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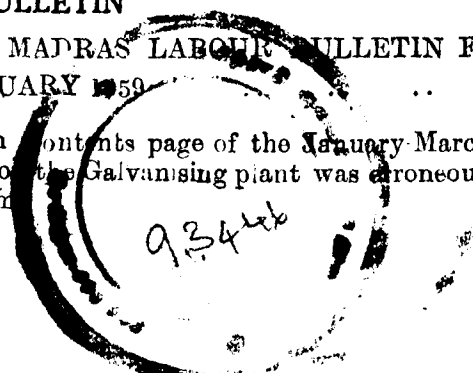
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*Errata.*—In contents page of the January-March 1959 issue of the Ind-Com Journal the location of the Galvanising plant was erroneously mentioned as at Guindy instead of Mettur Dam.



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# INDUSTRIES

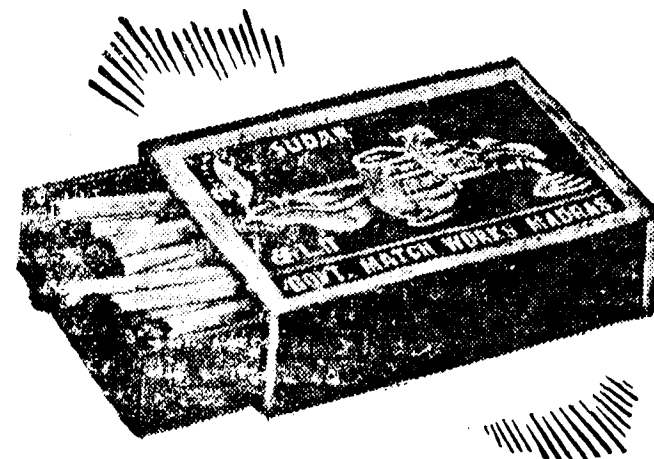
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## Craftsmen in an English Smithy

By Mr. RAMOND LISTER

Cambridge and Oxford, Britain's old university towns, are particularly rich in fine wrought ironwork; they seem, in fact, to have vied with one another throughout their history, as they have done in so many other ways, to see which could commission the best work. At New College, Oxford, there is Thomas Robinson's magnificent gate and screen, which have been there since 1711. The gates of Trinity College, Oxford, are also thought to be Robinson's work. They were erected by Christopher Wren in 1713. Finally, in a somewhat stiff and heavy vein there is ironwork by Robert Bakewell on the Radcliffe Camera.

To balance this latter work Cambridge can offer Partridge's heavy gates and screens in Trinity Library. The University can show much ironwork of fine quality that equals anything to be seen in Oxford, with the possible exception of the work at New College. There are, for example, Warren's fine gates on Clare College Bridge, as well as work attributed to him at Trinity. The great avenue gates at St. John's College, and the beautiful little gate leading from the garden of that college to Trinity Piece on the "Backs" are fine examples of craftsmanship.

For ironwork to be kept in its finest condition it must be restored from time to time—perhaps once or twice in a century—to eliminate the ravages of rust and wear. Such fine ironwork as is to be seen at the two universities needs to be restored with the most expert touch. It is too easy not to go far enough, leaving little pockets of rust in out-of-the-way places, or leaving a scroll hanging in place by only a slender

wafer of metal. On the other hand, it is equally easy to over-restore it, so that it finishes up as a spurious antique, a reconstruction rather than a restoration.

George Lister and Sons, Limited, whose smithy is situated only a few minutes' walk from the Cambridge colleges, has been carrying out restoration work on this historic ironwork, as well as making original work, since 1890. My grandfather, George Lister, founded the business, insisting from the first on the highest standard of craftsmanship from his workmen. Some of the men employed by him are still with us. Up to a year or two ago, one of the blacksmiths who had helped my grandfather to fire the anvil in celebration of the Relief of Mafeking in 1900 was still working with the firm.

Firing an anvil is an awe-inspiring experience. The long, square hole through the body is plugged with gunpowder. A wooden plug is driven into it which is bored through and filled with gunpowder. It is then ignited with a redhot bar of iron. The noise of the explosion is terrific. I have heard of one case in which near-by house windows were broken with the force of the report! Originally, this custom was observed on St. Clement's Day, for, according to legend, that Saint is closely associated with blacksmiths, but later it was used for almost any special celebration.

Another blacksmith who worked for my grandfather, and is, I am glad to say, still working in the firm after nearly half a century, is Steve Brignell. It has been his task to supervise the practical work on all the restorations that have been carried out

by us in the last decade. His responsibilities are far from light, for the jobs on which he works are often of great historic interest and value. One false step may mean that at least part of a work that has been famed among architects and historians for centuries is spoilt.

The actual restoration is far from being the beginning and end of the task. The work has first of all to be carefully dismantled, each part noted and marked, and often photographed too, so that it can be reassembled without any fumbling. The ironwork is then transported to the smithy, where its paint and rust are cleaned off. When the restoration has been carried out, the surfaces require treatment to prevent, as far as possible, further rusting. Between dismantling and re-erecting there is sometimes, as in the case of the gates at Clare, an interval of six months, sometimes much longer.

The methods used by the blacksmith in such restorations are, on the whole, exactly the same as those used by his predecessors 200 years ago. The main modern additions are small in importance. They consist of the electrification of the power for blowing up the fire, in place of the old manual bellows, and the occasional and restricted use of oxy-acetylene welding for use in inaccessible places. The latter is used, for example, in fixing a new end to a partly worn scroll, where fire welding (that is, fusing two pieces of white hot iron together by hammering) would be impossible, as the other end of the scroll could not be detached, while a riveted joint would look like an ugly pimple. Apart from this the modern blacksmith still uses the same anvil, tongs, hammers, swages and chisels as were used centuries ago. In fact, if a smith like Thomas Robinson or Warren walked into our smithy to-day, and the principle of switching on an electric current to operate the draught of his fire was explained to him, he could begin work at once.

Our most recent work of restoration was on Warren's gates at Clare College. His work has certain characteristic details, so that it is often possible to attribute to him tentatively other jobs nearby, with similar characteristics. Without going into stylistic tendencies, I may briefly mention Warren's beautiful naturalistic foliage, such as the branches of laurel leaves and berries on the Clare gates. Painted in natural colours, they could pass for the real thing. The smith has even incised the fibres in the base of the stalk, where it would have been torn from the tree. Fortunately, this part of the work was in perfect condition and needed no restoration, so that it is in fact exactly as Warren left it. It was different with the repoused acanthus leaves. These are made of thin sheet-metal and because of this and their intricacy, are more inclined to attract rust than the robust and less fanciful parts of the work. Even so, many scrolls had to be wholly or partly replaced. There are several standard types of scroll named according to the form of their terminations. Most of those on the Clare College gates are of the pattern called snub-end scrolls, their termination being like a short, thick cylinder. Whatever the shape of their ends, the main body of all scrolls is made in the same way. If they are of heavy section they are formed partly on the beak or bick (the tapered nose of the anvil shown) and partly on the anvil's flat face. If they are made of comparatively light section, the scroll-dog is brought into use in the early stages to help form the convolutions. It should be emphasised, however, that this tool is not used by the best blacksmiths as a mere form of pattern. A scroll needs always to be finished off by hand, for it is only thus that it can be made to fit into the job in the best possible way.

I have mentioned repoused work, which is really sheet-iron beaten from the back into various shapes. Often masks, shields of arms and cloths of estate are made by this method, but acanthus and fern leaves

are the motifs most frequently made by repousse. It is the average smith's nearest approach to actual sculpture, and allows him greater freedom than any other part of his work. Warren's repousse work, though plain, is very fine. But the highest refinement ever reached in the art was by Jean Tijou, the Huguenot blacksmith who made the chancel rails in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and the screen round the fountain garden at Hampton Court. It is almost unbelievable that a hard, unyielding medium like iron could have been reduced to such intricacy.

The gates at St. John's College are in many ways reminiscent of Warren's work; it is possible that they may have been made by a pupil, as they appear to be somewhat later in date than those works usually accepted as Warren's. They set us one rather serious practical problem when we restored them, as the iron on some of the main upright bars had split in its fissures, due to the formation of rust. This necessitated the complete removal of the bars and their replacement by new ones. It was rather a tricky business, as it meant taking to pieces riveted joints that had been made in the eighteenth century, and had been well sealed up, not only by the original robustness of their construction, but by rust and successive coats of paint. However, after great difficulty the damaged bars were

removed, and new bars substituted. Incidentally, the ends of such bars have to be forged into a tenon (a cylindrical peg), to be inserted through the hole of the cross bar and riveted over. These tenons are formed between the swages. The bottom swage goes into the anvil, the red-hot iron is placed in it, and the top swage is hammered down on to it to form the required shape.

Interesting though restoration work is, it is by no means the largest part of our business, for we make a great deal of new iron work. The gates and screen at Selwyn College are a case in point. These were made by one of our blacksmiths before the 1939-45 war.

It is only by studying the great work of the past that any art can be appreciated, and a high level of true craftsmanship maintained and handed down to posterity. That is why we are so fortunate in Cambridge in being in a position to get to know such fine work so intimately. One begins to think in Warren's—or in Robinson's, or Tijou's—own terms in restoring his work, and one feels the responsibility not only of putting his work back into its original state, as he conceived it, but of transmitting the tradition through new works.

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## Never too late to Start Afresh The Purpose of Industrial Rehabilitation

By Mr. WENDY HALL

Even the most optimistic people must have wondered once in their lives what they would do if some illness put an end to their normal work. For, after all, this is something which does happen to 'other' people all the time, and often with very unhappy consequences. In Britain there is a national organization which exists to deal with this weighty problem; and the following report, which comes from a writer who has specialized in social subjects, tells how it operates.

The British Ministry of Labour runs fifteen industrial rehabilitation units in Britain. Each year these units deal with close on 10,000 disabled people who need help to get back to work.

On a careful study of individual cases, the problem of the disabled and its solution begin to grow real and rather dramatic. Take the case of two of these thousands of people. One of these two was a bus driver. He had been driving happily for 26 years. When he fell ill with acute gastric trouble, his doctor advised him strongly against going back to driving. Then he began to worry desperately about how to earn a living for his wife and two children, and worry only aggravated his gastric trouble. It was not until he went for a course at an industrial rehabilitation unit that things began to straighten themselves out.

One of the Unit's jobs is to help people who cannot continue their old employment to find out what other work they can do, and it was discovered that this bus driver had quite a talent for woodwork. He was sent for a carpentering course at a Government Training Centre, and then his bus company took him back in the coachbuilding section. There he started, in middle life, a new and quite successful career.

The other man was a highly trained, expert gardener. At 48, he developed very severe heart trouble, which put an end to his work in the nurseries. There was no question now of anything but sedentary work for him. At the industrial rehabilitation unit he showed a certain aptitude for clerical work, and after taking a course at a secretarial college, he was able to get a job in the offices of a big firm of seed merchants.

### How it is done

How do these units find out what kind of work can be done by someone who is partly disabled by illness? This is how it is done.

Probably the hospital, or the doctor, suggests to a man that he should apply to his local employment exchange for a course of industrial rehabilitation. So it happens that one Monday morning, he arrives at a unit with other men and women whose plight is similar to his own. This industrial rehabilitation is carried out under the aegis of a team of experts, each of whom interviews the new entrant during his first week. There is the medical officer who assesses his physical and mental capacities. The psychologist tests his intelligence, education and aptitudes. The social worker

discusses any personal problems he may have. The disablement re-settlement officer (who will ultimately try to find him a job) investigates the employment prospects. And the chief occupational supervisor gives technical advice on the way his abilities can best be used.

The members of the team then discuss his case among themselves and allocate him to one of the workshop sections. There he may do clerical and commercial work or perhaps handicrafts and woodwork, perhaps his newly found bent will be to engineering machines, bench fitting work, or gardening and other outdoor work. In any of them, he can try his hand at real work, for the units undertake a variety of jobs for industrial firms. The supervisors of the workshops watch him closely and report to the team on the aptitudes, temperament and physical strength he has shown. Sometimes a man's bent very soon becomes clear and, like the bus driver, he can go almost immediately to a centre for special training. Sometimes a man has to go through several sections before he, and the team, can decide what kind of work he should take up. So the length of the course depends on the individual. It varies from 3 to 12 weeks, but the average is between 7 and 8.

### Starts life afresh.

This is not all. The unit does not set out only to discover what kind of a job a man is best fitted for. It gets him back into the normal rhythm and discipline of work and so gives him confidence to start afresh.

Only a few of the men and women who go through the units return to their old occupations. More than half go straight into other jobs, where they either need no special skills or knowledge, or will receive some initial training in their new employment. Others are sent on for training in a skilled trade, usually in a Government training centre. All in all, about 80 per cent of the people who go through these units are in work or training three months after finishing their course.

So, life can start afresh, in spite of circumstances which to many might seem hopeless. That is why the Government thinks it well worthwhile to spend money running these units and paying allowances to people while attending them. The value of a fresh and hopeful start in life cannot be assessed in terms of cash!

## Small Scale Industries in Japan

By Sri B. B. SHETTY

Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries occupy extremely important place in the Japanese economy and they are important in understanding the whole structure of Japanese economy.

The importance of these enterprises to the Japanese economy can be judged from the facts that medium and small scale industries employing less than 100 employees account for 91 per cent of the total number of establishments and for more than 60 per cent of the total number of the employees. The bulk of the daily necessities of the Japanese people are produced in the small enterprises and they account for about 50 per cent of the total exports.

It was during the early part of the Meiji Era, small industries had their beginning as sub-contractors to large scale industries. They made progress, by importing simple machinery and equipment which require relatively small fixed capital and electric power in abundance. Incidentally these industries have also contributed considerably for the production of large scale industries. One peculiarity of Japanese small scale industry is that they have mostly developed through dependance on large scale industries under the commission agency and sub-contract system and by close connection with them but not as independent manufacturers.

Small industries in Japan can roughly be classified into three categories:—

(1) The industries which are intrinsically of small scale, because of the requirements of high skill.

(2) Industries which could have been large scale but remained small because of the limited demands in the domestic and foreign markets, such as furniture and toy manufacturing.

(3) The industries which are subordinated or integrated into large scale industries such as casting of machinery and parts manufacturing.

The development of modern industries is synonymous with the growth of large enterprises featuring large scale production and expansion of domestic and overseas market. It is an indisputable fact that this advance of large enterprises was accompanied by the failure of many small enterprises and the rise of as many.

