
   Sewer pipe.
   Clay refractories.
7. Pottery and related products—
   Table and kitchen articles.
   Porcelain electrical supplies.
   China decorating for the trall.
   Vases, lamp bases, flower pots, laboratory ware, etc.
8. Iron foundries—
   Gray iron.
   Malleable iron.
9. Non-ferrous foundries.
10. Miscellaneous metal industries—
    Iron and steel forgings.
    Wire drawing.
    Fabricatad metal products.
11. Tin containers and tin printing.
12. Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware—
    Cutlery.
    Edge tools.
    Files.
    Handsaws and saw blades.
    Other hand tools.
    Builders, motor vehicle and suit case hardware.
13. Heating apparatus (excepting electrical)—
    Enamelled iron and metal sanitary ware.
    Oil burners, domestic and industrial stoves, water heaters, radiators, steam tables, etc.
14. Fabricated structural metal products—
    Fabricated structural steel and ornamental metal work.
    Metal doors, lash, frames, mouldings.
    Sheet metal work.
15. Metal stamping, coating and engraving—
    Vitreons—enamelled products.
    Stamped and pressed metal products.
    Powder metallurgy.
    Enamelling and lacquering.
    Galvanizing and other hot dip coating.
    Engraving on metal.
    Electroplating, plating and polishing.
16. Lighting fixtures.
17. Fabricated wire products—
    Nails and spikes.
    Fencing, wire cable, screens, guards, grills.

18. Miscellaneous fabricated metal products—
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs and pails.
Safes and vaults.
Steel sprints.
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.
Screw-machine products.
Collapsible tubes.
Gold, silver, tin, aluminium and other foil.
Other fabricated metal products, e.g., novelties and specialities.

19. Agricultural machinery and tractor parts.

20. Metal working machinery—
Simple machine tools.
Metalworking machinery except machine tools).
Machine-tool accessories, other metal working-machinery accessories, and machinists' precision tools.

21. Special-Industry machinery (except metal-working machinery)—
Food-products machinery.
Textile machinery parts.
Wood-working machinery.
Printing-trades machinery.
Other special industrial machinery, e.g., leather-working, glass-making, clay-working.

22. General industrial machinery and equipment—
Pumps and pumping equipment.
Elevators and escalators.
Conveyors and conveying equipment.
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans.
Industrial furnaces and ovens.
Mechanical stokers, domestic and industrial.
Other general industrial machinery and equipment.

23. Office and store machines and devices—
Computing machines and cash registers.
Typewriters.

23. Office and store machines and devices—*cont.*
operated machines.
Scales and balances.
Other office and store machines and devices.

24. Service Industry and Household machines—
Domestic laundry equipment.
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines.
Sewing machines.
Vacuum cleaners.
Refrigerator parts and air-conditioning unit parts.
Other service-industry and household machines.

25. Miscellaneous machinery parts—
Valves and fittings.
Fabricated pipe fittings.
Machine shops (jobbing and repair).

26. Electrical, transmission, distribution and industrial apparatus—
Instruments for indicating, measuring and recording electrical quantities and characteristics.
Motors.
Power and distribution transformers.
Switchgear, switchboard apparatus, and industrial controls.
Electrical welding apparatus.
Other electrical equipment for industrial use, e.g., electric heating units.
Electric ranges, hot plates, irons, fans, etc.

27. Insulated wire and cable.

28. Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives.

29. Communication equipment and related products—
Radios.
Telephone and telegraph equipment.
Other communication equipment, e.g., signals, alarms, traffic and railroad devices.

30. Miscellaneous electrical products—
Storage batteries.
Primary batteries (dry and wet).
Other electrical products, e.g., hearing aids, extension cords.

31. Transportation equipment—
Passenger-car bodies.
Truck and bus bodies.
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.
Truck trailers.
Automobile trailers.

32. Air craft parts—
Aircraft engine parts.
Aircraft propellers and propeller parts.
Aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment.

33. Boat building and repairing.

34. Motor cycle parts and bicycles.

35. Other transportation equipment—
Farm wagons, wheelbarrows, pushcarts, etc.

36. Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.

37. Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.

38. Optical instruments.

39. Surgical, medical and dental instruments and supplies—
Surgical and medical instruments.
Surgical and orthopædic appliances and supplies.
Dental equipment and supplies.

40. Ophthalmic goods.

41. Photographic equipment and supplies.

42. Watches, clocks, clockwork-operated devices and parts.

43. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—
Games and toys.
Children's vehicles.
Sporting and athletic goods.

44. Pens, pencils and other office and artists' materials.
Pens, mechanical pencils and pen points.
Lead pencils and crayons.
Hand stamps, stencils and brands.
Artists' materials.

45. Fabricated plastic products.

46. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—
Brooms and brushes.
Cork products.
Jewellery cases and instrument cases.
Lamp shades.
Signs and advertising displays.
Umbrellas, parasols.
Models and patterns.
Miscellaneous fabricated products.

APPENDIX II.

List of Model Schemes for Small-Scale Industries.

1. How to manufacture football.
2. Wood sheathed slate pencils.
3. Tool room shop.
4. Small centre lathes.
5. Manufacture of enamelled single and double cotton covered copper wire.
6. Manufacture of activated charcoal from the rice husk.
7. Manufacture of panel pins and wire nails.
8. Manufacture of Coffeine from tea waste.
9. Manufacture of writing inks.
10. Manufacture of milk of magnesia (magnesia magna).
11. Manufacture of nickel sulphate from nickel.
12. Catalyst waste of Hydrogenation factories.
13. For putting up combined chrome and vegetable tannery.
14. Manufacture of soil pipes.
15. Refining saltpetre.
16. For setting up a chrome tannery for cow and calf upper leather (revised).

17. Manufacture of industrial hand-gloves.

18. Electroplating unit (small and medium).

19. Manufacture of common crockery wares and low-tension insulators (revised).

20. For a small scale unit for manufacture of roofing tiles.

21. Manufacture of storage batteries.

22. Manufacture of electrical accessories.

23. For a small unit for manufacture of glass beads.

24. Manufacture of radio components.

25. Manufacture of sole leather.

26. Manufacture of electric cables.

27. Manufacture of plastic toys and plastic articles.

28. Manufacture of holdalls.

29. Leather goods manufacturing unit.

30. Cast iron foundry.

31. Ferrous and non-ferrous industry.

32. Malleable cast iron.

33. Manufacture of steel by crucible method.

34. Barbed wires.

35. Hexagonal and square head machine screws.

36. A pattern shop.

37. Manufacture of brass utensils.

38. Manufacture of liquor ammonia.

39. Puri glass bangle industry.

40. Vacuum flask industry.

41. Glass ampules.

42. Glass phials.

43. Neon and glow sign industry.

44. Scientific glass apparatus.

45. Paints and varnishes.

46. Manufacture of footwear.

47. For a small leather goods factory for production of handbags, purses, folio bags, etc.

48. Specialised chappal production unit.

49. Specialised gent's shoe production unit.

50. Specialised lady shoe production unit.

APPENDIX III.

Part A.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO CONSTRUCT, EXTEND OR TAKE INTO USE ANY BUILDING AS A FACTORY.

1. Applicant's name
   Applicant's calling
   Applicant's address
2. Full name and postal address of factory
3. Situation of the factory
   State
   District
   Town or village
   Nearest police station
   Nearest railway station or steamer ghat

4. Particulars of plant to be installed

Signature of applicant

Date

NOTE.—This application shall be accompanied by the following documents :—

(a) A flow chart of the manufacturing process supplemented by a brief description of the process in its various stages ;

(b) Plans, in triplicate, drawn to scale, showing—

(i) The site of the factory and immediate surroundings including adjacent buildings and other structures, roads, drains, etc., and

(ii) the plan elevation and necessary cross-sections of the various buildings, indicating all relevant details relating to natural lighting, ventilation and means of escape in case of fire. The plans shall also clearly indicate the position of the plant and machinery, aisles and passage ways ; and

(c) such other particulars as the Chief Inspector may require.

Part B.

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR OBTAINING A LICENCE.

Quantity of horse-power installed (maximum horse-power).	*Maximum number of persons to be employed on any day during the year.*						
	20	50	100	250	500	750	*750 and above.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Nil	10	25	50	125	250	375	500
10	25	50	60	150	300	450	600
50	50	75	100	250	500	750	1,000
100	100	125	150	375	750	1,125	1,500
Above 100	150	200	250	500	1,000	1,500	2,000

Part C.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF STABILITY.

1. Village, town or district in which factory is situated
2. Full postal address of factory
3. Occupier of the factory
4. Nature of the manufacturing process to be carried in the factory
5. Number of floors on which workers will be employed.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the building and examined the structural stability of its various parts including the foundations as shown in the completed plans with special reference to the machinery, plant, etc., that have been installed. I am of opinion that the building is structurally sound and that its stability will not be endangered by its use as a factory, for the manufacture of for which the machinery, plant, etc., installed are intended.

Station (Signature)

Date (Designation and qualifications)

Part D.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AND GRANT OR RENEWAL OF LICENCE.

1. Name of the factory and its address (give the name of the taluk and district also)

2. Name and occupier of the factory

3. His full postal address

4. Maximum number of persons proposed to be employed on any one day during the year

5. Maximum amount of power (horse-power) proposed to be used—

   (a) Already installed

   (b) Proposed to be installed

   (c) Total

6. In the case of a factory constructed or extended after the date of the commencement of the Act—

   (a) Reference number and date of approval of the plans by the State Government/Chief Inspector

   (b) Reference number and date of approval of the arrangements, if any, made for the disposal of trade wastes and effluents and the name of the authority granting such approval

7. Amount of fee Rs. (rupees) paid in treasury on (vide chalan No.) enclosed

8. Number and date of previous year's licence

Signature of occupier

Part E.

NOTICE OF OCCUPATION.

(To be submitted in duplicate)

1. Full name of factory

2. Full postal address and situation of factory

3. Full address to which communications relating to the factory should be sent

4. Nature of manufacturing processes—

   (a) carried on in the factory during the last twelve months (in the case of factories in existence on the date of commencement of the Act); and

   (b) to be carried on in the factory during the next twelve months (in the case of all factories).

5. Name and value of the principal products manufactured

6. Nature and amount of power—

   (a) Already installed

   (b) Proposal to be installed

7. Approximate number of workers to be employed in the factory.

8. The average number of workers employed during the last twelve months (in the case of a factory in existence on the date of commencement of the Act)

9. Full name and residential address of the person who shall be the manager of the factory for the purposes of the Act

10. (i) Full name and residential address of proprietor of the factory in the case of a private firm

    (ii) Full names and residential addresses of the Directors in case of a public limited liability company

    (iii) Full names and residential addresses of shareholders in case of a private company

Signature of occupier

Date

Signature of Manager

Date

NOTE.—(1) This form should be completed in ink in block letters or typed.

(2) If power is not installed at the time of filling up this form but is introduced later, the fact should be communicated to the Chief Inspector immediately.

(3) If any of the persons named against item 10 above is a minor, the fact should be clearly stated.

(4) In the case of a factory where under the proviso to sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 100 a person has been nominated as the occupier, information required in item 10 should be supplied only in respect of that person.

APPENDIX IV.

Part A.

APPLICATION FORM FOR ALLOTMENT OF FACTORY SPACE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND COLONIES IN MADRAS STATE.

1. Name of the applicant

2. Address

3. In which estate do you want factory space? Guindy, Virudunagar, Erode, Marthandampettai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli/Tanjore

4. In case factory space is not available in the estate applied for by you, are you prepared to accept allotment elsewhere; and if so, in which estate or estates?

5. In the case of existing industry—
   (a) Is your factory in an industrial or non-industrial area?
   (b) What is the nature of your industry and what type of articles are produced?
   (c) What is the capital invested?
   Building, Rs.
   Machinery, Rs.
   Working capital, Rs.
   (d) What is your turnover per year? Rs.
   (e) How many workers are employed?
   (f) What is the space now required in square feet—
   For office
   For factory
   For stores
   (g) Is there any expansion programme, and if so, furnish details indicating the additional workers you propose to employ?
   (h) What is the type of factory building required and how many units in that type is required?
   A type/B type/C type/D type: 1 unit/2 units.
   (i) Is any modification or improvement required in the standard type design? And if so, furnish details.
   (j) Do you require steam/compressed air/gas to your industry?
   (k) Do you want any arrangements in the structure of the building to take a crane? If so, particulars of the crane proposed to be installed may be furnished?
   (l) On what basis will you take the factory buildings? Rental/rental purchase/outright purchase/own construction.
   (m) Have you sufficient funds to carry on the Industry?
   (n) Do you propose to apply for State aid? And if so, furnish details—
   Buildings, Rs.
   Materials, Rs.
   Working capital, Rs.
   (o) General remarks

6. New industry—
   (a) If you have selected an estate other than the one adjacent to you, what are the reasons?
   (b) What is the industry you propose to start and what articles are proposed to be manufactured?
   (c) What is your experience in this line?
   (d) Have you got a complete scheme ready?
   (e) Has the scheme been technically found feasible; and if so, by whom?
   (f) What is the progress you have made in implementing this scheme?
   (g) Have you sufficient finance to start that industry?
   (h) Do you propose to apply for State aid; and if so, how much—
   Building, Rs.
   Machinery, Rs.
   Working capital, Rs.
   (i) What is the turnover you expect per year? Rs.
   (j) How many workers you propose to employ?
   (k) On what basis you propose to take factory buildings? Rental/rental purchase/outright purchase/own construction?
   (l) What is the type of building required and how many units in that type is required?
   A type/B type/C type/D type: 1 unit/2 units.
   (m) Is any modification or improvements required in the standard design? And if so, furnish details.
   (n) Do you require steam/compressed air/gas for your industry?
   (o) General remarks

NOTE.—At the time of actual occupation, the following amounts are payable in advance:—

(1) Rental	... ...	Two months' rental.
(2) Rental purchase	...	25 per cent of the cost of the land and building.
(3) Outright purchase	...	Actual cost of land, building and betterment value.

I agree to abide by the rules and conditions that will be laid down by the Estate Authority for the proper maintenance, use, etc., of the estate building and also to enter into an agreement before taking possession of the building.

PLACE

Date 195 . Signature of the applicant.

Part B.

FORM OF LEASE OF FACTORY BUILDINGS IN THE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND COLONIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

THIS DEED OF LEASE MADE THIS day of one thousand nine hundred and fifty between the Governor of Madras (hereinafter called the "lessor" which expression shall, where the context so permits include his successors in office and assigns) of the one part and

a firm of partnership registered under the Indian Partnership Act (Central Act IX of 1932) whose partners being

a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 (C.A. No. 1 of 1956) carrying on business at

(hereinafter called the "lessee") which expression shall where the context permits include his/their successor/s, legal representatives and permitted assigns) of the other part.

Applicable to those who have entered possession of the premises before the execution of the lease deed.

WHEREAS the lessor has subject to the execution of these presents and the terms and conditions hereinafter contained, allowed the lessee to occupy in the Industrial Estate/Colony

at

in

District the factory building

No/s.

with the open space attached thereto, and delineated in the plan, hereto annexed and coloured.

(all of which hereinafter referred to as the premises).

WHEREAS the lessee has agreed with the lessor to abide by the said terms and conditions.

Now this indenture witnesseth and the parties hereto have agreed as follows:—

1. (*a*) In consideration of the rent hereby reserved and of the lessee's covenants contained in these presents, the lessor doth hereby demise unto the lessee the premises.

TO HOLD the same unto the lessee for a term ending 31st March 1960 (hereinafter referred to as "the said term") paying therefor during the said term to the lessor a monthly rent of Rs. payable in advance on the first day of each calendar month.

(*b*) The lessor hereby authorises and the lessee has in pursuance thereof taken possession of the premises on

Applicable to those who enter possession of the premises after the execution of the lease deed.

WHEREAS the lessee has agreed with the lessor to abide by the said terms and conditions.

Now this indenture witnesseth and the parties hereto have agreed as follows:—

1. (*a*) In consideration of the rent hereby reserved and of the lessee's covenants contained in these presents the lessor doth hereby demise unto the lessee, the premises in the industrial Estate/Colony

at

in

District the factory including

No./s.

with the open space attached thereto and with the fixtures and fittings more particularly described in the schedule hereto and delineated in the plan, hereto annexed and coloured

(all of which hereinafter referred to as the premises).

TO HOLD the same unto the lessee for a term ending 31st March 1960 (hereinafter referred to as "the said term") paying therefor during the said term to the lessor a monthly rent of Rs. payable in advance on the first day of each calendar month.

2. THE LESSEE HEREBY COVENANTS WITH the lessor as follows:—

(*a*) That the lessee shall duly pay the rent reserved hereunder on the appointed day at the office of the lessor or at such other place or places as the lessor may from time to time appoint.

(*b*) That the lessee shall during the said term pay all taxes, rates, assessments and other charges and outgoings now payable or hereafter to become payable in respect of the premises except the property tax for the premises.

(*c*) That the lessee shall pay charges for electricity and water-supply as determined from meter readings or if there be no separate meter installed, or if the meter becomes defective as may be assessed by the lessor or other competent authority in that behalf at rates fixed from time to time by the suppliers in respect of electricity and the lessor in respect of water-supply. The lessee shall pay such charges within 10 days of the receipt of relevant bills.

(*d*) That the lessee shall not carry out any additions or alterations to the premises without obtaining the prior written consent of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras (hereinafter called the Director).

(*e*) That the lessee shall not use the premises for any purpose except as a factory for the manufacture of
subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Director may deem fit to stipulate from time to time having regard to the safety and proper maintenance of the premises.

(*f*) That the lessee shall not sublet, underlet, sell, mortgage or otherwise deal with or part with possession of the premises or any right or interest therein or in respect thereto without the prior written consent of the Director.

(*g*) That the lessee shall insure and keep insured the premises in the name of the lessor against loss or damage by fire and all other risk as the Director may require in the sum of Rupees in an Insurance Company approved by the Director and shall deposit with the Director all such Insurance policies and receipts for payments of the premium in respect of the same.

(*h*) (i) That the lessor shall comply with all the rules, regulations and Acts in force, from time to time, in respect of the working of the premises as a factory.

(ii) That the lessee shall be responsible for making the necessary plans and submitting them to the relevant authorities and pursuing them for obtaining their approval and the final approval of the Director.

(iii) If for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the relevant authorities, the said plans require any addition and/or alterations to the premises, the same will be done by the lessee at his own cost after obtaining the Director's written permission. Any additions and alterations carried out by the lessee will be subject to removal, on the expiry of the said term at the lessee's cost, if so required by the lessor.

(iv) Should however the lessor not insist on such removal, no compensation or expenses incurred in making these additions and/or alterations will be payable by the lessor to the lessee.

(v) That the lessee shall deliver possession of the premises to the lessor at the expiry of the said term or earlier determination thereof and shall deliver the premises in the same condition in which they were when the lessee was put in possession of the same except as provided for in (*h*) (iv) above.

3. THE LESSOR HEREBY COVENANTS WITH THE LESSEE AS FOLLOWS:—

(*a*) That the lessee paying the rent hereby reserved and performing and observing the several covenants and conditions contained in these presents shall HOLD and enjoy the premises during the said term without interruption by the lessor or by any person lawfully claiming under him.

(b) That the lessor may, if the lessee shall have duly paid the rent hereinbefore reserved and observed and performed the several conditions and covenants contained in these presents, at the request and cost of the lessee, renew the lease for such period as the lessor may determine on the same terms and conditions except as to the payment of rent, provided that such renewed term shall not exceed in the aggregate a period of 10 years and PROVIDED further that the lessor shall not be bound to renew the lease except *at the revised rent to be fixed by the Director.*

(c) That the lessor shall carry out all such normal repairs to the premises as are ordinarily carried out by an owner of an immovable property PROVIDED that if any repairs are occasioned by any negligence or default on the part of the lessee, the same shall be carried out by the lessee at his cost.

4. AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED between the PARTIES AS FOLLOWS:—

(a) That the lessor and lessee shall have the rights and be subject to the liabilities of a lessor and of a lessee respectively in accordance with Section 108 of the " Transfer of Property Act, 1882 " except clauses (i), (j) and (p) thereof.

(b) That both the lessor and the lessee will be at liberty to terminate the lease by each giving to the other six calendar months' notice in writing of the intention to so terminate the lease PROVIDED that if the lessee commits breach of any of the covenants and conditions herein contained it shall be lawful for the Director without such notice to terminate the lease forthwith in writing addressed to the lessee and the decision of the Director as to whether the lessee has committed any such breach or not shall be final and binding on the lessee.

AND IT IS HEREBY DECLARED that the Director shall have the fullest liberty to postpone for any time and from time to time any action open to him under any of the powers exercisable by him against the lessee and either to enforce or forbear any of the conditions and covenants contained in these presents.

5. The cost and expenses incidental to the preparation, execution and registration of this lease deed shall be borne and paid by the lessee.

6. AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that if the rent hereinbefore reserved or any part thereof shall remain unpaid for a period of two months consecutively after the same becoming due (whether formally demanded or not) or if the lessee becomes insolvent and/or goes into liquidation voluntarily or otherwise or if thereby any attachment on the premises or if the lessee commits breach of any of the covenants and conditions contained in these presents, then and in any such cases, it shall be lawful for the lessor to re-enter upon the premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole and thereupon the term hereby created shall be absolutely determined and without prejudice to the right of the lessor in respect of any breach of lesseee's covenants as aforesaid.

7. AND IT IS HEREBY DECLARED THAT THE lessee has paid to the lessor a sum of Rupees representing two months' rent as security for the due payment of the rent and observance and performance of the several conditions and covenants contained in these presents.

8. IF THE lessee commits breach of any of the conditions and covenants herein contained then without prejudice to all other right and remedies of the lessor it shall be lawful for the lessor to forfeit the security deposit. The security deposit, unless forfeited as aforesaid, and after deducting all such sums, as may be due to and recoverable by the lessor under these presents, shall be returned to the lessee after the determination of the lease by efflux of time or otherwise.

9. ANY NOTICE required to be made or given to the lessee hereunder shall be sufficiently made or given if sent by the lessor or Director through post by registered letter addressed to the lessee at the premises or at

AND THAT any notice required to be given to the lessor shall be sufficiently given if addressed to the Director at his office, and any demand or notice sent by registered post in either case shall be deemed to have been delivered in the usual course of post.

THE SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Factory building No.

situated in Industrial Estate/Colony

bounded on the north by

on the east by

on the south by

on an area of having

covered area of sq. ft. and a compound

measuring bounded

by a wall and having the following buildings in the compound:

(a) Block of bath, latrine and urinal measuring together with the fixtures and fittings

listed separately and attached herewith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

Sri Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of Madras, the lessor abovenamed; and the lessee have set their respective hands on the day, month and year first above written:

In the presence of—

1. Signature:

2. Date:

Director of Industries and Commerce.

In the presence of—

1. Signature:

2. Date:

APPENDIX V.

Part A.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR AID UNDER THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT, 1922 (MADRAS ACT V OF 1923), IN RESPECT OF AMOUNTS EXCEEDING Rs. 5,000.

1. Name and full address of applicant. (The factory and office addresses should also be given together with particulars of showroom, if any, where products are displayed.)

2. Nature of the industrial concern for which aid is sought—
   (i) Description of goods manufactured ... ...
   (ii) Capital invested ... ...
   (iii) Production capacity per annum of goods manufactured ...
   (iv) Copies of the Balance-sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of applicant concern for the past three years, if the accounts are audited.

	Existing.	To be appointed.
Employees—		
Administration		
Technical		
Labour		

Qualification of Technical staff should also be furnished.

4. The facilities available for the development of the Industry—
   (i) Sources of raw materials ... ...
   (ii) Whether transport available ... ...
   (iii) Where the market for the products exists ... ...
   (iv) Estimate of anticipated net profits ... ...

5. Details of plant and machinery installed or proposed to be installed at the works.
   (a) Installed—
   (i) Name of machine or equipment and size ... ...
   (ii) Manufacturer's name and address ... ...
   (iii) Date of purchase and cost ... ...
   (iv) Condition at the time of purchase, new or second hand.
   (b) Proposed to be installed—
   (i) Name of the machine or equipment and size ... ...
   (ii) Manufacturer's name and address ... ...
   (iii) Cost and date of delivery promised ... ...
   (iv) Condition, new or second hand ... ...

	Already incurred. RS.	Proposed to be incurred. RS.	Total. RS.
6. The total estimated cost of the undertaking and the probable time that will be occupied in its execution. Details of recurring and non-recurring expenditure should be furnished separately.			
(a) Estimated Non-recurring Expenditure—			
(i) Land			
(ii) Buildings			
(iii) Machinery and equipment			
(iv) Installation and erection charges			
Total, Non-recurring Expenditure per annum ...			
(b) Estimated Recurring Expenditure per annum after the *additions* proposed above have been made—			
(i) Raw materials and stores			
(ii) Power and fuel			
(iii) Labour			
(iv) Overheads (this includes rent for buildings, expenses of managements, advertisements and sales, interest on borrowed capital, depreciation charges, etc).			
Total Recurring Expenditure per annum ...			
(v) Probable time required for executing the proposed undertaking.			

7. Nature and extent of State aid applied for loan subsidy/overdraft or cash credit facilities, etc.

8. Security offered—

A. LAND.

Item number.	Survey number.	Location (name of village, taluk and district).	Extent, area in acres and cents.	Boundaries o property.

B. BUILDINGS.

Item number.	Description—Residential house, factory building boiler house, godown, store, etc.	Size—Give length, breadth and height to eaves and plinth area in square feet.	Location and boundaries—(1) Give door number and name of street and name of the village or town in which the building is situated; (2) Enclose a layout plan showing the location of the building and other properties adjoining it.

C. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.

Item number.	Name of machine and equipment.	Manufacturer's name and address.	Manufacturer's serial number—Size.

Location—(Enclose a lay-out drawing showing location of the various items of machinery and equipment listed).

The application for State aid should be accompanied by the title deeds relating to the immovable properties offered as security together with an encumbrance certificate on the immovable property offered as security, primary or collateral, covering a period of 12 years dating back from the date of application.

9. Nature and extent of the applicant's right in the concern, whether as co-sharer or proprietor or otherwise and his financial resources; if the application is from a joint stock company the application should be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the company authorising the application for State aid.

10. Nature and extent of the applicant's right to the property offered as security (if the properties offered as security belong to others a letter of consent to mortgage the properties to Government in the event of grant of loan applied for should be enclosed).

11. Nature and extent of encumbrances on the immovable property offered as security, primary or collateral, if the application is from a joint stock company, the application should be accompanied by a certificate from the Assistant Registrar of Companies furnishing a list of the charges and encumbrances filed by the company since the date of its incorporation as required under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

Specify clearly the secured and unsecured loans already raised by the applicant.

12. Whether arrears are due on the immovable property offered as security primary or collateral, and if so, the nature and extent of such arrears (full particulars should be furnished).

13. Period within which and the number of instalments in which the applicant proposes to repay the loan (specify the number of years and the annual instalments).

14. Approximate additional net income expected to be earned as a result of the proposed expenditure.

15. If the application is from a joint stock company, the amount of capital actually subscribed and paid up including authorised capital and the number of shares held by each of the Directors together with their names and their salary and fees and other perquisites should be stated. If the company is managed by a firm of Managing Agents, a copy of the agreement entered into between the company and its managing agents should be furnished together with a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association or other similar documents relating to the Managing Agency firm.

NOTE.—The application should also be accompanied by a copy of the prospectus and Memorandum and Articles of Association with a list containing the names and description of the Directors pertaining to the company. If it is a partnership concern, the amount of capital actually subscribed and paid up should be furnished with a copy of the partnership deed entered into between the partners.

16. Any other remarks.

Declaration.

I, declare that the statements made above are true to the best of my information and belief.

Station:

Date: Signature.

GENERAL REMARKS.

NOTE.—Every application for State aid should be accompanied by a fee of one per cent of the amount of aid applied for or Rs. 250, whichever is less, towards the cost of legal scrutiny of the applicant's title to the properties offered as security and preparation of the draft mortgage deed.

If the amount of aid applied for exceeds Rs. 50,000, the application should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400, towards the cost of publication of notices inviting objections to the grant of aid as stipulated in section 8 (2) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. If the actual cost exceeds the amount spent, the applicant will have to make good the deficiency and if it is less, balance will be refunded to the applicant after deducting money order charges. The amount may be sent by Bank Draft or crossed cheque payable to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

With a view to facilitate speedy disposal, five copies of the application should be sent when the amount applied for is Rs. 25,000 or less and 20 copies when the loan applied for exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Application for financial assistance exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, will not be entertained at present.

No application will be entertained unless all the particulars are furnished in full.

Part B.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR AID UNDER THE MADRAS STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT, 1922 (MADRAS ACT V OF 1923), IN RESPECT OF AMOUNT OF Rs. 5,000 OR BELOW.

1. Name of applicant, father's name and residence of applicant and his full address.
2. Age, date of birth and place of birth ... ...
3. Technical or business qualification and practical experience ...
4. Nature of industry for which aid is sought ... ...
5. Is the establishment where the industry is carried on registered under the Factories Act?
6. The facilities available for the development of the industry (raw materials, market, etc.).
7. The process employed ... ...
8. Estimated expenditure per annum in running the unit ... ...
9. Estimated net profits accruing ... ...
10. Nature and extent of State aid applied for ... ...
11. Details of security offered :—
    (a) If land—
        (i) Village and taluk ... ...
        (ii) Survey No. (wet or dry) ... ...
        (iii) Extent ... ...
        (iv) Assessment ... ...
        (v) Present value ... ...
        (vi) In whose name registered ... ...
    (b) If building—
        (i) Location with boundaries ... ...
        (ii) Nature of building (terraced, tiled or thatched, etc.).
        (iii) Plinth area ... ...
        (iv) Present value ... ...
    (c) Nature and description of other securities offered with present values.
    (d) If personal surety—
        (i) Names of sureties with full address ... ...
        (ii) Financial standing ... ...
12. Nature and extent of the applicant's right in the concern whether as co-sharer or proprietor or otherwise and his financial resources.

13. Nature and extent of the applicant's right to the property offered as security.
14. Nature and extent of encumbrances on the immovable property offered as security.
15. Whether any arrears are due on the immovable property offered as security and if so, the nature and extent of such arrears.
16. Period within which and the number of instalments in which the applicant proposes to repay the loan.
17. Approximate additional net income expected to be earned as a result of the proposed expenditure.
18. Any other remarks ... ...

Declaration.

I, declare that the statements above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the applicant.

APPENDIX VI.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR OBTAINING LOAN FROM THE STATE BANK OF INDIA.

A. Nature of the Small-scale Industry—
1. Name of the Industrialist
2. Approximate worth.
3. For how long has the Industrialist been in the line of manufacture?
4. Total number of persons employed.
5. Is electrical power used?
6. Business integrity of the Industrialist.
7. (a) Raw materials used.
   (b) Their source.
   (c) Average monthly quantity and value of raw materials used.

8. (*a*) Details of finished products.
   (*b*) Quantity and value of their monthly out-turn.

9. Market for finished products:
   (*a*) Are they taken up by Government Departments?
   (*b*) Whether there is good market either locally or outside.
   (*c*) If sent outside, the names of the consuming centres.
   (*d*) Details of important contracts or orders on hand.

B. Finance—

10. Amount of own capital invested by the proprietor.

11. Current borrowings—
    (*a*) How much from the Government Department?
    (*b*) How much from State Finance or other Corporations?
    (*c*) How much from local Multanis or other money-lenders?

12. Amount of additional finance required—
    (*a*) Is it for the purpose of buying more raw materials?
    (*b*) Or for improving machinery?
    (*c*) Or to meet day-to-day working?

C. Nature of security that can be furnished—

13. (*a*) Raw materials.
    (*b*) Finished goods.
    (*c*) Stores and spares.
    (*d*) Machinery and buildings (as additional security).
    If these have already been mortgaged to the State Finance Corporation, etc., for advances received, is there scope for a second mortgage?
    (*e*) Can the industrialist further secure the advance by bringing in guarantors?

D. General—

14. What are the present difficulties experienced by the industrialist in making the industry a success?

15. The Bank accommodation being limited to places within the municipal limits, any special reasons for extending it to 5 miles outside the municipal limits?

16. What is the rate of interest now paid on borrowings and what rate of interest is expected and the reasons therefor?

17. Margin to be retained by Bank.

18. Whether the Bank's inspection charges and the salaries of Bank watchman and godown-keeper will be borne by the applicant.

19. Special features, if any, connected with this small-scale industry.

APPENDIX VII.

Details of servicing facilities available in the S.S.I. Units of the Industries Department.

Name of the Government Service Centre. (1)	Type of servicing work undertaken. (2)
1 Tool Room shop, Guindy ..	A well equipped Tool Room shop, for the supply of dies for punching, forging, diecasting, etc., fixtures and special tools required by the small industries, which undertakes any kind of precision work, including precision grinding and reconditioning of tools. The machines available for servicing work include Turret and Universal milling machines, surface, tool and cutter and Universal grinding machines, precision tool room lathes, hydrocopying milling machine and precision jig boring machine.
2 Forging and Heat-Treatment shop, Guindy.	Will undertake forging including Drop forging for any type of light Engineering Industries such as forging of blanks for surgical instruments, hand tools, etc. This shop will also specialize in Heat Treatment operations. Some of the important machines provided include punching and shearing machine, Drop Hammers, pneumatic hammers, Trimming presses, salt bath furnaces, forced convection furnaces, muffle furnaces, etc.
3 Government Service-*cum*-training centre for precision instruments and Handtools, Guindy.	Will provide servicing, testing and training facilities for the finishing of a variety of laboratory equipment, Surgical instruments and hand tools. The important machines provided for this unit include lathes, gas welder and cutter, spot and arc welder, production milling machines, emery cloth grinder, Heavy grinder, screw machines, capstan lathes, centreless grinder, automatic lathes, etc.
4 Service Centre for electrical goods.	Will undertake supply of 14–24G double cotton wire, 18–24G single cotton enamel wire and 24–36 super enamel winding wire. The daily total production target is 2,150 lb.