As compared to large scale industries, small scale industries are handicapped for want of well organized sales system, financial credit, and sometimes the small enterprises are forced to bear the burdens of large enterprises because of the peculiar sub-contract system.

Small and medium-sized enterprises in the third category are important to Japanese economy as they are either associated with or incorporated into the Key Industries. They have been playing an auxiliary role to the big industry by taking over part of the latter's production process. In other words large enterprises in Japan have sought to reduce their working capital and costs by distributing orders to the sub-contractors. At the same time, they have used the small industrial enterprises as a safety valve in the business fluctuations.

Medium and small scale industries generally use simple machines for production except in the case of special artistic items which require the handwork. Since the Government are taking steps for the promotion or rationalisation of medium and small scale enterprises, mechanisation of equipment has made noticeable progress. The manufacturers of machinery have also spared no efforts to make these machines highly efficient. These machines have the following characteristics :—

- (1) Easy and simple manipulation.
- (2) Sturdy and trouble proof and easy to repair.
- (3) Cheap and efficient.

Some of these machines are so efficient that the small enterprises using these machinery are able to compete with large scale factories. Following the development of medium and small scale industries after the war, the number of machinery manufacturers have increased to over 1,000. A good number of these machines are also exported mainly to South-east Asian countries.

The three very important characteristics of the Japanese small and medium enterprises are firstly they are numerous and provide employment to a large portion of population. Secondly, they are to be found not only among the traditional handicrafts and such industrial fields where large machinery are not required, but also among the industrial divisions belonging to machinery and metal industries.

Thirdly, large number of urban and farming communities find part-time employment in these industries and thus relieve unemployment.

Japanese Government are helping these industries to survive against competition from large scale industries by exhorting them to form industrial co-operatives. Poor

business and financial management, low level techniques are among the short comings of the small industries. The co-operative system is based on the spirit of mutual aids and purports to improve the economic position of small industries by cultivating their competitive power and alleviate the monopolistic tendency of advanced capitalism. The Government provide a substantial amount as subsidy every year for starting industrial co-operatives.

Financing organizations for small enterprises include the following :—

(1) *Small Business Finance Corporation*.—This organization was established in 1953, fully capitalised by the Government. It extends long-term loans to small enterprises at 10 per cent per annum which is low compared to the bank rates in Japan.

(2) *Peoples' Finance Corporation*.—This organization started operation in June 1949, taking over the business of the disorganized Peoples Bank and the Pension Bank. It is a Government organization to supply working capital to small industries. This corporation is also fully capitalised by the Government.

(3) *Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Co-operatives*.—Established in December 1936, this is a financing organization which deals with the co-operative unions including small and medium enterprises. The Bank mainly extends loans to co-operatives. Its funds consists of money raised by issuing debentures.

(4) *Credit Security System*.—Under this system, the Government insures indemnification of the loss incurred by financing organizations or the credit security associations due to default of obligations by small enterprises. The credit security associations are established chiefly by local Governments to facilitate loans to small

enterprises without adequate security or guarantor. The associations guarantee the credit of small industries after they have been fully investigated.

*Rationalization*.—A system is in operation under which experts investigate, make an analysis and take corrective steps in case of defective management of small enterprises. A large number of cases have been checked so far. Training courses for accounting and production techniques are opened as the occasion demands and printed hand-books are also distributed.

The small enterprises stabilisation law is enforced to regulate activities of small enterprises so that they will avoid undue competition among themselves. Attention is constantly paid to see if such laws as the labour standards law and taxation laws impose undue pressure on small enterprises. In short the measures prepared by the Government seek to improve the economic environment of the small and medium industries and also to assure them fair competition in addition to promoting rationalization within the enterprises themselves.

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## Note on the Drugget Industry

*Historical background.*—The manufacture of carpets is one of the most ancient industries of the world. The very ancient nature of the industry and its historical evidence can be well appreciated when we find that even the sacred writings of the Hindus contain frequent references to carpets, probably of cotton, silk or wool, woven into what were known as 'Daris' or 'Pile carpets' to which a reference is made in the monograph on the carpet weaving industry of Southern India by Henry T. Haris. It can be stated that the carpets date from a very remote period, being in vogue in Egypt even before 2500 B.C. Originally used by the priestly class for prayer, the rugs came to be generally used as Hearth Rugs, Throne Rugs, Wedding Rugs, Drawing Room Rugs, etc., to suit the different uses, occasions and needs. Countries like Persia, Turkey, Syria, Rome, Babylonia, Greece, etc., had a special aptitude for this industry and India which had always maintained a close contact with them easily took to this. The ingenuity and craftsmanship of the Indian workman encouraged by the Rulers and the Rich evolved the manufacture of carpets of fine quality with decorative designs, which soon became a marvel to the West. The Indian rugs were famous even as early as the 16th century and efforts were made to introduce the Oriental carpet industry into England in the reign of King Henry VIII. The industry in Mysore State is said to have been started by Hyder Ali about 200 years ago. From Mysore the industry spread to other places like Ambur, Wallajapet and Salem.

In the beginning the industry appears to have flourished in the main as pile carpets; and pile-less carpets or rugs were manufactured as side lines. In course of time,

the making of pile carpets in South India dwindled down mainly due to shortage of the required quality of wool, and also due to lack of sufficient encouragement from the Princes, Nobles and Rich who alone could afford to buy the pile carpets. Thus gradually the making of woollen 'Daris' or "Rugs" which were later on called "Druggets" became more and more popular due to the fact that these could be made with the available tannery chunam wool more cheaply with less labour.

The drugget industry of India is concentrated around Bangalore in Mysore State and Salem, Walajapet (North Arcot district) and Ambur (North Arcot) in Madras State. Some small units of production in Kolar district in Mysore have now closed down. In Mysore State there are now one big factory and about a dozen small units.

The first drugget factory in Madras State was established in Salem about 42 years ago. The industry seems to have been imported from Bangalore where it had been in existence since about 1900. There the industry was started by the Sowrashtras. It was some Sowrashtras of Bangalore who had migrated to Salem, that started the industry in Salem. From one factory it has now expanded into two big factories and half a dozen small ones in and around Salem. During the War boom some half a dozen other factories were also started, but they have now gone out of the trade. During this period a Drugget Weaver's Co-operative Society was formed in Ayodhiapattinam near Salem for the benefit of the ex-toddy tappers. But this factory has now discontinued its drugget production, but is producing cotton durries

instead. In Wallajapet there is one big factory and four small factories. In Ambur there is another factory.

*Trade organizations.*—There are two associations of drugget manufacturers, one in Bangalore formed in 1949 and the other in Salem formed in 1950.

*Trade fluctuations and present condition of the industry.*—Before the last World War, druggets were very popular in U.S.A. which imported about four lakhs square yards per year. The demand there increased and producers began to exploit the situation. As a result there was deterioration in the quality which in turn, caused reaction in the American market so that in 1947 and 1948 there was practically no demand for the Indian drugget. After the devaluation of the Indian rupee in September 1949, as a result of which the dollar price of the drugget in America was reduced, orders began to flow in, and about 150,000 square yards were exported in 1949-50, to U.S.A. alone. By that time U.K. and Australia had also entered the Indian Market with U.K. offering better prices than U.S.A. During the calendar year 1950, 195,000 square yards were exported to the above countries from Madras State. But the industry suffered a set back internally. The price of tannery wool, the chief raw-material almost trebled in the middle of 1950 resulting in heavy rise in the cost of production of druggets. In November 1950 on the recommendation of Inter-State Drugget Industry Advisory Board, the movement of tannery wool from Madras and Mysore to the other States in the country was controlled. It had a favourable effect on the wool prices, but for a short period only. The prices again shot-up. Meantime the prices of druggets began rising steadily with the rising cost of tannery wool. These factors are responsible for the export of only about 70,000: 50,118; 83,239; 33,856; 15,870; 8,760; 7,540; and

40,000 square yards during 1950-51; 1951-52; 1952-53; 1953-54; 1954-55; 1955-56; 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively.

*Raw materials used.*—(i) *Wool.*—The chief raw material used is chunam wool of the tanneries in the State, situated around Vaniambadi, Ambur, Katpadi, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Dindigul. This wool is short stapled and brittle. This is a bye-product of the tanning industry. The grades of tannery wool are:—White, Rose (or fawn), Light Brown, Dark Brown and Black.

(ii) *Cotton yarn.*—Generally eight fold 10s. cotton yarn is used for warp.

(iii) *Dyes.*—Aniline Dyes purchased locally from the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ciba, Sandoz, Geigy, etc., are used. Each producer of druggets dyes his own requirements. Ordinarily the yarn is dyed in vato over fire. In special cases, the wool itself is dyed before being spun into yarn.

*Implements and machinery used.*—Except for the preliminary process of cleaning and carding the wool, no machinery is used for spinning and weaving. The initial processes in the preparation of wool for spinning are: sorting, cleaning, and carding. Wool sorting is confined to the separation of black from white or coloured wool. The pickers are usually women.

(i) *The carding machine.*—A very crude locally made carding machine is used, which is a rotating wooden drum with iron spikes driven into the surface, the points protruding outwards. There is fixed semi-circular wooden board similarly nailed—but with nails pointing inwards, towards the rotating points. The drum is rotated by electric, oil or handpower and the wool is fed by the hand. As the drum rotates, the tangled and matted locks of wool are pulled quickly between the fixed and rotating nail

points and are thus torn apart and set in order and made soft. The carded wool comes out at the bottom. The wool is passed through this machine twice or thrice to get the required blend and softness.

(ii) *Spinning.*—The wool carded above is spun on ordinary wooden charkas by women. Each woman usually spins ten to twelve pounds of yarn per day and earns as many annas.

(iii) *The loom.*—The woollen yarn after being dyed in required colours is woven with cotton yarn as warp in simple vertical looms which cost not more than Rs. 100 per loom. The chief part of the loom is the heavy wooden roller at the bottom on which the woven drugget is rolled. The shed for inserting the weft is obtained by two sets of hand beads. Ordinarily the looms are nine feet in width on which the smaller widths can also be woven. There are quite a few looms of 12 feet width. Three weavers work on a 9-foot loom of which one is the chief weaver. The weaver sits in front of the loom each one being usually responsible for from 30 to 40 inches of width of druggets. Each weaver has balls of yarn, of the colours to be used in the drugget within easy reach. Fifteen or 20 rows of weft are first woven with cotton weft and well beaten down. This is done to ensure the end of the drugget holding well together and that the warp threads may keep their relative distances. The finishing off of the drugget on the loom is done in the same way. Every time a woollen weft is inserted it is beaten down with a bent iron toothed comb to make a compact textile. Scissors and heavy semi-circular knives are used for finishing the druggets.

Generally designs accompany orders and the druggets are made according to the design sent. The designs are drawn on graph paper before being woven. Several designs and patterns are woven into the

fabric which requires a deftness of hand and quickness of eye. The weavers are easily able to produce even complicated designs to the satisfaction of the consumer abroad. It is the hereditary skill and craftsmanship displayed by our artisans which enables this cottage industry to maintain its share in the export trade. Each loom produces three to five square yards of druggets per day according to the efficiency of the weaver and the nature of the designs. The wages paid for weaving is Re. 1 per square yard.

*Number of centres and workers employed.*—The total number of looms in Salem is about 370, and in Wallajapet and Ambur about 100. The number of looms in Mysore State is about 250.

*Labour.*—In Salem most of the labour employed in this industry is Harijan. In Ambur and Wallajapet a few Muslims also have taken to this work. The number of workers employed varies according to the fluctuations of the trade. When there is full work, about 4,000 workers are engaged in the industry.

*Qualities.*—The usual qualities manufactured are Super, Regular, and Medium. The difference between these qualities is the shade of the ground colour—the darker the ground colour the less the quality and price. The Inter-State Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board, however, has approved of eight quantities as permissible for export. These are (1) super fine grade, (2) super grade, (3) regular grade, (4) standard grade, (5) medium grade, (6) dark brown grade, (7) mottled grade, and (8) all coloured grade. Construction and designing are the same for the different qualities. White, fawn and brown undyed tannery wools are mixed in different proportions to get the required blend for the ground colours. The colour of the body of the unpatterned druggets purporting to be one of the eight grades listed above will conform to the colour of

the relevant sealed samples held in the custody of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and the Director of Rural Industries, Mysore, who are in charge of the drugget industry of the respective States.

**Marketing.**—The market for drugget has been mostly the U.S.A.. Recently U.K., Australia, Canada and New Zealand also imported some quantities. Hardly 5 per cent of the production is sold within the country, which goes to North India. Very few manufacturers export direct to the whole-salers in the importing countries. The orders are generally received through exporters in Alleppy, Madras, Calcutta, Mirzapur, etc. These sell to importing houses in the foreign countries who in turn sell to the whole-salers. Therefore the prices at which the whole-saler buys in the importing countries are considerably higher than the price received by the manufacturers. The buyers give their own designs for each order and therefore the manufacturers are not in a position to manufacture and keep stock in anticipation of demand.

**Difficulties encountered.**—(i) The general difficulty experienced by manufacturers is the lack of an organised market for the raw wool. They are not able to obtain the required quality of wool in the desired quantities at proper prices, when they need it. Individual factories have to buy for cash from tannery stocks or enter into contracts with tanneries. The contract is not for any specific quantity, but is for all the wool of the tannery produced during a specific period—which is generally one to three months. The contract price is fixed for each grade of wool, and the buyer has to buy all the wools produced in all the grades irrespective of whether he needs all the grades or not. The raw material prices are widely fluctuating and the manufacturers find it difficult to enter into forward commitment at fixed prices. Their financial weakness makes it impossible for them to buy and

stock the wool required for a few months. This is a serious handicap to the manufacturer. In recent years tannery wool has been exported to pile carpet centres for adulteration with shorn wool. Some exports to other countries are also taking place where it is used for industrial tanning. Therefore the present supply position of this chief raw material to the industry is not satisfactory.

(ii) Owing to the absence of any standards in the grades of wools available and in the variation of the wools obtained from tannery to tannery and from place to place it is difficult to maintain a uniform quality of production.

(iii) Owing to the smallness of the units of production and the consequent absence of any standard dyer, the dyeing of wool differs in shade from time to time. Therefore deliveries are not able to be made of the same shades.

(iv) In the importing countries the demand for druggets is only seasonal, and hence the factories have to remain idle for a considerable part of the year.

(v) Apart from the above, the demand for druggets from year to year is very fluctuating, because the manufacturers have to depend for their orders on the importing houses in the foreign countries for whom drugget is a very minor item of business. Therefore they do not take sufficient interest to push the sale of druggets.

**State assistance.**—The Inter-State Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore States was formed in 1949, with a view to improving the quality and standardising it and encouraging exports. The Board is composed of the Ministers in charge of the Cottage Industries of the two States, the Directors of Industries and Commerce and non-officials from both the States.

On its recommendation the control on the movement of tannery wool required for drugget industry was imposed towards the end of 1950. But this movement order has not been effectively implemented and wool prices have not gone to a workable level. There was a gradual fall in export due to the high cost of druggets consequent on the abnormal rise in the price of raw materials and practically nothing was exported to U.S.A. from Salem during the last four years, but only a few thousand yards to U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Burma. The high cost of raw materials is mainly due to export of raw wool from the State. All concerned in the development of woollen cottage industries, such as the All-India Handicrafts Board, the Agricultural Marketing Department of the Government of India. The All-India Wool Development Council and the Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board felt that the unemployment problem and economic salvation of the rural public who solely depend upon this industry lie in the imposition of movement control on wool. Therefore a Draft Bill to regulate, production supply and distribution of wool is at the moment in active consideration by Government.

On the recommendation of the Board, Government formulated a scheme for the inspection by a Government Inspector and certification of the quality of druggets before shipment to U.S.A. The specification approved by the Indian Standard Institution covers essential details of the eight grades of druggets permitted for export. Druggets conform to the structural particulars and other manufacturing details specified for the purpose of export. This ensures that the quality shipped will be satisfactory to the buyers. To make the inspection to be really effective, the department of Industries and Commerce has also undertaken to examine the druggets during the process of manufacture itself to ensure that proper raw materials had been used.

I.C.J.—3

The Drugget Board has also suggested the establishment of a wool processing centre of stock wools, card, blend and dye the same and supply to the manufacturers standard processed wool. With a view to encourage the production of genuine goods of good quality and for the purpose of creating confidence in the consuming public, that the purchaser is getting his money's worth and that the goods he is purchasing are made of genuine materials. Government have therefore sanctioned a scheme at a cost of Rs. 13,10,250 at Vinnamangalam in North Arcot district to process wool. The building for the centre has been constructed. Most of the machinery like; dyeing and carding machine and laboratory equipments have arrived and are being erected. The centre is expected to begin to function shortly. It will process tannery wool obtained from the tanneries of South India, and the processed wool will be supplied to the various drugget and carpet manufacturers.

The processing centre is designed to meet the requirements of all the drugget manufacturers in Madras and Mysore States not merely at the existing level of production but at the increased level to which it is hoped the demand for our products can be stimulated by ensuring supply of properly processed wool and thereby ensuring quality.

### தொழில் துறை முன்னேற்றம்

நாட்டின் பொருளாதார நிலை, விவசாயத் துறையிலும், இதர பகுதிகளிலும் உறுதி பெற வேண்டுமானால், நாட்டில் கைத்தொழில் துறையில் திட்டவாட்டமான அபிவிருத்தி மிகவும் அவசியம் என்ற உண்மை இப்பொழுது எங்கும் உணரப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் விவசாயத்துறை பெருமளவுக்கு அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து விட்டது. அத்துறையில் இனி அதிகப் படியான அபிவிருத்திக்கான வாய்ப்பு மிகக் குறைவு. எனவே, சமூகத்தில் வறுமை நிலையிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு பொருளாதார உயர்வு மேலும் மேலும் கிடைப்பதற்கும் ஒரு சமதர்ம சமூகத்தை உருவாக்கவும், பொது மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தையும், தேசிய செல்வத்தையும் அதிகரிக்கச் செய்யவும் ஒரே வழி தொழில் துறை முன்னேற்றம் தான். ஒரே இடத்தி

லிருந்து இருக்கும் நகர மக்கள் நாட்டின் பல கிராமங்களிலும் பரவியிருக்கும் எல்லா மக்களும் “பலன் அடையக் கூடிய நல்ல முறையில் அந்த தொழில் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டியது அவசியம். தொழில் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு இதர முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்த நாடுகளின் தயார் செய்யப்பட்டு, பண்டங்களின் ரகத்திற்கும் குறைவில்லாத பண்டங்களை நம் நாட்டில் தயார் செய்வதற்கும் நல்ல இயந்திரங்களை உபயோகித்ததனும், நவீன தொழில் முறைகளை கட்டப் பிடித்ததனும் அவசியம். ஆனால் நம் நாட்டில் நல்ல இயந்திரங்களை உபயோகிப்பதன் மூலம் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேலையின்மை ஏற்படக் கூடும் என்ற பயம் இருந்து வருகிறது. இந்த பயத்தின் காரணமாக உள்ள எதிர்ப்பு, பழங்கால முறைகள் நிரந்தரமாக வேருன்றி இருப்பதின் தன்மை, இவ்வகையினால் நவீன இயந்திரங்களினால் உண்டாவதைக் காட்டிலும் வேலை வாய்ப்புக்கு கெடுதல் உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது” என்பதாக நம் நாட்டைச் சுற்றி பார்த்து, நிலைமை பரிசீலனை செய்த எர்வெர்த் திட்ட நிபுணர் குழு அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் இயந்திரம் மனிதனை விழுங்கியிருப்பதற்கு மாறிவிடாமல் மனிதனின் கையாளாக துணை புரியும்படியும், மனிதனின் தனிப்பட்ட சரக்குகளுக்கு பலகம் ஏற்படாமலும், பொருளாதார நிலைமை உறுதி பெறும் முறையிலும், நாட்டின் பொதுவான சமீபத்திற்கு அனுகூலமாகவும், நம் தொழில் முறை திட்டம் எடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இந்தக் கோட்பாடுகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு தொழில் முன்னேற்ற திட்டங்கள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் அதிக மூலதனம் தேவையில்லாததும், அதிக நபர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கக்கூடியதும் சிறிய நவீன இயந்திரங்களைக்கொண்டு மின்விசையின் உதவியின்றும் நாட்டின் தேவைக்கு அவசியமான பண்டங்களைத் தயார் செய்யும் சிறிய கைத்தொழில்கள் மிகவும் அவசியம். அவ்வாறான கைத்தொழில்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு பல தேவைகள் உள். அவற்றில் நவீன இயந்திரங்கள், கருவிகள், இவைகளின் உபயோகம் பற்றிய தொழில் நுணுக்கங்கள் சம்பந்தமான போதனை, பயிற்சி, சரசமான விலைக்கு மூலப் பொருள்களும் மின்விசையும் கிடைப்பது, பொதுமான அளவு குறைந்த வட்டிக் கடன் வசதி, அத்தியாவசியமான இயந்திரங்கள் வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்ய வசதி, தயார் செய்யப்பட்ட பொருள்கள் விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு உதவி, வாடகைக்கு தொழிற்சாலை கட்டிடங்கள், எல்லா வேலைகளுக்கும் வேண்டிய எல்லா இயந்திரங்களை சொந்தமாக வாங்க சாத்தியமில்லாத சின்ன தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு அவசியமான சில வேலைகளை இயந்திரங்கள் மூலம் செய்து கொள்

வதற்கு வேண்டிய பொது இயந்திரச் சாலை வசதி இவைகள் முக்கியமானவை. இந்தத் தேவைகளையெல்லாம் பூர்த்திச் செய்யும் வகையில் பல திட்டங்கள் நவது ராஜ்யத்தில் வகுக்கப்பட்டு நிறைவேற்றப்படுகின்றன.

முதற்படியாக தனியார் குறை கைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவுத் துறை கைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் குறைந்த வட்டிக்கு தாராளமாகவும் துரிதமாகவும் கடன் கிடைக்குமாறு சென்னை ராஜ்ய கைத்தொழில் உதவி சட்டமும் விதிகளும் திருத்தி அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சிறிய கைத்தொழில் புதிதாக தொடங்குபவர்களுக்கு ஏற்கெனவே பழைய ரீதியில் உள்ள தொழில்களை புதுப்பித்து விரிவு படுத்துவார்களும் புதிய கட்டிடங்களை கட்டுவதற்கும் அதிகப் பண மூல காலமும் விரயம் செய்வதுடன் அதிக சிரமமும் படவேண்டிய காரணத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கும் தோகைத் துடன் அரசாங்கம் பல தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு தேவையான கட்டிடங்கள் கொண்ட கைத் தொழில் பேட்டைகள் அமைத்து அவைகளில் தனக்கீர் வசதி, மின்விசை, நீராவி, இன்னும் பலவிதமான வசதிகளையெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுத்து குறைந்த வாடகைக்கு சிறு ரகத் தொழில்களுக்கு கொடுத்து வருகிறது. இந்த மாதிரி தொழிற் பேட்டைகள் ஏற்படுத்துவதன் பலன் என்னவென்றால், கண்ட கண்ட இடங்களில் தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்படுவதின் காரணமாக உண்டாகும் பல நிலைகள் தடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. 78 தொழிற்சாலைக் கட்டிடங்களடங்கி ஒரு பெரிய தொழிற் பேட்டை சென்னையில் அருகிலுள்ள கிண்டியில் சென்ற 2 ஆண்டு காலத்திற்குள் அமைக்கப்பட்டு பல நவீன தொழிற்சாலைகள் அவைகளில் குடியேறி நல்ல முறையில் பொருள்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. முறையே 15, 7, 8, 8, 4 தொழிற்சாலைகள் அடங்கிய சிறிய தொழிற் பேட்டைகள் விருதுநகர், ஈரோடு, திருநெல்வேலி, மதுரை, மார்ததாண்டம் முதலிய இடங்களில் இப்பொழுது பூர்த்தியாகியிருக்கின்றன. திருச்சியிலும் ஒரு சிறிய தொழிற் பேட்டை துரிதமாக உருவாக்கக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சையிலும் ஒரு தொழில் பேட்டை கட்ட தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நமது மாகாணத்தில் 1955-56-ம் ஆண்டில் ரூ. 47.32 லட்சம் செலவின் மதிப்பில் இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் நிதி உதவி கொண்டு 10 சிறிய ரகத் கைத் தொழில் திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டு அவை யெல்லாம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு வேலை நடந்து வருகிறது. சென்னையில் பெரம்பூரிலும், திருவல்லிக்கேனியிலும் இரண்டு பாத அணை தயாரிப்பு நிலையங்கள், பெரம்பூரிலும் ஒரு தீப்பெட்டி தொழிற்சாலை, சென்னையில் ஒரு

கண்ணாடி தொழிற் பயிற்சி நிலையம், ஒரு தகட்டு வேலை செய்யும் சிறு தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இயந்திர உதவி செய்யும் இயந்திரச் சாலை, திண்டுக்கல்லில் பூட்டு தொழில்களுக்கு ஒரு நவீன உதவி நிலையம், கிருஷ்ணகிரியிலும், சேரன் மகாதேவியிலும் இரண்டு தச்சத் தொழிற்சாலைகள் பேட்டையில் ஒரு தச்சகொல் பட்டரை நிலையம். ராஜபாளையத்தில் ஒரு பொது பொறியியல் தொழிற் சாலை, மேட்டுரில் ஒரு துத்துநாகம் பூசும் இயந்திரச் சாலை முதலியவை நிறுவப்பட்டு வேலை தொடங்கி நடந்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறது.

தொழில் பேட்டைகள் நீங்கலாக பல வகைப் பட்ட கைத்தொழில் நிலையங்களுக்காக நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் ரூபாய் 3,33.23 லட்சம் இரண்டாவது ஐந்து ஆண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கீடு வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பொதுத்திட்டங்கள் நீங்கலாக மீதி உள்ள 32 திட்டங்களில் 31 திட்டங்கள் இந்த இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் வகுக்கப்பட்டு இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அனுமதி பெறப்பட்டு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. கட்டிட வேலைகளும் இயந்திரச் சேகரிப்பும் துரிதமாக நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. ரண சிகிச்சை கருவிகள், கண்ணாடி சாமான்கள், ஆராய்ச்சிச் சாலை கருவிகள், விளையாட்டுச் சாமான்கள், மின் விசைப் பொருள்கள் ஆகிய உற்பத்திக்கு உதவி நிலையங்கள் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கன. கிண்டியில் மூலப் பொருள்களை நியாய விலைக்கு சிறிய தொழில்களுக்கு விநியோகிக்க ஒரு உதவி கார்பொரேஷனும், தொழில் முறைகள் சம்பந்தமான ஆலோசனைகளும் தகவல்கள் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு நிலையமும் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தவிர, அச்ச ஊற்றுதல், வார்ப்புப் பட்டரை, மரக் கட்டை ஆரவைத்தல்

(wood seasoning), உயர்ந்த தச்ச வேலை செய்தல் முதலிய தொழிற்சாலைகளும் நிறுவப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவை தவிர கடலூரிலும், மன்னார்குடியிலும் இரண்டு தச்சகொல் பட்டரைகள், திருநெல்வேலி பேட்டையிலும், பொள்ளாச்சியிலும் இரண்டு மரக்கட்டை ஆரவைக்கும் நிலையங்களும், வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா, ஆம்பூரில் ஒரு தோல் மெருக்கும் நிலையமும், ஈரோட்டிலும் பல்லாவரத்திலும் இரண்டு பாத அணி தயாரிப்பு நிலையங்களும், திருவொற்றியூரில் தீப்பெட்டி தொழிலுக்கு தேவையான குச்சிகளும் மரச்சீவல் தயார் செய்யும் தொழிற்சாலையும் பழனி, யில் அரிகேன் விளக்கு உற்பத்தி தொழிற்சாலை, திருச்சியில் விவாயப் பண்ணைக் கருவிகள் உற்பத்தி நிலையம், கும்பகோணத்தில் பித்தளை பாத்திர கைத்தொழிலுக்கு உதவி செய்யும் நிலையம், மதுரையில் நூல் ஆடை தயாரிக்கும் மில்கள் சம்பந்தமான பாகங்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் நிலையம். விருத்தாசலத்தில் டீக்கான் சாமான்கள் தயார் செய்யும் நிலையங்கள், சேலத்தில் கண்ணாடி கைத்தொழிலுக்குத் தேவையான மூலப் பொருள்கள் விநியோகிக்க கழங்கற்பொடி தயார் செய்யும் தொழிற்சாலை ஈரோட்டில், ஆவிமறை உற்பத்தி நிலையமும், மத்திய கருவி நிலையமும், வார்ப்புப் பட்டரையும், நிறுவப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. தஞ்சையிலும், வேலூரிலும் சைக்கிள் பாகங்கள் உற்பத்திக்கு உதவி நிலையங்கள் ஏற்படுத்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த நடவடிக்கைகளின் பயனாக சிறு ரகத் தொழில்கள் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் புத்துயிர் அளிக்கப்பட்டு பெருகி பலன் அளிக்கும் என்று நம்பப்படுகிறது.