Name of the Government Service Centre	Type of servicing work undertaken.
(1)	(2)
5 Service Centre for Wood Working and Seasoning with a saw mill at Guindy.	This unit will demonstrate the use of narrow strips of wood which are at present wasted by using quick setting resin glues, (ii) will supply bent wood to the small units for use in light furniture, (iii) will provide servicing facilities to the small units in the manufacture of doors, windows and furniture for offices, show rooms, libraries, restaurants, private houses, etc. The latest type of seasoning plant has been provided apart from modern wood working machines including a shoe last copying lathe.
6 Service Centre for pressed metal products at Walltax Road, Madras.	The unit provides common facility services for fabricators of consumer goods in Madras City. This Centre gives the fabricators right guidance by supplying them dies, punches tools, jigs, fixtures, special purpose machines, etc., and also undertakes testing and finishing of their products and also provides Servicing for grinding, press work, milling, etc.
7 Service Centre for footwear at Perambur and Pallavaram in Madras.	Perambur— The centre supplies cut components, undertakes servicing work involving the use of costly machinery and provides training for 30 persons including ten persons for three years intensive training. Produces quality footwear on a limited scale in order to demonstrate improved methods of manufacture. A designs section has also been set up for bringing out attractive designs. Pallavaram— This is a Training-*cum*-Service Centre, specialising in ladies and children's footwear.
8 Service Centre for tanning and finishing leather with cold storage at Vinnamangalam, North Arcot district.	This is a Service-*cum*-Training Centre to provide facilities for preserving raw hides and skins in cold storage and also finish the half tanned or rejected leather available in the North Arcot district. By this process of full conversion and utilisation of rejects, the private tanneries will be able to earn a better return for their products.
9 Cycle Assembly Unit at Vellore and Tanjore.	These two units will encourage the assembly of 500 cycles per year in each unit some of the parts being purchased from outside and others made locally in the service centres.
10 Service Centre for brassware and cutlery Industry at Kumbakonam.	The Service Centre apart from providing facilities for the local brassware units in producing better quality goods at a lower cost, will also encourage the manufacture of new and remunerative articles. For this purpose, various machines such as deep drawing presses, shearing machines, folding and bending machines, pressure die casting machine, heat treatment furnace, automatic lathe, etc., have been provided.

Name of the Government Service Centre.	Type of servicing work undertaken.
(1)	(2)
11 Service Centre for Farm Implements and Agricultural machinery, Tiruchirappalli.	The Service Centre will encourage the establishment of small units for the manufacture of farm implements and agricultural machinery which are in great demand. The workshop consists of a machine shop, foundry and forging shop wherein servicing facilities are provided.
12 Service Centre for the manufacture of hurricane lanterns at Palni.	The Service Centre will supply raw materials of correct specifications, provide technical guidance to individual small units and undertake certain processes requiring heavy machinery in the manufacture of tin containers and introduce new lines of manufacture such as Hurricane lanterns, etc.
13 Service Centre for Lock Industry at Dindigul.	The Service Centre is intended to bring down the cost of locks by introducing improved manufacturing techniques, supply of various lock parts to artisans, introduce better designs and reduce the weight without reducing the quality. The centre is equipped with pressure die casting machine, automatic lathe, universal milling machine, power presses, projection welder, etc., for providing servicing facilities.
14 Service Centre for the manufacture of Textile Mill Parts, Madurai.	The Service Centre will encourage the establishment of small units for the manufacture of particular items of Textile Mill Parts by providing them with technical guidance at every stage and undertakes servicing facilities in improved and modern machinery which cannot be had by the small units and also by arranging for testing of the finished products. The machineries equipped include Heavy Duty Lathe, Pillar Drilling machine, slotting machine, Gear cutting machines, Heat treatment furnaces, foundry, etc.

Apart from the several training or servicing centres already listed out, the following model production units have also been set up by the State Government in order to supply certain complicated parts and equipment to the private industry and to encourage them in adopting modern methods of manufacture. A list of such industries is furnished below:—

1. Pressure die casting unit at Guindy.
2. Model Foundry, Guindy.
3. Wood seasoning plants at Pollachi and Tirunelveli.
4. Production unit for the manufacture of improved handloom and parts at Salem.
5. Splint and Veneers Factory, Tiruvottiyur.
6. Tool Room Shop, Erode.
7. Model Bolts and Nuts Factory, Erode.
8. Model Foundry, Erode.
9. Quartz crushing Plant, Salem.

APPENDIX VIII.

DETAILS OF TRAINING FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES UNITS OF THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Name of the unit where training facilities are provided. (1)	Number of trainees. (2)	Stipend payable. (3)	Duration of training. (4)
1 Model Combined Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop, Pettai, Tirunelveli district—		RS.	
Blacksmithy	20		
Carpentry	15	30	One year.
2 Model Carpentry Workshop, Pattamadai, Tirunelveli district.	8	30	Do.
3 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram district.	10	30	Do.
4 Training-*cum*-Production Unit for Footwear, Madurai, Madurai district.	12	25	Do.
5 Lock Unit, Dindigul, Madurai district	20	30	Do.
6 Hurricane Lanterns Unit at Palni, Madurai district ..	10	30	Do.
7 Model Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop, Mannargudi, Tanjore district—			
Carpentry	15		
Blacksmithy	20	30	Do.
8 Ceramic Training Centre at Vridhachalam (South Arcot district).	10	50	Do.
9 Model Combined Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Unit, Cuddalore (South Arcot district)—			
Carpentry	15		
Blacksmithy	20	30	Do.
10 Production Unit for After-care Home for Boys in St. Thomas Mount in Chingleput district.	80	30	Do.
11 Sports Goods at the Industrial Estate, Guindy ..	50	30	Do.
12 Wood working unit at the Industrial Estate, Guindy.	10	30	Do.
13 Surgical Unit at the Industrial Estate, Guindy ..	40	60	Six months.
14 Glass Training Centre, Industrial Estate, Guindy ..	10	25	One year.
15 Model Footwear Unit at Triplicane, Madras	12	25	Do.
16 Footwear Production-*cum*-Service Centre, Perambur, Madras.	30	25	Do.
17 General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Vellore, North Arcot district.	10	30	Do.
18 Service-*cum*-Training Centre for Tanning and Finishing Leather, Ambur, North Arcot district.	20	30	Do.
19 Production Unit for After-care Home Women in Vellore.	60	30	Do.
20 Model Carpentry Workshop, Krishnagiri, Salem district.	8	30	Do.
21 Galvanizing Plant, Mettur, Salem district	6	30	Do.
22 Footwear and Leather Goods Unit, Erode, Coimbatore district.	12	25	Do.

APPENDIX IX.

PRO FORMA FOR REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS AS MANUFACTURERS.

(*N.B.*—This pro forma is required to be submitted in triplicate.)

1. Name and address of the firm.
2. (*a*) Telephone No.—Office, Factory/Works.
   (*b*) Telegraphic address.
3. Location of Manufacturing Works/Factory/Factories owned by you (Documentary evidence of ownership must be produced.)
4. Brief description of the factory (e.g., area, covered accommodation, departments into which it is divided, laboratory, etc.).
5. Organisation (whether registered under Indian Factories/Companies Act, supervision, management, etc.).
6. Whether the firm comes under the scope of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and if so, the number and date of registration of licence held under the Act.
7. Details of plant and machinery erected and functioning in each department (monographs and descriptive pamphlets should be supplied, if available).
8. Whether the process of manufacture in the factory is carried out with the aid of power or without it.
9. Details of stocks of raw material held. State whether imported or indigenous against each item.
10. Details of stores under manufacture (specifying each item separately).
11. (*a*) Details of stores or class of stores which the factory, as equipped is capable of production (specifying each item separately).
    (*b*) Stores for which registration is sought.
12. Production capacity of each item with the existing plant and machinery.
    (*a*) Normal.
    (*b*) Maximum.
13. Details of arrangements for quality control of products such as laboratory, etc.

14. (*a*) Details of technical supervision staff in charge of production and quality control.

(*b*) Skilled labour employed.

(*c*) Unskilled labour employed.

(*d*) Maximum number of workers (skilled and unskilled) employed on any day during the 12 months preceding the date of application.

15. Whether there is scope for expansion and to what extent.

16. Whether stores were tested to any standard specification, if so, copies of original test certificates should be submitted in triplicate.

Signature and designation.

Place

Date

INDUSTRIES

Development of Village Industries

By Sri T. K. PALANIAPPAN, M.A., I.A.S., Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

To-night, I wish to speak to you about the vital question which concerns the development of our country both in the economic and social fields. I will have to begin with reiteration of some of the well-known facts about our country. That this country lives mostly in the villages and will continue to live like that for at least a period within our cognizance, must precede an examination for the necessity or otherwise of village industries. The vast village community is entirely depending on agriculture and its uncertainties. According to the Census report of 1951 the total number of working men and women and earning dependents in agriculture amounted to nearly 9·99 crores. Since the population of India is growing at the rate of nearly half a crore per year we may safely assume that the rural working population will be at least 11 crores now. This is nearly one-third of the entire population of the country and about 78 per cent of all "actual workers in all occupations in India".

This large section is depending for its sustenance on the capacity to draw out the maximum from the depleted soil. Even so the very nature of the work keeps them engaged only five to six months in a year, not reckoning the intermittent idleness in between. To provide full work to these large masses of people is perhaps the biggest problem now.

Of course some may say that this problem need not be taken as such and that instead of providing work and getting obsessed with the intricacies of this ticklish question we might as well attempt to provide them with the wherewithal to live. Similarly, we see in this modern trend a good example of this folly. While man should be rightly free from the drudgery and tedium of work, to free him from work itself is to condemn him to purposeless existence in which his limbs and faculties will become atrophied. It is these thwarted abilities, weariness, insecurities and fears of the millions that translate themselves into big national problems and catastrophies. Work therefore is the essential medium through which man fulfils himself, develops and integrates his personality, replenishes and enriches the social pool from which he draws his material, cultural and spiritual sustenance. But such work should not be one that reduces man to a cog in the wheel of machinery and robs him of the opportunity to experience the joy of creation. Work when analysed is found to consist of many components, each contributing its share towards the unfoldment of the personality and culture in man.

If such an organic form of work is to be given to the millions, it can be only through decentralised endeavours. A decentralised order cannot be established by the mere geographical dispersal of industries. Nor can it grow up spontaneously on the basis of primitive village industries that are as much handicapped by the competition of factories as by the techniques and implements they employ. Decentralisation is not a device to turn back the hands of the clock and return to arm chair methods of production that primitive communities were satisfied with. It does not want to renounce the benefits of technological progress. It only wants to ensure that the benefits of science and technology enable us to preserve the essence of democracy even while avoiding drudgery and maximising production and employment. Decentralisation will therefore involve a radical revolution in the very concept of industrialisation, in the purpose of which, Technology will be called upon to serve.

It is in the wake of the above that we will have to think of village industries. Now then village industries should need the requirements of providing integrated employment to nearly 11 crores of people living in this country and also enable them to increase their standard of life. Since it should be on the decentralised pattern it will be self-employment. Thus the chances of exploitation or the attempt to arrogate the profit and pleasure to a few, leaving the toil and tears to the bulk of the people, will get reduced to the minimum. Thus power will also get decentralised and democracy will become real and factual.

Let us then analyse the exact definition of village industries. According to Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, village Industries are those which answer all or most of the following conditions :—

(1) Those that manufacture indispensable articles needed in villages and for villagers,

(2) those using processes within the easy reach of villagers,

(3) those using tools and implements falling within the financial capacity of villagers carrying on the industry,

(4) those using local raw materials,

(5) those that manufacture with the aid of human or animal power,

(6) those which meet the demand of local or nearby markets, and

(7) those which do not cause displacement of labour or unemployment among wage earners.

To select such types of industries and resuscitate them is the next step. No one else was alive to the importance of this question more than Gandhiji. He first started with the Charka movement and established the All-India Spinners' Association in 1925. The Charka movement was only the spear-head of the village industries movement. Its natural and logical result was the development of the several village industries which will make the villages self-sufficient and self-reliant. But the development of village industries needed very careful study and nutriting as well as large organisational work. So in 1934 at Gandhiji's instance an All-India Village Industries Association was set up with Dr. J. C. Kumarappa as the Secretary. The Board of Advisers consisted of eminent men like Rabindranath Tagore, J. C. Bose, B. C. Roy, C. V. Raman, Robert Macarison, etc. It is in fact the work done by this body in a decade that forms the basic policy and programme of the present khadi and village Industries Commission.

So then what actually are these village industries? They are the Handpounding of paddy, the village oil industry, the village pottery, the village tanning and leather industry, bee-keeping, palmgur, soap-making, handmade paper industry, gur and khandasari, etc. All these might look very stale or insignificant. Accustomed as we are to complexity in our every day life the very simple nature of all these industries baffles us. For example pounding of paddy by hand might look very ludicrous but if only we know what nutrition is lost by milling rice and how even worms and insects refuse to consume the milled rice when they attack the handpounding rice with avidity, we will then be able to understand how technology in the name of science deprives us of the very nutrition in our diet. Incidentally in the present shortage of rice, if only we should resolve to use handpounded rice we will be able to feed yet more mouths with the same quantity we have now and that too feed them with a more wholesome meal.

Next comes the ghani or chekku oil. Of course, as far as the chekku oil goes, there is still a taste for it and people have not got corrupt with the development of modern technology. Chekku oil is not only the sign of purity but also the means of providing occupation to thousands of people in the villages. Certain improvements have been carried out in this bullock-driven oil press which reduce the drudgery on the animal considerably. The village pottery is not new to anyone. The potter's creative work has rivetted the attention of many a child in the villages. Quite a large number of villagers still depend on the manufacture of cheap pottery for their very livelihood. The potter's wheel is going through several changes. Brick and tile-making are ancillary to village pottery and have great potentialities in these days of un-ending programmes of construction of buildings. Tanning and leather goods manufacture are other important village industries. Soap-making with non-edible oil is another attempt to release edible oils for consumption by the large quantities of non-edible oil seeds which are wasted now. This industry also provides direct and indirect employment to thousands in the villages, through collection of seeds and crushing of oil seeds. Palmgur is another important village industry which provides work to millions. The palm actually is one of the very few trees which can be completely put to use. It is known as the "Karpaka Vriksham". Handmade paper is another important industry whereby all waste materials are converted into high grade writing paper, document paper, parchment paper, card-board, etc., etc. Handmade paper is largely used for permanent records and a good quantity of it is even now imported from other countries. Bee-keeping is a very interesting and remunerative avocation. What a wonderful discipline exists in this waxen city called the bee-hive, is a very romantic story to learn. It will do the nation considerable good if the students are taught something about the Bee-keeping! Honey is an essential article of food. Bee-keeping will also improve agriculture through better pollination.

Last year Rs. 20 lakhs were spent in this State on the development of village industries, providing direct employment to 1,303 persons and indirect employment to 6,911 persons and producing essential articles worth Rs. 144 lakhs. It is high time every citizen in this State clearly understands the need for development of village industries. There is a mistaken belief that Sarvodaya which stands for village industries is against all machinery and technological progress, that it wants to cling to the primitive methods of production and reconcile society to penurious standard of living. This is a gross distortion of the Sarvodaya point of view. Sarvodaya is not against machinery or technological progress. It wants to make use of the productive efficiency of man and save him from monotonous drudgery and to enable him utilise his leisure hours for the highest moral and cultural pursuits that give meaning to life. But it is certainly against the innumerable evils that have become the hall-mark of the present day industrial civilization.

Let me conclude by reminding that all of us owe a duty to the 11 crores of partially employed people of this country whose welfare should be our primary concern. To this end it is necessary that all of us should use as far as possible articles manufactured in the villages by these partially unemployed people, even though it might mean a little difference in prices. But the increase in price will be more than off-set by the other benefits that would result to the users as well as to the society."

A broadcast on the A.I.R. from Madras on 20th September 1958. Reproduced by kind permission of A.I.R.

Fatty Acids for Soap Manufacture

By Dr. ING. B. P. GODREJ, Director, Godrej Soaps, Limited, Member, Vegetable Oils Committee, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

Introduction.

Some time ago when Glycerine was fetching a high price in the export market, those Indian soap-makers who let glycerine go to waste in their factories became particularly interested in its recovery. But, as the potential glycerine production of each maker was small, such plants are costly, considerable skill is required in their operation and at times glycerine is a drug on the market, they thought it prudent to approach Government with the proposal to install central glycerine recovery and refining plants in such places where the soap-making industry was concentrated. Till now, Government does not appear to be interested for obvious reason. Firstly, handling and transport costs would be prohibitive because soap lyes contain only about 5 per cent glycerine and the production of each maker who could be expected to take part in the scheme is small. Secondly, there is no such thing as a standard quality of soap lye, the glycerol content being extremely variable, the average being about 5 per cent. Lyes from most small soap factories contain much more free caustic soda than they should and the salt concentration is always considerably below 18 per cent, which is not enough to salt out the precious sodium laurate. This practice not only causes wastage of caustic soda and soap but also increases the cost of lye treatment, which is essential before evaporation, as the free alkali must be neutralised with mineral acid and the sodium soap converted into a water-insoluble soap and removed by filtration. Besides, long storage entails fermentation which not only causes loss of glycerine but also introduces decomposition products.

Fat-Splitting.

To overcome all these difficulties and yet to conserve our glycerine resources, a central Fat-Splitting Plant is the answer. This is unquestionably the more efficient way of recovering glycerine. From 10 per cent to 20 per cent more glycerol can be recovered this way than by the full-boiled and settled process of soap-making. But, before the small soap-maker starts using Fatty Acids, he should be convinced about its quality and economics.

Quality of Fatty Acids.

Let us now consider the quality of fatty acids available to the small soap-maker. It will be seen that fatty acids of the following specifications are suitable for making washing and/or toilet soap and that the blend is complete in itself and only rosin need be added :—

Colour	12Y & 2R in 1 inch cell on the Lovibond scale.
Odour	Characteristic.
Odour of resultant soap	Pleasant and not at all "soapy".
Titre	39° C.
Acid Number	200 mg. KOH/g-fatty matter.

Saponification Value	215 mg. KOH/g-fatty matter.
Iodine Number	48 per cent.
Unsaponifiable matter	0·2 per cent.
Moisture and Impurities	Practically nil.

He can improve the quality of his soap by using these Fatty Acids, because

(1) dirt is thoroughly removed by filtration and colour and odour are substantially reduced, the pleasant odour of the resultant soap being due to the Palm Oil Fatty Acids contained in the blend.

(2) the unsaponifiable matter, the Iodine Value of which is very high and which therefore imparts instability to the soap, is removed; in particular, phosphatides, albuminoids, mucilage, gums, etc. This removal improves the odour of the fatty matter. As a matter of fact, his soap would contain less unsaponifiable matter than the full-boiled and settled soap made by large-scale soapmakers.

(3) his soap would be substantially free from glycerine and would not therefore have the drawback of rather rapid wasting away as is characteristic of all soaps in which glycerine remains in the finished soap. However, since glycerine acts as a plasticizer and an emollient cosmetic ingredient, toilet soap made from these fatty acids would contain the desired minimum of glycerine, as is clear from the analytical data.

It is well-known that the small soap-makers use the cold or semi-boiled process. Usually they pay a premium for better raw materials as by this process they do not produce any nigre and therefore cannot remove dirt.

The same Fatty Acids are also suitable for making toilet soap. The only salt introduced into the soap is from the caustic soda which comes to only 0·1 per cent in the finished tablet. The low salt content prevents sweating and eliminates cracking of the soap. In this connection it would be interesting to know that some well-known brands of toilet soap are purposely softened to counteract cracking caused by excessive salt content, viz., about 0·5 per cent. Toilet soap made from Fatty Acids lathers very well, remains plastic and does not crack when used to the last wafer.

The Economics of using Fatty Acids.

Mixed Fatty Acids are now available in the market, the price of which is the same as that of the corresponding oil blend. To the soap-maker who, in any case, wastes glycerine, this is the ideal raw material, because

(1) 95 parts of Fatty Acids would yield the same amount of soap as 100 parts of neutral oil. This leads to a substantial saving in raw material cost.

(2) he can make thrice the quantity of soap with the same equipment or to make the same quantity of soap, he need use only one-third of his equipment resulting in savings in fuel, labour, and over-heads, because fatty acids can be saponified much more easily and quickly than oils. As a matter of fact reaction between alkali and fatty acid is particularly instantaneous.

(3) soda ash, which is cheaper and more easily available than caustic soda, can be used for neutralizing 85 per cent of the fatty matter, caustic soda being required only for the saponification of the remaining 15 per cent.

Fatty Acids can be offered at competitive prices, because the by-product glycerine obtained in a comparatively pure state in the form of "sweet water" has at least double the glycerol concentration as compared to soap lye, thereby halving the water to be evaporated. Thus economy is effected in steam, labour, time and overheads. Besides, no salt is obtained in the sweet water, which makes evaporation cheaper and also saves the glycerine retained by the salt. Moreover it is well-known that salt badly corrodes equipment necessitating frequent repairs. As the sweet water is purer, its treatment and evaporation are simpler. The glycerine water can readily be evaporated to 90 per cent crude rather than 80 per cent soap lye crude, thus saving drums, labour in handling and freight. The crude contains less than one-tenth the impurities in soap lye crude and therefore receives a higher rating and fetches a premium price, since its low ash content allows easier and cheaper refining to C.P. and dynamite grades, because the process is continuous for a week to ten days. As the crude is purer and its glycerol content higher, the final yields are higher. The cost of Fat-Splitting is actually more than offset by the savings thus effected, which are passed on to the user of Fatty Acids, viz., the cottage industry or the small soapmaker.

Other advantages of using Fatty Acids.

Glycerine, which remains in soap made by the conventional cold or semi-boiled process, makes it sensitive to atmospheric conditions and renders it hygroscopic. This is one reason why such soaps are inferior. Soaps made from Fatty Acids would contain the bare minimum of glycerine.

By the use of Fatty Acids, dangers connected with incomplete saponification, are avoided, because the saponification, or rather neutralization in the initial stage, is easy and quick. In the saponification of oils, the early stage proceeds quite slowly and the presence of salt causes further saponification to proceed at a much slower rate. After the soap is made from Fatty Acids, it can be finished in the kettle right after saponification, since no salting out is required. Besides, no nigre is produced. It is well-known that much of the usual loss in process occurs in the nigre and that its disposal is always a problem. In addition, the saponification of Fatty Acids gives a variable control of the finished product not possible by the conventional process, where water-salt-soap are in phase equilibrium. Take for instance, the case of toilet soap. The percentage of free alkali in it should be extremely low and therefore the salt content in it has to be tolerated in excess of the desirable minimum to carry out the operation of "fitting". This leads to cracking of the tablet in the soap dish. By using Fatty Acids, soap production can be standardized to a degree not possible with the conventional process. Caustic Potash or any organic alkali may replace part of the caustic soda, a variation not possible with the orthodox process. Thus glycerine can be recovered from semi-boiled and cold made soaps as well as soft (potash) soaps. A good soft soap made from the usual soft oils contains over 4 per cent glycerine. If soft soap is made from Fatty Acids, nearly all the glycerine can be recovered against none at all. Thus by comparison with the ordinary procedure the gain in glycerine is over 90 per cent, while with hard soaps the additional amount to be expected is from 10 to 20 per cent. In the case of Shaving soap it is well-known that excess of glycerine causes diminution of lather. Therefore by using Fatty Acids, glycerine content can be controlled at will.

The following is abstracted from "Soap and Sanitary Chemicals" of February 1949 :—

Fatty Acids and Silicates.

At the present time there is a trend in the soap industry towards the manufacture of soaps from fatty acids rather than fats. The more alkaline silicates can be used without addition of caustic to neutralize fatty acids, with formation of a silicated soap. Silicates with a silica to alkali ratio of 2·5 or less should be used and care taken that the final ratio is below 3·9 and preferably below 3·0. Sesqui—and metasilicate should be particularly suitable. Although less alkaline than caustic soda, silicates are better wetting and emulsifying agents, therefore the reaction rate in the two-phase system may not be very different.

More and more fatty acids are finding their way into the soap pan, replacing neutral fats and oils to a large extent. The war, especially, has speeded up this trend since glycerine become a priority product.

Fatty acids are especially suited for fast and continuous soapmaking processes."

Storage, Handling and Equipment for making Soap from Fatty Acids.

The 45-gallon wooden barrel or Aluminium drum with a bung can be used in those small soap factories which have steam. As soapmaker's fatty acids are solid at room temperature, melting out is necessary. For the cottage industry, the barrel can be dismantled and the contents removed.

Although fatty acids are corrosive to mild steel, mild steel pans can be used for soap boiling by adopting the following procedure. The required quantity of alkali is first taken in the pan and the fatty acids added afterwards so that the fatty acids do not contact the mild steel but are at once neutralised.

Conclusion.

It is pertinent to mention here that during the last war, glycerine which is used for the manufacture among numerous things of nitroglycerine was conserved in most countries by compelling those who wasted it to use fatty acids. Fatty acids would therefore be the right raw material for the cottage industry. Equipment for producing fatty acids of acceptable colour economically is costly and has to be imported in the present stage of development of India. There it is in the national interest to utilise the entire existing capacity. The Planning Commission which is interested in the development of the cottage industry can revive it by accepting this suggestion. The by-product would earn dollars as the surplus of the glycerine produced in the whole world is finding its way to the U.S.A. and this should be considered in the context of the world shortage of glycerine.

—Reproduced from the "Chemical age of India".

The Versatile Silicones

By Sri S. RANGANATHAN, Expert for Matches, Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

SILICONES are a chemical hybrid, part organic and part inorganic. They are a new class of materials with unusual properties. They are formed from quartz or silica, the main ingredient of ordinary white sand. Broadly speaking silicones are derived from sand, brine, coal and petroleum oil as ultimate raw materials.

By chemically manipulating or re-arranging the molecules of a silicone compound you can make an end-product just as you desire it. For instance a silicone fluid can be of thinnest viscosity. But by adding molecules to the chemical chain you can make the same fluid thick, thus obtaining a wide range of viscosities. The fluid retains its state even at arctic temperature. "The silicone liquids possess a very low temperature co-efficient of viscosity, low volatility at elevated temperatures, unusual inertness towards moisture, air and other oxidising agents and are non-corrosive to metals" (Dr. S. L. Kapur).

Nowadays wherever you turn you are likely to find a silicone at work. They are finding commercial applications in scores of industries and hundreds of industrial uses have been found for silicones. They have been applied in vacuum pumps, hydraulic fluids, foam inhibitors, and damping fluids. Special silicone greases resistant to chlorine gas, hydrochloric acid and other chemicals have been developed. Thermoplastic and thermosetting silicone resins are known. One of the latest applications of silicones is the formation of stable, non-volatile, water-repellant, non-conducting surface films on different materials.

Because of its property of extreme resistance to moisture without affecting the natural properties of the material to which it is applied silicones are applied to leather to create water resistant leather without in any way affecting the "breathing" qualities of leather by sealing the pores. Silicones resist all "Waterborne" stains ink, mud, liquid chemicals, etc. Silicone-treated leather is said to stay, new-looking, longer and does not harden or crack.

Though silicones are modern products of "molecular engineering", as you may call it, its basic product silica has been studied for centuries. Only as recently as 1940 the importance of silicone was recognized and Dr. J. F. Hyde, an organic chemist, "invented" Silicones during his research to find a hybrid polymer that would make a product extremely heat stable. Messrs. Corning Glass Works of America with whom Dr. Hyde was working approached Messrs. Dow Engineering Works for research assistance and as a result of this collaboration the Dow Corning Works was founded in 1943 at Midland, Michigan and today this firm exclusively specialises in Commercial Silicones.

The spectacular properties of silicones under various conditions obviously suggest numerous applications and it is time Indian Industrialists take to the use of this fabulous family of chemicals to produce newer, better and with increase in volume of production and depending upon the application, cheaper products.

Glazed Pottery at Karigiri

By Sri E. N. NARAYANASAMY, B.E., Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vellore.

Art of making pottery is as old as Civilization itself. It is difficult to say which people discovered the unique properties of clay first. What could have held the attention of the primitive man or invited his investigations more than this raw material found in such abundance with such sensitiveness to manipulation and responsiveness to touch?

Pattern of life in our villages shows that at one time they were self-sufficient units. Like the weaver, the blacksmith, the carpenter and other artisans, the potter also was an essential inseparable part of the village Society. With the cheapest raw materials and crudest tools and equipments our village potters even to-day produce not only articles of utility but also wares of great charm—perfect in form and design. However the village potter unfortunately has been unaware of the development the industry was making outside with the result that he finds to-day a shrinking market for his wares. At the same time modern factories spring up catering for the present day needs in ceramic wares and the potter finds no place in them as he has neither the useful knowledge nor the required training. The industry in its turn has been unable to tap the resources of the traditional skill and craftsmanship of our village potters. Can we reconcile this situation, the situation in which Pottery industry develops without potters? Can something be done to make the village pottery the backbone of the developing Pottery industry? Can the traditional potter be trained and his craftsmanship and skill made use of the produce articles to meet the present-day demands? This problem invites immediate attention.

This article endeavours to give some idea of the potters of Karigiri whose traditional glazed pottery wares have earned a name among art lovers. It may not be out of place here, to mention in passing, something about the Ceramic industry of which glazed pottery forms only a part.

The word 'Ceramics' is of Greek origin, having been derived from the word 'Keramos' which in Greek means 'burnt stuff'. Later the word came to be applied to non-metallics and it became synonymous with fired clay wares. But the Ceramic industry in its modern sense may be said to include the following branches: white-ware, heavy clay product, refractories, abrasives, glass, enamels and cements. Actually the industry as known to-day is a group of many smaller industries which are distinct and separate and are only grouped together for convenience. In spite of wide variation in the process used and the materials employed in these industries they are all treating silicates or closely allied oxide materials by the use of heat for the purpose of producing useful products.

Karigiri is a small village in Madras State which has now become famous for its decorated pottery. This village is 3 miles north of Katpadi Railway Junction on the Southern Railway. The glazed pottery industry here is said to have been in existence for the past several generations. There are at present six families of porters in this village and the legend goes that they are all the descendants of one 'Sanyasi Udayar' who is said to have been engaged as a craftsman by the Nawab of Arcot (18 C.A.O.) who used to camp at his Karigiri Fort quite often. The ruins of this fort are still in existence near Karigiri village. It is said that this Sanyasi Udayar was specially engaged by the Nawab for making Hukkas and other articles for him. This has slowly developed and the potters now make many types of decorated glazed articles of *traditional* design. Bowls, jars, khojas, *etc.*, of bright colours and ornate beauty are among them. They reveal in them traces of Muhammadan culture of the times. The present generation is the most benefited through wide public patronage and efforts of Government to improve their craft.

The manufacture of glazed articles by these potters makes an interesting study. Their pottery, till about seven years back, were being made of white 'Namakatti' a substance traditionally used by a certain section of the Hindu community for putting caste-marks on their foreheads. Namakatti is a type of impure calcareous clay which turns plastic when mixed with water. Of late these potters have started using a whitish clay occurring near Karianthangal in Chingleput district, which is about 60 miles from Karigiri. This clay works out cheaper to the potters than the 'namakatti' they used to buy locally at exhorbitant rates. The whitish clay is made plastic with addition of required amount of water, well kneaded into a dough like mass and articles shaped on ordinary potter's wheel. When the articles are in leather-hard condition, several designs and motifs are worked on them by the use of ingeniously deviced hand tools and implements. Various forms of decorating are resorted to at this stage. Then the articles are dried in shade and after complete drying, they are baked to low temperatures of about 400-500°C which process is known as 'biscuiting'. With this processing, the articles attain sufficient hardness to enable them to be handled easily. Biscuited wares are then coated with 'glaze' usually coloured either green or blue.

Glaze is a ground mixture of several oxides of minerals and chemicals which, when applied on clay wares and heated up to suitable temperature, melt and cover the surface and give a glossy finish. Raw lead, which fuses at a very low temperature is the main constituent of the glaze used by Karigiri potters. The glaze materials are ground in their own homes on grinding stones (Ammi) and then applied on the biscuited wares.

After the application of glaze, the articles are again baked to temperature of about 800°C in a crude form of a kiln, adopting a process of burning which is as old as the history of pottery in this village and which has not undergone any change so far.