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## Ashok Leyland Limited.

### A Note

Incorporated in September 1948 under the name of Ashok Motors, Limited, this company was originally engaged in the assembly and sales of Austin cars and trucks in India. The factory is situated at Ennore, a few miles on the north of the City of Madras—on the Madras-Calcutta line.

In 1950 the company acquired the rights of manufacture and sales in India of the world renowned Leyland Comet Commercial vehicles. Since then it has been assembling Leyland 'Comet' chassis from c.k.d. packs imported from Leyland Motors, Limited.

In 1953 on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the Government of India selected this company among the five firms, entrusted with the responsibility of developing an organised automobile industry in India. This company submitted to the Government of India a phased programme for progressive manufacture in India of Leyland Comet chassis and the same was approved by the Government in 1954.

Discontinuing the assembly of Austin vehicles in 1953, the company devoted its resources solely to the important task of ensuring efficient assembly organising for expansion of its out-put of finished chassis and improving the standard of inspection and testing of vehicles before delivery.

It can be reasonably claimed that its objective in this regard has been achieved to a very great degree as has been amply demonstrated by the very satisfactory performance of the Comet chassis assembled at its Factory used for the strenuous and spectacular tour by road undertaken by the All-India Motor Union Congress from Basra to Stockholm in Sweden through the various countries in the Middle East, and Southern Europe and U.K.

In December 1950 the paid-up capital of the company was Rs. 32,45,480 and it increased to Rs. 54,56,500 in 1955 when

the Leyland Comet Manufacturing Project was inaugurated. By an agreement with this company, Messrs. Leyland Motors, Limited, who collaborated with the company in the submission of the manufacturing programme to the Government of India, are committed to participate to the extent of 49 per cent of the capital of the company. The name of the company was changed to "Ashok Leyland Limited", and with the termination of the Managing Agency in 1955 and with the reconstruction of its capital structure by conversion of all its capital into equity capital, the company has followed the modern trends in industrial management and finance.

The authorised capital of the company which was originally Rs. 2 crores was increased to Rs. 3.25 crore, in 1958 with a view to procuring the necessary capital required for its expansion programme of the Comet project and also for the new Titan project which was recently approved by the Government.

The paid-up capital of the company as on 31st December 1958 is Rs. 1,87,10,000 of which the Leyland's holdings amount to Rs. 85,00,000. The company has maintained the rate of dividend at 5 per cent between the years 1951 to 1954 and for the years 1956 and 1957 an increased rate of dividend, namely, 6 per cent was declared.

During the most part of 1955 elaborate planning for the project was completed and contracts placed for building extensions and arrangements satisfactorily completed for import of machine tools, plant, jigs, etc., from U.K. By the end of 1956 machine tools and plant to the value of nearly Rs. 31 lakhs had been imported and buildings to the value of Rs. 3.5 lakhs had been erected. During the year 1957 capital expenditure to the tune of Rs. 48.87

lakhs was incurred out of which the value of plant amounted to Rs. 31.31 lakhs and buildings Rs. 16.75 lakhs. During the year 1958 additional floor space of nearly one lakh square foot was covered by buildings, that is, out of the area of nearly 134 acres, 2,45,000 square feet has been covered by buildings for workshops. The whole site at Ennore has undergone a remarkable change in its appearance since 1955. During the year capital expenditure to the tune of nearly Rs. 45 lakhs has been incurred up to 30th November 1958, of which plant value alone amounts to Rs. 30 lakhs and buildings Rs. 10 lakhs. A modern up to date and well laid out workshop has sprung up and most modern equipments for machines and heat treatment have been installed. Plans have been approved for the construction of an administrative block during 1959-60.

The company has achieved a large measure of success in its objective of converting what was once a mere assembly plant into a full-scale manufacturing unit and it is confidently expected that it will be able to fulfill its commitment of manufacturing a of complete chassis within the period of five years. In 1956 components representing approximately 15 per cent of the c.i.f. value of complete chassis were being manufactured at the factory and at the end of 1957 we were able to achieve as high a percentage as 36 per cent of the c.i.f. value of a complete chassis. This progress has been maintained during the year 1958 and approximately 50 per cent of the c.i.f. value of a complete chassis is being manufactured at the factory in 1958. The success that has attended on its efforts with regard to the Comet project has encouraged the company to submit a programme for the manufacture of another model in Leyland range of commercial vehicles, namely—Titan. The programme was approved by the Government of India in March 1958.

To cater to the requirements of Leyland operators all over the country a net work service and dealer organisation has been

efficiently organised and the service problems of operators are dealt with expeditiously by personal visits by the service engineers stationed in all parts of the country.

Messrs. Leyland Motors, Limited, have provided training facilities for Indian personnel to man the project in India. Besides Messrs. Leyland Motors, Limited, have been sending to us from time to time technicians who have rendered valuable service in training the staff and workers here.

The company has immensely increased employment opportunities in the locality and the figures of employment have risen from 350 in 1955 to 1,000 in 1958. There will be further scope for additional employment in view of the expansion programme for Comet and Titan projects now under planning. Welfare amenities for the staff and workers by way of a modern well-equipped canteen and dispensary have also been provided.

The company participated in two big exhibitions organised by the Government of India, namely, Indian Industries Fair, 1955 and India 1958 Exhibition. The company has been awarded a gold medal for the most effective presentation of the theme in India 1958 exhibition.

The company has been honoured by the visits of distinguished personalities from time to time. Recently His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Shri Bishnuram Medhi, visited the Factory and he was very much impressed with the standard of efficiency achieved in the Factory. The tribute he paid to the company when he so wrote in the visitors' book is acknowledged kindly wrote in the visitors' book :—

"I have the pleasure of going through this well-laid installation and I am glad to say that they have made a good beginning. I wish them all round success".

## The Century Flour Mills, Limited, Madras

The Ultra Modern Flour Mills was started in January 1955, with a view to meet the local demands and requirements of wheat products of the customers all over the State, when there was a shortage of foodgrains and restrictions on importation, of essential commodities. This is the pioneer mill equipped with all pneumatic machinery in India.

Messrs. Soundararajan & Co., Limited, are the Managing Agents of the Mill and the Managing Agency firm was founded in the year 1943 by Sri P. Maruthai Pillai, who is at present the Managing Director.

Sri P. Maruthai Pillai is the son of Sri S. P. Perumal Pillai, a planter in Ceylon. They hail from the industrious Trichy district and are members of a family whose forefathers immigrated to Ceylon about 85 years ago. They now have extensive business interests in that island. Sri Maruthai Pillai is a man of very good foresight and business acumen. He had his early education in Colombo after completion of which, he had two years training in business methods and company administration. His organising capacity is well established as even at the young age of 23, he came to India and founded Soundararajan & Co., the main business of which had been in foodgrains and import and export of various products. Under the able leadership of the founder, the business flourished and established a very good name among the commercial community. From the year 1946, the firm concentrated on the import of wheat and wheat products like maida and semolina from foreign countries, especially from Australia and the firm's name has come to be associated with quality wheat products. Both the consumers and dealers

had always a word of appreciation for the firm and their wheat requirements were met to their fullest satisfaction and the firm thereby has earned great popularity in the market.

In 1949 the company was registered as a limited company and the business of the company had therefore, to be enlarged. When in 1951, the import of food products were restricted, being the largest importers, Messrs. Soundararajan & Co., Limited, thought fit to erect their own mill and the first unit was commissioned in 1955, in 1957 the mill was considerably expanded.

The foresight of the Managing Agents, and in particular the Managing Director, has been well established by the fact that even when the original building was completed, they had provided sufficient space for future development and the new plant was suitably fitted in this space.

The mills, as expanded now, has a capacity of about 80 tons per 24 hours and the products of the mill under the Rising Sun Brand have become a household name in India.

Further, this industry has also provided employment to many skilled and unskilled workers.

### The Process of Cleaning and Milling Wheat.

Generally, raw wheat contains plenty of impurities such as wheat-chaff, stones, mud-balls, grams, sand, cockle-seeds, mustard seeds, etc., and sometimes even iron pieces and nails. It is, therefore, essential to thoroughly clean the wheat before milling. To deal with cleaning process, wheat bags are cut and the contents fed into the hopper,

which is installed in the wheat godown and after which wheat is taken to the third floor by suction and the entire process of cleaning, washing, drying and milling are done exclusively by automatic process, untouched by hand throughout.

The first stage of the process is the preliminary cleaning which is done by taking the wheat from the hopper to a grain separator, which separates the wheat from impurities by the method of grading by gravity. The sieve of the separating machine mentioned above, having slightly larger holes than the wheat, retains bigger size impurities such as stones, grams, etc., to be tilled over to separator receptacle and allow wheat to pass down to another sieve of the same separator. This contains smaller holes than the wheat and therefore, sends out the dust and other impurities of smaller size than the wheat grain. Now wheat is passed on and stored in bins meant for unclean wheat. From this, the required quantity of wheat is again taken up to another separator, which performs the same work as the former but in addition to this it fans away lighter impurities such as shrivelled grain, cockle-seeds, weeviled wheat, etc. Then it is taken to a cylinder where mustard, etc., are removed if they still continue to find a place with the wheat. Now wheat is lifted on to the stoning machine, where small stones, having the same size or weight of wheat and which were not hitherto removed are separated. This process is carried out by allowing wheat to drop into water, where stones sink down allowing grain to float away to a special drying machine, which besides drying wheat quickly also standardises the various grades of wheat for milling. Wheat is dried here so shortly, so as to make a continuous process. In places where special means are not in use, the wheat has to be stored at least for 36 hours before it could be milled. Now the clean wheat is discharged by automatic dischargers, which control the issue of

wheat for milling process. Wheat thus discharged is sent to another separator where certain grains other than wheat, which so far have escaped with wheat are swallowed up by washing process and separated from wheat. Now, the wheat is sent to a brush meant for polishing the grain and removing any possible impurities which are embedded in the crease of wheat. It is then taken up to an aspirator, which removes any further impurities, which may be formed when the wheat is brushed. At this stage, the wheat is issued to mill for milling process.

Now coming to the milling, the grinding of the wheat is done in a highly technical manner. The machinery cracks the berry, which is under the pressure of the rolls (that are running over 200 revolutions per minute) only for a fraction of a second, thus avoiding the heating while retaining the vitamin contents. All the finished products are as cool when packed as the wheat at the time of issue to the milling side. After cracking, the machine removes the innermost portion of wheat and grades them into various sizes, purified of any bran particles which may adhere to granular particles of the flour cells. Then the graded particles are sent to the different rollers which treat them according to the various sizes. At each stage, the grading is treated in separate dressing machines known as plansifters, where the flour is separated from alternative milling on the rolls and separating on the plansifters till all the bran, maida, sooji and atta are packed in various spouts into different bags, which are weighed, stitched and properly packed and kept ready for delivery.

It may be observed from the above, that the process involved in milling is continuous and the nutritive value of wheat is retained to the maximum by the installation of special type of machinery and hence the constant demand for our most popular wheat products—The Rising Sun Brand.

## Premier Mills, Coimbatore, Limited

Founded in 1945 at Pulankinar (Udamalpet). Directors: G. Venkataswamy Naidu, K. Narayanaswamy Naidu, S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chetty, G. K. Devarajulu, V. N. Ramachandran, A. L. Govindarajulu, R. V. G. Ramaswamy, G. R. Venkatesan, G. Ramaswamy, N. Damotharan, V. K. Seethapathy, Directors' Qualification: Holding of at least shares to the value of Rs. 5,000. Managing Agents and Secretaries: K. Narayanaswamy Naidu & Co. Terms of Managing Agents: 10 per cent on net profits, subject to a minimum of Rs. 40,000 per annum in the absence or inadequacy of profits. Registered office: Pulankinar, P.O., Udamalpet. Telephone No. 22, Udamalpet. Telegrams: 'Textiles', Udamalpet. Auditors: Messrs. M. S. Krishnaswami and Jagannathan.

Capital—Authorised—Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. Issued—Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. Subscribed, Called and Paid-up—Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid.

**Capital History.**—In July 1957, the Company increased the Authorised Capital from Rs. 12,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000 in 25,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, the Issued Capital from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 15,00,000 by the issue of 5,000 shares in the proportion of one share for every two shares held as on 5th July 1951, and only 2,500 shares have been taken up and thus the Subscribed, Called and Paid-up Capitals was increased from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rupees 12,50,000.

The Paid-up Capital was increased from Rs. 12,50,000 to Rs. 25,00,000 by the issue of 12,500 equity shares of Rs. 100 each for

each at par to the existing shareholders as on 20th November 1956 in the ratio of one share for every share held.

**Transfer—Details of—Common Form.** Joint holdings accepted with or without 'Either or Survivor'. All signatures necessary. Fee for registration—Rs. 2 per deed. Fee for split or new certificate or duplicate certificate—Re. 1 per certificate.

**Closure of Transfer books—14 days before the General Body Meeting.** Date of accounts—31st March. Meeting in August, September. Voting rights—One vote per share either in person or by proxy.

**Objectives and activities—**The Mill is situated at Pulankinar (Udamalpet taluk), a station on the Southern Railway and manufacturing cotton and fibre yarns. This mill commenced production from 1949.

The company has installed a Rayon Spinning Plant as a branch of the existing mill which is situated in the village of Othakkalmandapam, Coimbatore district, on the Coimbatore-Pollachi Trunk Road (only 9 miles from Coimbatore). The new mill has commenced production from September 1958.

| Present installed capacity.  | Number of spindles.                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 'A' Mills (Pulankinar)       | 33,048 (spinning cotton yarn)         |
|                              | Counts: 20s, 26s, 60s and 80s.        |
| 'B' Mills (Othakkalmandapam) | 10,368 (spinning staple fibre yarn)   |
|                              | Counts: 20s, 30s, 32s, 2/40s and 2/60 |

| Capitalization at par per spindle— Rs. 75-5.<br>Capitalization in relation to Net Block per spindle— Rs. 106-6.<br>Balance sheet as on 31st March 1958. |           |           |                           |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                                                                                                                                         | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.                       | Rs.     | Rs.     | Rs.     | Rs.     | Rs.     | Rs.     |
| Capital .. .. .                                                                                                                                         | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 | Gross Block .. .. .       | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| General Reserve .. .. .                                                                                                                                 | 3,30,000  | 3,30,000  | Less Depreciation .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Loans—Secured and Unsecured .. .. .                                                                                                                     | 36,60,343 | 36,60,343 | Net Block .. .. .         | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Liabilities .. .. .                                                                                                                                     | 6,63,357  | 6,63,357  | Liquid Assets .. .. .     | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . |
| Profit and loss account .. .. .                                                                                                                         | 3,130     | 3,130     |                           |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total .. .. .                                                                                                                                           | 71,76,65  | 71,76,65  |                           |         |         |         |         |         |         |

| Analysis of working.                |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|
|                                     | 1951      | 1952      | 1953      | 1954      | 1955      | 1956      | 1957      | 1958      |     |
| Paid-up capital .. .. .             | 10,00,000 | 12,50,000 | 12,50,000 | 12,50,000 | 12,50,000 | 12,50,000 | 12,50,000 | 12,50,000 | Rs. |
| Reserve .. .. .                     | 46,747    | 46,747    | 46,747    | 46,747    | 46,747    | 46,747    | 46,747    | 46,747    | Rs. |
| Loans .. .. .                       | 14,12,267 | 10,91,091 | 15,38,51  | 15,36,341 | 9,72,022  | 8,71,590  | 31,49,226 | 35,00,000 | Rs. |
| Depreciation .. .. .                | 3,69,164  | 3,69,341  | 2,67,504  | 5,99,860  | 4,00,814  | 4,92,363  | 9,86,531  | 36,60,343 | Rs. |
| Net profit .. .. .                  | 1,61,855  | 63,069    | 68,634    | 2,21,176  | 2,59,203  | 3,01,256  | 2,10,009  | 5,14,555  | Rs. |
| Taxation .. .. .                    | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | 70,000    | 2,75,000  | 1,65,000  | 2,51,038  | Rs. |
| Transfer to General Reserve .. .. . | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | 1,00,000  | 1,00,000  | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | Rs. |
| Dividend .. .. .                    | .. .. .   | 67,27     | 75,000    | 1,12,500  | 1,50,000  | 1,57,500  | 2,12,237  | 2,25,000  | Rs. |
| Dividend rate per cent .. .. .      | 3         | 6         | 6         | 9         | 12        | 15        | 15        | 9         | Rs. |
| Carried forward .. .. .             | 15,034    | 10,475    | 4,169     | 8,592     | 10,291    | 2,908     | 680       | 3,130     | Rs. |
| Profit per spindle .. .. .          | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | 9-1       | 6-4       | 6-8       | Rs. |
| Prices of (Highest) .. .. .         | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | 151½      | 171       | 287       | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | Rs. |
| Shares (Lowest) .. .. .             | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | 80        | 137       | 175       | .. .. .   | .. .. .   | Rs. |

## The Nagammai Cotton Mills, Alagappa Nagar.

This is a new enterprise. The building has been completed and the ordered machineries are awaited partly from Japan and partly from Textools. Regular working is expected to commence by April 1959.

1 Name of the mill—The Nagammai Cotton Mills.

2 Location—Vikravandi, South Arcot district.

3 Spindles—Allotted 12,000. Blow room and preparatory from Toyoda Tsusho Kaisha, Limited, Japan and Cards and Ring frames from Textool Co., Ltd., Coimbatore.

4 Managing Partner—Sri ALA. Annamalai Chettiar.

5 Phone No.—No. 7.

6 Counts spun—Yarn proposed to spin 20s. to 80s.

## Sivanandha Mills, Limited, Coimbatore

The company was incorporated on 27th January 1950. This is a public limited company managed by Messrs. S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chetty and Sons, managing agents, a partnership firm.

The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 25,00,000 (250,000 shares of Rs. 10 each). The issued capital is Rs. 10,00,000 (100,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) and the paid-up capital Rs. 9,99,713.

The mill started working in May 1953 with 6,272 spindles in the first instance. There was substantial expansion year after year as shown below :—

| Year.        | Number of spindles installed at the end of the year. |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1953 .. .. . | 8,960                                                |
| 1954 .. .. . | 12,544                                               |
| 1955 .. .. . | 13,888                                               |
| 1956 .. .. . | 23,296                                               |
| 1957 .. .. . | 25,088                                               |

An addition of 6,272 spindles has been sanctioned and they will be installed very shortly. A licence for substantial expansion of the undertaking for the installation of 192 automatic looms has also been

sanctioned by the Government of India and application for licence for the import of machinery required have been made. Two cone winders and six sets of Combers have also been installed. The company owns two generators to supplement power during power cuts.

The working of the mill has been consistently quite satisfactory from its inception in spite of many handicaps in procuring necessary machinery, raw materials, power cut, etc., and the company has declared tax free dividends as follows till now :—

For the year 1953 .. 3 per cent from the date of allotment of shares.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1954 .. .. . | 9 per cent  |
| 1955 .. .. . | 12 per cent |
| 1956 .. .. . | 12 per cent |
| 1957 .. .. . | 12 per cent |

The mill is spinning at present 100s, 80s 60s and 50s cotton yarns besides staple fibre yarn (20s).

About 750 persons are in the employ of the company. They have the benefits of Provident Fund, bonus, leave privileges, etc. Women workers have the benefit of maternity leave in addition.

# Craftsmen Training Schemes in Madras State

By Sri T. R. KRISHNASWAMY, B.Sc. (Engineering), Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras

(Continued from January-March 1959 issue.)

## ANNEXURE A,

The Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, is responsible in this State for the training of skilled and semi-skilled technical personnel required for the various industries. Due to the implementation of a number of schemes for the development of industries under the Second Five-Year Plan both in private and public sectors, the demand for such trained personnel has considerably increased.

In order to keep up pace with the growing industrialisation of the country and consequent demand for larger numbers of craftsmen, even during the First Year-Plan, the need for turning out more number of skilled category of personnel was anticipated. Hence each State started a number of Industrial Schools giving training in their own pattern, as a result of which the method of training, syllabus, duration of courses, etc., differed from State to State. In order to co-ordinate the training facilities available under the State Government with those of such training facilities under the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, and to ensure a common pattern of training for the whole country, the Government of India set up a Committee known as 'Training and Employment Service Organization Committee (Shiva Rao Committee) and the recommendations of this committee were examined by Government of India who decided in the year 1955, that the training facilities then provided in the Centres run by the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment should be integrated with

similar facilities provided by State Government and that the training organization should also be placed under the administrative control of State Government, and that the Government of India should only be laying down policies for training of craftsmen, co-ordinate the over-all training programme throughout the country and subsidise the integrated training schemes, leaving the day-to-day administration of the training programme to the respective State Governments. In pursuance of this decision, the Technical Training Institutes/Centres under the control of Central Government were transferred to the administrative control of Government in this State with effect from 1st November 1956. In order to advise the Government of India in framing training policy, and co-ordinate vocational training as a national emergency, a central agency called 'The National Council for Training in Vocational Trades' was set up by Government of India in August 1956.

At the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the total number of seats in Industrial Training Institute/Centre in this State, both in Government of India Institutions and State Government Institutions, was about 1,000. In addition to Government Institutions, there are about 60 private recognized Industrial Schools imparting training in various technical and vocational trades. These private recognized schools are given grants by State Government in the shape of annual maintenance grants,

equipment grant and building grants. The approximate average seating capacity in each of these private schools will be about 40 per school.

In order to meet the growing demand of technically trained personnel of the artisan category, the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, prepared a scheme for turning out more number of technical personnel on an All-India basis. The proposed scheme contemplated the starting of new Industrial Training Institutes, development of existing Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, instructions in part-time classes for industrial workers, and an apprenticeship training scheme to supplement the outturn of the number of apprentices normally trained in private industrial establishments at a cost, during the Second Plan period, of Rs. 79.11 lakhs, as detailed below :—

|                                                                                                       | RUPEES IN LAKHS. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| I Opening of four Industrial Training Institutes at Cuddalore, Virudhunagar, Pettai and Nagapattinam. | 50.873           |
| II Development of Industrial Training Institutes and Centres.                                         | 20.61            |
| III Apprenticeship Scheme ..                                                                          | 42,666           |
| IV Evening classes ..                                                                                 | 1.361            |

All the above four schemes have been implemented in this State. The aim and object of the above scheme is given briefly below :—

**Scheme I—Opening of four Industrial Training Institutes.**—Under this scheme, opening of four Industrial Training Institutes at Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Virudhunagar and Pettai is contemplated and these Industrial Training Institutes were started on the Government of India pattern during 1957-58. It was also contemplated to increase the seating capacity in these four

Industrial Training Institutes by running a double shift from the academic session 1958-59 as shown below :—

| Name of the Industrial Training Institute.     | Existing number of seats. | Additional seats from 1958-59. | Total from 1958-59. |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Industrial Training Institute, Cuddalore.    | 168                       | 84                             | 252                 |
| 2 Industrial Training Institute, Nagapattinam. | 168                       | 84                             | 252                 |
| 3 Industrial Training Institute, Virudhunagar. | 176                       | 72                             | 248                 |
| 4 Industrial Training Institute, Pettai.       | 168                       | 84                             | 252                 |
|                                                | 680                       | 324                            | 1,004               |

The second shift was also commenced in all the four Industrial Training Institutes as per the targets fixed for the year 1958-59. From the year 1959-60 onwards the strength of the institutes will be maintained as per the total number fixed including the second shift.

Adequate staff have been provided for all these four Industrial Training Institutes as per the scale fixed by Government of India and they have been appointed. Construction of permanent buildings for all the four institutes is also contemplated and the construction work is proceeding and is expected to be completed during the year 1958-59. Orders for the supply of equipment as per the standard list have all been placed and the supply of the equipment and machineries are expected to be completed before the end of 1959-60, depending on the supply position.

**Scheme II—Development of existing Industrial Training Institute/Industrial Training Centres.**—The following six Industrial Training Institutes/Centres were transferred to the control of the State Government on 1st November 1956 from that of the Government of India consequent on the recommendations of the Shiva Rao Committee. Under this scheme, the supply of an efficient equipment to all the six Institutions, construction of a permanent building for the Industrial Training Institute, Thyagarayanagar and the running of a second shift at the Industrial Training Institute, Thyagarayanagar and Industrial Training Centre, Madurai and Coimbatore is contemplated.

|                                                                   | Additional seats for 1958-59. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Industrial Training Institute, T. Nagar.                        | 112                           |
| 2 Industrial Training Institute, Street Seva Mandir.              |                               |
| 3 Industrial Training Centre North Madras.                        |                               |
| 4 Industrial Training Centre, Tamil Nad Polytechnic, Madurai.     | 64                            |
| 5 Industrial Training Centre, Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore. | 32                            |
| 6 Industrial Training Centre, Pioneer, Motor Service, Nagercoil.  |                               |
|                                                                   | 208                           |

In respect of items 2, 3 and 6, the purchase of deficient equipment above is contemplated. As regards the first part of the scheme, orders for the supply of the efficient equipments required for all the six centres have been placed up to the limits prescribed and the supplies are expected to be completed before the end of 1959-60, depending on the supply position. As regards the second part of the scheme, the construction of a permanent building for the Industrial Training Institute, Thyagarayanagar, is

progressing fast and is expected to be completed before the end of 1958-59. As regards the last item of the scheme the two shifts were introduced in the Industrial Training Institute, Thyagarayanagar, and Industrial Training Centre, Madurai and Coimbatore, from the academic session 1958-59 and the targets achieved. From 1959-60 onwards the increased seating capacity will be maintained in these three Institutions.

**Scheme III—Apprenticeship Training Scheme.**—This scheme is invited to supplement the trade apprenticeship courses already available in Industrial Establishments. As per the scheme, suitable candidates are selected by a special committee appointed for the purpose and posted to different Industrial Establishment for training as apprentices. During the period of their apprenticeship training, each apprentice will be paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem. Apart from this, the firm which trains the apprentice will be paid a sum of Rs. 15 per mensem per trainee towards the cost of the training. The apprentices will also be given theoretical training thrice in a week in the Industrial Training Institute, Madras, for a period of two hours a day.

The physical targets of the scheme is as below :—

|         |     |                  |
|---------|-----|------------------|
| 1958-59 | ... | 100 apprentices. |
| 1959-60 | ... | 150 "            |
| 1960-61 | ... | 300 "            |

Selection of apprentices for the current year is over and 12 firms in Madras City have been selected to take Government apprentices during the year. The apprentices were posted to the firms and the targets fixed for the current year achieved. The selection of apprentices for the year 1959-60 will be taken up during April 1959 as per the targets fixed.

refundable to trainees on the satisfactory completion of the course after deduction of Government dues, if any.

**Certificate of craftsmanship.**—The final examination will be held at such time as Government may decide and will be conducted by a Board of Examiners. Trainees who pass the examination and in the case of the Technical Training courses complete the implant training satisfactorily will be awarded a Certificate of Craftsmanship. Trainees who are unable to pass will be allowed to sit at the examination held in the next session.

**Hostel facilities.**—Trainees may be provided with free hostel accommodation where available but this will not include free supply of food.

**Training.**—Trainees will be given while at the institute/centres free training. (2) Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem each to about 33-1/3 per cent of the trainees will be paid. Sixteen per cent of the available scholarships will be awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and 25 per cent to Backward Classes.

**Submission of applications.**—Applications for admission to training institutes/centres should be submitted to the Principal of the Institute/Centre concerned in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from him.

Candidates called for interview will have to appear at their own expenses.

Under the apprenticeship training scheme to start with training in respect of the following trades have been introduced:—

(1) Carpenter, (2) Moulder, (3) Mechanist and Turner, (4) Fitter and (5) Welder. and it is proposed to extend to four trades in the second batch admitted in April 1959.