The illustrations as shown will help the reader to understand the various stages of building up this interesting kiln and the manner the articles are fired to develop the gloss. Figure 1 shows how the articles are placed on crude forms of 'Stilts' or otherwise known as 'Props', giving the minimum points of contact so that the glaze on melting may not stick to the supports. Sometimes the glaze is also scrapped off at the points of contact. Then, three small pipes, specially made for the purpose, are placed around the articles to be fired, which serve as pedestals for a big size broken pot to rest upon and over the articles as shown in Figure 2. The broken

Fig. I

Fig. II

Fig. III

Fig. IV

pot, serves the same purpose as saggars do in modern ceramic factories. They prevent the articles from getting discoloured by the smoke during the firing process. Fuel, mainly cowdung cakes and straw, is then stocked all over in sufficient quantity which is judged by experience, so as to obtain the required temperature to melt the glaze. Finally, the stock is plastered with ordinary earth, as illustrated in Figure 3 and the kiln which was built up to methodically is then lit up. Fuel gets burnt and the glaze melts at the highest temperature attained in the kiln. The entire stock after complete burning of the fuel reduces the size as seen in Figure 4. Allowing to a day's cooling, the kiln is broken open to remove the glazed articles.

Pottery of Karigiri though remarkable for its simple technique of production evolved by the villagers years ago, has many drawbacks in them. The potters make only a few designs evolved years ago and no attempts are made by them to produce new types or improve on old ones. Only blue and green are the colours used by them and they are ignorant of materials that can produce other colours and shades. Their products also have certain technical faults. The main fault is that the glaze is not scientifically compounded and so, the glaze and the body do not fit properly resulting in the defect known as 'crazing'. Again glaze coating is not uniform causing deep shades where the glaze is thick and light where it is thin. The body is also highly porous and the articles are very fragile.

To obviate the technical defects and to give a fillip to this traditional craft, the Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Madras, with the assistance from the All-India Handicrafts Board, have worked out a scheme for the development of Karigiri pottery. Under the scheme an improved type of rectangular down draught kiln, at a cost of over Rs. 2,000 was built at Karigiri for biscuiting and glaze firing the articles. This kiln which is a permanent structure will facilitate greater control of firing operations and provide for higher and more uniform distribution of temperature inside it. The kiln can be used for biscuiting the body first to a temperature of 700-800° C. and then for glost firing to a temperature of 1040° C. or over if necessary. Coal will be used as fuel. The department has also started an experimental centre situated in the premises of School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, for conducting a systematic study of the different types of bodies and glazes which could be adopted by Karigiri potters. A suitable body composition has already been standardised which is a great improvement on the type of low fired porous body that is being used by the potters. Different coloured glazes, like deep yellow, blue, chocolate, green and black have been tested and standardised. New designs in keeping with modern trends have been evolved and several items like ash trays, jars, flower vases, wall brackets, fancy toys, etc., are being produced. As envisaged in the scheme six potters on a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem each were recently given intensive practical training at the Ceramic Institute, Gudur, in all the techniques of production of imported items of ceramic articles. They were also trained in the operation and control of the down draught kiln similar to the one built for them in their village. Further, in order to give more confidence in operating the kiln, an experienced kiln fireman has also been appointed at Karigiri. The six potters have been supplied with improved tools, standard glazes and body mixture, etc., worth about Rs. 250 each free of cost in addition to the free use of the kiln and free services of the fireman referred to above.

An industrial co-operative has also been organized with these potters as members and financial assistance in the form of

Reserve fund grants, share-capital grants, and working capital loans have all been given. Proposals for providing these potters with work sheds, free of cost, are also underway.

All these efforts of Government at revitalizing this traditional craft at Karigiri have helped to create a new zeal among the craftsmen. It is hoped that these potters and their descendants will long continue to cherish the memory of late Sanyasi Udayar—the originator of glazed pottery at Karigiri and that the village will continue to be known for its art pottery.

A Note on the Manufacture of Straw Boards in Madras State

Straw board is one of the several commodities that finds market in huge quantities in this State varying in sizes from the thin sheets of 6 to 8 ounces weight to 2 lb. or even more.

The Director of Statistics has reported that the estimated annual demand for straw boards in this State is 2,000 tons but it appears to be on the low side. Even if 6,000 tons are produced it may not be difficult to market them. At present the sources of supply of straw boards to this State are Bombay and Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal).

2. At present only a very negligible quantity not exceeding 100 tons per year of hand-made straw board is produced in this State on a Cottage Industry basis and there is no factory manufacturing straw boards.

Raw Materials.

Wheat straw and rice hay are reported to be the principal raw materials required for the manufacture of straw boards. It is also reported that suitable grasses, reeds, vegetable fibres, waste paper blended with straw, plantain stems, bagasse and other fibrous materials that go to waste may also be used for the manufacture. Other requirements are copious supply of water, power and cheap labour. Rice straw though a good raw material may not be available as it is used as cattle fodder. Other raw materials like grasses, reeds, waste paper pulp and rag pulp can be used in the finish. As there are no units making pulp alone the proposed factory has to make its own pulp for manufacture of straw boards. Nilgiris abounds in several of the above materials. Hence a place in Nilgiris or at the foot of Nilgiris may be selected for setting up of a factory for straw boards.

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, who was requested to offer his remarks has enclosed a copy of the note received from the President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. This note contains the essential requirements of a straw board factory of an annual capacity of 6,000 tons (the minimum economic unit) for which about 61 lakhs are required as capital investment on machinery and about Rs. 4 lakhs as working capital.

Copy of note regarding Straw Board Factory received from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

Straw boards are made in this country from rice straw, wheat straw and/or bagasse. In some mills, locally available grasses are also used in admixture with pulps from rice straw or wheat straw. The minimum economic unit for manufacturing straw board in this country is considered to be one having an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons of straw boards given below.

Possibilities of starting any straw board factory in Madras State have to be ascertained.

Some of the essential requirements of a straw board factory of annual capacity of 6,000 tons.

(1) Fibrous raw material—About 10,000 tons of wheat straw. This may be replaced by bagasse and/or rice straw.

(2) Lime—About 1,500 tons.

(3) Water—About 300,000,000 gallons.

(4) Coal—About 1,800 tons.

(5) Labour—About 500 workers.

(6) Electric power—1,800 K.W.

(7) Capital investment on machinery—About Rs. 61 lakhs.

(8) Working capital—About Rs. 4 lakhs.

Clinical Thermometer

By Sri B. B. SHETTY

History.

The first thermometer apparently was made by Galileo and consisted of a glass bulb, " the size of a nut or pigeon egg ", with a long glass stem, " the thickness of a quill and about a foot long ". The end of the steam dipped into a base of water, and the bulb heated to make the air expand until some of it was expelled from the stem, through the water. Upon cooling, the air contracted and water rose in the stem. Subsequent heating or cooling caused the water column to rise or fall, thus giving a crude measurement of temperature change. It was French physician and Chemist Jean Rey (1632), who improved Galileo's device and adopted the instrument for detecting fever using water instead of air as the thermometric substance. But both the thermometers were open to the atmosphere and hence subject to changes in barometric pressure. This defect was corrected only after about 50 years later and Florentine Academians improved further by using spirits of wine or alcohol instead of water, as it is a very unsuitable thermometric material. During the middle of the 17th century, the Florentine thermometers were very famous. They were introduced into England by Boyle and it is believed that the first thermometer using mercury was constructed by Ismal Boulliau, a famous Paris astronomer, in 1659.

Modern Chemical Thermometer.

To-day thermometers are fine precision instruments. The types and sizes of modern thermometers are as varied as their uses. The method of manufacture of clinical thermometer and specially prism type is described below.

Glass tubing.

In the case of manufacture of thermometer tubing, the gathering and preparation of the gob are still hand operations. The drawing of the tubing is also done by hand operations in most of the countries and only Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York is known to be using a machine to draw thermometer tubing. Special clear glass is melted in pots and small quantities are collected at one end of a long iron blow pipe. By blowing air and slowly manipulating with hand a narrow channel is obtained in the centre of the gob. The red strips and white background are obtained by placing white and red glass very cleverly on the gob. The gob is then elongated and reduced in diameter, during the draw, until the bore through the centre of the gob can hardly be seen by the naked eye. The melting point of the glass is 1450°C while the temperature during operation is about 1250°C. The drawing operations are handled by skilled operators. The long tubes are then cut into lengths of 1 meter each and about 300 of these are bundled and annealed in an electric furnace. After annealing one end of the tubings are closed by using some lacquer and mercury is filled into the capillaries before they are sent to the factories making clinical thermometers.

Processing Operations.

The operations can be roughly divided into following :—

(1) Examination of glass tube.

(2) Processing of the tubes.

(3) Introduction of mercury.

(4) Fixing the stop point.

(5) Determination of regular points.
(6) Graduation.
(7) Inspection.

Examining of glass tubing.

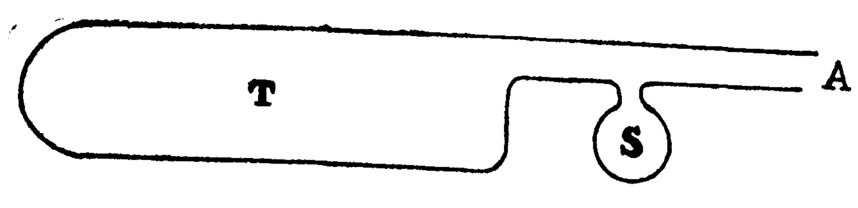
Each glass tube, about 1 meter long and which is sufficient to make 5 thermometers is already filled with mercury before it is sent to the consumer. The tube is examined closely to see whether there are more than one capillaries, and the reflection is satisfactory. Tubes which are defective or twisted are also discarded. The next step is to cut the glass tubes into the lengths of regular thermometer after which the electric resistance of the mercury inside the tube is measured. After measuring the outer diameter as well as diameter of the capillary by a special gauge they are classified into 16 varieties.

Processing the tube.

One end of tubing is attached to a rubber tube having a small rubber horn or an injection syringe attached. The other end of the tubing is slowly heated up with a gas flame and is drawn to a pointed end when the glass is sufficiently hot using a thin glass rod. The tubing is then heated first at a place where the tapering starts and a small bubble blown by pressing the rubber horn or pushing in air with the syringe. A place little away from the small bubble is then heated with a sharp flame and slightly bigger bubble is blown as before. The tapering portion is cut off at the middle of this second bubble and a thin walled clear tube is joined at the place. The quantity of mercury to be filled in, is determined and a mark is made in the tube and the end is closed where the mark was made earlier.

Insertion of the mercury.

This is the most important and most difficult stage in the production of clinical thermometer. The mercury cut that appears after completion of the thermometer, is atributed in most cases, to gas or vapour that is left in the inner wall of the tube. One of the methods of filling in mercury is described below :—

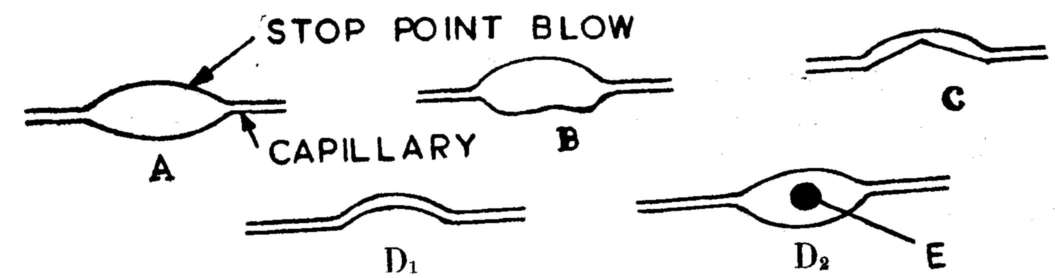


In a glass tank T are placed about 50 thermometers ready for mercury filling. In S. double-distilled mercury little in excess than required for the 50 pieces is kept, while A is connected to an exhaust apparatus. The latter is a combination of a rotary pump and a mercury diffusion pump to ensure complete vacuum up to 1/10,000 atmospheric pressure. When sufficient vacuum is created, the portion T is heated in an electric furnace for about two hours to a temperature of about 400°C to remove all the vapour attached to the surface of the glass. After the required degree of vacuum is attained the portion at A is cut off and sealed. The mercury at S is then transferred to T and the mercury is filled into the pieces by opening A and letting in compressed air.

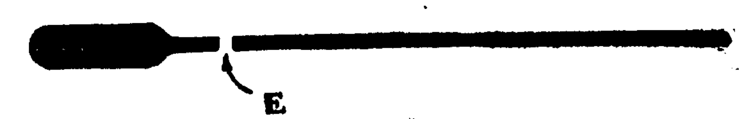
Fixing the stop point.

The stage subsequent to mercury insertion is called the second stage. The fixing of the stop point is the main task in the second stage. By the fixing of the stop point is

meant the processing of the capillary to prevent the natural descent of the mercury capillary column once it has ascended. This is effected in the following order :—



ABCD are the enlarged views of the stop point portion. A is called the stop point blow. B and C show the consecutive stages of the lower portion of A being melted away by heating. D1 and D2 give a side view and top view respectively of the completed stop point. It is this gap E in D2 that undertakes the stop point action. It is on account of this gap that the mercury which has ascended becomes detached from the mercury in the bulb at the bottom. As the mercury capillary column is detached at E, the break in the coluum is as shown in front view of the thermometer as follows :



Whether the thermometer can be easily shaken down, depends on the shape of the stop point.

Determination of Regular Points.

The unfinished product which has been given the stop point and where extra portion is cut off is passed on to the stage where the regular points are determined. For this purpose marks are indicated for each degree between 35°C to 42°C. Thereafter, it is passed on for graduation. One point must be borne in mind in this connection, and that is after regular points have been fixed, care must be exercised to see that no temporary annual variations takes place in the thermometer. Hence as a precautionary measure these unfinished products are stored for a period of about two months after the regular points have been determined. After the lapse of this period, the fixing of the regular points is repeated to make certain that there have been no variations. After this process is repeated, the products are sent to the next stage.

Graduation.

The thermometer is coated with paraffin wax and the distance between the two regular points graduated using a graduating machine. The operation requires precision machine and high skill. After the numbers and other letters denoting the trade mark and name are marked, the thermometer is dipped in hydroflouric acid. After this process, the paraffin wax is cleaned in hot water and the graduation marks and letters are filled with enamel ink.

Inspection.

The inspection is made in a water bath. A very high precision standard thermometer is kept in the water bath for comparing the thermometers. The important point to bear in mind in this stage is to keep the water bath at perfectly uniform temperature.

A clinical thermometer to be good must fulfil the following conditions. There must be no shift in the indication during use, it must be easily readable, it must be durable, it must permit of its being easily shaken down, it must attain the proper indication within a short space of time, its graduation should not wear off, and it must be easy to handle.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS

The famous Tanjore Plate (inset) being engraved by skilful hands.

The Minister for Industries opened The Government Industrial unit Exhibition Organised by the Department of Industries and Commerce at Coimbatore. The Minister is evincing great interest in the vecna.

News

BRASSWARE SERVICING CENTRE OPENED.

Chief Minister's Advice to Manufacturers.

On August 10 Mr. K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, opened in Gandhi Nagar the new Government Brassware Service Centre established at a cost of over Rs. 7,00,000. Mr. R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided.

Mr. Kamaraj said vessels of brass, copper, lead and bell-metal were being made in Kumbakonam from ancient times for domestic use as well as for export. The local workmanship could hardly be excelled. There was a longing in certain quarters for the starting of big industries. No doubt, they were necessary, but care should be taken to see that small-scale and cottage industries were not in the least affected by bigger ones. The unemployment problem in the country could be best solved only by encouraging small-scale industries. The new Brassware service centre was intended not only to help the artisans with modern machinery, but also provide them with such technical assistance as would improve the quality of the products. The industrialists and the artisans should not rest content with mere stereotyped manufactures, but apply their minds to new designs and shapes of utility so that the export market for their products could be expanded more and more. The Government would render them all possible help financially and technically. The industry should move forward steadily and undertake new lines of manufacture. He asked local dealers to take an abiding interest in the industry and its expansion.

Mr. T. K. Palaniappan, Director of Industries, in his welcome speech, said that in the programme drawn up for the development of small-scale industries during the Second Plan period the establishment of departmental service centres for certain selected industries concentrated in particular places was an important one. These service centres were intended to undertake operations involving costly machines which small units could not afford to purchase, supply raw materials and components at reduced cost and introduce new and remunerative lines of manufacture. One such service-centre had been set up at a total cost of Rs. 7·83 lakhs for the benefit of about 400 families engaged in brassware and allied industries.

The brassware industry in Kumbakonam needed considerable guidance and encouragement, especially when it had received a serious setback due to competition from stainless steel manufacturers and also due to the high cost of production. The service centre had been equipped with modern machinery with the help of which it was not only possible to improve the quality and lower the cost of articles now produced by most units, but also take up new lines of manufacture such as taps, stoves, etc.

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FREE TECHNICAL ADVICE.

It would be of interest for small industrialists to know, said the Director, that as a measure of assistance, the State Government had, with the concurrence of the Union Government, agreed to charge the small units only the cost of materials, contingencies, labour and supervisory staff towards the servicing done without interest on capital and depreciation. Technical advice would be given free of cost. He hoped that the industrialists and artisans engaged in metal work in this part of the district would take full advantage of the facilities provided by the Government solely for their benefit, improve their technique and enhance their own income and also contribute substantially towards the development of brassware and allied industries in the State.

Mr. R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, said brassware manufacturers of Kumbakonam were hitherto confining themselves to old methods of production. The new centre would help them not only to improve the finish of their products, but also to build up their economic well-being by increased production at least 10 times more than at present.

DEVELOPMENT WORK.

Tenure extended for some Blocks.

The Government has extended the tenure of intensive development work in the following 17 Community Development Blocks of the 1955–56 series for periods ranging from three to six months with effect from 1st October 1958.

This step has been taken to enable the Blocks to complete fully the development activities already started and enter the second stage of development without difficulty, as during the second stage the rate of Government expenditure will be considerably less and emphasis will be on people's contribution.

Six months extension has been given to the following Blocks: Kalasapakkam and Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, Panruti of South Arcot district, Kadambathur and Tiruvallur of Chingleput district, Ootacamund of the Nilgiris district, Srivilliputhur and Sivakasi of Ramanathapuram district, Vedaranyam of Tanjore district, Veppanthattai and K. Parsmathi (Karur) of Tiruchirappalli district and Kuruvikulam of Tirunelveli district.

Three months extension has been given to the following Blocks: Agastheeswaram of Kanyakumari district, Usilampatti of Madurai district, Krishnagiri and Gangavalli of Salem district and Thiruthuraipundi of Tanjore district.

ARTESIAN WELLS SCHEME.

South Arcot Collector claims success.

In the wake of the success of the Artesian Wells Scheme in South Arcot district, the Government had sanctioned sinking of 80 more artesian wells in Srimushnam and Sethiathope firkas in Chidambaram taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 7·75 lakhs.

This was announced by Mr. S. A. Sundararajan, Collector, in the course of his Press conference on 23rd October. Under the scheme, 121 wells have so far been sunk in various parts in the district. The Collector said the Government had been requested to sanction sinking of a few wells in Kammapuram firka in Vridhachalam taluk.

Under the exploratory tube wells scheme, sponsored by the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission, 12 wells have so far been sunk, of which 10 are for food production and two for drinking water purposes.

A Central grant of Rs. 4·27 lakhs has been allotted under the Local Development Scheme. As many as 106 rural water supply works and 135 other works were in progress. Rupees 94,000 has so far been spent under the Rural Water-supply (Comprehensive) Scheme.

SMALL INDUSTRIES TRAINING CENTRE.

Location at Okhla Pact with Germany.

An agreement between India and the Federal German Republic for the establishment of a prototype production and training centre for small-scale industries at Okhla, New Delhi, was signed in New Delhi on 23rd October.

Mr. S. Ranganathan, Secretary, Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Dr. W. Melchers, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in New Delhi, signed on behalf of the two Governments.

The main objectives of the centre are manufacture of prototype of machines which could be produced by small-scale industrialists, and provision of training to technicians, drawn from all industrial units. The land for the project has been acquired close to the Okhla industrial estate, and building plans have been finalised in consultation with German experts.

The centre is expected to start functioning from the beginning of 1960.

ESTABLISHMENT OF OIL REFINERY.

India-Rumania Pact signed.

An agreement for the building of an oil refinery in India was signed in Bucharest on 20th October between the Government of India and the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic.

The agreement was signed by Mr. K. D. Malaviya, Minister for Fuel and Mines, on behalf of the Indian Government and M. Marecel Popescu, Minister for Commerce, for Rumania, according to a Press release issued by the Rumanian Embassy in New Delhi.

PLANTATIONS IN MADRAS STATE.

There were 261 plantations in the State at the end of 1957, employing 79,489 workers covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. During the year, 113 planters had drawn up schemes to provide housing accommodation to their workers as prescribed. Rupees 4,16,361 was paid as maternity benefit in respect of 7,764 claims preferred as against Rs. 3,69,874 in respect of 6,664 claims during the previous year.

MARKETING OF HANDICRAFTS.

Government to open depots.

The Small-Scale Industries and Handicrafts Board constituted by the Government of Madras, was inaugurated by Mr. R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Labour, on 2nd August at the Old Legislators' Hostel. Mr. C. G. Reddi, Chairman of the new Board, presided.

The Minister in his speech said that the Government proposed to open a number of depots in the State for the purpose of marketing the products of small-scale industries and handicrafts. These depots would function as procuring as well as selling agents for the small-scale industries and handicrafts of the State.

Mr. T. K. Palaniappan, Director of Industries, said that it was proposed to establish shortly a well-equipped Central Designs Centre at Madras under a competent artist.

At the outset, Mr. Palaniappan said that the need to promote, modernise and reorganize such industries was of paramount importance. In 1955, the Industries Department had formulated a large number of schemes for the development of these two types of industries. In the last year of the First Plan itself, orders for machinery from abroad had been placed and, therefore, they were not affected much in regard to the implementation of the schemes. The Director then described the various steps taken by the Madras Government to develop the industries.

The Sculpture Centre at Mahabalipuram and the Bronzes Centre at Swamimalai had just completed the first year of a 3-year course, he said. Most of the ancient literature, on the subject were still in manuscript and the Government had, therefore, recently instructed the authorities of the Saraswathi Mahal Library at Tanjore to translate into Tamil and publish a few selected standard works on Silpa Sastra. The work was progressing rapidly, the *sthapathis* in charge of the above two training centres being closely associated with this task. Arrangements were also being made to supply special photographs of the masterpieces of ancient masters to the two Centres.

Mr. Reddi, welcoming the Minister and others, said that the Government were anxious that a periodical review should be made to assess the results of the working of the schemes formulated by the Government and the Industries Department for the benefit of small entrepreneurs, not merely with reference to the amount spent with reference to the employment opportunities provided, production achieved, the quantity and quality of the material produced and their marketability. The Board had been constituted mainly for this purpose.

Development of Small Industries.

Mr. R. Venkataraman, inaugurating the Board, said that he was glad to see that Madras had given an excellent account of herself in the matter of the development of small industries. As long as the present pressure on land continued in this country, there was, he said, absolutely no chance of an improvement in the standard of living of the people. People had to be diverted from agricultural occupations into gainful employment. It was also necessary to provide them with employment during the off-season Again(the country being poor, there was not enough capital available for the development of major industries. For all these reasons, small-scale industries and handicrafts had to be developed in the State, he said.

Continuing, the Minister said that there was a growing awareness of the potentiality of small-scale industries among the people. In his tours during the second general election, he had found people in various places asking him facilities for the starting of some small-scale industry near their homes.

The Minister said it was not possible for the Government to cater to the entire needs or satisfy fully the requirements for the establishment no such industries all over the State. It was here that the Board came in. For, people already engaged in such industries could meet together under the aegis of the Board and chalk out a programme of development.

Due to the curtailment of the allotment for small-scale industries under the Second Plan, the Minister said, many useful schemes formulated by the Government were being delayed. He suggested to the members of the Board to examine these schemes and see whether it would not be possible for private enterprise to push them through with such assistance as might be available from the Government. He would assure them that the Government of Madras were always willing to help those who wanted to engage themselves in small-scale, cottage and other industries, to the best of its resources.

The Minister said that small-scale units could be so dispersed as to provide various component parts for the larger industries from places which were 15 to 20 miles away from the main industrial centres. He referred in this connection to the importance of setting up ancillary industries and added that the marketing of the products of the small units was as important as the production of the articles.

The Government therefore proposed to open a number of depots in the State for the purpose of marketing them.

Regarding the complaint of the lack of raw materials, the Minister said that it provided them with a challenge. Periods of shortage of raw materials were often useful in history for, then, people tried to find substitutes.

PRODUCTION OF HANDICRAFTS.

Financial aid sanctioned.

The Union Government has sanctioned financial aid to different organizations for the production of handicrafts for export and to improve internal marketing.

Rupees 4 lakhs has been sanctioned as loan to the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation for the current financial year.

The Corporation set up by the Government in April last, will organize production of handicrafts on commercial basis to ensure prompt supply against orders particularly in regard to exports and will generally assist in promoting the development of handicrafts.

A loan of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Indian Co-operative Union, Limited, New Delhi, for running the Central Cottage Industries Emporium, besides a grant of about Rs. 69,000 for the employment of additional staff for the emporium.

A scheme to open show rooms at the All-India Handicrafts Board's pilot and design centres at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi has been approved by the Government. Over Rs. 1·95 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Board for the purpose. Over Rs. 48,300 as grant has been given to the Board for being disbursed to the Dye Research Laboratory in Kalakshetra in Adyar.

TRAINING IN HANDICRAFTS.

Minister on its importance.

An Industrial Training Centre for Women was inaugurated by the Home Minister, Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, at the Stri Seva Mandir, San Thome High Road, yesterday evening. Mrs. S. Ambujammal, Chairman, Madras State Social Welfare Board, presided.

Mrs. Pushpa Mullick welcomed the gathering. Miss Rukmani Sarma, Secretary, in a report said the centre was developed as a rehabilitation centre for women in distress and provided them with shelter, food, education and training in handicrafts. The Handicrafts Board has sanctioned Rs. 11,550 for 1958–59 to train 20 girls in the making of soft dolls and fancy articles from bamboo and plantain fibre.

The only one of its kind in the southern region, the centre was run exclusively for women, and had a strength of 112 offering tuition in six trades.

Production Wing.

Mrs. A. C. Krishna Rao, Principal, said the expenses of the centre would be met by the Union and State Governments in the ratio of 60 : 40. She requested the Madras Government to recognize the certificate of the mandir and start a production wing for the centre.

Mr. Bhaktavatsalam praised the centre's aim and stressed the value of training in handicrafts for women for supplementing the income of the middle class families. Mrs. Ambujammal assured the support of the Madras State Social Welfare Board to the Centre.

Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav opened an exhibition of handicrafts and sales.

Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami, Joint Director of Industries, said there would not be any difficulty in recognizing the certificates as they were being trained under the scheme of the Union Government. A production wing would also be added to the institute shortly.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY FOR POLICEMEN'S FAMILIES.

To enable women belonging to the families of Policemen in the City to earn during their leisure hours, a cottage industry for making envelopes was formally started on Aug. 12 in the Police Lines, Kilpauk. Twelve women are being trained in envelope-making by two instructors.

GUINDY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.

Union Deputy Minister's Tribute.

Mr. B. R. Bhagat, Union Deputy Minister for Finance, stated on August 2, that industrial estates set up for development of small-scale industries laid the foundation for the future of private sector in industries.

Accompanied by Mr. R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Mr. Bhagat visited the Industrial Estate at Guindy and spent an hour and a half going round the several sections. Officers of the Industries Department were also present during the visit.

Speaking to Pressmen after the visit at the Guest House, Mr. Bhagat stated that the Estate at Guindy was one of the best he had seen and probably one of the best in India. He observed that he was glad to see young and educated men engaged in industrial enterprises at these estates.

Pressmen drew the Deputy Minister's attention to the criticism that India was behind times in the matter of Defence equipment. Replying to this, the Deputy Minister gave the assurance that they were trying to get the best and the latest equipment and they were satisfied that their Defence Forces were very well-equipped.

INDUSTRIAL COLONY.

Inspection by Minister.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home Minister, inspected on October 13, the Industrial Colony under construction at Pettai, and the Carpentry and Smithy Model Workshop run by the Industries Department.

Mr. S. Muthian, Assistant Director of Industries, Tirunelveli, received the Minister and showed him round. The Minister also inspected the new building for housing the Government Industrial Training Institute, Palayamkottai.

Mr. Bhaktavatsalam visited the Hand-pounding Rice Co-operative Society at Palayamkottai, where he was received by Mrs. Rajathi Kunjithapatham, M.L.A., President, and Mr. Sankaran Pillai.

EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOM FABRICS TO U.S. TEAM TO TOUR INDIA.

A nine-man team of American business executives, engaged in retail and wholesale trade in handicrafts and handloom fabrics, will be coming out to India at the invitation of the Government of India.

Different members of the team are interested in such specialities as women's apparel, sports-wear for men and women, men's wear, fashion accessories like jewellery and handbags, gifts, for which there is a large trade in the U.S.A. and home furnishings.

A Handloom Design Centre: Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Kancheepuram Design Centre.

The object of the visit of the team is to examine these problems and obtain their advice in discussions based on their impressions after visiting various centres in India, so that the export promotional efforts can be organized to realize the full potentialities of this market.

The team will also include a fashion co-ordinator, who will assist other members in matters like consumer tastes, consumption forecasts, etc. A firm of consultants will assist the team in regard to liasion work in India, in compilation of the team's report and follow-up action in the United States.

TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

India's Two Main Problems.

The two main problems facing the Government of India in the development of Technical Education are expansion of training facilities at post-graduate level, and a serious shortage of teachers in technical institutions. India would welcome offer of training at the post-graduate level and for the training of teachers to meet shortage in the Colombo Plan countries.

OFFER FROM U.S. AND RUSSIA.

In this connexion the U.S. had already offered facilities for the training of 60 engineers in various institutions, and had promised training facilities for another 200 teachers next year. The assistance has been offered under the T.C.M. programme.

Russia too, had offered to train a number of teachers. If the Colombo Plan countries, could offer facilities for another 200 teachers, it would greatly help India to achieve targets in the field of expansion of technical education.

FOUNDRY FORGE.

India's Pact with Czech Agency.

PROJECT TO COST RS. 20 CRORES.

An agreement for the supply of machinery and equipment required for a foundry forge project on deferred payment basis has been concluded by the Government of India and the Czechoslovakia Government agency, Technoexport. The project is part of a heavy machine building plant which is being set up in collaboration with the Soviet Government. The Czechoslovakia agency will prepare a project report and supply machinery and equipment besides supervising their erection. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 20 crores of which the foreign exchange component is 50 per cent. Twenty-five per cent of the total amount of Rs. 10 crores which would be due to Czechoslovakia will be paid in rupees and the balance in sterling. The rate of interest charged is 4½ per cent. Additional payments will be made for the preparation of the detailed project report and for technical advice. The agreement gives details of the weight of castings for which suitable machinery must be supplied. Two other projects which would complete the heavy machine building plant are still under negotiation with British firms, and these are a heavy structural plant and a heavy plates and vessels plant. The foundry forge project will be located at Hatia near Ranchi.

The contract provides for payment of Rs. 10 crores to Technoexport, the payment being made in instalments. Additional payments will be made for the preparation of the detailed project report and for technical know-how and erection, supervision and establishment of the plant.

During the first-stage of the project, which is designed to meet the requirements of the heavy machine building plant, being set up in collaboration with the Soviet Union the annual production capacity of the factory will provide for 25,000 tons of grey iron castings, of a maximum weight of 50 tons per piece, 14,000 tons of steel castings also of a maximum weight of 50 tons per piece, 300 tons of non-ferrous castings, maximum piece weight of 1/10 of a ton, and 13,950 tons of forgings, with a maximum weight of 17 tons per piece.

There is also provision for a 2,600-ton press to be installed in the first stage which will raise the capacity for manufacture of forgings to 18,500 tons with a maximum piece weight of 30 tons. Provision has also been made for a rough machining shop. Details regarding a machining shop for rolls are, however, still under negotiation.

Technoexport have undertaken to provide training facilities for Indian technicians for the foundry forge project in Czechoslovakia.

The plant is expected to start production by the middle in 1962. During the further stages of the project, the planning of which has also been provided for, the capacity of the plant, both in terms of total output and sizes, would be raised to meet the requirements of the heavy machine building plant fully.

MANUFACTURE OF RAW FILMS.

Proposal to set up Factory.

NEGOTIATION WITH EAST GERMAN FIRM.

The Government of India have approved of the proposal of the National Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a factory for the manufacture of cinematographic and X-ray films in India in collaboration with the East German firm, Agfa. Further negotiations are in progress for the implementation of the project, which will be on the basis of deferred payments to Agfa. A team from the East German firm is expected in India in the near future.

Raw film is now imported during the current half-year by established importers on a quota of 60 per cent general and 60 per cent soft. Certain imports are also being effected through the State Trading Corporation on payment in rupees. Licences are now proposed to be granted under the export promotion schemes.

The annual requirement of raw film in the country is estimated at 250 million feet. The total quantity of cinema film imported in 1957 was about 271·32 million feet, as against 262·69 million feet in 1956 and 297·76 million feet in 1955. The import of film in the first four months of 1958 was 79·43 million feet. They were mostly imported from the U.K., U.S.A., Belgium, Italy and West and East Germany.

The Government have also approved of the scheme of an Indian firm to manufacture synchro-box cameras in collaboration with a West German firm. This firm will take up the manufacture of 35 mm. slide projectors and folding cameras at a later stage.

SUGAR FACTORIES.

Nine licences had been issued so far to sugar factories on co-operative and other bases. Of these two had started production.