The duration of the courses, qualification for admission, etc., are given below:—

**Duration of the course.**—The duration of the apprenticeship courses will be in accordance with the prevailing practice in the individual establishments taking Government apprentices. For the present the duration of the courses will be three years.

**Eligibility and selection.**—Applicants for apprenticeship training—

(a) should have completed 17 and should not be over 19 years of age on the date of admission.

(b) should have passed VIII standard or III Form or its equivalent or E.S.L.C.

(c) should be medically fit and free from any disability which might be prejudicial to their following the chosen trade.

The selection of apprentices will be done by a committee and the applicant should appear before the Committee at his own cost for an interview at Madras. Interview does not guarantee selection.

**Discipline and conditions of apprenticeship.**—Government apprentices shall be under the same code of discipline as the employees of the Industrial Establishment in which they undergo the apprenticeship training.

The applicant should give an undertaking to abide by the discipline of the Industrial Establishment to which he is posted, to take proper care of the tools and equipment entrusted to his charge and not to discontinue his training voluntarily before the completion of the full term of apprenticeship. The applicant on selection will have also to execute a bond with sureties for the due repayment of the amount spent by Government on his training if he discontinues his training voluntarily before the completion of his apprenticeship. The

applicant will be on probation during the first six calendar months of apprenticeship during which period the apprenticeship can be terminated for unsatisfactory progress.

**Facilities to apprentices.**—Each selected apprentice will be paid a stipend of Rs. 40 (rupees forty) per mensem during the period of training. Free hostel accommodation (lodging only) will be provided wherever a hostel is provided.

**Theory classes.**—The candidates will have to attend theory classes in the evenings at the Government Industrial Training Institute, Broadway, Madras.

**Award of Certificates.**—On completion of the course of apprenticeship, every apprentice will be trade tested and successful candidates will be awarded certificates of proficiency.

The detailed particulars regarding the courses, duration, eligibility for admission in respect of evening classes are given below:—

**Trades.**—(1) Fitter, (2) Mechanic (Motor), (3) Mechanic (Instrument) and (4) Draughtsman (Civil).

**Period of training.**—The duration of the course will be two years. Classes will be of two hours' duration each day.

**Conditions of eligibility.**—Any worker in an industrial establishment who is literate enough to follow the classes and who is sponsored by his company will be eligible for admission.

**Fees and caution deposit.**—The workers attending classes will be charged a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem payable before the 15th of the month. Drawing boards and Drawing sheets will be provided by the Government. Drawing instruments and 'T' squares will have to be provided by the workers themselves. A sum of Rs. 5 will be required to be deposited by each candidate, at the time of admission as caution deposit and will be refunded on the satisfactory completion of the course.

**Issue of certificates.**—At the end of the course a test will be conducted by the State Government who will issue certificates to successful candidates.

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**VIEWS AND REVIEWS**

## Views and Reviews (News Digest)

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### MINISTER BLAMES TRADERS FOR RISE IN PRICES.

"Hectic" speculative operations  
deplored.

Government's Efforts to promote  
Exports affected.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union, Commerce and Industry Minister, said on May 2nd, the question of holding the price-line against "hectic speculative operations" was a matter of central importance.

Mr. Shastri, who was inaugurating the first conference of the Presidents of the recognized forward trading associations, added: "I must say that during the last few months, a few operators in the forward markets have neither been fair to the country, nor to themselves."

"Prices have risen very high in certain commodities, like, groundnuts, castor, pepper and gur. The futures prices of these commodities had risen by 12 per cent, 17 per cent, 51 per cent and 17 per cent respectively, between the short period of a month and a half from the end of December 1958 to the middle of February 1959, and the ready prices have also risen correspondingly", he added.

The conference, organized by the Forward Markets Commission, was attended by the Presidents of 18 recognised associations in the country and representatives of eight 'associations to be recognized' by the Commission, Mr. W. R. Nattu, Chairman of the Commission, president.

Mr. Shastri said that if the rise in prices reflected merely a change in the supply and demand position, it would not have been man of the Commission, presided.

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"It was, however, a general belief that it was to a large extent the result of hectic speculative operations. It is unfortunate that when the Government is trying to promote exports and giving certain concessions, all its values should get lost through speculative activities."

### Difficult conditions.

He said that in a free enterprise, there should be freedom and permission for free activities in commerce and trade, but the country was not passing through a normal period. Conditions were "extraordinarily difficult for us as we are trying to build up and develop our country in the most advance circumstances."

"There will, therefore, have to be some form of regulation if the trading activities overstep the mark and injure the larger interest of the people as well as the country. When such conditions arose, the Government was forced to take action and it had done so, for example, in the case of minor food grains and gur.

Reports continued to reach the Government from time to time about illegal forward trading and trading in options. "This cannot be due to a ignorance on the part of a trade as they must be knowing that there is a clear ban on option transactions."

### Primary Responsibility.

It was not good for the Commission, which had brought this matter to the notice of all concerned, to ask for Police help in such matters. "This must be avoided to the maximum extent possible. This can be

done only if the trade will genuinely try to co-operate with the authorities of the Board of Directors of the recognized associations as well as the authorities of the Forward Markets Commission."

"The primary responsibility" for regulating forward markets was on the Board of Directors of the Association themselves. The Forward Market Commission functions as a supervisory authority and intervenes only when it finds it absolutely necessary specially if any decision of the Board is considered to be not in the interest of trade or the public. It is, therefore for you to act in a manner which will not give cause for intervention."

Mr. Shastri said it was a matter of satisfaction that most of the forward trading associations were headed by Presidents, who functioned without honorarium. In some associations, an experiment had been made to have whole-time Presidents and the experiment was stated to have met with success.

### High standard

"If this will help in more dispassionate and efficient working, I would surely like the experiment being further extended, but it should be possible for both the whole-timers as well as others to set up a high standard, which will not create any doubt in the minds of their colleagues and members, who work side by side in the field of trade and business."

Earlier, Mr. Shastri traced the history of the enactment of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, and said the Government had taken a "balanced view" in regard to the place of futures trading in the economy of the country.

### "Concentration" of economic power. "In the hands of a few." Government should prevent it says Minister.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, told the Lok Sabha on May, 6, that while renewing Managing Agencies, the Government had imposed a condition that they would come to an end in case the Government decided to put an end to this system in any particular industry.

He disclosed that the Government had recently reduced the managing agency commission from the maximum of 10 per cent to five per cent in the case of one of the biggest companies in India because its profits had gone up.

He was replying to the debate on his motion to refer the Bill further to amend the Companies Act to a Joint Select Committee. The House referred the Bill to the Joint Committee, which is to submit its report by the last day of the first week of the next session.

The Bill, among other things, provides for making the cornering of shares of companies by unscrupulous persons more difficult, conversion of public limited companies into private limited companies only with the approval of the Union Government, payment of dividends in cash in time and depreciation before declaring dividends.

### Inquiry.

Mr. Shastri said those managing agencies which were not renewed would automatically come to an end on August 15, 1960. The question of investigating whether the managing agency system should be continued in certain particular industries was receiving the serious attention of the Government. The Government was also considering in which industries such investigation should be carried out.

He pointed out that under the Bill, the Union Government was sought to be vested with powers to exempt non-profit organisations, like Chambers of Commerce and charitable institutions, from conforming to the strict requirements of the Act, where such compliance would result either in needless difficulties, or disproportionate expenses. A new schedule was being added to the Bill to limit the scope of the term, "relative" in order to make it practicable for the officers of a company to comply with the provisions of the Act.

### Small Industries the Co-operative way.

The Committee on Plan Projects has commended the "co-operative way" in promoting small-scale industries during the remainder of the Second Five-year Plan Period and the Third Plan.

Laying the future pattern of the organisation of small-scale industries, the Committee on Plan Projects' team of experts is understood to have expressed the opinion that new and light industries should receive emphasis in establishing small industries, whose owners should combine in the first instance to raise administrative buildings required for the industrial establishments.

Later, the idea can be expanded into putting up colonies of industries or industrial estates by co-operative effort. The Government, in such cases will need only to give technical assistance and some monetary assistance.

The Committees recommendations are understood to have been appreciated by the Minister for Commerce, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. The recommendations have been circulated to the members of the Planning Commission.

### Stress on Construction.

The Committee's experts are understood to have expressed the view that greater attention should be paid to the construction aspect of the newly set-up industrial estates or colonies. Advance planning and proper

selection of materials should go a long way towards diminishing the cost of buildings and providing optimum working space.

The Hindustan Housing Factory, it is suggested, should manufacture pre-stressed roofing which can easily replace steel for constructing roofs.

This Committee has urged the setting up of industries in rural areas. Careful experimentation, however, will be necessary before factories, though small, can be established in rural areas, preferably near small towns. More attention should be directed, according to the committee, to remove congestion from industrialised regions by a proper dispersal of industries.

A special division in the Public Works Departments should be made responsible in each region for the erection of factories. A change in the conditions on which accommodation is now made available to small industrialists is also favoured.

### Economies.

Sweeping economies are proposed by the Committee on Plan Projects by experts who have expressed themselves against any ostentatious buildings and roads in areas where industrial development is taking place. Building estimates must be carefully prepared and the advice of technical experts obtained.

These experts are believed to have concluded that the regional institutes of the National Small Industries Corporation were not being fully utilised by industrialists setting up small industries. Despite the provision of technical services by the Commerce Ministry the industrialists were not taking full advantage of these facilities.

The Committee on Plan Projects is understood to have stressed the imperative need of meeting the basic objectives of the second plan, viz., the setting up of new and light industries not merely the repetition of existing industries.

A significant recommendation of the committee is that uniform and standard norms of construction laid down by it should be used throughout the country now and during the next Plan period to reduce substantially construction costs.

The Bill was generally welcomed by members, though many said it did not go far enough. Majority of the members asked for further tightening of the Companies Act and the Company Law Administration in the interest of better working of companies, share-holders and workers. Contributions by companies to the funds of political parties were again opposed by Communist and Ganatantra Parishad members. Some members pleaded for the abolition of the managing agency system, necessary to overcome practical difficulties experienced in the course of the working of the Act, amendments considered necessary to ensure better fulfilment of the purposes of the Act and to remove lacunae in the existing provisions.

There was an amendment to the provision of parent Act relating to liquidation, to provide that compensation, due to workmen under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, should be included within the scope of the term, "wages", which is a preferential charge.

### KING-PIN OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES.

#### Union Minister on value of small industries.

EMPLOYMENT, THE CENTRAL GOAL FOR A FEW DECADES TO COME.

Mr. M. M. Shah, Union Minister for Industries, declared on May 11, at Hyderabad that employment was, and would continue to be the central goal of all national activities for a few decades to come.

Mr. Shah, who was presiding over the 13th meeting of All-India Small-Scale Industries Board, added that employment was, and would remain, not merely a socio-logical, economic, and political problem, but the most compelling human problem till

such time as the country was able to provide the modicum of living and maintenance to every able-bodied person.

He told the Board that small industries which offered the most potential labour intensive source were the king-pin of the national programmes among at the provision of fruitful and gainful employment.

The Board will review the progress of small industries during the period October 1958 to March 1959. An important item to be considered by the Board is the programme for the supply of improved tools to village artisans.

### THREE FOLD OBJECTIVE.

Mr. Shah stressed the need to step up national 'provisions' for small industries in the Third Plan with the three-fold objective of increasing the employment potential, speedy removal of regional disparities in national development, and the earning of more foreign exchange.

He said the tempo of developmental expenditure during the Second Plan period, and particularly during the current year on small industries, gave confidence that all the State Governments had acquired the necessary organisational skill and dynamism in implementing the programmes for small industries. Whereas the actual expenditure on small industries was hardly Rs. 19 crores in 1955-56, the current years' budget estimates provided Rs. 45 crores.

He said it would not be enough to place well formulated and satisfying targets and statistics before the people or to plead patience before them in terms of aggregates and totals. It would also not help merely to say that so many major projects had been established in the face of the mounting human problem of providing employment.

### PRIORITIES.

"From this angle", he added, "we will have to draw up our various priorities, and we will have to select our methods and modes of production and output so that

labour-intensive methods and programmes would have to be given a much higher priority in our national programmes, so long as they are not wasteful in their overall content."

Merely because an instrument or tool was for the time being less efficient or less productive than its most modern counterpart it did not become worthy of rejection. He said a constant review of the socio-economics of every programme was being undertaken and on the merciless analysis of these reviews the programmes were either rejected or modified and remodelled.

### LIVING EXAMPLE.

He referred to the pattern of industrialisation in the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan, and said they offered very living and dynamic example of how different technological processes co-existed and lived together in a continuous manner. Fifty-four per cent of the total national value of output of the manufacturing industries in Japan, he said, came from small industries.

Small industries played a major role even in the field of exports. In Japan an estimated 40 per cent of the goods produced by small industries were exported. This, he said, should dispel the general feeling in many quarters that "what we are trying to develop are wasteful enterprises and the money spent on them could be utilised and spent more profitably and with more beneficial results."

"We will agree to drop and reject without a moment's hesitation any scheme or schemes or any particular aspect of production including the Ambar Charkha or the khadi or village and small industries if we find that a particular method of production was, in the overall pattern of socio-economic evaluation, either wasteful, outmoded or incapable of giving to the nation that

satisfaction which every economic activity must provide for every unit of investment, every unit of manpower and every unit of national energy spent on them."

### REMOVAL OF DISPARITIES.

#### A basic factor.

Speedy removal of regional disparities in national development, he said, was the second basic factor which had to be kept in view in planning. Small industries were messengers of technology and science, of industrialisation, research and invention for every industrially-less developed district and region. For faster development of small industries he called for taking district as unit, for, in terms of decentralisation a district was a good, convenient and easily manageable unit.

In the Third Plan, he suggested increased allocation for small industries in industrially under-developed districts and areas. In this connexion he called for a major reorganisation and strengthening of the Departments of Industries in States with immediate effect so as to provide more equipped and well-trained manpower at district level.

#### Decentralisation vital.

Earlier, in his inaugural speech, Mr. Mehdi Nawaz Jung, said that in an agricultural country like India, the importance of cottage and small industries in creating large employment opportunities could not be overlooked. Decentralisation of industries to provide equal opportunities to those living in cities and towns as well as villages was necessary.

The development of small industries, he said, had no doubt received an impetus during the last few years. But there still remained many problems like procurement of imported equipment and raw material,

easy and expeditious means of securing credit facilities, establishment of stores for marketing, and evolving effective programmes for the development of ancillaries around major industries.

Mr. A. Bhagawantha Rao, Minister for Small Industries, Andhra Pradesh, welcoming the guests, urged the Government of India to give special consideration to the needs of undeveloped regions.

### DEVELOPMENT OF MADRAS STATE.

#### Value of Zonal planning : Dr. Lokanathan's suggestions.

Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, called for increased "zonal thinking, planning and programming" to step up the State's irrigation and power potential. He was addressing the third quarterly meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, George Town on May 12.

Dr. Lokanathan said the four neighbouring States in the South, which several times in their history had been thrown together at some point or other, should again come together and develop a regional sense and purpose in the matter of economic development.

Dr. Lokanathan who has been asked by the Madras Government to prepare a blueprint for the economic development of the State, based on a realistic appraisal of its resources, indicated in his 19-page written speech, the broad lines of the economic strategy that the planners in the State would have to adopt in the coming years to generate a cumulative growth process in the State economy. Development of the engineering industries was the key to this strategy and zonal action the appropriate approach to it, he declared.

Dr. Lokanathan, also described the major industrial potentialities in the State—the Neyveli Lignite Project, exploitation of the Salem and Nilgiris iron ores and exploitation of the marine resources around Tuticorin—that held out an inviting promise in the sphere of industrial development.

He said the National Council, which had made detailed investigations into the various other possibilities in the industrial sphere would soon submit a full report to the Government of Madras.

Dr. Lokanathan said that in the course of the next ten years of the Third and the Fourth Plans, on an empirical estimate, Madras would require an investment expenditure of about Rs. 1,000 crores in all sectors of the economy, including power, transport, agriculture, industrial, social, etc. Of this, about Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 crores would be required for the expansion of the existing industries and establishment of new industries. Only an investment of this size, could bring about a self-sustaining growth process. The industries that had the largest capital absorptive capacity all over the world were the engineering and chemical, Madras had, in his opinion, ample scope for both these groups, and for the absorption of an investment of this order in the next decade or so. The earlier start Madras had had in regard to industrialisation was no small advantage.

Making a few observations on the economic development of Madras State, Dr. Lokanathan said on account of the reorganisation of the States, Madras had lost much of its forest, mineral, water and hydro-power resources. This diminution in resources had forced the Government to look for alternative resources and in this regard it had succeeded to some extent. The State had also made a brave and sincere effort to stretch the existing resources to the fullest length.

The industrial development of the State had followed the pattern familiar in all free countries of the world, he said. Starting with agricultural processing industries, it had moved on to development of the cotton textile industry, which was in full swing now. The point of saturation might be reached in the not too distant future for the cotton textile development in this part of the country. The next phase of industrial growth was marked by the emergence of engineering industries, which meant that the State had already entered the "take-off" stage in economic growth.

Dr. Lokanathan was confident that many other States in India would take "quite some time" to arrive at this stage of development. If Madras seized this opportunity and consciously forged ahead in the promotion of engineering industries on a vigorous scale, the process of industrialisation would be speeded up and in a decade or two it could hold out the promise of becoming one of the most highly industrialised States of India.

The task, however, was not easy, he said, Madras was seriously handicapped in the matter of certain natural resources, namely, fuel, coal and coke, raw materials like iron and steel. It also faced a chronic transport bottleneck, brought about by a long haulage of these heavy raw materials from distant parts of the country. This had not only affected the cost structure of the Madras industries adversely, but also had created a shortage of raw materials, with the result that a great deal of capacity of even the existing engineering industries remained unutilised. The value added to manufacture in Madras in the engineering sector, in spite of the high skill of the Madras workman, was less impressive, compared to certain other States. Firms in the South experienced great difficulty in obtaining prompt delivery of machinery spare-parts and similar items and even

minor break-downs of equipment put machines out of order for weeks. Consequently, the great majority of the engineering concerns in Madras produced only 60 or 70 per cent of the plant capacity. Under-utilisation of capacity was the most pressing problem of the State. The raw material shortage had aggravated the flow of working capital to the industry and had often stunted industrial units to below economic sizes. Among the industrial units that ceased to work between 1952 and 1956, small units constituted a major part. This was of some significance to future economic policy, he said.

#### Engineering Industries.

Dr. Lokanathan said that the solution to the chronic shortage did not lie in the abandonment of the engineering industries or in adoption of a slower rate of growth on the ground that they were locationally unsuitable. That would be not only a counsel of despair, but also reversing the very historic pattern of development towards progress. The location of dominant industries had been influenced as much by deliberate Governmental action as by economic factors. While for the agricultural processing and textile industries, nearness of raw materials was an overwhelming advantage, for the engineering group of industries, market and skilled labour were the decisive factors. Madras had both these. At any rate, this engineering phase of development was inevitable for taking the economy into a self-generating growth process. Hence it had to be nurtured, regardless of all other considerations. The progress already achieved by Madras in this direction was significant enough to demand a concentrated effort in the shape of an immediate and direct stimulus.

He said the problem of fuel was well on its way to a solution in a big way, since the fabulous discovery of the Neyveli lignite.

Lignite was going to be the spearhead of the third phase of industrial development of the State.

Pointing out that coal was twice or thrice as costly in Madras as it was in Northern India, Dr. Loganathan said, all their efforts to strengthen the traffic lead, multiply tracks and augment wagons, would not be a practicable solution that could immediately impart to the new phase of industrialisation its legitimate tempo. It would be some time before the bottlenecks at the marshalling yards at Bezvada and Tondiarpet were eased and the line capacity increased. Some new railway lines seemed also imperative between Coimbatore and Chamarajnagar, Salem and Bangalore and between Tirunelveli and Trivandrum via Kanyakumari.

Referring to the exploitation of Salem and Nilgiri iron ores, Dr. Lokanathan said the successful working of the medium shaft blast furnace and the veering round of technical opinion in favour of small-scale steel furnaces on the basis of Chinese experience and the advance of technology in steel production in countries like Germany with inferior ores—had all stimulated considerable rethinking on the subject and had highly favoured serious consideration of pig iron and steel production in South India. If opinion finally decided in favour of the new technology, the belt from Neyveli to Salem through Vriddhachalam might turn out to be a little Ruhr of the South, fuming with smoke and busy with the din of forges and foundries, he visualised.

#### Marine Resources Around Tuticorin.

Another spearhead of development lay in the exploitation of the marine resources around Tuticorin, he observed. With the development of Tuticorin as a deep-sea harbour, as had been recommended by the National Council, and with the implementation of the Sethusamudram Project, an

industrial complex to be built around Tuticorin would have immense economic significance. The large salt industry along the coast was to-day in a depressed state. The establishment of an industry for the recovery of valuable chemicals from bitterns now thrown into the sea, would be a profitable venture, he added.

Dr. Lokanathan said there were also certain factors seriously limiting the scope for industrial development. In the sphere of agriculture although they had taken great strides in developing irrigation resources and possessed the proud record of having been pioneers since the Chola times, the extent of double cropping land in the State was very small, being 8.4 per cent, compared with 12.7 for all-India, 25 per cent for Bihar, 27 per cent for Punjab and 24 per cent for Uttar Pradesh. It looked as though the State had come to the end of its tether in irrigation potential. Over 95 per cent of the Cauvery waters had been utilised and unless they stepped up the double cropping area at least to 12 per cent, they would be faced with the problem of food supply for a population growing at an alarming rate. Moreover, production of high valued crops like sugarcane and long-staple cotton requiring irrigation facilities, needed to be augmented to strengthen the agricultural base for industrialisation. Madras should therefore look to the neighbouring States for additional irrigation potential. This called for increased zonal thinking, planning and programming from even now.

The second limitation was the State's power potential, he said. Although Madras was the third among the States of India in over-all power production, second in hydro-electric development and first in rural electrification, the demand for power had been fast overtaking generating capacity. Further, the predominant hydro character of the power system had made it solely

depended upon the flow of water courses, subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. There was some hope in getting additional power based on lignite. Even so, the indications were that by 1970 the total demand for power in Madras would reach approximately a million k.w., that is, double the hydro capacity of the State. Lignite-based power could produce 20,000 k.w. only or perhaps a little more, later. For the rest, the State had to lean heavily either on the power potential of the neighbouring States or on the development of atomic installations. The ready source of atomic energy available in the monazite sand in Kanyakumari district was a consideration important enough to weigh the decision in favour of an atomic plant of 200 or 500 m.w. capacity somewhere in Madras. But a great deal depended on what the economics of atomic power production was going to be. While atomic power would be an economic proposition to centres far removed from the coal-beds, hydro-power might still have a relative advantage. There were, however, other considerations why nuclear power development should be undertaken, the reason being that the long-term costs of nuclear energy both in terms of money and social costs, might prove even smaller. The State Government had already taken an initiative in the matter, but before taking a decision it would be worthwhile to have some zonal thinking and planning on the subject. An atomic unit had to be moderately big, but it could serve the needs of more than one State in the South.

Though he might be accused of drawing too rosy a picture of the future, Dr. Lokanathan said, he was not unaware of the low per capita income in the State, the high pressure of the population, the niggardliness of natural endowments, the vagaries of nature, the meagre financial resources available for investment, etc., but as against these, he could point out to an imposing array of virtues of a people that

make for success in the grand undertaking of economic progress, which was a resultant of diverse forces, not physical resources alone, the most important being the wisdom to seize opportunities in time and forge ahead.

#### "THEY WANT EVERYTHING FROM GOVERNMENT."

##### Machine-tools factory is making amazing progress.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru put up a spirited defence of public enterprises in India and said they had succeeded remarkably.

Mr. Nehru, who was speaking at the All-India Congress Committee during a discussion on planning, on May 12, said the "great captains" of industry in India had not "terribly impressed" him.

"These captains of industry may do a job themselves and may make good money out of it or not as the case may be. They get protection and come out as great captains of industry. I fear, having come across many captains of industry, I am not terribly impressed by their captainship. They want everything, you see, from the Government. They borrow money from the Government and they get it and they become great captains of industry.

It is amazing they spread the idea in our Parliament and elsewhere that these great captains of industry are some geniuses, while public concerns are not run properly. As a matter of fact, our big public concerns in India, those that have been completed, have been remarkably successful, very successful, from any point of view, from any yardstick that you may apply. They are making a good deal of profits and production is increasing beyond all our targets.

He spoke with some warmth and said public enterprises had recorded great progress. The Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, the machine-tool factory at Bangalore, the Hindustan Aircraft, the Penicillin Factory at Pimpri and a number of other plants, which were well established, had all made tremendous progress. "I am not including iron and steel because they are still being made. Our experience of big public plants has been very good."

The Prime Minister made a special mention of the machine-tool factory at Bangalore, and said: "So long as the factory was managed by foreign experts, it did not do anything good. But since the foreigners went away and some of our competent men took charge, it is making amazing progress."

He declared that there was no escape from industrialisation in a big way if India wished to be a welfare State.

The basis of industrialisation was iron and steel, power, coal, atomic energy and most important of all, machine-making industries and trained manpower.

All this gigantic work had to be done in the public sector through planning. "Leaving all these things to private enterprise is not possible. They have no conception of planning, no conception of looking at things in an integrated way."

#### **"Inherent weakness"**

Referring to the "inherent weakness" in the capitalist structure in India to develop fully he said even though the first steel plant in India was set up more than 50 years ago by Jamshedji Tata, a man of foresight, yet India could not make a steel plant of her own. "This is amazing and

ridiculous. The Japanese and the Russians had adopted the practice of getting a plant from outside, America or Germany, but the next plant they made it themselves; they copied it. They seldom got a thing twice from a foreign country. Now for 50 years, we just go on depending on imported things and do not think of the basic thing of manufacturing a plant ourselves."

It was only now after three steel plants were being set up, that India was thinking in terms of "building the greater part of our next steel plant in India ourselves."

Mr. Nehru said: "I do wish to remove from the minds of the public any impression that public ventures have not succeeded remarkably well. Of course, they all depend on the quality of workers, managers and all others."

#### **Increase in production—Paramount need.**

He told the gathering, amidst cheers, that an Indian, given the chance, could be a very good worker, a highly qualified engineer, or manager. An Indian worker probably learnt in less time a technical job than almost any man anywhere in the world. "They have been that, they are that, and they will be that. So the quality is there."

Mr. Nehru said that, according to present estimates, the population was increasing by two per cent annually. This two per cent increase in population meant that if production increased by two per cent, the country would remain where it was. "If the increase in production is less than two per cent, then we go down. Therefore, producing only two per cent more per annum does not mean any progress. We just manage to keep our heads above water."

Production, therefore, had to be increased more than two per cent annually. How much more it should be was a matter of

planning. The vast majority of people today lacked even the barest necessities of life. In many areas, even pure clean drinking water was not available. "In order to give these barest necessities of life to our people, let us say we want another two per cent extra production, that is, four per cent increase in production annually. But even, that is not enough. All that leads you where you are except that a slight degree of comfort goes to some people. But the comfort is very slight. You do not really progress. Therefore, you want something more than four per cent (annual increase in production). These are hypothetical figures. Say you want another two per cent rise, this additional two per cent presenting an element of future progress and investment in future progress. So we get six per cent. Now, if you sit down to calculate what it means to get this six per cent increase in production per annum, you will find that it is a big job. Now, if you say "no, that is too difficult and we shall slow down our pace a little," then this would mean sharpening the country's agony."

#### **Basic point.**

The Prime Minister said there was an element of choice in deciding whether the annual increase in production should be five, six or seven per cent. But there was no choice about the minimum increase of four per cent. Some industrial magnates had laid that since India had passed through difficult times in the course of the two five-year plans, the pace of progress should be slowed down and "they should have some rest". Now, these industrial magnates, who said this, had evidently no conception of planning. They showed an utter absence of understanding of the problems of the country.

The first essential thing, of course, was to increase production of food and cash

crops. They would provide the much needed surplus required for investment in developing agriculture and industry. The experience of the whole world had shown that only through industrialization and the use of science and technology nations had prospered. The unemployment problem could be tackled effectively only through industrialization.

"The basic point is that we must industrialise. First of all, we must have scientific agriculture. I do not mean big tractors in our fields. Nevertheless, we should have scientific agriculture and scientific industry. We have to industrialise in a big way."