The licences granted to two factories were revoked by the Government of India as the promoters did not take any tangible steps to establish them. The three co-operative sugar factories which had been granted licences were expected to start production during the 1959–60 crushing season. The remaining two licensees had not yet taken effective steps for the establishment of factories, the Minister stated in the Legislative Council.

One factory will be located in Padalam in Chingleput district.

The Indian Institute of Technology which the Government of India and West Germany had agreed to set up in this State is expected to be opened in 1959. It will have under-graduate and post-graduate courses.

NEWSPRINT IN INDIA.

The estimated annual consumption of newsprint before World War II was about 37,000 tons. The present demand is estimated at 80,000 tons which is expected to rise to 100,000 tons by 1960–61.

During 1957, 55,649 tons of newsprint were imported into India.

Until the setting up of the Nepa Mills, which went into production in January 1955, India depended for its newsprint requirements solely on imports.

The first Newsprint Control Order was promulgated on May 31, 1941 under which the purchase and sale of newsprint was controlled, import quotas allocated to various newspapers and the use of newsprint for purposes other than the publication of newspapers was prohibited.

Another control order entitled Newspaper Control Order was issued on May 29, 1942 with the object of regulating the consumption of newsprint by fixing the number of pages in newspapers sold at particular prices. From April 1943, the distribution of newsprint was also brought under control. The page restrictions, which were revised from time to time were most stringent during the period April 1943 to July 1946. With improvement in the supply position control on newsprint was lifted from June 1949. From August 25, 1949 newsprint was placed in Open General Licence.

At a meeting of the Economy Board of the Ministry of Finance held in October 1957, it was decided that the newsprint requirements of newspapers should be calculated on a scientific basis, taking into account their size, average number of pages published, circulation and regularity of publication.

Accordingly a composite newsprint unit manned by staff drawn from the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Commerce and Industries was set up to work out the entitlement of newspapers for the import of newsprint.

At the only unit in operation at present manufacturing newsprint in the country—popularly known as Nepa Mills—production during 1955 was 2,563 tons. It increased to 14,489 tons during 1957.

To augment internal production the Second Plan envisages the establishment of a second newsprint production unit with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons.

In the absence of conifers (like furs and spruce) which are the conventional raw materials for the manufacture of newsprint, attention is being paid to the utilization of other fibrous raw materials such as baggesse abundantly available in the country.

A second unit is proposed to be located at Shakkarnagar in Andhra Pradesh in order to utilize the baggasse available in the Nizam Sugar Factory:—"*Free India*".

PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT.

Establishment of a Second Factory.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said that Government did want to set up the proposed newsprint factory at Nizamabad (Andhra) and were trying to obtain credit for the purpose. He added that the Minister of Industry, Mr. M. M. Shah, who had gone abroad, had been specifically asked to visit West Germany and discuss the scheme further with foreign collaborators.

The Minister who reviewed the working of the Government-owned Nepa Newsprint Factory in Madhya Pradesh, said that during the last two months, there had been no loss in its working. Till then the factory had been incurring loss and the position now appeared to have improved definitely.

Very recently Government had tried to reorganize the capital structure of the Nepa factory. It would now be more or less controlled by his Ministry. A new Managing Director, an engineer of high status, had also been appointed so that he could take decisive steps to improve the present position.

The Nepa factory has not yet reached its rated capacity in regard to production, but now it is making steady progress.

PRODUCTION IN NEPA FACTORY.

As against 2,500 tons produced during 1955, it produced about 11,000 tons during 1956 and 15,000 tons last year. During the first six months of the current year, the production was 10,000 tons and it was expected that the overall production for the whole of 1958 would be between 20,000 tons and 25,000 tons. "This will be a very fair performance for the Nepa Mills."

To augment the internal production of newsprint, a scheme for the establishment of a newsprint factory at Shakkarnagar with a capacity of 100 tons a day is under consideration of the National Industries Development Corportion. In this factory, newsprint would be produced from bagasse.

MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS.

Japanese firm to help India.

A team of senior officials of the Union Defence Ministry, led by Rear Admiral Daya Shankar, Director-General of the Ordnance Factories, has returned from Japan after finalizing a deal with a well-established tractor-manufacturing firm to start manufacture of tractors in the Defence factories from "very early next year."

DEAL FINALIZED.

The country's need of tractor's in the next three years would be about 1,000, and the ordnance factories would supplement the production in the private sector to make the country self-sufficient in this respect.

JAPANESE AID FOR INDIA.

Agreement signed in October.

The Japanese credit to India will be used to finance Indian purchases from that country on a deferred-payment basis.

Also expected to be completed soon are the terms of another agreement giving \$8,000,000 (Rs. 3,80,80,000) credit to India for the iron ore development project. The Japanese had indicated that India could buy machinery and equipment worth \$8,000,000 from manufacturers in Japan for the iron ore project.

Japanese firms are competing with British, American and Indian firms for appointment as consultants for the iron ore development projects.

MOTOR BATTERY PRODUCTION.

Progress made in India.

"The target for motor vehicle battery production, set by the Second Five-Year Plan, is a little over 100,000 units a year to be reached by 1961. This is very remarkable considering that the modern storage battery industry in India did not assume significance until 1945 and that before the war, almost all of India's battery requirements were imported," said Mr, Peter Aspinall, Export Manager of Chloride Batteries, London, an Associate of Chloride and Exide Batteries (Eastern), Private, Ltd., Calcutta, addressing a Press conference at Calcutta on August 21.

"The present rate of progress has been made possible," said Mr. Peter, "because of the heavy investment undertaking by the Indian Battery Manufacturing Industry, and particularly by such units as the Exide factory near Calcutta which the Tariff Commission has described as "the largest battery manufacturing concern in India."

Exide's association with the Indian battery market has been very old, said Mr. Aspinall. Even before the war, Exide batteries constituted 25 per cent of all imports, the highest for any make. The Exide factory, established at Shamnagar, near Calcutta in 1944, has made considerable progress towards its aim of complete self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time, with the result that India now permits only certain special types of batteries to be imported, such as batteries for jet aircraft.

The lead recovery plant at the Exide factory is another important measure towards lessening our dependence on imports, said Mr. Aspinall. He added Exide has been helping to conserve foreign exchange by encouraging the return of scrap batteries against a generous trade-in- allowance.

At the present moment the Exide factory is installing new plant to manufacture the tubular positive plate Exide-Ironclad battery of the type used extensively by the railways throughout India for train lighting and air-conditioning. Further expansion to meet the growing needs of both the automotive battery market and the increased number of railway coaches being put into service is now under active consideration by Exide.

Until recently, export of Indian storage batteries has been negligible, said Mr. Aspinall, but the Exide factory in India has already made bulk supplies to Egypt and is currently executing further orders from that country. The prospect of exporting Exide batteries to Afghanistan and Syria is being actively investigated, he added.

Referring to South-East Asian countries like Burma, Ceylon and Thailand, Mr. Aspinall said that undoubtedly there was a considerable demand for batteries in those countries. But they did not represent promising export markets for Indian batteries because the respective Governments were anxious to promote indigenous manufacture and were actively considering the establishment of local battery factories.

LEATHER GOODS INDUSTRY.

Suggestions for Improvement.

SEMINAR OPENS IN HYDERABAD.

The Government of India have decided to set up a development panel for the leather and leather goods industry. A footwear training centre, similar to the one now functioning in Madras, is proposed to be established at Agra.

Disclosing the above information at the first All-India Seminar on Leather Industry, Mr. Syed Ashfaque Husain, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, expressed the hope that now that production of footwear was being standardised and even cottage workers were being trained to turn out quality goods, the prejudice against small manufacturers would be overcome.

This is the first seminar to be arranged by the Small Scale Industries Organization of the Government of India, to discuss various technical aspects, and to take stock of the problems and explore possible solutions. The South had played a notable part in promoting the leather industry and it was, therefore, but appropriate that the seminar should be held in this region, Mr. Syed Ashfaque said.

Welcoming the gathering, the Development Commissioner pointed out that leather industry occupied an important place in the economy of the country. This was one of the leading industries in the country, second only, to the textile industry.

He added that India had about 270 million head of cattle, the largest stock in the world. There were 139·6 million cows and oxen, 41·5 million buffaloes, 47·3 million goats, 38·8 million sheep and over three million other animals. The annual production of raw hides and skins was however, only of the order of 64·5 million. It was a paradox that, with this enormous cattle stock, the industry should suffer from scarcity of raw materials and that the quality should be poor. There were about 30 big tanneries producing principally vegetable tanned leather and chrome uppers, and there were a large number of small-scale tanneries producing vegetable-tanned East India kips in South India and chrome leather in and around Calcutta. The development of the leather industry had taken place both in the large-scale and small-scale sectors, but its importance was perhaps greater for the small-scale sector.

According to a survey carried out some time ago, the total number of tanneries in the country working on a factory basis was 724, of which 409 employed less than 10 workers, 98 employed between 10 and 19 workers, 143 employed between 20 and 49 and only 74 above 50 persons. In other words, as many as 650 out of 724 tanneries (about 90 per cent) were in the small scale sector.

Footwear Industry.

The principal use of leather in India, as in other countries was for the production of footwear. About two-thirds of the entire quantity of leather was utilised for footwear. The production of footwear of all types during 1957 had been estimated at about 93·95 million pairs, and it was bound to go up as people are educated into using footwear as a necessary health safeguard and with the rise in their purchasing power, for, the present production amounted to only one pair per annum for every four persons. The scope for efficient small-scale units was tremendous when it was remembered there were at present only 12 large-scale units manufacturing about 6·65 million pairs of footwear per annum and the balance was manufactured by the small-scale sector. Leather was also required for a variety of other products, such as belting, picking bands, pickers, etc., apart from a variety of consumer goods. The domestic demand for leather belting alone had been estimated at about 350 tons per year as against the indigenous production of only 50 to 60 tons per year. About 300 tons of belting valued at Rs. 55 to 60 lakhs per year was being imported. There was, thus, considerable scope for manufacturing leather belting in the small-scale sector.

Mr. Ashfaque Husain said: East India kips were at present being exported to the U.K. and other countries for further processing. If steps were taken to process these properly within the country, it would mean a considerable amount of foreign exchange for them and would also provide employment to a large number of workers.

Export of leather goods.

Mr. Ashfaque Husain said that apart from the home market, there was a large potential export market for leather goods, if they could improve production and marketing methods. With a view to increasing exports, the Government of India had also set up some time ago an export promotion council for leather, with its headquarters at Madras. The great need was for quality production and standardisation, be added. Some State Governments and the National Small Industries Corporation had already taken steps for standardising production. They had also in his organisation, with the help of exporters from outside, just drawn up standard specifications for three grades of footwear for men, women and children separately. Marketing was one of the principal problems for small-scale industries and particularly so for the leather industry which was highly dispersed. The National Small Industries Corporation was trying to help the footwear fabricators and it would be glad to extend that assistance as far as possible.

The importance of the leather industry lay in that it earned a sizable foreign exchange—Rs. 30 to 35 crores—and opened new avenues of employment to lakhs of people. It was estimated that seven to eight million tanned hides, 17 million raw goat skins, 15 million tanned goat skins and 12 million tanned sheep skins were being exported. According to figures collected in 1951, the total number of persons depending on the industry was roughly six lakhs. The present exports comprise raw skins, hides, vegetable tanned leather and finished articles. He pointed in this connexion that the present volume of export of skins and raw hides was a drain on national wealth. If all the hides and skins produced in India were to be converted into finished goods and leather articles and exported abroad, the earnings of foreign exchange would have been larger, and Indian leather industry could have been a potential source for building up national economy.

The problems of the leather industry mainly related to the supply of raw materials, quality of leather and leather goods, methods of training, research training and marketing.

The Minister said that the leather industry was the only one which was entirely dependent on price fluctuations and foreign markets for price stabilization. Fashions and other economic conditions of overseas buyers rather than the quality of leather determined the price, he added.

He stressed the value of a quality control scheme designed to discipline the leather industry and trade for the purpose of eliminating the element of uncertainty.

The Minister added that Andhra Pradesh had great potentialities for the development of tanning and the leather industry. Andhra Pradesh was rich in natural resources like chromite, bauxite, common salt and limestone which were required for the purpose of improving the technique and methods of tanning, he said. He hoped that this seminar would open new vistas for the development of the tanning and leather industry in Andhra Pradesh.

DRUG INDUSTRY.

Soviet team submits report to India Government.

The leader of the Soviet expert team on drugs and pharmaceuticals, Mr. A. G. Natradze, presented a report on the development of the basic drug industry in India to the Minister for Industry, Mr. Manubhai Shah, in New Delhi, on October 1914.

Mr. Shah thanked the Soviet experts for the work they had done in the last two months, and said that their report would receive the highest consideration.

The team arrived at the invitation of the Government of India.

The Soviet experts had discussions with an Indian technical team headed by Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and toured different parts of the country to study the progress made by the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Delhi Exhibition.

A vivid portrayal of India's industrial progress since independence forms the highlight of "India 1958"—the national exhibition in New Delhi.

The exhibition focuses attention on the nation's march towards economic well-being.

Over 100 major industries in the private sector, State industrial undertakings, different Union Ministries and State Governments are participating in the exhibition which covers an area of about 110 acres.

The exhibition has a trade centre, where a large variety of consumer goods produced in India are on display and sale.

" THE WONDER HAT ".

In a quiet corner of the Science and Technology Pavilion, some boys from the Madras Institute of Technology have several surprises for visitors at the India—1958 Exhibition.

One of them is a straw hat which enables a wearer to listen to the local broadcasting station. This is what the designer calls a " Picnic Radio ". Hidden in the hat, is a small radio, the size of a match box. It has a small battery and valves. The battery can last some 30 hours. The aerial is inlaid in the hat. The cost, it is stated, is only Rs. 45; and if mass produced with indigenous valves, only Rs. 15. The valve is now imported.

Another surprise is a mechanical clock, designed and manufactured by students in the Institute. It can set working a number of " Slave " clocks through electricity, though the master clock itself is mechanical. The cost of the master clock is only Rs. 95 and the " Slaves " Rs. 15 each. The Margin of error is only one minute in 24 hours.

There is also a secret device manufactured by the students of this institute, by which the boss, in an office, can pass on a secret message to his Secretary. He writes on a glass slab on his desk and what he writes appears on another similar glass slab on the table of his Secretary.

These teen-age boys have won compliments from practically every visitor.

WORLD BANK LOANS.

The first loan to the Indian railways from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was made in 1949, when a sum of 32 million dollars was made available for the purchase of locomotives.

The question of a World Bank loan for the second Five-Year Plan was mooted early in 1956, followed by technical discussions between a team of senior railway officers and representatives of the Bank in Washington. Later, a technical mission from the World Bank came to India for an on-the-spot study. This was followed by final negotiations, resulting in the grant of a loan of 90 million dollars to the Indian railways in July 1957.

This loan of 90 million dollars covers essential equipment for the railway development programme including such items as track materials, locomotives (electric, diesel and a few steam), wagons, electric multiple coaches, etc. The equipment has been supplied from Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, United States, U.K. and Yugoslavia.

The railways have had to enter into heavy commitments for a further phase of their development in connexion with their electrification schemes, acquisition of rolling stock and track materials. The World Bank has, therefore, sanctioned a further loan for 85 million dollars to cover payments up to March 1959.

MECHANICAL AND HEALTH ENGINEERING RESEARCH.

Two Institutions proposed.

The Board and Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which met in New Delhi on 17th and 18th October, have recommended the establishment of a Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute at Durgapur, and a Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute at Nagpur.

The meetings were presided over by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Board and the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. also recommended the creation of the pool for tempory placement of Indians

returning from abroad with high qualifications in scientific and technical subjects.

A project for the production of ceramic and glass articles at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute and a plan for the development of cultivation and utilization of medicinal plants were also approved.

The Governing Council also approved plans for the establishment of the Research institutes.

The Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, which will be located alongside the Durgapur Steel Project, will undertake research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects, and also design, develop, and fabricate pilot plant and other equipment and prototypes. A programme of work for the furtherance of engineering industries in India is being drawn up.

Field centres.

The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute will, for the present, be located in a building which will be placed at the disposal of the Council by the Government of Bombay at Nagpur, and investigations are proposed to be started on various aspects of public health, engineering including water and sewage treatment plant.

With a view to giving practical shape to the function of the institute, it is proposed to set up a number of field centres and mobile units at various places under the auspices of the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute.

The Council approved a project for the production of ceramic and glass articles at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute according to the process developed at the institute. These articles are at present imported, and so the project will help in saving foreign exchange.

Synthetic oil.

At the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, it is proposed to set up a coal-tar hydrogenation pilot plant at a cost of Rs. 9·00 lakhs, a fine coal washing pilot plant at a cost of Rs. 11·00 lakhs, and a high pressure briqueting pilot plant at a cost of Rs. 2·5 lakhs. The results of investigations in these pilot plants are expected to assist in better utilization and conservation of India's coal resources.

Two other pilot plants which were approved were (i) manufacture of sodium-sulphate from Sambhar lake bitterns at an estimated cost of Rs. 7·00 lakhs and (ii) the manufacture of dairy salt at the Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

" The Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, has also undertaken pilot plant production of synthetic oil required for the leather industry."

Laboratory for Calcutta.

According to another proposal accepted by the Council, the new drugs evolved at the Central Drug Research Institute will be put to clinical testing at a number of hospitals. Plans were also approved for putting up a laboratory at Calcutta for the Indian Institute for Biochemistry and experimental medicine at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.0C lakhs. This institute will undertake research work in microbiology, biochemistry, physiology and pharmacology and other scientific aspects which have a bearing on experimental medicine.

The development of cultivation and utilization of medical plants on an organized basis would be undertaken by the Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organization for which a tentative plan was accepted by the Council. This organization, which will function through four zonal units, will co-ordinate the present efforts in the field of medicinal plants cultivation and through *ad hoc* grants, etc., will sponser the development of medicinal plants cultivation and utilization.

The pool for temporary placement of Indians returning from abroad will consist initially of 100 officers. From it, services of individual officers will be placed at the disposal of various industrial establishments in the private and public sectors, departments of Government, universities or research and scientific institutions till they are absorbed suitably. The recruitment to this pool will be through a Special Board.

The meetings were attended, among others, by Mr. K. C. Reddy, Mr. G. L. Nanda, DR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, DR. D. S. KOTHARI, DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR.

RESEARCH VITAL FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

New Laboratories Opened.

PLEA FOR EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE CO-OPERATION.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President, said at Coimbatore on October 13th that research was the life blood of industrial development, as by research they could reduce production costs, and evolve better qualities.

Declaring open the Laboratory and administrative buildings of the South India Textile Research Association at Peelamedu, he said, they were on the eve of a third industrial revolution when atomic power would be used for the development of industry.

They could not make progress in this country unless they increased national wealth. The ambition of workers and employers should be to increase production.

They must have the spirit of co-operation, and not of competition, he added. Competition would ruin the whole nation, while co-operation would help them to get on better. Political stability depended on economic prosperity. Increased production was necessary to meet the requirements of the growing population in the country.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said he was glad that this institution would serve the needs of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra, and Tamil Nad, and that these four States would work in close co-operation in the field for research.

Mr. G. K. Devarajulu, Chairman of the Council of Administration of the 'SITRA', welcoming the Vice-President and others said the South India Textile Research Association was devoted to the promotion of scientific knowledge and the application of that knowledge to the problems of industry.

OBJECTS OF THE SITRA.

The *Sitra* was founded by the late Dr. R. K. Shanmugham Chetty in 1951 to establish an institution for conducting co-operative research into the problems of textile industry in South India and the affairs of the Association were managed by a Council of Administration. The working of the Council had demonstrated the desirability of co-operation between the private sector on the one hand and the Government on the other in order to achieve national objectives.

It was proposed to undertake research into the problems of handloom industry as well. In view of the interdependence of the South India textile industry and handloom industry, he hoped such an investigation would be beneficial to both and also to the large interests of the country.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Nehru in his message said " I am glad to learn that the South India Textile Research Association is going to begin work in its new buildings and laboratories soon. It is nearly three years since I laid the foundation-stone of these buildings. On the occasion of this opening ceremony by our Vice-President, I sent my good wishes to the research workers of this Association."

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry in his message said : " The need for industrial research particularly in the field of cotton textile manufacture where we have to keep pace with technological developments elsewhere is so important and so essential. I have no doubt that the *Sitra* will make valuable contribution to the general well-being of the textile industry in the South and in the country as a whole."

CAN MEET THE CHALLENGE, SAYS KAMARAJ.

Mr. K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, in his message said " in trade and industry nothing but the best can survive and constant research is the only way to ensure such perpetually improving quality. But then the cost of research is so prohibitive that only a co-operative venture on the pattern of the *Sitra* could meet the challenge. I have the greatest pleasure in welcoming the opening of the *Sitra* laboratories and I trust this will serve as an example to other industries in the South, so that consumers at home need not put up with the second best, nor those abroad pass over our products."

Views

NO SOCIAL PEACE IF PLAN FAILS.

Lot of the poor should be imported soon.

REVOLUTIONARY MEASURES "VITAL"

The Planning Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, warned the nation on September 18th that social peace would be imperilled if the Second Plan failed.

He said there were a large number of people still subjected to unemployment, poverty, and privation, and they should be provided with something better as quickly as possible.

Calling for an all-out effort for the success of the Plan, he said they should concentrate on two main aspects : Mobilisation of savings and increasing productivity.

He called for revolutionary measures in dealing with antisocial evils. He admitted that the Government's efforts to control prices did not seem to have achieved a full measure of success. He thought the "community should control," trade to check prices though Co-operative, and other agencies.

NO NEW SCHEME.

Mr. Nanda assured those who urged moderation in planning that no new scheme would be taken up in the Plan. All efforts would be concentrated on the schemes which were made to raise more resources.

He pointed out that the stress that was now being laid on raising an additional Rs. 150 crores was only an indication of the pressing demands which had to be considered. But he was afraid the Plan would remain at Rs. 4,500 crores, unless efforts made to raise more resources.

Referring to the World Bank experts' suggestions that efforts should be directed at consolidating the achievements rather than at expansion, Mr. Nanda said he did not see anything suggesting expansion in the Plan. There was no conflict in the Plan between consolidation and expansion. The question of expansion in relation to the Plan did not arise now.

The level of increase in domestic savings envisaged in the Plan was the minimum. There was scope for doing better.

Another important question was the result of the Plan in terms of employment. Any shrinkage of the Plan would reduce its employment potential. When that took place no wisdom and counsel of moderation would be of any avail.

TWO ASPECTS.

Greater emphasis should be laid on two aspects, namely, increasing the rate of savings and productivity on which the future depended considerably. It had not been possible in the past to mobilise savings partly because institutional arrangements had not been provided. There was therefore, greater need to do something in that direction.

Outstanding dues to the Exchequer in taxes and other forms should be fully realised and utilised.

He agreed that there was scope for economy to the extent of 25 per cent in construction works involving about Rs. 1,000 crores. It should also be possible to effect economies in other directions.

It was pointed out that because of fluctuating prices incentives for saving diminished. All these were factors which, if properly dealt with, would enable the nation to take a more optimistic view of the future.

WASTE OF MAN-HOURS.

As regards productivity, he could not escape the feeling that full use was not being made of available manpower. Twenty-five per cent of the man-hours available was being wasted. The remedy lay in making radical changes in the organization of institutions. He stressed the need for greater awareness and vigilance on the part of those concerned.

The level of productivity, Mr. Nanda said, had to be raised both in the contex of foreign exchange as well as internal resources. That would help in bringing down costs.

He denied that the low level of productivity and high costs were the result of lack of effort on the part of labour. He had examined every available statistics but had not been able to trace the cost and level of productivity to lack of effort on the part of labour. He therefore, desired to disabuse that wrong impression from the minds of some people.

But it was true there was scope for greater effort on the part of labour. They should improve their output both qualitatively and quantitatively if their wages should go up.

As for prices he said the Government had made every effort to control them though a full measure of success could not be achieved. One important thing he had in mind was that the community should control a considerable part of the trade in commodities throug co-operatives and other agencies so that price trends could be regulated. He thought it would be possible to do this if more efforts were made in that direction.

Mr. Nanda said anti-social practices arose from the lack of honesty among various sections of the people. He emphasised the need for a greater sense of integrity all round and greater discipline in the nation.

INDIA'S PLAN NOT OVER AMBITIOUS IN RELATION TO HER NEEDS: NEHRU.

Ferment in the minds of people cannot be ignored.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru strongly defended on October 6th, India's Second Plan against the oft voiced criticism, both inside and abroad, that it was "over-ambitious", and said it might be over-ambitious in relation to India's resources but not in relation to the needs of her people.

Problems and difficulties could not be solved by shutting one's eyes to them, he said. One had to take note of the fact that there was a ferment in the minds of hundreds of millions of people, rightly or wrongly.

"This ferment has got to be considered and an effort has to be made to direct it rightly after understanding it," he said.

Millions in Asia and other under-developed countries "are no longer going to keep quiet, and they want better things of life".

These countries could not get these better things, and the primary necessities of life by magic. They would have to work hard, but they also required help from outside in order to give them a push.

CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENT.

Asia and all the other things that pertain to a part of Asia should feel in its environment a change since they have been surrounded in the past by Europe or America.

He did not mean to argue that Asia was one solid block. There were differences. There were the problems of West Asia. There was great tension and danger at present in the Far East. There were also the problems of South Asia, there is tremendous ferment in Asia, whether West, East, or South. It is an important factor to remember.

Three hundred years ago, Asia was rather ahead of the rest of the world in many spheres, even in the technological field.

Europeans and Westerners, had come to India because India was a producer, not of raw meterials, but of manufactured goods. Up to the end of the 18th century even India was considered a fairly big manufacturing country.

But some-thing happened—probably, it was Asia's fault—and Asia's progress was stopped and she became static and even stagnant. The countries of Western Europe and America went ahead and brought about the Industrial Revolution. Changes took place with ever-increasing rapidity, and the industrialised countries of the world became wealthier while the countries of Asia actually went backward.

DIFFERENCE IN STANDARDS.

The fact that some cities arose in Asia and the reflections of industrialisation were evident in some places did not affect the major premise that the countries of Asia went backward in regard to general welfare and living conditions. This process went on, and during the last 150 years or so the highly industrialised countries advanced rapidly.

Whatever be the reasons for all these changes, the fact remained that there was now a vast difference in living standards, and all that went with it between the highly industrialised countries and communities and the non-industrialised ones.

What is even more significant is that the gap is ever increasing—it is not being bridged but it is ever increasing. The pace of progress through the development of science and technology is tremendous where they have been developed while other countries, like India, struggled hard just to keep themselves going.

STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL.

For them it is a struggle for survival, not for show. It is a life and death struggle for the nation as a whole, not for some groups and individuals here and there, but for the 400 million people who live here.

But even more important is the human element and more important is the tremendous ferment going on in the minds of hundreds of millions of people which cannot be easily controlled by resolutions of conferences.

For Asia is, and will continue to be in an explosive State because recent changes during the last few years or so have unleashed a giant kept tied up for 150 years or more. It has been unleashed, not entirely, but considerably, and naturally it does not propose to behave as if it was leashed either in the political domain or in the economic domain.

It proposes to make mistakes and stumble about rather than being pulled nither and thither. Above all, it wants to make good. It does not want to continue to be starving or just living on the verge of subsistence or existence. Whether it can do so or not the future alone can show. But I am pointing out the vast urges in the minds of people. Often, they make mistakes, they go in wrong directions. Let us try to restrain them from going in the wrong direction. Let us try to understand all these long suppressed urges coming up.

But are we to criticise if people want better food, better clothing and better living conditions? We want them to have it.

TENSIONS.

On the one side, we try to build up the world. On the other, there are constant tensions, cold wars and they are pulling the world back and keep it down on the verge of danger and almost of utter disaster. The two do not fit in. One comes in the way of the other. At any rate, I hope that in considering these matters, this political aspect should be kept out of consideration.

I know it cannot be wholly kept out, but one should try. The more we get tied up with these political problems connected with the cold war, the more I think we miss the opportunity of serving the objective we seek to serve, the more our motives begin to be questioned as if they are not motives to help but rather to serve a political objective.

The world, Mr. Nehru said, is divided in a political sense in various ways.

THE REAL DIVISION.

And yet I think the major division of the world today and the real division is the division of the industrialised communities, the developed communities, and the undeveloped communities.

When you take a Communist state like the Soviet Union, which has become an industrialised State, or the many non-Communist States which are highly industrialised, though they may differ in their politics or economic theories, in the final analysis they worship the same gods. They worship the god of industrilisation, the god of the machine, the god of higher production through utilization of nature's power resources to the greatest advantage. They may differ as to how to do it, but they form more or less the same part while the undeveloped countries struggle for a bare subsistence.

" With populations increasing, if they do not increase their production capacity substantially, they remain where they are or go down and down. That is the basic problem ".

A FEEBLE PLAN.

Dealing with criticisms that India's Second Plan was too ambitious. Mr. Nehru said : " Some people say, talking about our Second Plan, that it was beyond our resources or too ambitious. But it depends on how one looks at these things. Perhaps, there is some justification in someone saying that, if one looks from a strictly cautious point of view of resources alone—although resources themselves depend on so many factors including that tremendous uncertain factor, the human factor. But if you look at the needs of the situation, the urgent, vital, essential needs of the situation, then our Plan is a feeble Plan, far from being too big.

One has to meet these needs If one has to solve a problem one must find some way.

Export and Import Control

EXPORT TARGET FOR EACH INDUSTRY.

Shastri on export drive.

SHASTRI'S MOVE : 'WEIGHTAGE' FOR GOOD PERFORMANCE.

The Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, addressing the Central Advisory Council of Industries on August 9, called for a vigorous export drive.

Mr. Lal Bahadur said the only real answer to the foreign exchange shortage lay, first, in increasing the country's export earnings and secondly, in stepping up the country's production and strengthening its internal economy.

He said what was needed was an export plan for each industry, and a target to be achieved within a specified period. He proposed to invite shortly representatives of each important industry to the capital for discussion with the Director-General of Foreign Trade and the Commerce Ministry so that the Government might be able to appreciate better the difficulties experienced by exporters and evolve further steps for increasing exports.

BETTER TREATMENT.

He said, in order to increase exports, the Government, while determining priorities, proposed to give weightage not merely to the exporting industries as a whole but also to particular units within the industry which showed good export performance. Thus, although the cotton textile industry as a whole was an exporting industry the Government would give better consideration to those units which exported a higher proportion of their production. The same principle would also be applied to other industries. The manufacturers who exported should get better treatment in respect of foreign exchange than those who did not.

He felt that tyres and tubes, dry and wet batteries, fabricated steel structurals, alcohol, pig iron and cast iron products in general seemed to be items whose exports could well be increased. Industries like refrigerators and air conditioners which depended to a substantial extent on imported components must make a special effort to earn the foreign exchange needed for their imports.

NEW " CELL " IN THE MINISTRY.

About price trends, Mr. Shastri said it was regrettable that there had been a rise in prices as soon as an export quota was announced or when a particular levy or duty was abolished.

In this matter, executive action on the part of the Government alone would not do. There should be a voluntary effort on the part of different industries to exercise their moral influence over the industry and also over the wholesalers and retailers concerned to see that there was no increase in price.

In order to cut down to the minimum the delay in regard to licensing of import of capital goods, Mr. Shastri said that the Government proposed to form a cell in the Ministry for the expeditious disposal of such cases.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Reviewing the industrial progress, he said, with 1951, as the base, the index rose to 13·1 in 1957. For the first three months of 1958, the index stood at 141·7.

About the manufacture of machinery for various industries, he said, good progress had already been made, and many important schemes were under way.

He pointed out that the production of machine tools had been rising and a major contribution had been made by the State-owned factory at Bangalore. In the private sector, he said, the capacity for making boilers, diesel engines, motors and transformers, cranes and other similar equipment was also on the increase. Nevertheless, he added, there was considerable room for additional capacity for making machinery of all kinds.

SHIPPING.

Closely connected with the foreign exchange problem was shipping, he said, as the country paid very large sums of money in foreign exchange to carry her import and export trade.

The market for the purchase of ships was particularly favourable now, he pointed out, and said it would be in the larger interest of country to avail itself of this opportunity and augment Indian tonnage.

As regards the introduction of im[illegible] techniques for lowering costs and increasing production, he said, great importance was attached to the use of automatic looms in the textile mills.

He suggested that automatic looms should be installed in one or two mills as an experimental measure, so that they could assess the actual consequences to labour.

DYES AND MACHINERY FOR TEXTILE MILLS.

New Licensing scheme.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry on October 31 announced a licensing scheme to help exporting textile mills and handloom co-operatives to import their requirements of dyes, chemicals and machinery.

Under the scheme, special licences will be issued to the exporting mills up to a certain percentage of their export earnings for the import of dyes and chemicals. A substantial amount will also be made available to mills for modernising their machinery provided they are able to obtain this machinery on deferred payments, spread over five years.

The mills will have to give undertakings for improving the quality of their manufacture and for increasing exports.

The announcement said, raw cotton would continue to be licensed as hitherto but a certain proportion of it would be allowed to be imported by exporting mills direct subject to such conditions as might be prescribed by the Textile Commissioner.

TWO-POINT BASIS.

Mills exporting cotton textiles or yarn will be granted licences for the import of coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals and gums specified in the annexure to this public notice.

Licences will be granted on the following basis :

1. Against exports of grey cloth or yarn up to 4 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the exports. This percentage will be increased to 8 per cent if the exports are made to the United States, West Germany or Scandinavian countries.

2. Against exports of dyed or processed cloth up to 6 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the exports. This percentage will be increased to 8 per cent if the exports are made to the United States, West Germany or Scandinavian countries.

The All-India Handloom Fabric Society, the State apex societies of handloom weavers and other co-operative organisations dealing with weavers will be granted licences for the import of cotton yarn of counts 100 or above and/or textile dyes specified in the annexure to the public notice, equal to 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the exports of handloom cloth.

Licences will be granted only once in a quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter and will be subject to the conditions applicable to actual users' licences.

In regard to the import of textile machinery for spinning yarn, for weaving cloth or for processing and finishing the woven products, licences will be granted to such mills exporting cloth or yarn who give undertakings to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, for improving the quality of their manufacture and for increasing their exports. The textile machinery, intended for modernisation and/or rehabilitation of the productive equipment in the mill, will be allowed subject to the condition that the prior approval of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, is obtained as regards the type or kind of the machinery sought to be imported.

AUTOMATIC LOOMS.

The machinery will be allowed to be imported from any country in the dollar and soft currency areas against deferred payment terms on the basis that not more than 20 per cent of the cost of the machinery will be allowed to be paid in cash in the five years following the issue of the licence.

Such machinery can also be allowed to be imported from the U.S.A. against the Export-Import Bank loan subject to such conditions as may be prescribed from time to time under the Export-Import Bank programmes.

Automatic looms of a type or quality not at present in indigenous production will be allowed to be imported under the above scheme. Where the looms are intended for replacement they will be allowed to be imported subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.

If such automatic looms are required for installation in addition to existing looms, then import will be allowed subject to the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned above, and in addition, an undertaking to the effect that the entire production from the additional automatic looms will be exported in addition to at least 50 per cent of exports made by the applicant mill in any of the three years 1954, 1955 or 1956.

MEASURES TO STIMULATE EXPORTS.

Raw materials supply and relief in duties.

Measures taken by the Government of India to enable exporters to step up exports, fulfil their orders in time and at competitive prices were enumerated in an official Press release.

Among these are relief in duties, supply of raw materials required for goods meant for export, transport and shipping facilities, settlement of commercial disputes, securing of foreign exchange for business tours abroad and on-the-spot assistance at major ports.

A rebate of import and excise duties on raw materials used in export articles is allowed on about 75 commodities. The quantum of the rebate is now equal to the duty actually paid.

The producers have also been simplified reducing to the minimum the time lag between shipment and the payment of rebate dues. Export duties on a large number of commodities have been abolished and export restrictions have been removed or relaxed.

Special assistance is given to exporters to get import licences for raw materials, either under the general import procedure or under special schemes. Additional quotas to replenish the raw materials used are also given. In certain cases indigenous raw materials are being supplied by manufacturers at concessional prices.

Assistance for movement of goods on a priority basis on the railways is provided by the directorate of export promotion.

The movement of export goods by rail to ports has been accorded higher priority. Exporters are also helped in finding shipping space.

For speedy settlement of commercial disputes, a standard contract form has been introduced for cotton textile exports. Exporters are encouraged to provide for arbitration clauses in contract. Individual complaints are also investigated by the Directorate.

Exporters are helped to secure foreign exchange for their business tours, either individually or in delegations organised by the different export promotion councils. Foreign exchange is also made available for market surveys, trade enquiries and for publicity schemes in foreign countries.

The field officers of the Directorate in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras help exporters to solve individual problems on the spot. They give personal attention to such problems brought up by exporters and take up the matters, if necessary, with other Government departments at the ports or with manufacturers from whom exporters buy their goods.

Officers of the Export Promotion Directorate maintain liaison with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and other trade organisations. By frequent and regular contacts with these bodies the questions raised by these organisations are discussed and efforts are made to remove procedural and other difficulties.

Exporters who agree to fulfil export targets are registered and given special assistance in fulfilling their target. Help has also been given in introducing standardisation and the system of pre-inspection of goods before shipment. For a number of items compulsory quality control has been introduced while voluntary quality control operates for some other commodities.

NO TAX CONCESSION TO BOOST EXPORTS.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, rejected the demand made by industrialists for income-tax concessions as a measure of increasing exports.

Intervening in the discussions in the Central Advisory Council of Industries on August 7, he said that if the concessions demanded by industry were not conceded, it was because of revenue considerations and " not for the pleasure of refusing ".

The Finance Minister thought that the only way to step up India's exports was for industrialists " to exert more and more in producing things cheaply " by increasing efficiency and cutting out unnecessary expenditure.

The Home Minister, Mr. G. B. Pant, who also briefly intervened, told the Council that there was no room for pessimism because of the present foreign exchange difficulties should not exploit the situation, as the country's economy was " essentially and basically sound ". He emphasised the importance of holding the price-line, and said that if goods were sent abroad and consequently there was scarcity in the country, industrialists should do everything in their power to keep up the quality of the articles of export. Another method, by which the foreign exchange problem could be solved, was by encouraging greater foreign participation in the industrial development of the country.

NEW IMPORT POLICY : MORE RAW MATERIALS ALLOWED.

Liberalization in regard to photograpic goods.

The import policy for the half-year October 1958—March 1959, announced on October 31, maintains the overall imports on commercial account more or less on the same level as during the last half-year.

The recent assistance given to India, and promised, had enabled the maintenance of imports at the same levels with even some marginal improvements instead of an import freeze or a drastic reduction.

The foreign exchange allocation for the current half-year for imports on commercial account is estimated to be Rs. 181 crores--roughly Rs. four crores more than the figure for the last half-year.

The policy provides for a somewhat larger allocation of foreign exchange for essential industrial raw materials and spares. The special facilities for exporting industries are being continued and are being improved upon in some cases.

A Press Note, issued by the Commerce and Industry Minister, said it was hoped that the import policy would help " to maintain the economy of the country and, at the same time, step up the level of exports by providing greater facilities to exporters, who have a very important role to play in the future economy of the country."

Baby food.

An ad hoc announcement had, however, been made in respect of actual users and for established importers in respect of certain commodities, like baby food.

Under the new policy, imports of milk foods for infants, time-pieces, liquid paraffin, photographic goods and X-ray films have been somewhat liberalised.

Small quotas have been given for packing and wrapping papers, artificial silk yarn, plate glass, and the like quotas for which were nil last half-year. The quotas have been increased for the spares of a few important items, like earth-moving equipment, refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery. The quotas have also been enhanced for certain types of tools and some chemicals.

Betelnuts and Cloves.

QUOTAS REDUCED.

The policy reduces the quotas for certain items on account of greater availability from indigenous production as in the case of ball-bearings, electric motor starters, certain chemicals and certain engineering items. The quotas for textile dyes and chemicals have been reduced on account of additional direct licensing to exporting mills. The quota for camphor has been deleted, and the quotas for betelnuts and cloves have been reduced.

While in the case of non-ferrous virgin metals, like copper, zinc and lead, quotas have been withdrawn, provision has been made to ensure adequate supplies to actual users both in the scheduled and non-scheduled sectors.

The Press Note said " there need be no apprehension regarding shortages in the case of these items." In the case of metal scraps, copper scraps, brass scraps and German silver scraps, quotas have been provided for established importers.

Cinema Film.

As regards exposed cinematographic films, in addition to the policy announced in the Red Book, according to the Press Note, imports will be allowed up to a limited footage from countries having special rupee payment arrangements with India.

To avoid delays, the procedure for the submission of applications by small-scale industries has been revised. Applications can now be made direct to the licensing authorities with the essentiality certificates obtained from the Directors of Industries, and it will not be necessary to route such applications through the organisation of the Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries.

The Press Note said that, with the increasing tempo of industrial activity, the country's requirements of raw materials and spares had increased. The need to conserve foreign exchange resources, however, persisted. During the current half-year, while the foreign exchange resources available for the maintenance of the economy had not increased by any significant figure some relief was likely on account of the availabilities from the Development Loan Fund and the Export-Import Bank loan and additional imports on rupee payment.

Quotas for established importers have been increased in respect of a number of items. For printing paper and paper, including poster, the quotas have been increased by 2½ per cent over the last half-year. Packing and wrapping papers and artificial silk yarn and thread have been given a quota of 5 per cent as against nothing in the last half-year.

An increase of 5 per cent has also been provided in respect of photographic negatives and printing paper, excluding X-ray films. A 15 per cent general and 15 per cent soft quota has been allowed for time-pieces (one-day alarm clocks and parts, thereof).

Under chemicals, certain new items have been included and quotas provided. Among them are: Mercuric chloride, ammonium phosphate and pectin.

To meet needs of farmers' gun-powder quota.

A 25 per cent quota has been provided for gun-powder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and for sporting purposes. This, it is explained, is to meet the requirements of the farmers, who had been experiencing difficulties in getting gun-powder, particularly for muzzle-loaders.

The list of new items, for which applications from actual users will be considered during the next licensing period, includes boiler tubes, iron and steel casting (unmachined), copper perforated sheets, copper tyres, zinc, tin block and tin scrap, brass perforated sheets, aluminium in any crude form, shutters, glue, books, certain chemicals, hosiery, needles and industrial sewing machines, excluding sewing machines and their parts.

In respect of 15 items, the face value of quota licences has been liberalised. The restriction of maximum value ceiling in the case of photographic sensitised materials and photographic instruments apparatus has been withdrawn.

Electrical spares.

As against ad hoc quotas for parts of watches during the last licensing period, under the new policy up to 20 per cent of the face value of the licences or Rs. 500, whichever is higher, can be utilised for the import of natural oil-stones, watch-makers' tools and eye pieces.

The quota licences for arms and ammunitions will be valid only for the import of cartridges cases, filled and empty. Spare parts of electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances will be allowed to the extent of 33⅓ per cent of the face value of the licence as against 15 per cent during April-September 1958.

Nearly 100 items are mentioned in the list in respect of which quotas for established importers have been reduced, or banned during October-March. In the case of non-ferrous virgin metals, like copper, zinc and lead, quotas have been withdrawn. The items for which quotas have been reduced, include ball-bearings, electric motor starters, certain chemicals, engineering items like twist drills and metal working saws, betelnuts, printer's ink and dyes.

Asked if an estimate had been made of any unemployment caused by the restrictive import policy, an official spokesman said no actual assessment had been made. But, according to general belief if any unemployment had been created they would have been inundated with representations, "I think it is safe to assume that no appreciable unemployment has been caused." In certain pockets and some industries, there might, however, be some measure of unemployment.

Newsprint import—No change.

The policy in respect of import of newsprint remains unchanged for the next half-year, October 1958—March 1959. If there is any surplus of NEPA newsprint, then it may be diverted for additional allotment.

FURTHER IMPORT CUTS INEVITABLE.

The Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that unless friendly countries helped India, apart from giving loans by deferring the large payments due to them for the next two or three years, she would not be able to meet adequately the legitimate demands of industry for raw material imports.

Even with such assistance from abroad, some further reduction in imports might be inevitable, he added.

Mr. Lal Bahadur was addressing the ninth meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries. The meeting was attended by Cabinet Ministers, Secretaries of various departments, prominent industrialists, and labour leaders.

Mr. Lal Bahadur said many industries to-day were finding it difficult to maintain their level of production because of the shortage of foreign exchange.

About the import policy which the Government would adopt in October-March, Mr. Lal Bahadur said at present he was not in a position to indicate to what extent the Government would be able to release foreign exchange.

However, he assured the Council that within the foreign exchange available, the highest priority would be given to the import of raw materials for industries, and the Government would do its utmost to ensure that the levels of industrial production were maintained.

EXPORT OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS.

Exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products from India in 1957 totalled over Rs. 1·01 crores, in the first six months of 1958 exports were valued at Rs. 41·12 lakhs. Indian pharmaceutical goods are now exported to Pakistan, Nepal and countries in South-East Asia and West Asia.

VANASPATI EXPORTS.

Licences to be issued.

Exports of vanaspati (vegetable products) will be allowed without any overall ceiling up to the end of March 1959.

Export will be licensed freely as hitherto on shipping bills, supported by evidence of valid firm sale contract up to the end of March 1959.

Import of 30,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-3/16 inches and above and 40,000 bales stapling 1-1/16 inches and above from soft currency areas will be allowed.

COTTON EXPORTS.

Export of 30,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton and 20,000 bales of old cotton of the 1956-57 and earlier season's stapling not above 25/32 inch will be allowed on "first-come first-served" basis subject to an individual quantitative ceiling of 10 per cent of the quantity allowed.

"Until a trade notice, outlining the procedure for applications for export licences is issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay," no cable offers and acceptances made prior to the date of the trade notice will be accepted.

WOOL EXPORT QUOTAS FIXED.

The Union Government announced on October 14 its export policy for raw wool for the period October 1958 to March 1959. A ceiling has been fixed for export of raw wool on contract and consignment basis.

Shipping bills will be valid for 15 days from the date of issue. Licensing will be stopped as soon as the ceilings are reached.

EXPORT OF H.P.S. GROUNDNUTS.

The Union Government announced that hand-picked select groundnuts in shells would not be allowed for export against the quotas of h.p.s. groundnuts.

All exports will accordingly be allowed in the form of kernels only.

The Government released for export 10,000 tons of h.p.s. groundnuts on June 3, 1958.

EXPORT OF VANASPATI.

The Government of India have decided to allow the export of vanaspati to all permissible destinations excluding the Portuguese possessions in India without any overall ceiling up to the end of March 1959. Exports will be licensed freely by all shippers on shipping bills supported by evidence of valid firm sale contract up to the end of March 1959, states a notification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras.

IMPORT OF SEED POTATOES.

Limited quota from Burma allowed.

Following the signing of the protocol to the Indo-Burma trade agreement, the Government of India has permitted the import of a limited quantity of seed potatoes from Burma on rupee payment during October 1958-March 1959.

The imports will be canalised through the State Trading Corporation which has been asked to work through the established importers and established co-operative societies. The share of each individual importer will be determined on the basis of past imports of seed potatoes made by them during any one of the financial years, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57. The prices and procedure for distribution and retail sales will be finalised by the Corporation.

Established importers will have to establish their quotas with the licensing authorities at Calcutta and Madras. Applicants in the Madras area should send their applications to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Madras.

EXPORT QUOTA FOR OILS.

The Union Government has released quotas of 5,000 tons of nigerseed oil and 10,000 tons of kardiseed oil for export during October 1958 to March 1959.

These quotas will be licensed freely up to the end of March 1959 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

The unutilised quotas released for export on Jan. 4, 1958 and Oct. 4, 1958 are treated as lapsed, and no shipping bills will be entertained against these quotas.

Cottonseed oil will continue to be licensed freely for export as hitherto up to the end of March 1959. The period of validity of the quota of salad oil, released on June 27, 1958, has been extended up to the end of March 1959 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier. Its exports will continue to be licensed freely as hitherto.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT OIL CAKE.

The shipment period of the unutilised quotas of groundnut oilcake, expeller variety, released on February 10, 1958 and June 12, 1958 respectively has been extended up to the end of October 1958.

Export of de-oiled groundnut meal, solvent extraction variety having less than 1·5 per cent oil content will continue to be licensed freely on shipping bills during October 1958 to March 1959.

Free licensing for glue making materials will be in force for shipment up to the end of March 1959.

Exporters should not enter into commitments with foreign buyers for exports beyond March 1959.

EXPORT QUOTA FOR GROUNDNUT OIL CAKE.

The Union Government has released 10,000 tons of expeller groundnut oilcake for export during the period ending December 1958. Established shippers will be given a quota equal to 10 per cent of their basic exports, subject to a maximum of 200 tons per shipper from all ports. Shipment will be allowed up to the end of December 1958.

Quota holders will also be allowed to effect their exports through an experienced agency or business house of their choice, if they so desire.

GROUNDNUT EXPORT.

Validity period of quota extended

The Government of India has decided to extend the validity period of the export quota of H.P.S. groundnuts only up to the end of March 1959.

On June 3, the Government released a quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oil, and 10,000 tons of H.P.S. groundnuts for export with allotments valid for shipment up to the end of September 1958.

MORE COTTON ALLOWED FOR EXPORT

The Government of India announced on October 25 an increase in the quantity of cotton allowed for export of old cotton of 1957-58 and earlier seasons of stapling not above 25/32 inches (other than Bengal Deshi) from 30,000 bales to 50,000 bales.

Licences will be issued on a first-come-first-served basis, subject to an individual quantitative ceiling of 10 per cent of the quantity allowed.

The procedure for applications for export licences will remain unaltered.

EXPORT PROMOTION OF CARDAMOM

Dealers to be registered.

A scheme for the registration of exporters of cardamom has been evolved at a conference of exporters Mr. K. Rangaswami, Joint Chief Controller of Exports and Imports presided.

Representatives of exporting firms from Virudhunagar, Mangalore, Cochin, and other centres attended.

Mr. Rangaswami said steps should be taken to step up exports of cardamom, and explained the need for regulating exports of FAQ quality cardamom in view of reports of complaints that inferior quality was being exported against this description.

Among the measures discussed at the conference were the improvement of the quality of cardamom, the supply of tin plates and other packing materials for export.

The important suggestion made at the conference was the constitution of an association of registered exporters so that the necessary aid from the Government might be canalised through it.

During 1957, cardamom exports totalled Rs. 2,49,00,000 to the Continent, and the Persian Gulf countries, the latter taking the superior varieties. Exports during the first half of 1958 were about Rs. 1,60,00,000.

REGULATION OF SUGAR EXPORT.

India joins World agreement

The United Nations Sugar Conference adopted unanimously on October 24 a 48-Article International Agreement, which will remain in force for the next five years. India, Brazil, and Peru, who are not members of the existing agreement announced their accession to the new agreement.

The present agreement expires at the end of this year. Under the new agreement the International Sugar Council has the discretion to increase or reduce quotas to meet market conditions, subject to certain limitations.

The new agreement sets out the following basic export tonnages for the first three quota years the agreement is in force. India, 100,000 tons; Belgium including Belgian Congo 55,000; Brazil 550,000; China (Taiwan) 655,000; Columbia 5,000; Cuba 2,415,000; Czechoslovakia 275,000; Denmark 75,000; Dominican Republic 655,000; France 20,000; E. Germany 150,000; Haiti 45,000; Hungary 40,000; Indonesia 350,000; Italy 20,000; Mexico 75,000; Netherlands 40,000; Peru 490,000; Philippines 25,000; Poland 220,000; Portugal 20,000; Turkey 10,000 and the U.S.S.R. 200,000.

The British, Australian, and South African Governments have agreed that net exports from the territories covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951 would not exceed the following total quantities: In 1959, 2,500,000 English long tons, and in 1960 and 1961, 2,275,000 English long tons.

The participating exporting countries have agreed to regulate their production so that stocks in their countries would not exceed for each country, on a fixed date each year, a quantity equal to 20 per cent of its annual production. These stocks should be earmarked to fill increased requirements of the free market and used for no other purpose without the consent of the Council, and should be immediately available for export when called for by the Council.

During the first quota year of this agreement the Council will recommend to interested participating Governments concerning the negotiation of arrangements for multi-lateral options. Such arrangements will be designed to secure that, if the prevailing price moves beyond the range of 3·45 and 3·25 cents, the participating Governments concerned will have the right to exercise options for sale or purchase, as the case may be, in respect of such quantities of sugar as may be prescribed in the arrangements. The options will be exercisable in accordance with such limits as to time and frequency, or otherwise, as may be prescribed in the arrangement. The consideration of the Article on multi-lateral options will be placed on the agenda of the first meeting of the Council in 1959.

The agreement will be opened for signature in London during December 1 to 24, 1958.

EXPORT OF DRIED CHILLIES.

Export of dried chillies is to be allowed freely to all permissible destinations other than Portuguese possession in India, hard currency countries and Pakistan, within the balance quota available against the quota released in June this year, according to a notification from the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras. The allotment of quotas is not confined to established shippers.

Intending exporters may file their shipping bills, supported by necessary documents, at any of the ports of Madras, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Dhanushkodi and Visakhapatnam. If the total quantity covered by the eligible shipping bills filed at the ports on the first or the subsequent days exceeds the balance quota available, the distribution will be made " pro rata."

Export of dried chillies to hard currency countries and Pakistan will continue to be allowed on O.G.L., the notification says.

EXPORT OF ART SILK GOODS.

The Joint Controller of Imports has notified that with effect from August 25, it would be necessary for all exporters of art silk goods, who wish to take advantage of the special export promotion scheme detailed in the import policy book (April-September 1958) to present to the Custom Scrutinising Appraiser the invoice covering the consignment offered for export at the time of presentation of their shipping documents. The invoice would be retained by the Customs officer for transmission to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports.

The notification said, they were requested to ensure that the invoice was furnished to the Customs authorities, as in the event of their failure, it might not be possible to consider their applications for licences for art silk yarn under the abovementioned scheme.

LEATHER MEAL.

A supplementary quota of 200 tons of leather meal has been released for export till the end of September this year to all permissible destinations. A trade notice issued in this connection states that this quota would be administered by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, and exports against it would be regulated as hitherto. In addition, exporters should produce a ' no objection ' certificate from the Government of the State from which this material is obtained for export. On March 17, this year, Government had released a quota of 300 tons of leather meal for export till September 30.

COTTON EXPORT QUOTA INCREASE.

The Government of India has increased the export quota of 20,000 bales of all varieties of old cotton not above 25/32 inches in staple length released on August 9—to 30,000 bales.

Announcing this a trade notice issued said Government had also decided that cotton of 1957–58 season not above 25/32 inches in staple length would also qualify for export under this category.

The notice added that all other terms and conditions of export announced earlier remain unaltered.

EXPORT PRICE OF TEA.

The Government of India have issued a notification fixing the price of tea, for the purpose of determining the export duty at Rs. 2·88 per pound as against Rs. 3·41 per pound in force from July 1, 1958.

There is no change in the existing rate of duty of 38 naye Paise per pound, says a Press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

EXPORT DUTY ON COMMON TEAS REDUCED.

Minister introduces Bill in Lok Sabha.

Mr. B. R. Bhagat, Deputy Minister for Finance, introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha on September 27, giving relief in duties on common teas.

He estimated the loss to the Exchequer as a result of the relief proposed by the Bill at Rs. 1·5 crores in a full year. The reduction in rates would take immediate effect, he announced.

The object of the Bill is to boost the export of common teas.

Mr. Bhagat said that as a result of the Bill, teas of different grades, whether exported or consumed internally, would bear taxes on a graduated scale in accordance with their prices.

Under the Bill, the maximum rate of export duty had been reduced from 75 nP. to 30 nP. per lb. The maximum rate of excise duty on loose tea would be 19 nP. per lb. and in the case of package tea 21 nP. per lb. plus duty leviable on loose tea.

Under a notification issued separately, tea growing areas would be divided into three zones depending upon the average prices.

On all teas in a particular zone, sold in the internal and exports auctions in India for the present, excise duty would be levied at the rate of 2 nP., 4 nP. and 10 nP. per lb. fixed for the first, second, and third zones respectively.

In respect of package tea, against the present rate of 21·88 nP., the duty would be 21 nP. per lb. over and above the duty on loose tea cleared from the tea gardens.

According to another notification, the export duty would, for the present, be levied at a flat rate of 26 nP. per lb. no refund of excise duty would ever be paid on tea except 21 nP. per lb. in the case of package tea.

Mr. Bhagat said that as a result of these notifications the total incidence of duty on tea exported would be 28 nP. per lb. in the case of tea from the first zone giving a relief of 10 nP. per lb. as compared to the export duty currently applicable (namely 38 nP., 30 nP. per lb. in the case of tea from areas in the second zone, giving a relief of 8 nP. per lb. and 36 nP., in the case of tea from areas in the third zone giving a relief of 2 nP. per lb.

Mr. Bhagat hoped that the relief now announced would enable the tea industry to improve its competitive position in foreign markets.

The Bill seeks to enforce the differential excise duties for common teas by appropriate amendments of the Indian Tariff Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act.

EXPORT OF FISH MANURE.

Quota allotted.

Export of manures such as horn and hoof meal, sterilised animal meal, blood meal, meat meal will be licensed freely till the end of March 1959, subject to the production of 'no objection' certificates from the State Governments concerned. Export of fish meal, including processed guano will be allowed within a quota of 2,500 tons during the current half year. Crude fish Guano will not be permitted for export.

Export of fish manure of 800 tons will be allowed during the current half year from Bombay Port. Export of this material of Kerala State will be accepted only against 'no objection' certificate from the State Government. Leather meal will be allowed

for export within a ceiling of 350 tons during the current half-year. Licensing will be stopped as soon as the ceilings are reached.

YARN IMPORTS BY WEST GERMANY.

Indian exporters to pay lower duty.

A reduced rate of import duty will be applicable to Indian cotton yarn imported into West Germany.

West Germany has applied in regard to trade with India the most-favoured-nation clause under which, among other items, cotton yarn from India would be imported at a reduced rate of import duty. The imports annually would be up to 120 per cent of the quantity imported from India in 1950 calculated according to weight.

Indian exporters of yarn to Germany should obtain from authorised Chambers of Commerce in India a certificate of origin in the form prescribed and present it to the German customs authorities along with the necessary export documents. The list of the Chambers of Commerce in India authorised to issue the certificate of origin in this regard can be obtained from the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

IMPORT QUOTA FOR RAW COTTON ALLOTTED.

The Union Government has decided to permit the import of an additional quantity of 10,000 bales of 400 lb., each of raw cotton stapling 11-1/16th inches and above, and 20,000 bales of 400 lb. each of raw cotton stapling 1-3/16 inches and above from soft currency areas.

Import licences issued under this notice will be valid for shipment up to the end of January 1959.

PROMOTION OF TEA EXPORTS.

Propaganda Abroad.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES.

The Government of India propose to take up the work of propaganda and publicity for tea in foreign countries "in right earnest." Towards that end, a scheme was under preparation under which a nucleus organisation would be set up soon.

This was revealed by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, while addressing the 65th annual conference of the United Planters' Association of South India here. He said that Indian tea needed "quite a bit of publicity and if joint efforts are not possible, we have to take up this work on our own and I have no doubt that we would achieve considerable success."

Mr Shastri said: "Tea and plantation industries as a whole are playing an important role in the big task of India's economic development and I rejoice with you in your achievement during the last decade and the high levels of production attained last year. This is due to your efficiency, industry and resourcefulness, and also an essentially sound pattern of regulation and control, evolved during the last decade. This system of control can fairly well absorb the shocks of boom and recession, of plenty and scarcity."

The Minister said that the plantation industry was vitally important to India's economy. Tea estates comparatively occupied a very small area of land, but their produce was much more valuable than that of others. It required very little of imported goods, but earned the largest amount of foreign exchange. Its employment potential was indeed great. The Minister had known more about the Darjeeling and Assam teas. He tested Nilgiris tea only on Saturday and liked it immensely. It was a matter of gratification that the South, which was famous for coffee, should also be producing the best and a substantial proportion of the country's total production of tea. Anxieties for the future had beset the industry, as world tea production was reported to have caught up with consumption and was now tending to outstrip, its surplus production being 85 million pounds over consumption in 1957. Production this year was ahead of last year's by about fifteen million pounds. In such a market, buyers could well afford to be selective. Consequently, poorer varieties of tea had been the sufferers. Government was now engaged with the question of giving relief to common teas. " I do agree that it is hardly fair that common tea, selling at half the price of quality tea, should pay the same duty, when the production of common tea was as much as fifty per cent of the total." While the definition of common tea was no easy task, nevertheless, Government would take a decision before long.

The Minister referred to the important role of the Tea Board in the further development of the tea industry. The Tea Board should function in an advisory capacity and be a guide and helper for the industry. " It is also to be considered if some financial help in the form of loans could be given to weak tea gardens, and also how to tackle mismanaged gardens." The Minister appealed to the Assam planters to rectify the shortcomings of gardens not run satisfactorily.

COFFEE RELEASED FOR EXPORT: 871 TONS.

The Coffee Board has released from the 1957-58 coffee crop 871 tons for export.

The quantity consists of 43 tons of arabica cherry flats, five tons of arabica gleanings " A ", two tons each of arabica gleanings flats and arabica gleanings " BC ", four tons of arabica strippings flats, 168 tons of monsooned Malabar " A ", 47 tons of monsooned basanally, 12 tons of monsooned triages and 588 tons of robusta cherry flats.

REVIVAL OF WORLD TEA PACT.

Agreement in Ceylon talks.

The representatives of tea producing interests of India and Ceylon have agreed on the desirability of reviving the International Tea Agreement after the three-day informal talks, which ended on October 10 at Colombo.

Producing interests were of the view that subject to the full approval of the Governments and producer interests concerned, it was desirable to renew the International Tea Agreement, so that " the machinery for the regulation of exports could be introduced, should the necessity arise."

A communique issued after the talks said it was not possible to do anything more at this stage than to agree upon certain basic principles, which appeared fair and reasonable and to offer a good chance of enabling the signatories of the old agreement to accept a new one.

Should India, Ceylon, Pakistan and Indonesia agree initially to this proposal, then every endeavour should be made thereafter to persuade other tea producing countries to join.

Further discussions between Ceylon and Indian tea producing interests are to be held from time to time, and it is probable that the next meeting will be held in December.

TEA EXPORTS.

According to the Union Minister Shri L. B. Shastri though there was a decline in tea exports during the first four months of the year, during the last three months the position had considerably improved. The figures of export for the first nine months of the year were a little better than those for the corresponding period last year.

The Minister stated in Lok Sabha that the question of excise and other duties on tea was engaging the attention of the Government and it might be able to take a decision soon.

MADRAS BEEDI EXPORTS.

Ceylon biggest consumer.

Madras beedies valued over Rs. 89,00,000 were exported to foreign countries during 1957-58.

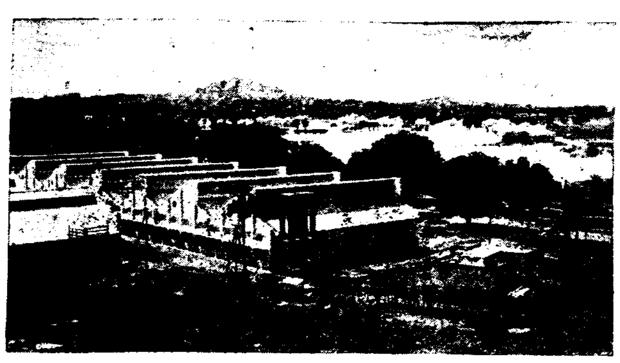
Ceylon imported beedies worth Rupees 80,80,831 from Madras State, Singapore Rs. 7,11,897, and the Federation of Malaya Rs. 1,23,681.

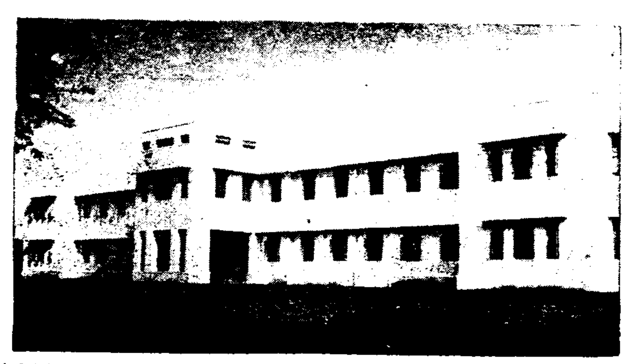
The Industries Minister, Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam stated that district-wise figures were not available. Statistics relating to the value of beedies exported from Madras to other States in India by sea and rail were also not available.

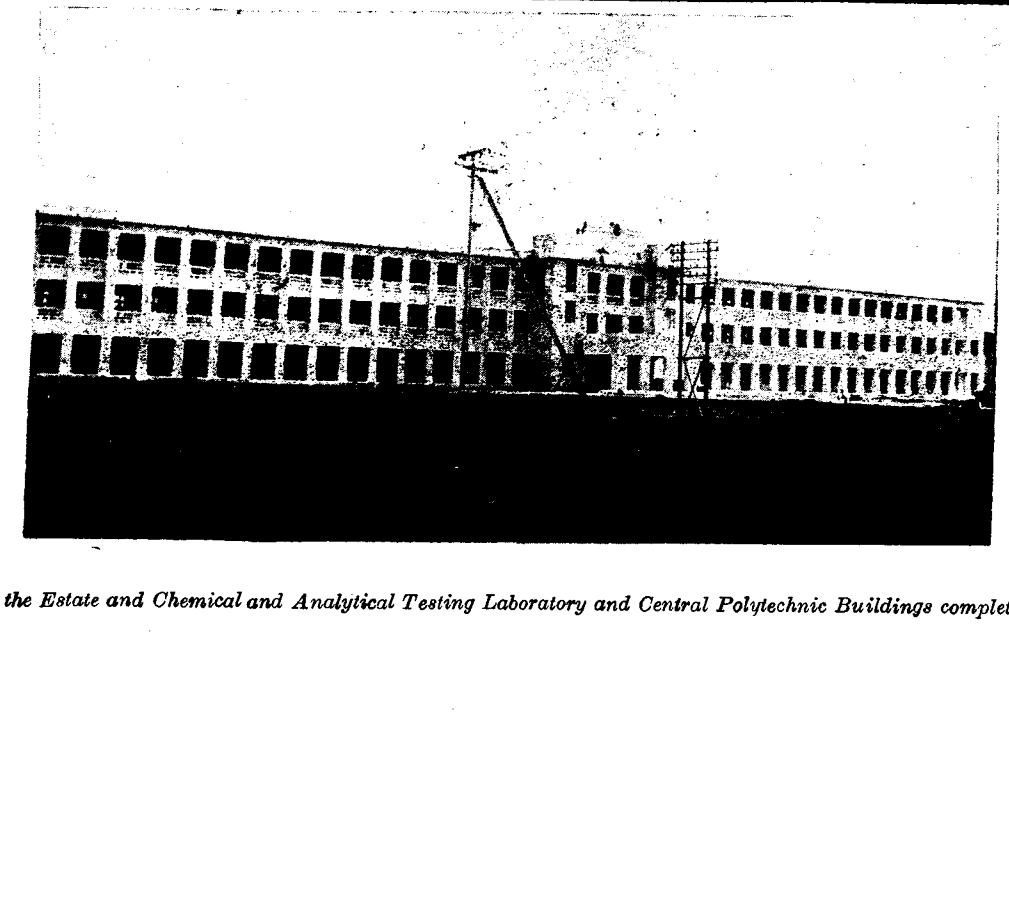
DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

Guindy Industrial Estate.

The Guindy Industrial Estate was inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru on January 3rd, 1958. He wrote his name in a piece of paper which set in motion a series of actions by an electronic device and this was very much appreciated by him and others present on the occasion. He went round the Estate accompanied by Sri T. K. Palaniappan, Director of Industries and Commerce.







A panoramic view of the Estate and Chemical and Analytical Testing Laboratory and Central Polytechnic Buildings completed in the vicinity.

Departmental News

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES.

Particulars of loans sanctioned to Industrial Enterprises under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act of 1923), up to the end August 1958 are given below :—

Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

	RS.
(1) Budget allotment for the year ..	25,00,000
(2) Total amount sanctioned up to the end of August 1958.	13,38,314
(3) Total amount actually disbursed up to the end of August 1958.	5,39,848
(4) Balance available for sanction during the rest of the year.	11,61,686

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GUINDY.

The following distinguished visitors visited the Industrial Estate, during the months of August and September 1958:—

6th August 1958 ..	Shri Ashok Mehta visited the Industrial Estate at 8 a.m.
10th September 1958.	Professor R. V. Nadkarni of the Co-operative Training College, Poona, with a few students under training visited the Industrial Estate at 9 a.m.
12th September 1958.	Mr. Berado of Stanford University along with Mr. Gale of Service Institute, Madras, and Mr. Rickbusch, German Trade Commissioner of West German Consulate also visited the Industrial Estate.
13th September 1958.	Three delegates from East Germany visited the Estate.
15th September 1958.	A meeting under the auspices of Small Scale Industries Association was held at 5-30 p.m. The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. L. Warner and Mr. E. R. Schmidt of East Germany and problems regarding expansion, purchase of machinery collaboration including technical know-how, etc., were discussed. It was attended by the private industrialist in the Estate.
18th September 1958.	A group of nine American Economic Officers visited the Industrial Estate. They were taken round the Estate by the Director of Industries and Commerce. The distinguished visitors also visited some of the private industrial units in the Estate.
19th September 1958.	A meeting of the private industrialists was held under the chairmanship of Shri K. M. Nanjappa, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Bank of India, Madras, in order to work out a scheme of banking facilities to the Industrialists in the Estate. The meeting was attended by most of the industrialists in the Estate.
20th September 1958.	A party of 30 Engineers of the Madras State Electricity Board Engineers' Association visited a few factory units in the Industrial Estate.

PROGRESS OF PRODUCTION, SPORTS GOODS TRAINING CENTRE AT GUINDY.

The Service Centre for the manufacture of Sports Goods in the Industrial Estate, Guindy, have stepped up its production to meet the demand of the Sales Emporium at Mount Road to which a first consignment of Rs. 2,500 worth of finished articles have been supplied and daily sales are effected.

The finished articles made by trainees aided with modern wood working machinery and up to date methods, have a marketable finish and the public at large have shown their appreciation by purchasing it in good quantities.

Raw materials to the value of Rs. 2,500 have been processed into finished articles in the past three months. More trainees are being recruited to keep up production to meet the ever increasing demands.

The shoe-last section is expected to go into production soon to meet local demands for shoe lasts.

Wood Working Unit: Industrial Estate, Guindy.

The Wood Working Unit has started functioning from October 1957 and the unit has been established mainly to encourage the Small-Scale Private industrialists. The unit has been provided with up to date last machine in carpentry like thicknessing and planning machine, Spindle Moulding machine. Tennoning machine, Bandsaw machine, etc. In addition to the manufacture of specialised items of furniture, i.e., office furniture, wooden screws, teapoy sofa settee, portable show cases, exhibition cases, etc., the unit is undertaking the servicing work like Tennoning, moulding, planning sawing, mortising, etc.

At present the unit is executing the following orders :—

(1) Manufacture of Tanning drum for the Department of Industries and Commerce, Andhra Pradesh.

(2) Eight frame beehive boxes of 250 numbers.

(3) Conversion of lorry into a sales van.

(4) Office partition work at the pressed metal products.

(5) Furniture for Andhra Mahila Sabha.

(6) One Dying drum for Vinnamangalam.

The Unit had undertaken the furnishing work of the Mount Road, Sales Emporium opened by this Department. Further the unit has manufactured and supplied one carved artistic table and pedestal to keep the Kirti sthamp in the committee room at the Chief Secretariat and in addition to this the unit has supplied special type of furniture for the Governor's room. One wood working machine for the manufacture of beehives provided with different gadgets has been manufactured in the unit and after finding the working condition of the machine, this will be supplied to all the carpentry units of the Department.

The Wood Working Unit has also received orders from the Integral Coach Factory for supply of wooden parts like partition wall, door-frames, etc., for five coaches at a cost of Rs. 13,000 per coach. The unit is getting orders regularly for servicing as well as supply of furniture both from Government Departments and private parties.

SARANJAM KARYALAYA, GUINDY.

Statement showing the number of charkha sets manufactured in the Saranjam Karyalaya, Guindy, during the quarter ended 30th June 1958.

	Ambar Charkha. NOS.	Ambar Belni. NOS.
1 Targeted production for quarter year	375	375
2 Number of charkha sets manufactured up to 31st March 1958	725	725
3 Number of charkha sets manufactured during the quarter ended 30th June 1958.	345	345
4 Number of charkha sets lifted by the Director of Khadi, during the quarter ended 30th June 1958.	185	185
5 Expected production for the ensuing quarter	500	500

Statement showing the number of charkha sets manufactured in the Saranjam Karyalaya, Guindy, during the quarter ended 30th September 1958.

	Ambar Charkha. NOS.	Ambar Belni. NOS.
1 Targeted production for quarter year	375	375
2 Number of charkha sets manufactured up to 30th June 1958	955	966
3 Number of charkha sets manufactured during the quarter ended 30th September 1958.	300	300
4 Number of charkha sets lifted by the Khadi Department during the quarter ended 30th September 1958.	430	430
5 Expected prodution for the ensuring quarter	450	450

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE GLASS TECHNOLOGY SECTION FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE 1958.

The ten trainees of the eighth batch who are undergoing training at present have reached the advanced stage of training. Training was given to the trainees in the fabrication of Moisture traps, Geissler's Filter Pumps, University Pattern filter pumps and production of 5 cc. and 10 cc. ampoules.

In the graduating section they were trained in the graduation of 2 cc. one mark bulb pipette, Centrifugal tubes, etc. They were also taught about the griding of stop-cocks,

In the Neon Signs and Vacuum sections the manufacture of Glow Signs and Crooks Radiometers were taken up. A few Glow Signs for the Departmental Products like 'Malu', 'D 'Lok', 'Sudar Matches' were completed. Crooks Radiometers were also made.

During the quarter the regular production of test tubes, pipettes, condensers, etc., were taken up. A few workers were employed on piece rate system for the production of test tubes.

SERVICE CENTRE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF HAND TOOLS.

In order to encourage the manufacture of hand tools, the Department of Industries and Commerce has established the Service

Centre for the manufacture of hand tools at the Industrial Estate, Guindy. The Centre consists of the following sections :—

(1) Smithy and Forge Shop.

(2) Tool Room and Machine Shop.

(3) Fitting, Welding and Finishing Shop.

(4) Mettulurgical Control and Inspection Wing.

(5) Drawing and Design Office.

(6) Heat Treatment Shop.

Out of the above six sections, the tool room has started functioning and this unit is able to assist the industrialists in the manufacture of dies, jigs, fixtures, special tools and precission grinding. The Unit is equipped with the following special purpose machines :—

(1) Automatic Hydro Copying Milling Machine.

(2) Alexander Die Sinking Machine.

(3) Automatic Lathe.

(4) Capstan Lathe.

The grinding section consists of tool and cutter grinder, surface grinder and cylinderical grinding machine.

It is hoped that the small-scale industrialists will take the maximum advantage of the facilities afforded to them.

SERVICE CENTRE FOR PRESSED METAL PRODUCTS, MADRAS.

Object of the scheme.—The main object of this scheme is to render common facilities for about 100 fabricators of consumer goods (Pressed Metal Fabricators) in the Madras, City by giving right guidance, by supplying dies, punches, tools, jigs, fixtures, etc., providing up-to-date technical information and undertaking finishing of their products.

G.O. number under which the scheme is sanctioned.—G.O. Ms. No. 1127, dated 15th March 1956, of the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department, Madras.

Capital invested—

	RS.
Machinery and equipment.	3,15,220·00
Building	1,56,000·00
Total ...	4,71,220·00

Date of commencement of work—

Machine Shop—*April* 1957.

Electroplating Section—*October* 1957.

Various kinds of work that can be undertaken in this Unit—

(1) Various kinds of fitting works.

(2) Precission drilling.

(3) Metal cutting.

(4) Various kinds of precission lathe work.

(5) Shaping work.

(6) Milling work.

(7) Shearing work.

(8) Pressing and sheet metal works with 10-ton, 40-ton and 63-ton presses.

(9) Die making.

H.E. the Governor's visit to General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Vellore, on 19th September 1958.

(10) Precission grinding.

(11) Spot welding.

(12) Arc welding.

(13) Gas welding and cutting.

(14) Forging with a power hammer.

(15) Fabrication of trusses and gates, etc.

(16) Electroplating (copper, nickel, chromium, cadmium, zinc and silver).

Important achievements for the year 1957–58.—(1) In the beginning only very few fabricators availed the opportunity of servicing. But as on 31st March 1958 about 100 fabricators were regularly availing the various kinds of services from this unit.

(2) Though most of the materials required for the work were supplied by the fabricators themselves, the turnover for the year 1957–58 is Rs. 83,547·75.

(3) A number of metallic parts required for the Ambar Charkha and Kisan Charkha were manufactured here.

(4) One hundred and sixteen numbers of various types of trusses and 71 numbers of gates were manufactured for Construtiion section of this department and private fabricators.

(5) Services were also rendered to a number of other Government departments.

Progress from 1st April to 31st May 1958.—The number of fabricators who are availing the services from this unit has still increased from 100 to 115 in addition to the work received from various Government departments. The sales for the period from 1st April to 31st May 1958 is Rs. 28,141·18.

Programme for the remaining period of 1958–59—The following is the main programme for the remaining period of 1958–59 :—

(1) Rendering services to all the private fabricators who contacts this Service Centre for servicing.

(2) Fabrication of trusses, gates, doors, etc., required by the Construction section of this department.

(3) Manufacture of parts required by the Integral Coach Factory, Controller of Stores, Southern Railway, and Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India.

(4) Manufacture of washers, hinges, etc., for marketing purposes.

(5) Chrome plating of hub-caps for Union Company, chrome plating of silencer pip for Enfield India, Limited.

(6) Nickel plating of Dindigul locks (manufactured by a departmental unit at Dindigul).

This unit is a self-supporting one. Number of workers, engaged are 36 in all.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE GENERAL PURPOSE ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, VELLORE DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1958.

During the quarter ending with 30th September 1958, the General Purpose Engineering Workshops, Vellore, undertook servicing work of the value of Rs. 4,170 relating to Government departments and local industrialists. The value of finished products manufactured during the quarter is Rs. 12,573. Some of the products manufactured are Ambar Charka parts, Kishan

Charka parts, bicycle cottor pins, bottom axles, pedal axles, draw bolts, seat adjustment screws, etc., agricultural implements such as Japanese interculvivators. Burmese setturns, etc., water and ice containers, combino tapal boxes, coffee seeds roasters, tricycle axles, anchor rods for electricity, guy sets, die steel punches, diesel engine pins, etc.

2. Ten paid apprentices and one unpaid apprentice are undergoing training from 1st March 1958.

3. The Hon'ble Minister for Electricity and Transport, Sri V. Ramaiah, visited the workshop on 30th August 1958 and the Governor of Madras, Sri Bishuram Medhi, on 19th September 1958. Extracts of their remarks in the visitors' book are furnished below :—

(1) I was happy to visit the General Purpose Workshop on 30th August 1958. This institution will be a great boon to the local artisans. The scheme to train up young workers is good. In course of time we will have a number of small-scale industrial units coming up around the place taking advantage of the services of this institution.

I was happy to see a happy and hard working team of workers.

(Signed) V. RAMAIAH,

Minister for Electricity and Transport.

9*th September* 1958.

(2) I am glad to round this Training-*cum*-Production Centre where many useful articles are prepared for use of agriculturists as well as those employed in cottage industry. It is good that the trainees after completion of the training are absorbed in this centre or else they are provided financial assistance to start small industries. I wish all success to this institution.

(Signed) B. S. MEDHI,

Governor of Madras.

19*th September* 1958.

4. Vanamahotsava was also celebrated on 30th August 1958 in the workshop. The Hon'ble Minister for Transport and Electricity, Sri V. Ramaiah, Sri T. M. Bhaskara Thondaman, M.A., I.A.S., Collector of North Arcot, planted Asoka plants in the garden of the workshop.

E. N. NARAYANASWAMY,

Assitant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vellore.

GOVERNMENT LOCK UNIT, DINDIGUL.

Copy of the Hon'ble Minister's remarks in the visitors' book of the Government Lock Unit, Dindigul.

India looks forward to establishment of small-scale industries in all the nooks and corners of the country. The lock-making unit is a model for the establishment of such institutions. The work and progress in the unit is very satisfactory and I hope it will grow and expand.

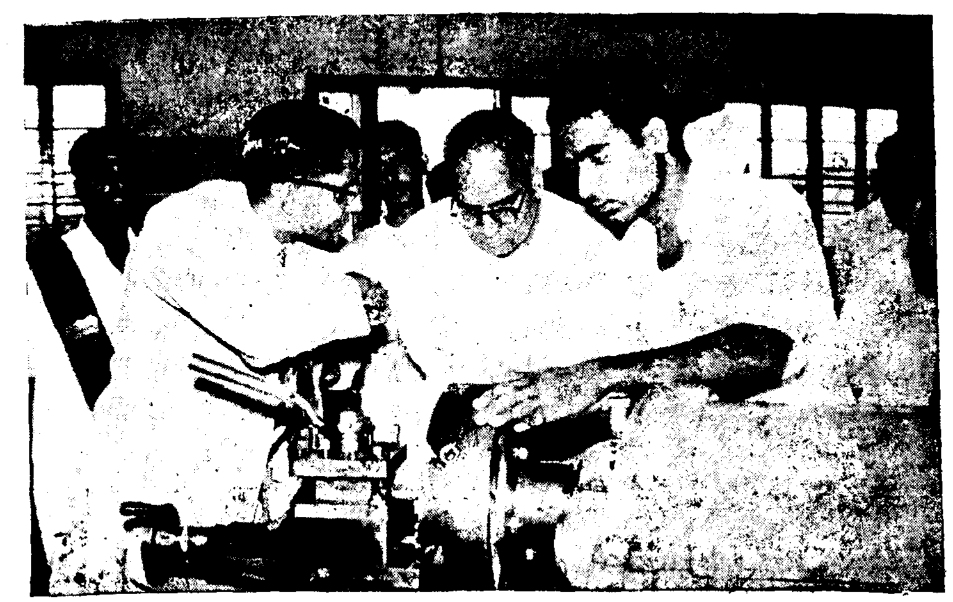
R. VENKATARAMAN.

16*th August* 1958.

MODEL CARPENTRY WORKSHOP, PATTAMADAI.

The scheme was originally sanctioned in G.O. No. 1308, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 11th April

Group photo taken at the time of Vanamahotsava Tree Planting Celebration in front of the workshop.



The Honourable Minister inspects the working of the Traub Automatic Lathe.

1955, and continued in G.O. Ms. No. 316, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 24th February 1958 up to 28th February 1959. A sum of Rs. 23,740 was sanctioned as non-recurring expenditure as follows :—

Rs. 15,000 for buildings.

Rs. 8,740 for machinery.

Rs. 39,750 was sanctioned in Budget Estimate for 1958-59 for recurring expenditure.

Buildings.

As per the G.O. Ms. No. 363, Revenue, dated 24th January 1957, the Survey Nos. 313, IAIA and 316 IAI in Pattamadai were transferred to Industries Department free of cost for purpose of setting up the Model Carpentry Workshop. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was originally sanctioned in G.O. No. 1308, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th April 1955, and a pucca workshop 50 feet by 30 feet was constructed. In due course it was found that the accommodation made available was inadequate. Subsequently Rs. 500 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 146, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th February 1957 and a verandah on either side of the main workshop was constructed, as additional accommodation. A temporary store-shed with old galvanised iron sheets was also provided to store up raw materials, finished goods etc.

Electrification and erection of machineries.

The electrification work of this unit was completed on 31st March 1957 with an expenditure of Rs. 576. The power supply was given on 7th June 1957. The following eight machinery were errected :—

(1) High speed lathe with ½ h.p. motor.

(2) Grinder with ½ h.p. motor.

(3) Gig saw with ½ h.p. motor.

(4) Jointer planner with ½ h.p. motor.

(5) Titeing arboursaw with ½ h.p. motor.

(6) Drilling machine with ½ h.p. motor.

(7) Disc sander with ½ h.p. motor.

(8) Bandsaw with 2 h.p. motor.

A sum of Rs. 7,186·90 was so far incurred towards the purchase of machinery and loose tools as against the provision of Rs. 8,740.

Training.

Sanction is accorded to the training of eight apprentices for the period of one year with stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem. The first batch of eight trainees have completed their training and they have been discharged on 31st March 1958. The second batch is under coaching.

Establishment.

Following staff were sanctioned for this Unit :—

Technical Staff—

Foreman—1 in the scale of Rs. 90—3—120.

I grade carpenter—2 in the scale of Rs. 60—90.

II grade carpenters—3 in the scale of Rs. 40—60.

Ministerial Staff—

Upper division clerk—1 in the scale of Rs. 80—5—110—125.

Typist—1 in the scale of Rs. 45—3—60—2—90.

Inferior Staff—

Peon—1 in the scale of Rs. 18—1—25.

Menials paid from contingencies—

Watchman—2.

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Tirunelveli, in addition to his other duties is in charge of this unit. As such Government is being addressed for one upper division clerk, store-keeper and one production assistant.

Production.

The production was formally started in a temporary building on 17th October 1955 and on 17th October 1956 in the permanent building with man power. The regular production with machine power was started only on 14—6—1957. It may be seen from the particulars given below that this unit is increasing the production gradually :—

From 17th October 1955 to 31st March 1956, Rs. 4,466-5-0.

From 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957, Rs. 19,828-7-1.

From 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958, Rs. 33,502-8-0.

A target of Rs. 4,000 is fixed for this unit for a month. The target has not been achieved up to November 1957 for want of adequate staff, accommodation and raw materials. Only on completion of temporary shed, additional verandah, the unit is maintaining the target of Rs. 4,000 from December 1957. However, still the unit is experiencing many difficulties for want of permanent store building and office room besides the workshop and adequate staff such as production assistant and store-keeper, etc.

Sales.

In the beginning no orders were received for supply of furniture. The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, has contacted all the Block Development Officers, District Board and got some orders and furniture were supplied to Block Development Officers and District Board and municipalities. As soon as the first consignment were completed the local people who have seen the articles produced in this unit and Government officers to whom supplies were made have been satisfied with their specification and quality. It is also acknowledged from all quarters that the quality and finish of the furniture are good. Now this unit is able to dispose off goods worth Rs. 35,000 in a year in spite of so many timber works like Model Combined Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop, Pettia; Government Industrial Training Institute, Palayamcottai; Ex-servicemen Co-operative Society at Thalayuthu, etc., existing in this district as competitors. The details of sales made are furnished yearwar :—

From 17th October 1955 to 31st March 1956—Rs. 9,161.

From 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957—Rs. 19,464-12-1.

From 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958—Rs. 36,973-8-0.

General Remarks.

The object of this scheme is to set up fully equipped carpentry and wood working centre in rural places, where electric power is available and to train up the villagers

The Honourable Minister Inspecting the Knursing process in the Super Craft Heavy Duty Centre Lathe.

The Honourable Minister inspects several products of the workshop. (Left to Right: Sri E. N. Narayanasamy, B.E., Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vellore, the Honourable Minister, Sri T. M. Baskara Thondaman, I.A.S., Collector of North Arcot, Sri V. R. Seethapathi, Municipal Chairman, Sri K. N. Annamallai Pillai. M.L.C. and Sri R. Jeevarathnam, President, North Arcot District Congress Committee.)

Electrical line construction materials—

Stay Set,
L.T. Cross Arms,
Back Clamps,
Stay Clamps,
L Clamps and
Meter Boxes, etc.

In addition to the above items, the basket ball rings required by the schools and window grills, gates required for construction work can be taken up.

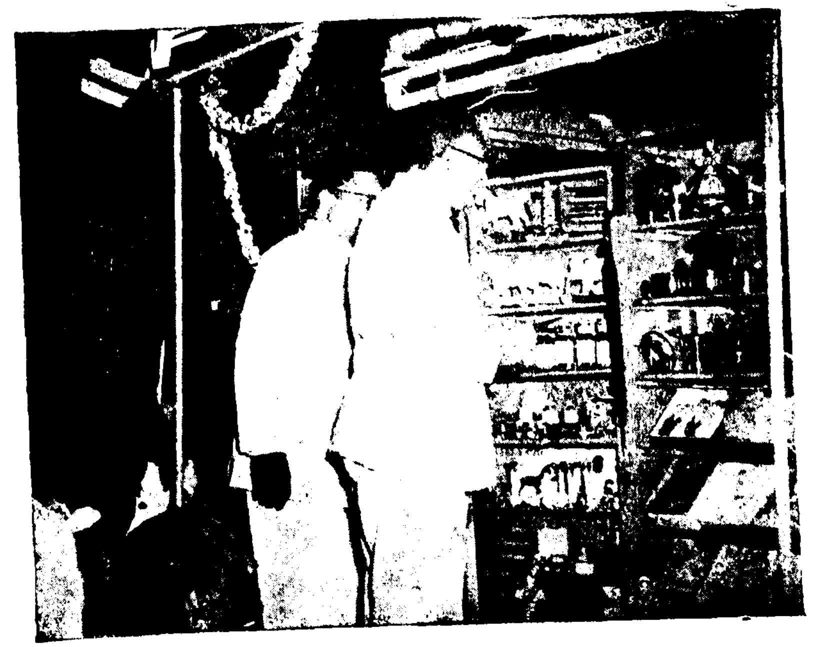
Servicing Works.

All kinds of servicing and jobbing works by using the modern machineries like Milling machine, Shaping machine, Surface grinder, Muffle furnace, Guillotine shearing machine, Inclinable Power Press, Eccentric Press, Abrasive cutting machine, " Rems " Threading machine, Pillar Drilling machine, Bandsaw machine, Power hammer, Shimoga No. 2 Lathe and Turret Lathe could be undertaken at very moderate charges. Besides there exists arc and gas welding facilities. In addition a well equipped modern Electroplating section can cater the needs in Nickel and Chromium plating.

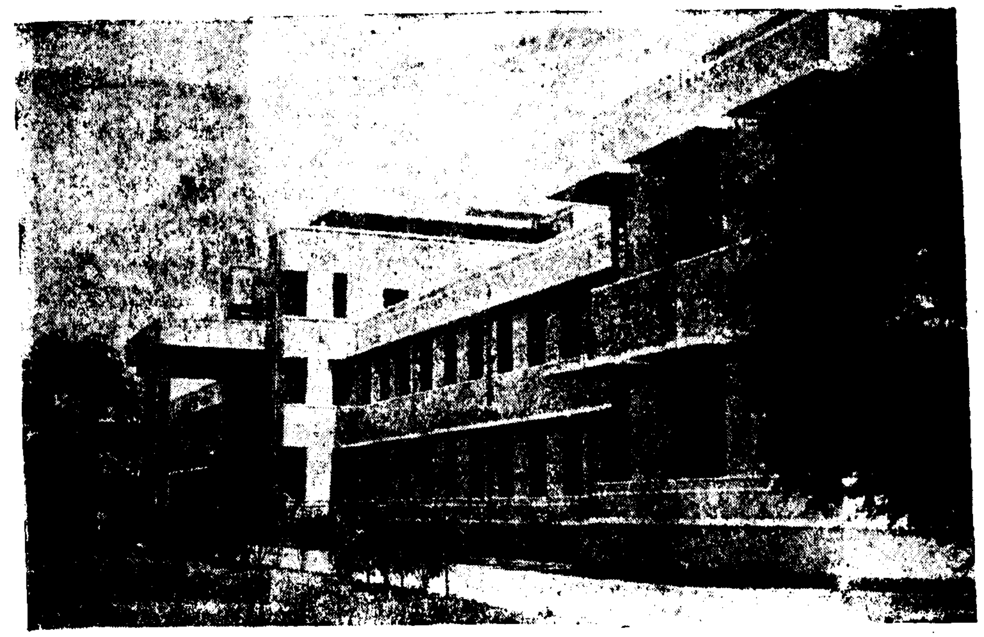
BRIEF REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE HAND-TOOLS UNIT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1958.

During the quarter ending 30th September 1958, service to the tune of Rs. 30,000 was done for Industries by the Service Centre for the manufacture of hand tools, at the Industrial Estate, Guindy.

The common tool room facilities now include the SIP Jig boring machine manufactured by " Societe Genevoise de Instruments Physique ", Switzerland. This machine enables the Tool-maker to maintain ter, i.e. (0·000039). By the installation ter, i.e., (0·000039 "). By the installation of the machine the tool room can provide quality jigs and tools required by the manufacturing industries.



Industries Minister Inspecting A Mobile Sales Van of The National Small Industries Corporation.



The Alagappa College of Technology in Guindy.

FISHERIES

The Mettur Dam Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited

By Sri A. P. JEGARAJ, B.A. (Hons.), Co-operative Sub-Registrar (Fisheries), Madras

Origin, Starting and area of Operations of the Society.

The Mettur Dam Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society was registered on 9th September 1956 and started work on 7th October 1956. The area of operations of the society is confined to the two taluks of Omalur and Dharmapuri in Salem district.

Membership and share capital.

The society was started with 19 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 95. There are now 375 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,045. Membership is open to any fisherman by profession or one connected with fishing. There is no restriction on acount of caste, creed or colour. The applicant must be over 18 years of age and must be residing within the area of operations of the society. But no one can claim membership as a matter of right.

Members Thrift deposit.

The habit of thrift among the members is inculcated by making necessary provision in By-law 196. One anna is deducted for every rupee worth of catches sold by the member to the society. A sum of rupees 1,135-23 has been collected so far from members on account of Thrift Deposit during the course of one month in which the provision of this By-law was enforced. Steps are again taken to enforce this By-law.

Other Borrowings.

Government Long-term loan of Rupees 22,900 payable in ten years, a medium term loan of Rs. 9,400 payable in five years and a share capital loan of Rs. 2,000 payable in ten years have been advanced to the society so far. The society has fully repair the share capital loan. A sum of Rs. 8,160 out of long-term loan and a sum of Rs. 600 out of medium-term loan have also been repaid.

Reserve Fund.

A sum of Rs. 1,141-97 nP. has been set apart as Reserve Fund.

Financial Particulars as on 30th June 1958.

	RS.	NP.
Cash on hand	6,493	71
Current account in Co-operative Urban Bank, Mettur Dam ...	2,018	24
Advance for Lambretta ...	300	00
Share in Salem Central Bank ...	100	00
Share in Salem Co-operative Printing Press	20	00
Value of furniture	853	00
Revenue deposit	400	00

As on 30th June 1958, the society has earned a net profit of Rs. 13,666.86 nP.

Funds created out of profit.

	RS.	NP.
Reserve fund	1,141	97
Dividend	214	01
Common Good Fund ...	257	00

Business.

The members of the society obtain licences from Government on payment of Rs. 72 each and are privileged to fish in the Mettur Reservoir for a period of one year. Daily they go fishing at about 6 p.m. in their coracles, operate their nets and return at about 9 p.m. They go again the next morning at about 4 a.m., collect the fish and bring them to the collecting centre for weighment. There are five such centres, i.e., Masilapalayam, Madyankuttai, Pannavadi, Keerakaranur and Koonandiyur covering an area of about 40 square miles. Two of the Departmental mechanised boats go to these centres for the collection of fish. In each of the boats one of the supervisors working under the society goes with a weighing machine, collects the fish and records in a chittah the weight of fish collected from each member. He also acknowledges in the licence book of the members the weight of the fish collected from him. The boats return at about 11 a.m. to the harbour of Mettur Dam. The departmental van is kept ready at the harbour. As soon as the boats arrive the fish is loaded in the van by coolies. From there the fish is transported to the society premises in the departmental van. There the fish is again weighed and sold to the merchants who are readily waiting there. There is a panel of four merchants and fish is given to them according to the proportion previously agreed between the merchants and the society. The amount due is collected from them. The fish that is rejected by the merchants after having been certified as spoiled either by one of the Directors of the society or the Inspector of Fisheries (Marketing), is sold in auction on the spot and the amount collected. The fish is then cleaned by the merchants by removing its intestines, etc., iced and booked by rail to Madras, Tambaram, Bangalore, Ranipet, Trichur, Ernakulam, etc. It is sent by bus to Salem and is also sold in the local market. After being re-iced at Madras the fish finds a market in distant places like Calcutta. The morning catches at Masilapalayam and Madyankuttai are delivered straightaway to the merchants at these centres.

The members are paid at the rate of 20 nP. per lb. of fish and the selling rate to the merchants is 25 nP. for purchases below 1,500 lb. and 23 nP. for purchases above 1,500 lb. During 1957–58, the society bought fish to the value of Rs. 1,14,096·26 and sold for the value of Rs. 1,22,377·86 (credit) and Rs. 15,895·52 (cash).

Management.

The executive management of the affairs of the society vests in a Board of Directors consisting of seven members, two of whom are ex-officio office-bearers. The President of the society is the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mettur Dam and the Secretary of the Society is the Assistant Inspector of Fisheries (Exploitation). Five of the Directors are actual fishermen and nominated by the Director of Fisheries, for a period of three years. The present President is Sri J. Solomon, B.A., Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mettur Dam, and Sri Alfred Meshak, the Assistant Inspector (Exploitation) is the Secretary.

From 1st July 1957 to 30th June 1958, 16 meetings of the Board of Directors and three General Body meetings have been held.

The establishment of the society consists of one clerk, four supervisors and five coolies. The Government have given to the society free of cost the services of a Senior Co-operative Inspector to work as its Manager and one Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies to assist him.

Government Aid.

Government have advanced long-term loan to the extent of Rs. 34,300 till now to the society which in its turn advances long-term loans to its members for the purchase of coracles and for the discharge of prior debts. The services of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mettur Dam and the Assistant Inspector of Fisheries (Exploitation) are placed at the disposal of the society to work as its office-bearers. The service of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and a Junior Inspector are lent to the society free of cost. Two mechanised boats belonging to the Fisheries Department help the society in collecting fish. A fee of Rs. 10 per day per boat is charged whenever they are employed by the society within 40 miles and if they go beyond 40 miles an additional fee of Rs. 20 is charged. A van is also placed at the disposal of the society. A hire charge of 37 nP. per mile with a minimum of Rs. 5 per day is charged whenever the departmental van is used. A free grant of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned to this society for the purchase of furniture, etc.

Fishes Caught.

The Catla, Cirrhinamrigala, Cirrhina-cirrhosa, Macronesp, Wallagonia, Silundia, Mastacembalus, Pangasius, Labeo fimbriatus, Barbus dubius, Labeo Calbasu are the usual varieties of fish caught in the Dam. The fishes caught in the Mettur Dam have a peculiar taste of their own and are noted for their size and weight. We get fishes among the Wallagonia weighing as much as 50 lb. and measuring 6 feet in length. The Catla weighs sometimes 25 lb. and measures 2 feet in length.

Development of Fish Culture.

Fish is an important article of food containing an indispensable item of Vitamin. Moreover it is one of the delicious side dishes in any square meal. It is but proper that attention is paid to increase the production of such an important article of food. It is said that each acre of water is capable of producing twice as much valuable food products as one acre of land. Fishing is a very ancient industry dating as far back as Jesus Christ himself.

Fisheries–Notes and News

FISHING INDUSTRY ORGANISED ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS.

Need for Mechanisation.

On October 1st Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Agriculture, underlined the need to bring the fishing industry under the co-operative fold.

"India had just begun the development of the fishing industry and if it is to thrive, the fishermen should be brought under the co-operative fold", he said.

The Minister said that in Japan though only three per cent of the population were fishermen, yet the fishing population produced annually five million tons of fish, compared to 12 million tons of food-grains. Japan had developed fisheries to a great extent and it is this industry which made that country great.

He also called for a change in the dietary habits of the people.

Presiding over the function, Mr. Joseph Mundassery, Kerala Minister for Education and Agriculture, said the State Government was taking up with the University Grants Commission the question of rationalisation and co-ordination in the field of research in universities.

Mr. Krishnappa said that though research on fisheries had started only recently, the institute at Mandapam, which is the parent of the sub-station at Calicut, had during its brief existence of about ten years done much useful work on Indian sea fisheries.

In fishing, as in all industrial developments, mechanisation had to play a very large part. He had no doubt that the fishermen of Kerala would not be found wanting in putting to use all the new methods and equipment in this field.

Rs. 3 CRORES ALLOTTED.

The First Plan made a provision of Rs. 1 crore for Central fisheries schemes and Rs. 4 crores for the State schemes, of which about Rs. 2·8 crores were actually spent. In the Second Plan, there was a total allocation of Rs. 3·38 crores for Central fisheries schemes and about Rs. 8 crores for State fisheries schemes.

The major Central schemes were expansion of fishery research, exploratory fishing in high seas, establishment of technological research and training centres, fisheries extension activities and fish transport by rail.

Owing to shortage of foreign exchange, some schemes, like large-scale exploratory fishing, have had to be reduced, but in most of the other sectors, work was in progress.

The State Government schemes for developing marine fisheries included the supply of engines to indigenous craft, supply of new and existing fishery requisites at subsidised rates, provision of fish-curing, storage and transport facilities.

As regards the development of inland fisheries, the schemes were meant for the reclamation of tanks and swamps for fish culture, collection and distribution of fish seed for pisciculture, establishment of nursery ponds, transport, storage and marketing of fish. Organization of fisheries co-operatives also figured in some State schemes.

Second Plan Targets.

OUTPUT OF 14·6 LAKH TONS.

Giving figures of production of fish in recent years, the Minister said that whereas the production of fish was of the order of 5 lakh tons in 1950, it was to-day about 8 lakh tons. They have aimed at the target of 14·6 lakh tons by the end of the Second Plan period, representing the combined output of inland and sea fish, and about 20 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan.

Referring to the fisheries plan for Kerala, Mr. Krishnappa said that in the Second Plan, a provision of Rs. 88·37 lakhs to be distributed over a wide range of schemes had been made. They included the development of fishing harbours, supply of fishery requisites, introduction of ice and cold storage plants, mechanization and improvement of fishing craft, salt subsidy for fish-curing, organization of fishermen's co-operatives, expansion of technological work, fish farming and marketing and distribution facilities.

The Minister recalled the work on marine biology by the Madras Fisheries Department and the positive steps taken by it to improve fish-curing practices in this area. The Kerala State, he observed, had inherited all these traditions of scientific work.

Mr. Mundassery urged research students to exhibit national conscience and real enthusiasm in pursuing scientific research. Those who were engaged in research should develop primarily a scientific outlook and a certain amount of scientific realism. He wanted the Universities to confine themselves to fundamental research in the science of fisheries. He also called for a certain amount of understanding and co-operation between the State Research Station and the sub-station under the Government of India in Calicut to avoid waste of efforts on the part of the young men.

DEEP-SEA FISHING BY UNION GOVERNMENT.

State Vessels acquired.

The Union Government proposes to concentrate on deep-sea fishing and with this object has acquired all the deep-sea fishing vessels from State Governments.

Deep-sea operations will be conducted from four bases—Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Bombay. The Madras Government had handed over to the Central Fisheries the two vessels 'Gudjon' and 'Meenakshi' given under the Technical Co-operation Aid Programme.

From Tuticorin, it is proposed to carry on fishing operations in the famous fishing spot, Wadgebank, about 20 miles off Cape Comorin. The catches will be brought back to Tuticorin and kept in a cold storage being constructed there at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,50,000. The question of having fishing harbours at some important places along the coast is also under consideration of the Government.

A building with 25 cubicles has been put up on the Marina, just opposite the Presidency College Stadium to enable fishermen to keep their nets. The building constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,000 will be shortly handed over to the Madras Fishermen's Co-operative Federation, after formal inauguration. The Government has also sanctioned the construction of two more such buildings on the Marina, opposite Ayodhikuppam.

MARINE RESEARCH.

Work aboard Project vessel Explained.

The research work done aboard the "Kalava" a 47-tonner, which is placed at the disposal of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Ernakulam, by the Indo-Norwegian Project, was explained to pressmen on October 1 by Dr. S. Jones, Chief Research Officer, Mandapam, and Dr. A. A. Rama Sastri, Physical Oceanographer.

Dr. Jones said that work on oceanographic research was initiated in 1957 in co-operation with the Indo-Norwegian Project and for this purpose, the Kalava, built in Norway, was equipped with a research laboratory, in addition to facilities for collecting sea organisms at different depths and to find out to what extent productivity in the area was related to the constituents of the water.

He aded the west coast was very rich in sardines and mackerals and this was based on the nutrient content of the water.

Mr. Rama Sastri described the processes of collecting samples of water in what are called "Nansen" bottles at different depths up to 2,000 metres and chemical analysis of such samples to find out salinity of water, etc.

The research cabin is also equipped with a photometer to determine the nutrients and clarity of water. Dr. Banse, a German, working under the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation, is attached to this laboratory.

MARKETING OF FISH.

FAO Expert's suggestions.

The development of a portion of Royapuram coastal area as a fishing harbour has been suggested to the State Government by Dr. Carlos Gonsalvez, F.A.O. (Food and Agriculture Organisation) Fish Marketing Expert.

This, Dr. Gonsalvez stated in his report, which was submitted to the Minister in charge of Fisheries, Mrs. Lourdhammal Simon, would improve marketing facilities.

Dr. Gonsalvez, who spent three months in the State touring the coastal areas and fishing centres has recommended periodical market surveys in important centres like Madras.

He has also suggested the provision of suitable cold-storage facilities (including ice-packing), quicker transport from producing centres to marketing places, improved means of drying fish and adequate propaganda to popularize fish-eating.

FISHERY CUBICLES ON THE MARINA.

Mrs. Lourdhammal Simon, Minister for Fisheries, opened a set of fishery cubicles constructed opposite the Presidency College Stadium on the Marina.

Mr. Rajam Ramaswami, M.L.A., President of the Madras District Fishermen's Co-operative Federation, presided over the function Mrs. Simon spoke on the use of the cubicles and as to how they were meant to satisfy one of the essential requirements of the fishermen, such as storing nets and protecting them from damage by sun and rain. She also said that the Government were trying to make the best use of the funds available for their benefit.

Mr. Kelu Erady, Director of Fisheries, said that in the Minister they had a person who understood all the problems of the fishermen very intimately and was very anxious to attend to their welfare.

FISH GROTTO FOR METTUR PARK.

The Government has sanctioned the setting up of a fish grotto (picturesque cave) in the Mettur Dam Park at a cost not exceeding Rs. 12,000. The grotto will also house an aquarium. An entrance fee of 10 nP. per head is proposed to be collected from visitors to the aquarium and grotto.

The Government has also sanctioned Rs. 31,780 to six local bodies for improvements or remodelling of fish markets. These municipalities are, Sivakasi, Nagapattinam, Tanjore, Arni, Valavanur and Tiruchirappalli.

REMODELLING OF FISH MARKETS.

The Madras Government has sanctioned Rs. 25,000 more for the grant of subsidies to local bodies and Fishermen Co-operative Societies in 1958–59 for improvement or remodelling of the fish markets owned by them.

The Government has already sanctioned Rs. 52,000 for the purpose. But the Director of Fisheries stated that this sum was not sufficient.

LABOUR BULLETIN

The Madras Labour Bulletin for the Month of March 1958

I. General.

In their Order Ms. No. 704, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 1st March 1958, the Government of Madras, have extended the period of declaration of the sugar industry in the State of Madras, as public utility service, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a further period of six months commencing on 5th March 1958 (vide S.R.O. No. A. 1477 of 1958 published at page 437 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1958).

In their Order Ms. No. 1069, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th March 1958, the Government of Madras, have extended the period of declaration of the Salt industry in the State of Madras, as public utility service, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1957, for a further period of six months commencing on 1st April 1958 (vide S.R.O. No. A-1839 of 1958 published at page 539 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1958).

II. Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts).

Chingleput district.—One hundred and thirty-eight workers of the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Chingleput district, who struck work on 10th March 1958 alleging that the management have not complied with the terms of settlement, dated 31st October 1957 regarding revision of wages, resumed work on 11th March 1958 after direct negotiation.

Coimbatore district.—Two workers of the Coimbatore Coffee Curing Works, Coimbatore, struck work on 4th March 1958 at 8-30 a.m., as a protest against the suspension of a worker by the management, involving 78 workers indirectly. They resumed work at 5-30 p.m. the same day on the intervention of the Labour Officer.

Nine hundred and thirty-two workers of Sri Ranga Vilas Mills, Limited, Peelamedu, struck work on 6th March 1958 at 7 a.m. demanding full employment to badlies and temporary workers. They resumed work on 29th March 1958 at 4 p.m. on the mediation of the Labour Officer.

Ninety workers of the Lotus Mills, Limited, Sunderapuram, Coimbatore, who struck work on 26th March 1958 at 2 p.m. as a protest against the reductions in the number of speed frame doffers, resumed work on 29th March 1958 at 8-30 p.m. on the intervention of the Labour Officer.

Madras district.—Thirty-four workers of the Central Glass Factory, Madras, were on strike from 1 p.m. to 5-10 p.m. on 7th March 1958 demanding attendance for the breakdown period (1 hour). They resumed work the same evening on the advice of the Labour Officer.

Madurai district.—Fifteen workers of the Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madurai, staged a stay-in-strike from 7 a.m. on 3rd March 1958 demanding the running of 8 presses instead of 6 and resumed work at 7-30 p.m. the same day after direct negotiation.

Seven hundred workers of the Vijayakumar Mills, Limited, Palni, Madurai district, struck work on 18th March 1958 on a dispute over the calculation of wages for speed frame workers. They resumed work on 22nd March 1958 on the mediation of the Labour Officer.

Three hundred workers of the Rajarathnam Mills, Limited, Palni, struck work on 19th March 1958 on a dispute over the calculation of wages for speed frame workers and resumed work on 22nd March 1958 on the mediation of the Labour Officer.

One hundred and fifty workers of the Madura Mills Company, Limited (Pandyan Mill), Madurai, who struck work on 19th March 1958 at 7 a.m. in sympathy with the cleaning gang who refused to do their normal allotted work resumed work voluntarily the next day. Again on 21st March 1958, 201 workers struck work as a protest against the dismissal of nine workers and resumed work on 24th March 1958 on the mediation of the Labour Officer.

Nilgiris district.—Seventy workers of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly & Co. (Private), Ltd., working at the Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme work, Kaikundy, Emerald Post, struck work on 11th March 1958 as a protest against the refusal of work to a worker who abused a supervisor of the Company. They resumed work on 17th March 1958 on the intervention of the Labour Officer.

The management of the Windsor Estate, Kilkotagiri, declared a lockout of the estate on 26th March 1958 at 9 a.m. affecting all the 121 workers as the workers demanded minimum rates of wages, cumbly, way expenses, bonus, leave with wages, etc. The lockout was lifted on 3rd April 1958 on the intervention of the Lobour Officer. and the workers resumed work.

North Arcot district.—The strike of 317 workers of ten silk twisting and weaving factories at Arni from 27th February 1958 was called off on 7th March 1958 and the workers resumed work on the mediation of the Labour Officer.

Salem district.—The lockout in the Narayana Chettiar industries (Tannery), Salem, from 18th February 1958 consequent on a strike by the workers on the previous day as a protest against the retrenchment of workers has not been lifted yet even though the dispute has since been referred for adjudication and the lockout prohibited by the Government. The management have since reported to Government, their intention of closing down the factory once for all.

Tirunelveli district.—*The management* of the Indira and Jaya Vilas Handloom Factory, Sivagiri, declared a lockout of the factories affecting all the 34 workers on 28th February 1958 when the workers refused to accept the management's conditions regarding appointment of workers. The lockout was lifted on 19th March 1958 on the mediation of the Labour Officer and normal work resumed.

III MONTHLY REVIEW OF WORK STOPPAGES (STRIKE AND LOCKOUTS) FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1958.

PART "A"

Serial number.	Industry.	Name of the concern and locality.	Strike or lockout.	Matter in dispute.	Date when stoppage: Began.	Date when stoppage: Ended	Duration till the close of the month.	Number of workers normally employed.	Maximum number of workers affected: Directly.	Maximum number of workers affected: Indirectly.	Mandays lost: During the month.	Mandays lost: Till the close of the month.	Result.	Method of settlement.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Plantations (0·1) ..	The Windosor Estate, Kilkotigiri, Nilgiris (Private).	Lockout ..	(Wages and Allowances) The management declared a lockout as the workers demanded minimum rates of wages, cumbly, way expenses, etc.	26th March 1958.	In progress ..	5 days.	121	121	..	605	605	..	..	The lockout continued at the end of the month.
2	Bidi (2·201) ..	Express Beedi Factory, Gudiyatham (Private).	Strike ..	(Others) Short supply of bidi leaves to workers.	Do.	Do. ..	5 days.	59	59	..	295	295	....	..	The strike continued at the end of the month.
3	Do. ..	Kareem Beedi Factory, Madras (Private).	Do. ..	(Wages and Allowances) Demand for festival advance for Shahul Bardt.	5th March 1958.	6th March 1958.	1 day.	230	60	..	60	60	Unsuccessful ..	3 (b) (ii). Conciliation by the Labour Officer.	..
4	Mydoll (2·092) ..	Madras Millers and Traders, Limited, Madras (Private).	Do. ..	(Wages and Allowances) Deduction of wages.	22nd March 1958.	24th March 1958.	1 say.	70	70	..	70	70	Do. ..	I (a). Voluntary resumption of work.	..
5	Cotton (2·311) ..	Sri Ranga Vilas Mills, Limited, Peelamedu (Private).	Do. ..	(Leave and hours of work) Demand for full employment to badlies and temporary workers.	6th March 1958.	29th March 1958.	21 days.	1,200	932	..	19,572	19,572	Do. ..	3 (b) (i). Mediation by the Labour Officer.	..
6	Do. ..	Lotus Mills, Limited, Sundarapuram, Coimbatore (Private).	Do. ..	(Personnel) Protest against the reduction of speed frame doffers.	26th March 1958, 2 p.m.	29th March 1958, 8-30 p.m.	3½ days.	734	90	589	2,376	2,376	Do. ..	Do.	..
7	Do. ..	Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madurai (Private).	Do. ..	(Others) Demand for running 8 presses instead of 6 presses.	3rd March 1958, 7 a.m.	3rd March 1958, 7-30 a.m.	½ hour.	9,428	15	22	2	2	Do.	3 (a). Direct negotiation.	..
8	Do. ..	Rajaratna Mills, Limited, Palni (Private).	Do. ..	(Wages and Allowances) Protest against calculation of wages for speed frame workers.	19th March 1958.	22nd March 1958.	3 days.	700	300	..	900	900	Partially successful.	3 (b) (ii). Conciliation by the Labour Officer.	..
9	Do. ..	Vijayakumar Mills, Limited, Palni (Private).	Do. ..	(Wages and Allowances) Demand for revision of wages for simplex and drawing tenters.	19th March 1958 (strike) 20th March 1958 (lockout).	22nd March 1958. 7 a.m.	3 days.	714	11	606	1,851	1,851	Do.	3(b)( ). Mediation by the Labour Officer.	..
10	Do. ..	Madura Mills, Limited, (Pandiyan Mills), Madurai (Private).	Do. ..	(Others) In sympathy with the cleaning gang who refused to do normal work.	19th March 1958, 7 a.m.	20th March 1958, 7 a.m.	1 day.	1,709	150	..	150	150	Unsuccessful ..	I (a). Voluntary resumption of work.	..
11	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Protest against the dismissal of 9 workers.	21st March 1958, 11·30 a.m.	24th March 1958, 7 a.m.	2 days.	1,709	201	..	402	402	Do. ..	3 (b) (i). Mediation by the Labour Officer.	..
12	Do. ..	Indira and Jayavilas Handloom Factories, Sivagiri, Tirunelveli district (Private).	Lockout ..	(Personnel) The management declared a lock-out of the factory when the workers refused to accept the managements' conditions regarding appointment of workers.	28th February 1958.	18th March 1958.	February 1 day. March 15 days.	34	34	..	February 34. March 540.	544	Partially successful.	Do.	..

PART

Serial number.	Industry.	Name of the concern and locality.	Strike or lockout.	Matter in dispute.	Date when stoppage Began.	Date when stoppage Ended.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
13	Silk (2·314) ..	Ten Silk Twisting and Weaving Factories at Arni (North Arcot) (Private).	Strike ..	(Bonus) Demand for bonus, etc.	27th February 1958. ..	7th March 1958.
14	Engineering (3·4—3·8)	Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	(Others) Protest against the non-compliance of the management with the terms of settlement, dated 31st October 1957, regarding revision of wages.	10th March 1958, 8 a.m. ..	11th March 1958, 9 p.m.
15	Do.	Visweswara Doss and Gokuldoss & Co., Ltd., Madras (Private).	Do. ..	(Bonus) Demand for bonus, etc.	26th March 1958, 8 a.m.	28th March 1958, 5 p.m.
16	Others—Manufacturing (3·000).	Damodhar Envelop Factory, Madras (Private).	Do. ..	(Personnel) Protest against dismissal of workers.	17th March 1958, 1 p.m. ..	18th March 1958, 6 p.m.
17	Electricity (5) ..	Gannon Dunkerly & Co. (Private), Ltd., (Kundha Hydro-Electric Scheme Works), Kaikundy, Emerald Post, Nilgiris (Private).	Do. ..	(Personnel) Protest against the refusal of work to a worker who abused a supervisor of the Company.	11th March 1958, 5 p.m. ..	17th March 1958, 5 p.m.
18	Others—Manufacturing (3·000).	Central Glass Factory, Madras (Private).	Do. ..	(Leave and hours of work) Demand for attendance for the breakdown period.	7th March 1958, 1 p.m.	7th March 1958, 5-10 p.m.
19	Other Miscellaneous (9).	Coimbatore Coffee Curing Works, Coimbatore (Private).	Do. ..	(Personnel) Protest against the suspension of workers.	4ht March 1958, 8-30 a.m.	4th March 1958, 5-30 p.m.
20	Do.	South Indian Printing and Dyeing Factory, Erode (Private).	Do. ..	(Personnel) Protest against dismissal of workers.	12th March 1958, 7 a.m.	12th March 1958, 5 p.m.
21	Do.	Shahuvala Flour Mills, Madras (Private).	Do. ..	(Personnel) Protest against dismissal of a worker.	20th March 1958, 7 a.m.	1st April 1958, 7 a.m.

“A”—*cont.*

Duration till the close of the month.	Number of workers normally employed.	Maximum number of workers affected: Directly.	Maximum number of workers affected: Indirectly.	Man days lost: During the month.	Man days lost: Till the close of the month.	Result.	Method of settlement.	Remarks.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
5 days.	317	317	..	1,585	2,219	Partially successful.	3 (*b*) (ii) Conciliation by the Labour Officer.	*See* item 13 of last month's report.
2 days.	138	138	..	276	276	Successful ..	3 (*a*) Direct negotiation.	..
3 days.	17	12	..		36	Unsuccessful ..	3 (*b*) (i). Mediation by the Labour Officer.	..
1½ days.	29	24	..	36	36	Do. ..	3 (*b*) (ii) Conciliation by the Labour Officer.	..
5 days.	70	70	..	350	350	Partially successful.	3 (*b*) (i) Mediation by the Labour Officer.	..
½ day.	99	34	..	17	17	Unsuccessful ..	Do.	..
1 day	228	2	78	80	80	Do ..	Do.	..
1 day	73	41	32	73	73	Do. ..	Do.	..
2 days.	41	28	..	56	56	Do. ..	I (*a*) Voluntary resumption of work.	..

IV. STATEMENT SHOWING CLOSURES AND STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FACTORIES FOR REASONS OTHER THAN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE STATE OF MADRAS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1958.

Name of the concern.	Industry.	Number of workers involved.	Closure. Began.	Ended.	Cause.	Compensation paid to workers, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Highways Tea Factory, Chinnamanur, Madurai district.	Tea Manufacturing.	29	8th February 1958.	4th March 1958.	Fall in crop ..	No worker was affected by the temporary closure.
2 Srimagal & Co., Madras ..	Printing ..	55	8th March 1958.	Permanent closure.	Not known ..	Retrenchment compensation, etc., paid to the workers.
3 Swadesi Hotel, Chidambaram.	Hotel ..	..	31st March 1958.	Do.	Winding up of the business.	Management paid compensation to the workers.
4 C. S. & W. Co., Ltd., Coimbatore 'B' Mill (night shift).	Textile	80	March 1958 ..	Temporary closure.	Due to power cut ..	....
5 Thiagesar Mills, Kappatur, Madurai.	Do. ..	180	8th March 1958.	Do.	Accumulation of stock.	....
6 Rukmani Mills, Silaimon, Madurai.	Do. ..	90	17th March 1958.	Do.	Do.	....

V. (a). STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REFERRED TO THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS, FOR ADJUDICATION AND PUBLISHED IN THE *Fort St. George Gazette* DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1958

Name of the concern in which the industrial dispute has arisen.	*Issues.*	*G.O. number and date of the reference.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.	
1 Stoneware Pipes (Madras) of India, Limited, Tiruvallur.	(1) Revision of the scales of wages of the different categories of workers and fitting them in the revised scales, (2) fixation of quantum of Dearness Allowance, (3) fixation of the number of days of casual leave to the daily rated workers, (4) payment of night shift allowance, (5) institution of a gratuity scheme, (6) fixation of quantum of bonus for the year 1955-56, (7) supply of Uniforms and (8) computation of relief if any awarded in terms of money where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 796, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 1st March 1958.
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT.	
2 Mettupalayam-Coonoor Service (Private), Limited, Mettupalayam.	(1) Whether the existing Provident Fund Scheme should be revised to include the dearness allowance earned by the workers for the purpose of contribution by the management, (2) whether service weightage should be given to drivers and conductors consequent on the revision of the minimum wages, (3) whether the workshop workers and watchmen should be provided with uniforms and if so to fix the number of sets per annum and (4) to fix the daily batta for lorry cleaners.	G.O. Ms. No. 682, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 24th February 1958.
3 Certain Textile Mills in Coimbatore (mentioned in Annexure I to the G.O.).	To fix the quantum of bonus for the year 1956.	G.O. Ms. No. 994, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 13th March 1958.
	NILGIRIS DISTRICT.	
4 Woorbriar Estate, Devarshola, P.O.	(1) Whether the management are justified in employing contract labour while refusing to employ the temporary workers who are living and were working in the estate for a long time contrary to agreement. dated 29th November 1957 and to what relief the workers are entitled, (2) to fix the permanent strength of labour force of the estate, (3) how many of the temporary workers referred to in issue (1) above should be made permanent.	G.O. Ms. Mo. 1049, Industries Labour and Co-operation, dated 15th March 1958.

Name of the concern in which the industrial dispute has arisen. (1)	Issues. (2)	G.O. number and date of the reference. (3)
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.	
5 Sri Lakshmi Saraswathy Motor Transport Company, Vellore.	(1) Whether the dismissal of Sambandam and Sundarachari is justified and to what relief they are entitled, (2) fixation of scales of wages for the different categories of workers and fixation of pay of the workers in revised scale, (3) fixation of dearness allowance and house rent allowance, (4) conversion of daily paid workers into monthly paid workers, (5) fixation of daily batta, (6) fixation of night halt allowance for drivers and conductors when they halt at night outside their Headquarters, (7) supply of uniforms to drivers, conductors, cleaners and workshop employees, (8) institution of a gratuity scheme, (9) fixation of sick leave and privilege leave and (10) computation of relief in terms of money where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 640, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 19th December 1958.
6 Tirumagal Mills, Limited, Gudiyatham.	(1) Fixation of wages and work load to the various categories of workers, (2) fixation of quantum of bonus for 1956, (3) re-arrangement of the working hours of the three shifts and payment of full wages and dearness allowance to the workers in each of the three shirfts and (4) whether the change of the weekly holiday that fell on 16th July 1957 to 15th July 1957 and the cut of one day's wages for absence on 16th July 1957 are justified and to what relief the wokers are entitled.	G.O. Ms. No. 988, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th March 1958.
7 Abdul Jabbar Sahib and Sons, Beedi Factory, Vellore (Branch Managers mentioned in annexure I).	(1) Fixation of daily quantum of work to be provided for every worker and fixation of quantum of leaves to be supplied for rolling 1,000 beedies, (2) whether the workers employed are to be given lay off wages when no work is provided by the management irrespective of the fact whether fifty workers are employed in the branches or not, (3) fixation of wages for rolling 1,000 beedies, (4) fixation of dearness allowance and (5) whether the workers are entitled to any bonus for the year 1956–57 and if so what should be the quantum.	G.O. Ms. No. 1009, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 13th March 1958.
	SALEM DISTRICT.	
8 Narayana Chettiar Industries, Salem.	(1) Whether the proposal of the management to retrench 50 per cent of the workers is justified and to what relief the workers are entitled, (2) to compute the relief awarded, if any in terms of money if it can be so computed, (3) whether the discharge of worker Krishnamma is justified and to what relief she is entitled and (4) whether the management is justified in adjusting any units of work done by the workers for shortage of units on any other day.	G.O. Ms. No. 923, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th March 1958.

V. (b) STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REFERRED TO THE LABOUR COURTS (MADRAS, MADURAI AND COIMBATORE) FOR ADJUDICATION AND PUBLISHED IN THE *Fort St. George Gazette* DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1958.

Name of the concern in which the industrial dispute has arisen. (1)	Issues. (2)	G.O. number and date of the reference. (3)
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT.	
	LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE.	
1 Bangalore Briyani Hotel, Coimbatore.	To fix the quantum of additional bonus for the year 1954 and 1955.	G.O. Ms. No. 612, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th February 1958.
2 Asher Textiles, Limited, Tiruppur.	(1) Whether the dismissal of worker S. K. Ramaswami (T. No. 224) is justified and to what relief he is entitled and (2) to compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G. O. Ms. No. 852, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 5th March 1958.
3 Bombay Anand Bhavan, Coimbatore.	(1) Whether the discharge of the seven workers mentioned in the annexure to the Government Order is justified and to what relief they are entitled and (2) to compute the relief awarded if any in terms of money, where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 853, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 5th March 1958.
4 United Bleachers (Private), Limited, Mettupalayam.	(1) Whether the temporary closure and lay off of workers of the following departments mentioned in the annexure in the Government Order are justified in the months of October and November 1957 and to what relief they are entitled and (2) to compute the reliefs awarded if any in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 904, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th March 1958.
5 Sri Ramanarayanan Mills, Limited, Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.	(1) Whether the dismissal of the workers mentioned in the Government Order are justified and to what relief they are entitled and (2) to compute the relief if any, awarded in terms of money where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 1061, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th March 1958.
	NILGIRIS DISTRICT.	
6 Ootacamund Club, Ootacamund.	(1) Whether the dismissal of Sri S. Joseph Siro, typist is justified and to what relief he is entitled and (2) to compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 903, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th March 1958.

Name of the concern in which the industrial dispute has arisen. (1)	Issues. (2)	G.O. number and date of the reference. (3)
	NILGIRIS DISTRICT—*cont.*	
7 Manar Estate, Kullacumby P.O.	(1) To fix the permanent labour strength of the estate, (2) whether the dependants of permanent workers and those who had worked previously for long periods should be recruited on a permanent basis and if so how many, (3) whether the action of the management in refusing to issue one additional cumbly for each of the years 1956 and 1957 is justified and if not to compute the money value of the benefit due to the workers, (4) whether the demand for supply of free midday meal or payment of cash to the children is justified and to fix in the latter case the quantum of such payment and (5) whether Ponnian should be classified as grade I worker and if so from what date and to compute the money value of the benefit that should accrue to him.	G.O. Ms. No. 989, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th March 1958.
	SALEM DISTRICT.	
8 K. Ratna Motor Service, Dharmapuram.	(1) To fix the quantum of additional bonus for the year 1956–57 and (2) whether the termination of the services of Subramania Asari, petrol mechanic is justified and to what relief he is entitled.	G.O. Ms. No. 803, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd March 1958.
9 Ramajayam Transport, Namakkal.	To fix a quantum of additional bonus for the year 1956—57.	G.O. Ms. No. 851, Industries Labour and Co-operation, dated 5th March 1958.
	MADRAS DISTRICT.	
	LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.	
10 East Asiatic Company, India (Private), Limited, Madras.	(1) Whether the retrenchment of R. P. Gayathrinathan is justified and to what relief he is entitled and (2) computation of relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 799, Industries Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd March 1958.
11 Srimagal Company, Madras ..	(1) Whether the dismissal of M. Devandran is justified and to what relief he is entitled, (2) whether the non-employment of Arunagiri is justified and to what relief he is entitled and (3) computation of relief if any awarded in terms of money where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 813, Industries Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd March 1958.

Name of the concern in which the industrial disputes has arisen. (1)	Issues. (2)	G.O. number and date of the reference. (3)
	MADRAS DISTRICT—*cont.*	
	LABOUR COURT—*cont.*	
12 Parker Press, Madras ..	(1) Fixation of basic wages to the different categories of workers, (2) fixation of the quantum of dearness allowance, (3) introduction of a gratuity scheme, (4) whether the dismissal of P. Sudarsanam, compositor, is justified and to what relief he is entitled and (5) computation of relief if any awarded in terms of money where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 905, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th March 1958.
13 The Hindu, Madras	(1) Whether the transfer of E. Sampath Kumaran to Bangalore is justified and to what relief he is entitled and (2) computation of relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G. O. Ms. No. 894, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th March 1958.
14 Mysindia Tiles and Engineering Company, Madras.	(1) Payment of gratuity to V. Balan, (2) payment of bonus for 1955-56 to V. Balan, (3) payment of arrears of increments to all the workers for the period from 1st December 1955 to 29th February 1956 and (4) computation of relief if any awarded in terms of money where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 1034, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 14th March 1958.
	MADURAI DISTRICT.	
	LABOUR COURT, MADURAI.	
15 S. R. V. & Co., Thozhilalar Scented Tobacco Factory, Dindigul.	Whether the demand for the introduction of a gratuity scheme is justified and if so, to formulate the rules.	G.O. Ms. No. 715, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 25th February 1958.
16 Madura Mill Workers' Co-operative Stores, Limited, Madurai.	(1) Whether the dismissal of (i) P. Maraman, (ii) S. R. Bethenaswamy Naidu, (i.i) A. Govindarajulu is justified and to what relief they are entitled and (2) computation of relief if any awarded in terms of money, where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 762, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 27th February 1958.
17 S. V. M. Transports, Periakulam.	(1) Whether the dismissal of the five workers mentioned in the annexure in the Government Order is justified and to what relief they are entitled and (2) to compute in terms of the money the relief if any awarded if it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 946, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 10th March 1958.
18 S. T. T. Ramachandra Nadar Rice Mill, Madurai.	(1) Whether the dismissal of U. Kasi is justified and to what relief he is entitled and (2) to compute the money value of relief if any awarded where it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 1070, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th March 1958.

Name of the concern in which the industrial dispute has arisen.	*Issues.*	*G.O. number and date of the reference.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	MADURAI DISTRICT—*cont.* LABOUR COURT MADURAI—*cont.*	
19 V. C. K. A. Sathuragiri Nadar, Rice Mill, Madurai.	(1) Whether the non-employment of Dhanushkodi Ammal is justified and to what relief she is entitled and (2) to compute the money value of relief if any awarded if it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 990, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th March 1958.
	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.	
20 Sri Kumaran Press, Tirunelveli junction.	To fix the quantum of additional bonus for the year 1956-57.	G.O. Ms. No. 713, Industies Labour and Co-operation, dated 25th February 1958.
21 St. Andrews Motor Limited, Palayamcottai.	(1) Whether the dismissal of driver Nagamani is justified and to what relief he is entitled and (2) to compute the relief if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed.	G.O. Ms. No. 748, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 27th February 1958.

VI. LIST OF AWARDS OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AND LABOUR COURTS, PUBLISHED IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE *Fort St. George Gazette* DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1958.

Name of the concern.	*Page and date of the Gazette.*	*G.O. number and date in which the award is published.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.	
1 Standard Motor Products of India, Limited, Vandalur.	4—5, 5th March 1958 ..	* G.O.R. No. 306, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 25th February 1958.
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT.	
2 Associated Cement Company, Limited, Madukkarai.	17—21, 5th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 703, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 25th February 1958.
3 Pachamalai Estate, Valparai P.O. ..	3—4, 12th March 1958.	G.O.R. No. 329, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd March 1958.
4 Star Mills, Pollachi	3, 19th March 1958 ..	G.O. R. No. 392, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 10th March 1958.
5 C. Veluswami Nadar Transports, Udumalpet.	10, 19th March 1958 ..	G.O. Ms. No. 965, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th March 1958.
6 Jaya Transports, Udumalpet ..	3—5, 26th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 999, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 13th March 1958.
7 Asher Textiles, Limited, Tiruppur.	7—9, 26th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 1054, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 15th March 1958.
8 Asbestos Cements, Limited, Podanur.	9—12, 26th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 1053, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 15th March 1958.

Name of the concern.	*Page and date of the Gazette.*	*G.O. number and date in which the award is published.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.	
9 S.M.T. Union Bus Service, Nagercoil.	5—6, 12th March 1958.	G.O. No. 800, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd March 1958.
10 Sri Ganapathy Motor Services, Nagercoil.	6—7, 12th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 805, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd March 1958.
11 Certain salt pans in South Travancore.	6—9, 19th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 945, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 10th March 1958.
	MADRAS DISTRICT.	
12 Royal Printing Works, Madras ..	1—4, 5th March 1958 ..	G.O. R. No. 299, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 24th February 1958.
13 D. U. Pursram, Madras	6—10, 5th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 643, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 20th February 1958.
14 Southern Railway Employee's Co-operative Bank, Limited, Madras.	15—17, 5th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 690, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 24th February 1958.
15 Norton & Co., Madras	1—2, 12th March 1958.	G.O. R. No. 314, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 27th February 1958.
16 Ramnath Publications, Madras ..	2, 12th March 1958 ..	G.O. R. No. 315, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 27th February 1958.
17 Sree Saradhambal & Co., Snuff Manufacturers, Madras.	1—2, 19th March 1958.	G.O. R. No. 378, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th March 1958.
18 Royal Printing Works, Madras ..	12—13, 26th March 1958.	*G.O. R. No. 434, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th March 1958.
	MADURAI DISTRICT.	
19 Tamil Nadu, Madurai	10—15, 5th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 645, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 20th February 1958.
	NILGIRIS DISTRICT.	
20 Kisinchandchellaram, Ootacamund.	4, 19th March 1958 ..	G.O R. No. 393, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 10th March 1958.
21 Walker and Creig (Coonoor) (Private), Limited.	9—10, 19th March 1958.	G.O Ms. No. 964, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th March 1958.
22 Certain plantation estates in Nilgiris, etc.	1—2, 26th March 1958.	*G.O. R. No. 424, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 13th March 1958.
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.	
23 Rajeswari Mills, Limited, Gudiyatham.	2—3, 26th March 1958	G.O. R. No. 458, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th March 1958.

Name of the concern. (1)	Page and date of the Gazette. (2)	G.O. number and date in which the award is published. (3)
SALEM DISTRICT.		
24 Inglewood Estate, Yercaud P.O. ..	4, 12th March 1958 ..	* G.O. R. No. 371, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th March 1958.
25 Carrara Estate, Yercaud P.O. ..	4—5, 12th March 1958.	* G.O. R. No. 373, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th March 1958.
26 M.R.N. Motor Service, Salem ..	2—3, 19th March 1958.	G.O. R. No. 391, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 10th March 1958.
27 Ramajayam Transports, Namakkal.	4—5, 19th March 1958.	* G.O. Ms. No. 901, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th March 1958.
28 Ramajayam Transports, Namakkal.	5—6, 19th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 902, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th March 1958.
29 Thambi Motor Service, Salem ..	5—7, 26th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 1001, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 13th March 1958.
30 Certain Knitting Factories at Salem.	13—15, 26th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 1071, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th March 1958.
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.		
31 A. K. R. Prakasam Bus Service, Bhuvanagiri.	3, 12th March 1958 ..	G.O. R. No. 316, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 27th February 1958.
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.		
32 Trichinopoly Mills, Limited, Ramjeenagar.	7—14, 12th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 810, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd March 1958.
33 The Deccan Sugar and Akbari Company, Limited, Pugalur.	11—14, 19th March 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 1033, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 14th March 1958.
34 M. S. N. S. Transports, Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli.	12, 26th March 1958 ..	S.R.O. No. A-1987 of 1957, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 20th March 1958.

NOTE.—* Denotes awards under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

VII. ORDERS AND DECISIONS OF THE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL OF INDIA, ETC.—*Nil.*

VIII. STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF AGREEMENTS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER SECTION 12 (3) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1958.

Name of establishments. (1)	Date of agreements. (2)	Points of dispute. (3)	Nature of settlement. (4)
1 The Stanes Motors (South India), Limited, Coimbatore.	22nd March 1958.	Fixation of increased wage scales, dearness allowance, etc.	The management agreed to pay increased wages and dearness allowance.
2 Vincent and Company, Limited, Coimbatore.	28th March 1958.	Do.	Do.
3 B.M.S. (Private), Limited, Coimbatore.	13th March 1958.	Supply of three sets of free uniforms.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 35, as uniform allowance.
4 L. G. Balakrishnan and Brothers, Coimbatore.	11th March 1958.	Re-employment of 50 suspended workers.	The parties agreed to retrench 43 workers.
5 Bangalore Briyani Hotel, Coimbatore.	22nd March 1958.	Bonus for 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957.	The management agreed to pay additional bonus for these years.
6 Benhutty Estate, Katary P.O.	1st March 1958 ..	Bonus for 1952 to 1954, work to dependants, refusal of work to five workers on 14th March 1958.	The management agreed to pay bonus at the rate of 8 1/3 per cent for 1952 to 1954.
7 Glendale Estate, Coonoor R.S. P.O.	Do. ..	Payment of medical bills to a worker and registration of dependants.	The management agreed to pay Rs. 10 to the worker towards the medical expenses incurred by him.
8 Banagudi Estate, Aravene P.O.	14th March 1958.	Refusal of work to five workers.	The management agreed to give work to the five workers without back wages.
9 Bank Estate, Katary Dam Post.	17th March 1958.	Payment of minimum wages, bonus, way expenses, issue of cumbly, etc.	The management have already paid minimum wages. Towards the claim for back wages, the management agrees to pay Rs. 10, being the difference between the minimum wages and the wages paid already. The management agreed to pay bonus, way expenses and to issue one cumbly.
10 Welbeck Estate, Kotagiri Post.	20th March 1958.	Payment of wages for two days to eight workers and employment of a sweeper and a nurse.	The management agreed to pay one day's wages to the eight workers and to appoint a sweeper.
11 Thaishola Estate, Thaishola Post.	24th March 1958.	Payment of maternity allowance to a worker.	The management agreed to pay the full maternity benefit to the worker.
12 Bang-E-Garib Estate, Aravenu Post.	25th March 1958.	Payment of bonus for 1955, 1956 and 1957 and issue of second cumbly.	The management agreed to pay as a full and final settlement for the years 1955 and 1956, each man worker a sum of Rs. 5 and each woman worker a sum of Rs. 3 over and above the Deepavali advance already paid for the years in 1957.
13 Kinsale Estate, No. 3, Division, Gudalur.	26th March 1958.	Payment of sick allowance, cumbly money, way expenses, etc.	The management agreed to pay sick allowance, maternity allowance and way expenses and to issue one cumbly to each worker per year.
14 Kinsale Estate, No. 9, Division, Gudalur Post.	Do.	Leave with wages, payment of sick allowance, cumbly money, way expenses, etc.	The management agreed to pay sick allowance, maternity allowance and to issue one cumbly, to each worker per year.

Name of establishments. (1)	Date of agreements. (2)	Points of dispute. (3)	Nature of settlement. (4)
15 Devagiri Estate, Pandalur Post.	26th March 1958.	Payment of minimum wages, maternity allowance, way expenses and issue of cumbly.	The management agreed to issue one free cumbly to each worker per year, to pay minimum wages to all workers with immediate effect, to pay one way expenses to each worker and to pay half a day's wages for two days.
16 Seaforth Estate, New Hope Post.	27th March 1958.	Dismissal of two workers.	The management agreed to reinstate Janaki with continuity of service and half back wages.
17 Kareem Beedi Factory, Madras-21.	16th March 1958.	Payment of advance. ..	Agreed to pay advance of Rs. 10.
18 Srimagal & Co., Madras-1.	14th March 1958.	Payment of retrenchment compensation, notice, salary, etc.	The management agreed to pay the retrenchment compensation, notice pay, etc. to the retrenched workers.
19 C. Gopal Nayagar & Son, Basin Foundry, Madras-21.	17th March 1958.	Reinstatement of discharged and retrenched workers.	The management agreed to re-instate three discharged workers and give priority of engagement to the re-trenched workers.
20 Damodar Envelope Factory, Madras-13.	18th March 1958.	Strike	Strike has been called off.
21 Madras Millers and Traders (Private), Madras-21.	27th March 1958.	Demand for overtime wages, weekly holiday, etc.	Reached an overall settlement on all the issues.
22 Messrs. S. P. Shanmugam & Sons, Madras-2.	3rd March 1958.	Demands of the workers for revision of basic wages, dearness allowance Bonus, Holidays, etc.	(1) The management has agreed to revise the scales of pay (2) the management agreed to give a dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 30 to Mazdoors and Rs. 35 to Lorry drivers, etc.
23 Maruthy Press, Madras-14.	Do.	Discharge of four workers.	The management have agreed to re-employ the four retrenched workers.
24 Plaza Talkies, Madras-2.	4th March 1958.	Discharge of two workers.	The management have agreed to reinstate Sri Thanikachalam as Ticket Collector, etc.
25 Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet.	11th March 1958.	Strike due to non-implementation of the memo. of settlement.	The management agreed to give the persons in the following categories the scale of Rs. 35—1—50 (viz. Faculty Attenders, Watchmen, Staff Room-boys, etc.).
26 Express Newspapers, Limited, Madras-2.	13th March 1958.	Discharge of a driver, Sri Appadurai.	The management have agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 75 in full and final settlement of all his claims.

Name of establishments. (1)	Date of agreements. (2)	Points of dispute. (3)	Nature of settlement. (4)
27 Air Lines Hotels and Caterers (Madras) (Private), Limited, Madras-2.	15th March 1958.	Discharge of two workers.	The management have agreed to give a sum of Rs. 120 to each of the two employees.
28 Sri Rama Cafe, Kancheepuram.	18th March 1958.	Discharge of three workers.	The management have agreed to pay the retrenchment compensation to the three discharged workers in full and final settlement of all their claims.
29 P Orr and Sons (Private), Limited, Madras-2.	27th March 1958.	Discharge of six workers.	The management have agreed to pay each of the workers the retrenchment compensation in full and final settlement of their claims.
30 B.N. Press, Madras-2 ..	31st March 1958.	Non-payment of increments and bonus for the year 1956–57.	(1) The management have agreed to pay the workers an increment of Rs. 3 for each of the employees and (2) the management have agreed to pay 1½ months basic wages as bonus for the year 1956–57.
31 R. S. Velayutham Pillai, Military Hotel, Madurai.	10th March 1958.	Dismissal of G. Sankaram Pillai.	(1) Sri G. Sankaram Pillai will not be reinstated but paid Rs. 58 in full settlement of all his claims and (2) Rs. 20 was paid forthwith and Rs. 38 on 5th April 1958.
32 Balakrishna Mills (Private) Limited, Madurai.	22nd March 1958.	Proposed closure due to enhanced excise duty.	The mill shall work only 50 looms in three shifts a day from 1st April 1958 1st and 3rd shift of 8 hours and second shift of 7½ hours and the workers to be paid pro rata wages, workers to work and lay-off by rotation.
33 Aruppukkottai Sri Jaya Vilas (Private), Limited, Madurai.	27th March 1958.	Dismissal of a worker ..	The management will pay Rs. 350 in full settlement as compensation.
34 K. S. Muthusamy Chettiar Rice Mills, Madurai.	28th March 1958.	Service conditions ..	The management agreed to provide work for the existing workers if they do their duties properly without creating any trouble. If the workers have to be retrenched before they acquire right to statutory benefit they will be paid 14 days wages. Full work to be resumed about 1st April 1958.
35 K. S. Muthusamy Chettiar Rice Mills, Madurai.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Name of establishments.	*Date of agreements.*	*Points of dispute.*	*Nature of settlement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
35A The Sowdambigai Motor Service, Dharapuram.	18th March 1958.	Non-settlement of account of an ex-worker.	The management agreed to settle the account of the worker.
36 Thay Mudi Estate, Mudis Post.	28th March 1958.	Registration of workers ..	The management agreed to register workers for their estate.
37 Nullacathu Estate, Valparai.	27th March 1958.	Registration of Lakshmi, daughter of Kumarappan.	The management agreed to register the workers just after the names on the waiting list on 27th March 1958.
38 National Oil Mills, Pollachi.	31st March 1958.	Employment of certain workers, payment of arrears of pay, etc.	(1) The management agreed to reinstate the workers on or before 7th April 1958. (2) The management further agreed to pay an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 5 to each of the four workers and also agreed to pay the arrears of wages due to the workers from January 1957. The management agreed to help Sri Narayanan Chetty to obtain a licence from the Cotton Marketing Committee, Pollachi.
39 Raju Brothers (Bus Service), Komarapalayam, Salem district.	12th March 1958.	Fixation of dearness allowance and certain other demands.	Management agreed to pay their workers Rs. 31 per mensem as dearness allowance from 1st March 1958, and the other demands not pressed by the union.
40 N. Mark Beedi Factory, Salem.	13th March 1958.	Non-employment of six workers.	Management agreed to reinstate all the workers.
41 Nothaji Lorry and Bus Service, Vellore (North Arcot).	15th March 1958.	Non-employment of a lorry driver.	Management agreed to reinstate the driver from 16th March 1958 without back wages.
42 Sri N. V. Srinivasan Dying Factory, Salem.	19th March 1958.	Non-employment of two workers.	Management agreed to reinstate the two workers without back wages from the forenoon of 24th March 1958.
43 A. V. Lorries, Salem ..	22nd March 1958.	Non-employment of a driver.	Management agreed to pay Rs. 120 to Narayanan.
44 Rajee and Mannar Lorry Transports, Salem.	Do.	Do.	Management agreed to pay Rs. 175 to the driver Ponnuswamy as compensation.
45 Kali Aerated Water Works, Tiruchirappalli.	1st March 1958 ..	Discharge of workers ..	Management paid compensation to all the discharged workers.
46 Harrison and Company catering establishment, Tiruchirappalli.	4th March 1958 ..	Discharge of a worker ..	Management reinstated the worker and the worker regretted for the past incidents. The worker also accepted the transfer to Madras and the management accepted to give him the railway charges.
47 Sri Ananda Cafe, Lalgudi.	7th March 1958 ..	Discharge of workers ..	The management paid compensation to the workers.

Name of establishments.	*Date of agreements.*	*Points of dispute.*	*Nature of settlement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48 Valliammai Vilas Rice Mills, Lorry Service, Pattukkottai.	10th March 1958.	Dismissal of a worker ..	The management paid compensation to the worker.
49 K. T. P. Transport, Pattukkottai.	Do.	Do.	Do.
50 Nagappa Lorry Service, Arantangi.	Do.	Discharge of a worker. ..	The management paid compensation to the discharged worker.
51 Nizam Tobacco Company, Pudukkottai.	11th March 1958.	Wages for the period of 22 days' absence to a worker.	The management agreed to pay 7 days' wages to the worker for the period.
52 Bell Tobacco Company, Pudukkottai.	Do.	Discharge of a worker ..	The parties agreed that the discharge will be final and that the worker shall be paid Rs. 50 as compensation.
53 Sami Press, Pudukkottai.	Do.	Do.	The union agreed not to press for reinstatement. The management agreed to pay Rs. 25 as arrears of wages.
54 C. M. S. Lorry Service, Pudukkottai.	Do.	Dismissal of a worker ..	The management agreed to pay Rs. 120 as compensation.
55 Velkodi Cheroot Company, Tiruchirappalli.	12th March 1958.	Discharge of workers ..	The management agreed to reinstate the workers.
56 Sivan and Kokku Mark Cheroot Company, Tiruchirappalli.	Do.	Do.	Do.
57 Press Workers' Union, Cuddalore.	18th March 1958.	Demands of workers for wages, dearness allowance, etc.	Certain managements agreed to pay of a flat rate increase of wages of the workers. The workers' union dropped other demands.
58 Swadesi Hotel, Chidambaram.	21st March 1958.	Dismissal of a worker ..	The management paid compensation to the dismissed worker.
59 National Motor Service, Limited, Tiruchirappalli.	24th March 1958.	Suspention of a worker ..	The management cancelled a portion of the suspension.
60 Central Cafe, Tiruchirappalli.	29th March 1958.	Closure	The management paid compensation to the workers.
61 Ashok Bhavan, Tiruchirappalli.	31st March 1958.	Discharge of worker ..	The management paid retrenchment compensation to the worker.
62 Talkie Talk, Central Theatres, Karur.	Do.	Demands of workers for wages, dearness allowance, bonus, etc.	The management increased the wages of the workers by Rs. 3, allowed festival holidays of five days and leave facilities.
63 Thiakosar Alai Manapparai.	Do.	Festival holidays ..	The management agreed to grant seven festival holidays

Name of establishments.	*Date of agreements.*	*Points of dispute.*	*Nature of settlement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
64 K. R. Subbier Tape Factory, Tiruchirappalli.	31st March 1958.	Suspension of workers ..	The management cancelled the suspension of workers.
65 Do.	Do.	Discharge of a worker ..	The management agreed to take back the worker as the worker regretted for the past incident.
66 Indira and Jaya Vilas Handloom Factories, Sivagiri.	15th March 1958.	Lock-out of the two handloom factories.	Management agreed to re-open the factories without any break in the service of the workers.
7 Sri Bharathi Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam.	21st March 1958.	Increase in wages, dearness allowance, etc.	Management agreed to increase them as per the schedule.
68 Nelson Match Company, Sivakasi.	24th March 1958.	Dismissal of five workers ..	Management agreed to take back all the five workers.
69 Nadar Match Works, Sivakasi.	Do.	Dismissal of a worker ..	Management agreed to pay Rs. 50 in full settlement of all the claims of the worker.
70 Karur Mills, Limited, Karur.	31st March 1958.	Seniority of workers ..	The management agreed to give promotions according to departmental seniority and to post a list of such seniority with in fifteen days.

IX. Particulars of complaints received, investigated or settled by the Labour Officers in the Madras State.

Labour officers.	*Wages and allowances.*	*Bonus.*	*Personnel (dismissal and suspension).*	*Retrenchment.*	*Leave and hours of work.*	*Others not classifiable.*	*Causes not known.*	*Total.*	*Complaints investigated or settled.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coimbatore	30	3	30	..	3	50	..	116	116
Coonoor	36	13	33	..	2	14	..	98	71
Madras I	12	4	37	1	..	35	..	89	83
Madras II	14	3	30	7	9	24	..	87	67
Madurai	5	7	30	..	1	28	..	71	71
Nagercoil	3	..	4	..	..	8	..	15	15
Pollachi	26	2	33	1	13	39	..	114	111
Salem	31	2	81	14	2	41	..	171	134
Tiruchirappalli	7	1	41	2	..	28	..	79	79
Tirunelveli	4	3	22	..	1	3	..	33	33
Total ..	168	38	341	25	31	270	..	873	780

X. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

Statement showing the number of standing orders certified during the month of March 1958.

Number of standing orders as on 1st March 1958	630
Number of standing orders certified during the month of March 1958 ..	15
Total ..	645
Number of amendments to the standing orders certified during the month of March 1958	18

XI. (a) Workmen's Compensation Act.

Statement of accidents reported and amounts of compensation paid for the month of March 1958.

	Number of accidents resulted in.	* *Amount of compensation paid under each head.*
		RS. NP.
(a) Death	7	7,829 67
(b) Permanent disablement	23	..
(c) Temporary disablement	78	436 08
Total ..		8,265 75

* Represents only the amounts deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

XI. (b) Workmen's Compensation Act.

Statement showing the number of case filed and disposed of during March 1958.

Nature of case.	*Number pending on 1st March 1958.*	*Number received in March 1958.*	*Total.*	*Number disposed of.*	*Balance.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Application under section 10—					
Fatal	26	7	33	6	27
Permanent disablement	38	5	43	4	39
Temporary disablement	1	..	1	..	1
2 Deposit under section 8 (1)—					
Fatal	51	5	56	17	39
Persons under legal liability	4	1	5	..	5
3 Deposit under section 8 (2)	5	2	7	2	5
4 Memorandum of agreement—					
Permanent disablement	69	18	87	37	50
Temporary disablement	3	3	6	3	3
5 Recovery of award section 31	5	..	5	..	5
6 Indemnification application section 12 ..	1	..	1	..	1
Total ..	203	41	244	69	175

XII. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Statement showing the number of applications filed, disposed of and pending during the month of March 1958.

1 Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month	252
2 Number of applications filed during the month	30
3 Number of applications disposed of during the month	32
4 Number of applications pending at the end of the month	250

XIII. Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947.

Appeals under section 41 (1) and applications under section 51 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act filed and disposed of during the month of March 1958.

Section 41 (i).

Appeals pending on 1st March 1958	184
Appeals admitted during the month	39
Appeals disposed of during the month	30
Appeals pending as on 31st March 1958	193

Section 51.

Applications pending as on 1st March 1958	6
Applications admitted during the month	2
Applications disposed of during the month	3
Applications pending as on 31st March 1958	5

XIV. List of Trade Unions registered and cancelled under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, during the month of March 1958.

(A) Trade Unions registered.

Serial number.	*Registration number.*	*Date of registration.*	*Industry.*	*Name and address of Trade Union.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2439	4th March 1958.	Transport equipments ..	The Union Company (Accessories) Private Ltd., Employees' Union, 29, Mount Load, Madras-2.
2	2440	6th March 1958.	Food beverages and tobacco.	The Madras Flour Mill Workers' and Staff Union, 11, Maclean street, Madras-1.
3	2441	Do.	Textiles	V. T. Mill National Labour Union, 24, Gandhipuram street, Virudhunagar.
4	2442	18th March 1958.	Miscellaneous	The Deseeya Salavai Thozhilalar Sangam, Chairman Chinnappa Gounder street, Soorampatti road, Erode.
5	2443	Do.	Motor transport	Jaya Transport and Auto Works Employees' Union, Kangarajan Road, Udumalpet.
6	2444	Do.	Textiles	The Arani Silk Twisting and Power Loom Factory Workers' Association, 3. Dharmaraja Koil street, Kosapalayam, Arani.
7	2445	25th March 1958.	Food, beverages and tobacco.	The Tanjore Hotel Workers' Union, No. 2666, Marogiappa street, Ayyankadai, Tanjore.
8	2446	Do.	Docks and ports	The Colachel Port Workers' Union, H.O., Colachel, Kanyakumari district.
9	2447	Do.	Motor transport	Swami Motor Transport (Private), Ltd., Workers' Union, Karunthattankudi P.O., Tanjore.
10	2448	Do.	Manufacturing miscellaneous.	The Ganga Works Workers' Union, 32-B, Valmiki Koil street, Tiruvanmiyoor P.O.
11	2449	Do.	Banking and insurance ..	Life Insurance Field Officers' Association, Madras Division, 1/17, Lattice Bridge Road, Adyar.

(B) Trade Unions cancelled during the month of March 1958.

Serial number.	*Registration number.*	*Date of cancellation.*	*Industry.*	*Name of the Union.*
*1	1946	28th February 1958.	Manufacturing Miscellaneous.	The Tuticorin Salt Labourers Association, Tuticorin.

(C) Trade Unions amalgamated, dissolved, etc., during the month of March 1958.

1 The Madras Flour Mills Workers' Union, Madras (R. No. 1953).
2 The Madras Flour Mill Employees' Union, Madras (R. No. 2033) amalgamated under the new name.
* The Madras Flour Mill Workers and Staff Union, Madras (R. No. 2440/6-3-58).

(D) Abstract.

1 Number of Trade Unions as on 1st March 1958	809
2 Number of Trade Unions Registered during the month	11
3 Number of Trade Unions cancelled during the month	1
4 Number of Trade Unions Amalgamated during the month	2
Total number of Trade Unions as on 31st March 1958 ..	817

* Omitted to be included in the list for the month of February 1958.

XV. Particulars of Inspections by the Inspectors under the Labour Laws.

(Labour Administration and Statistics for the month of March 1958.)

Particulars.	*Factories Act.*	*Payment of Wages Act.*	*Madras Maternity Benefit Act.*	*Madras Shops and Establishments Acts.*	*Minimum Wages Act.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Number of establishments inspected ..	751	565	243	52,770	1,041
2 *Number of irregularities noticed ..	439	189	78	2,037	166
3 Number of cases warned	105	33	6	1,763	81
4 Number of prosecutions launched ..	53	..	1	78	1
5 Number of convictions obtained ..	66	..	1	80	..
6 Amount of fines levied in rupees	6,996	..	10	1,093	..

* The common irregularities noticed were in respect of maintenance of registers, notice, up-keep of sanitation, employment of young persons and payment of less than the minimum rates of wages fixed, etc.

XVI. (a) Numerical list of factories for the month of March 1958.

Districts.	At the beginning. 2 (m) (i). Other than hotels and restaurants.	At the beginning. 2 (m) (i). Hotels and restaurants.	At the beginning. Section 2 (m) (ii).	At the beginning. Section 85 (1).	Registered. 2 (m) (i). Other than hotels and restaurants.	Registered. 2 (m) (i). Hotels and restaurants.	Registered. Section 2 (m) (ii).	Registered. Section 85 (1).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Madras	544	59	96	126	14	..	2	..
2 Chingleput	154	..	43	172	1	..	..	..
3 South Arcot	93	..	22	43	..	..	..	..
4 North Arcot	126	..	277	53	1	..	2	..
5 Tanjore	259	6	35	86	3	..	..	..
6 Tiruchirappalli	203	5	72	108	..	..	1	..
7 Madurai	304	8	113	32	2	..	1	..
8 Ramanathapuram	184	1	91	10	..	..	..	..
9 Tirunelveli	222	..	70	48	..	..	1	..
10 Salem	323	..	92	65	4	..	..	1
11 Coimbatore	711	5	117	98	9	..	4	..
12 The Nilgiris	85	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
13 Kanyakumari	26	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,234	84	1,034	843	36	..	11	1

Districts.	Removed. 2 (m) (i). Other than hotels and restaurants.	Removed. 2 (m) (i). Hotels and restaurants.	Removed. Section 2(m)(ii).	Removed. Section 85(1).	Total. 2 (m) (i). Other than hotels and restaurants.	Total. 2 (m) (i). Hotels and restaurants.	Total. Section 2(m)(ii).	Total. Section 85(1).	Remarks.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1 Madras	11	5	1	..	547	54	97	126	
2 Chingleput	2	..	1	..	153	..	42	172	
3 South Arcot	1	..	..	..	92	..	22	43	
4 North Arcot	2	..	6	..	125	..	273	53	
5 Tanjore	..	..	..	..	262	6	35	86	
6 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	203	5	73	108	
7 Madurai	1	..	5	..	305	8	109	32	
8 Ramanathapuram	1	..	1	..	183	1	90	10	
9 Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	222	..	71	48	
10 Salem	2	..	..	..	325	..	92	66	
11 Coimbatore	2	..	5	..	718	5	116	98	
12 The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	2	
13 Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	26	..	6	..	
Total ..	22	5	19	..	3,248	79	1,026	844	

Grand total .. 5,197

XVI. (b) Numerical list of plantations covered by Plantations Labour Act, 1951, for the month of March 1958.

Details of plantations.	Number of plantations at the beginning of the month. (A)	Number of plantations at the beginning of the month. (B)	Number of plantations added during the month. (A)	Number of plantations added during the month. (B)	Number of plantations removed during the month. (A)	Number of plantations removed during the month. (B)	Number of plantations at the end of the month. (A)	Number of plantations at the end of the month. (B)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Coffee	127	25,955·03	..	..	3	178·00	124	25,777·03
2 Tea	137	61,640·51	..	..	1	450·00	136	61,190·51
3 Rubber	17	5,795·00	..	..	..	..	17	5,795·00
4 Cinchona	2	9,694·50	..	..	..	..	2	9,694·50
Total ..	283	103,085·04	..	..	4	628·00	279	102,457·04

(A) Number of Plantations.

(B) Total number of acres under cultivation.

XVII. (a) Statement of Accidents for the month of March 1958.

Number of industries.	Name of industry.	Number of accidents. Fatal.	Number of accidents. Non-fatal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
01	Processes allied to agriculture (Gins and Presse)	..	2
20	Food except beverages	..	63
21	Beverages	..	1
22	Tobacco	..	..
23	Textiles	..	266
24	Foot-wear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	..	..
25	Wood and cork except furniture	..	1
26	Furniture and fixtures	..	3
27	Paper and paper products	..	1
28	Printing, Publishing and allied industries	..	7
29	Leather and Leather products (except foot-wear)	..	3
30	Rubber and rubber products	..	1
31	Chemicals and Chemical products	..	115
32	Products of petroleum and coal	..	31
33	Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and coal)	..	19
34	Basic Metal industries	..	1
35	Metal Products (except machinery and transport equipment)	..	30
36	Machinery (except electrical machinery)	..	133
37	Electrical Machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	..	9
38	Transport equipment	..	597
39	Miscellaneous Industries	..	12
51	Electricity, Gas and Steam	..	15
52	Water and Sanitary Services	..	..
83	Recreation Services (Cinema Studios)	..	5
84	Personal Services (laundries, dyeing and cleaning)	..	..
	Total ..	..	1,314

N.B.—The figures for Tiruchirappalli district has not been included as they have not been received.

XVII. (b) STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN COTTON AND JUTE MILLS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1958.

Name of Industry.	Adults.		Adolescents.		Children.	
	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cotton machinery.						
1 Opening and Blow Room machinery ..	11	..	..	..	..	..
2 Card room machinery	21	..	..	..	..	..
3 Drawing frames	6	..	..	..	..	..
4 Speed frames	5	1	..	..	..	..
5 Spinning machinery	47	..	..	..	..	..
6 Weaving machinery	13	..	..	..	..	..
7 Finishing machinery	3	..	..	..	..	..
8 Flying Shuttles	3	..	..	..	..	..
9 Other miscellaneous textile machinery	21	..	..	..	..	..
10 Miscellaneous non-machinery accidents.	128	6	..	..	..	..
Total ..	258	7	..	..	..	..

Jute machinery—Nil.

XVIII. THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS GRANTED EXEMPTIONS TO THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS AND RULES AS INDICATED BELOW.

Name of the establishments.	*Section from which exempted.*	*Duration of exemption.*	*Authority.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 The Amaravathi Project Workshop, Amaravathinagar.	51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59 and 61.	Three months commencing on 1st October 1957.	S.R.O. No. A-1842 of 1958, published at page 540 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1958.
2 Do.	Do.	Three months commencing from 1st January 1958.	S.R.O. No. A-1843 of 1958, published at page 540 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1958.
Madras Shops and Establishments Act.			
1 The Indian Telegraphs Restaurant, C.T.O., Madras.	13 (1) ..	One year from 1st January 1958.	G.O. Ms. No. 730, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 26th February 1958, published at page 440 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1958.

Name of the establishments.	*Section from which exempted.*	*Duration of exemption.*	*Authority.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2 Poratomandies in Mettupalayam Municipality.	11 (1) ..	1st January 1957 to 31st December 1957 subject to the workers being given a holiday in the week.	G.O. Ms. No. 702, Industries, Labour and Co-opeartion, dated 25th February 1958, published as Notification No. A-3131 of 1958, published at page 408 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1958.
3 All India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Madras.	All provisions of the Act.	Forty-two days from 23rd December 1957 to 2nd February 1958 (both days inclusive).	G.O. Ms. No. 786, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 1st March 1958, published as Notification S.R.O. No. A-1505 of 1958 at page 455 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th March 1958.
4 Shops and Establishments employing three and less than three persons excluding the employer.	Chapters II, III, V and VI and section 31 of Chapter VII subject to certain conditions.	One year from the date of publication of the notification.	G.O. Ms. No. 996, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 13th March 1958, published as Notification S.R.O. No. A-1840 of 1958 at pages 539–40 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th March 1958.
5 Second All-India Khadi, Handloom Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Dharmapuri, Salem district.	All provisions of the Act.	Thirty-three days from 16th March to 17th April 1958 (both days inclusive).	G.O. Ms. No. 1058, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 16th March 1958, published as Notification S.R.O. No. A-1841 of 1958 at page 540 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th Marh 1958.

XIX. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PRICES OF COTTON AND YARN FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1958.

JL

For the week ending.	*Prices of cotton per candy of 784 lb.*	
	Cambodia.	*Karunganni.*
	RS.	RS.
1st March 1958	925	[illegible]
8th March 1958	925	[illegible]
15th March 1958	890	[illegible]
22nd March 1958	890	[illegible]
29th March 1958	887–50	[illegible]

N58.13.4

93444

For the week ending.	*Prices of yarn per bundle of 10 lb.*									
	10s		20s		40s		60s (Single)		80s (Single)	
	RS.	nP.	RS.	nP.	RS.	nP.	RS.	nP.	RS.	nP.
1st March 1958	16	63	15	88	27	62	48	00	57	25
8th March 1958	16	63	15	88	27	62	48	00	57	25
15th March 1958	16	63	15	50	27	62	48	00	57	25
22nd March 1958	16	63	15	50	27	62	48	00	57	25
29th March 1958	16	63	15	63	27	62	48	00	57	25

XX. STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF LIVING INDEX FIGURES FOR THE MADRAS CITY AND MOFFASIL URBAN CENTRES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1956, 1957 AND 1958.

	February		
	1956.	1957.	1958.
Madras	333	369	387
Cuddalore	350	382	383
Tiruchirappalli	342	372	359
Madurai	326	354	364
Coimbatore	375	425	422
Nagercoil	..	405	421

PRINTED BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.