"While considering the size of the Third Plan, apart from domestic resources external resources and many other things, we will have also to think of the capacity of our people for hard work," Mr. Nehru said, "I regret to say that we are not essentially a hard-working race. Often enough we sleep. Our holidays are colossal. It is astonishing that demands for more and more holidays come."

He welcomed the Punjab Government's decision to cut down the number of holidays and to increase the daily hours of work in the Secretariat. This was an excellent thing to do and he congratulated the Punjab Government on the decision. About an hour of extra work every day would mean a lot.

#### **China and India.**

Mr. Nehru referred to the comparisons often made between the progress made by India with China and other countries. It was good to compare and learn from others, and yet to work according to our own ways. But it seems to me very odd that on the one side Chinese production has gone up, according to reports, on a tremendous scale, on the other side, so say reports, the rations had gone down. That may mean many things. That need not necessarily mean that the figures of production

they give are false, but it does mean that they are trying to create and collect as much surplus as possible. Even when they have abundance of food, they cut down consumption and would rather export and get something in return. Of course, they can do it, but we cannot do that. It is quite impossible for us to introduce short rations in order to build up surplus. Only a Government of that type can do that, but certainly there is a lesson for us to follow."

There was no way except to go through "this valley of hard work" and austerity.

#### **More important than legislators**

Mr. Nehru then praised the engineers and the scientists in the country and said their quality was of the highest order.

"With the greatest respect, I would say that they are far more important than the legislators."

Mr. N. Sanyal interrupted to remark "scrap the Upper Houses".

Mr. Nehru retorted that he did not quite understand what effect the scrapping of the Upper House had on the Five-Year Plan. As a matter of fact, so far as the Rajya Sabha was concerned, "it is a good House and a competent House. I am not a member of the Rajya Sabha. I am only a member of the Lok Sabha. But I know that the Rajya Sabha has some very able men in it and they have been very helpful in considering all the measures."

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### TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES.

#### Guindy institute functions from July.

The Southern Higher Technological Institute, now being established at Guindy has taken its first batch of students in July this year.

The Institute will commence functioning utilising the facilities available in the Guindy Campus—the Highway Research Institute, A. C. College of Technology and the Engineering College.

Professors required for holding classes for the first-year courses have arrived in the City from Germany a few days back. The machinery needed for the workshops is already on the way.

Fuller details of the commencement of the institute and other particulars were available by the end of June when the Board of Governors of the Institute met.

Prof. Kraus, who was on the staff of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and who had been appointed as Special Commissioner of the West German Government for the establishment of the Madras Institute, left on April 19 for Delhi after a review of the preliminary arrangements in connection with the setting-up of the Institute.

Prof. Kraus, had discussions with the officers of the Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in Southern region, the Chairman and Board of Governors of the Institute, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University and the Directors of the various Institutions in the campus at Guindy.

The West German Professor had expressed his appreciation at the quick work done by the Indian authorities and experts in ushering the institute into existence. Established with technical assistance from West

Germany, the Madras Institute will have the same administrative and organisational structure as the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, with an autonomous Board of Governors.

It is estimated that a period of three years will be required for completing the establishment of the institute. The total strength of the institute when fully developed will be about 1,500, while the initial enrolment is likely to be hundred.

The main departments of the Institute will be Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering, all in the faculty of Engineering; Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Geology and in the faculty of science and Humanities. The Institute will have a first-rate workshop which will meet the equipment needed at every stage of instruction.

The courses in the Institute will be constituted on a three-tier system. The first two will provide for under-graduates either for a broadbased technological education or for specialisation in selected fields. In the third tier, facilities will be available for advanced studies and research.

The Institute is intended to establish the closest possible relations with industries so that it would be able to help the country's industrial development.

### PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

#### Suggestion to set up Central Council

Establishment of an industrial and science museum at Bombay, setting up of a petroleum council for rapid development of the petroleum industry, establishment of regional stations and sub-stations at various places to assist the fruit and vegetable preservation industry under the aegis of the

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, and the starting of a research-cum-training school for studies in earthquake engineering at the University of Roorkee are some of the important recommendations made by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the governing body of the CSIR at their meetings last April. The Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru presided.

### INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

#### Ceiling on price to be imposed.

The Union Government has accepted the recommendation made by the alcohol Committee that in order to encourage the use of alcohol as a raw material for industries, a ceiling should be imposed on the basic ex-distillery price of power and industrial alcohol.

Since molasses would continue to be the principal raw material for production of alcohol, the Committee, according to a Government Press release, recommended that control over its price and distribution should be exercised by the Centre.

The Committee felt that an ex-sugar factory price of As. 4 per maund for molasses containing not less than 50 per cent total sugar would be reasonable. For molasses of lower sugar content, correspondingly lower prices might be charged.

The Government, while accepting the recommendation in principle, has stated that the mechanism of control already existing in some of the States should be left undisturbed. As far as other States are concerned necessary notification could be issued in consultation with the State Governments.

#### Price range.

Regarding a ceiling on the basic ex-distillery price of alcohol, the Committee has suggested that the ceiling should be 80 nP.

per gallon for alcohol of strength 99.5 per cent by volume and 78 nP. per gallon for alcohol of strength 96 per cent by volume, and an additional charge of 37 nP. per gallon in both cases on account of average actual transport charges incurred on molasses.

The Government, while accepting this recommendation, has expressed the view that the price range to be specified for alcohol of different strengths might be re-examined to see whether any revision or adjustments were necessary due to lapse of time since the report of the alcohol committee was submitted and also on regional considerations.

The Government has also accepted the recommendation that the minimum capacity for a distillery for production of power and industrial alcohol should be 10,00,000 gallons per year, although units of smaller capacities could be permitted under special circumstances. The suggestion that a standing advisory committee on denaturants should be constituted has also been accepted.

### EXPORT OF CASHEW.

#### India's propaganda in Japan succeeds.

The Indian Embassy in Japan has taken steps to popularise Indian cashew in Japanese market.

Samples of fried and salted Indian cashews, supplied by the Council, are distributed by the Embassy freely among interested traders with full export information to enable them to investigate its marketing possibilities.

This follows the display of cashew and pepper at the Tokyo International Trade Fair, for the first time about two years ago.

Efforts were made since then by the Indian Embassy to popularise these commodities in all parts of Japan through exhibitions.

It had been agreed by the Japanese Government to allow the import of Indian cashew kernels. It is understood that foreign exchange to the extent of about \$100,100 (Rs. 4.76 lakhs) has been provided by the Japanese Government for this purpose.

The Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council has suggested the setting up of a coffee-cum-tea house in Tokyo to serve Indian tea and coffee along with Indian cashew as a measure of sustaining the interest that has already been kindled for this commodity in Japan.

### EXPANSION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES REVIEWED.

There has been increased activity and expansion in all fields of scientific research and culture during 1958-59, according to the Annual Report of the Ministry.

During the year various steps were taken for the expansion of technical education in order to meet the anticipated shortage of personnel to man the development projects under the Second and Third Plans. Also, steady progress was maintained in the development of research institutes in various parts of the country.

The report says the work in the various scientific research institutions, laboratories and scientific societies continued to yield important results. A new process for the manufacture of optical glass was developed at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Calcutta. Methods for the utilisation of inferior coals for metallurgical purposes by blending have been worked out at the Central Fuel Research Institute,

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Jealgora. Seven new Vigyanmandirs were established and approval given for starting another thirteen. The existing ones have also been enlarged in scope.

It was decided during the year to constitute a pool for temporary placements of brilliant Indian scientists for whom suitable employment cannot be found. The initial strength of the Research Institutes will be 100 out of which up to 25 per cent will be reserved for persons with Indian qualifications.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In the field of expansion of technical education the outstanding event was the opening of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, in July 1958, the second of the proposed four higher technological institutes. In addition 19 colleges and 41 polytechnics were selected for expansion during 1958-59, so as to yield 2,568 and 4,400 additional seats respectively for degree and diploma courses in engineering and technology. As a result over 13,000 seats for degree courses and 25,000 seats for diploma courses will be available by the end of the Second Plan period.

Out of the eight new engineering colleges in the various State Plans, all except one at Jorhat, Assam, have been set up. Grants totalling Rs. 130.20 lakhs are expected to be disbursed during the current year for the development and improvement of various engineering and technological institutions. There is a provision of Rs. 145.39 lakhs for the next year.

### CENTRAL ASSISTANCE.

With effect from the current financial year, the Central Government will bear 50 per cent of the expenditure for the schemes for under graduate courses and 100 per cent for post-graduate and specialised or research courses.

An important decision of the Government for the extension of technical education is to adopt an open door policy for the establishment of technical institutions by private agencies. A number of schemes have been instituted for the training of teachers for technical institutions. The scheme for improving salary scales and service conditions of these teachers was approved in principle by the Planning Commission.

### GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO FISHERMEN CO-OPERATIVES.

The Government have approved of the proposal of the Director of Fisheries for the grant of subsidies to the local bodies and the Fishermen Co-operative Societies to implement the scheme of improving and modelling fish markets in the State, undertaken under the Second Five-Year Plan, and sanctioned the payment of a sum of Rs. 60,000 in this behalf during the financial year 1959-60.

Under this scheme, which was eligible for a cent per cent loan assistance from the Government of India, a provision of Rs. 1.35 lakhs was made to the residuary Madras State for the Plan period and out of it a sum of Rs. 38,211 was sanctioned in 1957-58 and Rs. 77,420 during 1958-59. As a number of local bodies were showing keen interest in making improvements to their fish markets by availing themselves of the Government subsidy, the Director of Fisheries had suggested that the scheme might be continued during 1959-60 also.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

Entire State to be Covered by 1963.

Mr. C. Subramaniam, the Finance Minister, moved in the Madras Assembly on March 24 for the grant of a sum of

Rs. 2,17,900 under "Community Development Projects, etc.". The Demand was finally voted by the House. It was expected that the entire State would be covered by the Community Development programme by the middle of the third year of the Third Five-Year Plan.

The demand provides for an expenditure of Rs. 20,94,300 on "Community Development Projects", Rs. 1,90,75,100 on "National Extension Service", Rupees 35,00,000 on "Local Development Works" and Rs. 76,500 on "General and Recoveries".

The Community Development programme, stated a note on the subject circulated by the Minister to members, had now become the permanent pattern of administration and it had been gradually extended to additional areas in accordance with a phased plan of coverage and priority lists drawn up by the Collectors. "The Government have taken up the question of associating the village panchayats with the planning and execution of Development Schemes, pending constitution of Panchayat Unions. They have issued orders that expenditure in respect of certain local works should invariably be incurred through the agency of Panchayats. Even expenditure in respect of other categories will be incurred to the extent possible through the agency of co-operatives".

The scheme of Community Development was now in operation in 176 blocks covering about half the size of the State in population and extent. The total number of blocks into which the State had been at present delimited is 360. Of them 211 blocks will be operating by the end of the Second Plan exclusive of the 32 pre-extension blocks of 1961-62 series which will be launched in 1960-61. The total number of blocks to be launched during the Third Plan period would be 149. According to present calculations, it is proposed to cover the entire

State by this programme by the middle of the third year of the Third Five-Year Plan. Twenty-six pre-extension blocks will be launched during 1958-59.

### Two Stages.

Since April 1958, the Community Development programme, the note stated, was operated in two stages of a continuing programme of five years each, viz., Stage I—Intensive Development Stage and Stage II—Post—Intensive Stage. A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for a five-year period in the second stage was made. Each block allotted from April 1959 should have one year's period of pre-extension activity exclusively in the field of agriculture.

The note explained the aims of the Community Development Programme and said that there was a definite plan of action for doing agriculture work in every block which constantly kept in view the need for increasing agricultural production. A comparative study of the work done by the various States of the Indian Union had disclosed that Madras stood well ahead of many other States in respect of several indicators of progress under agriculture.

Efforts were taken to cover all the villages in the blocks with co-operatives and to bring every family as a member of a co-operative. Roughly about 90 per cent of the villages and 35 per cent of the population in the blocks now served with co-operatives. The "Full Finance Scheme" under which all credit would be progressively channelised through co-operatives is now being tried in nine blocks. Special attention is being paid to co-operative marketing in community development areas. One important feature of this work is the integration of credit with marketing. It is the objective to organise co-operative farming societies at the rate of at least one in each block. Co-operative farming had been introduced in

ten gramdan villages in the Madurai district. The main difficulty in the provision of medical services was the relative shortage of medical officers. In order to attract them in sufficient numbers, an enhanced rural non-practising allowance of Rs. 100 a month had been given to them. By the end of 1959-60 quarters for all categories of staff would be provided in respect of all Primary Health Centres.

"The earnestness of the Government to create a representative body constituted under democratic principles at the Block level which will be a co-operative association of panchayats", the note concluded. "is well known. This body by itself and through the agency of panchayats will supply the local interest, supervision and care necessary to ensure the expenditure of money upon local projects conforming to the needs and wishes of the localities. To begin with, Panchayat Unions will be constituted in about 65 blocks. Panchayats are also expected to be constituted in every village in the State before the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. It is expected that the entire State will be covered by the Panchayat Unions by October 2, 1961. The Government have taken up the question of entrusting to the Panchayat Unions the performance of development services in the Block areas".

### PANT OPENS COAL WASHERY PLANT.

The Union Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, formally opened the coal washery plant set up by the National Coal Development Corporation at Kargali in the colliery area of Bokaro, in Bihar on April 15.

Built by a Japanese firm in two years, at a cost of Rs. 2,38,00,000, the washery is claimed to be the largest single unit in Asia. It has been planned to treat 2.2 million tons of raw coal per year.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Pant asked the people to serve their motherland by increasing her prosperity. India, he said, had immense mineral resources, but these had not been properly exploited. The plant, which he had opened would help increase steel production, which again would change the economic picture of India.

The Japanese Ambassador said the washery was a symbol of Indo-Japanese co-operation for raising the standard of living of the masses.

### STEEL PLANTS IN INDIA.

#### Doubling of output in Third plan.

The expansion of the three steel plants of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur to double their production capacity from the one million tons each would be the main feature of the Third Plan of the Iron and Steel Ministry apart from the setting up of the fourth plant at Bokaro, Mr. Boothalingam, who was speaking to newsmen, said that though the Bokaro plant might not be purely an Indian plant, it would be predominantly Indian, to be designed and executed by Indians.

Investigations are being conducted in different parts of the country wherever there are huge iron ore deposits with a view to exploiting them during the Third Plan period, but location of steel plants depended on the financial resources.

Government's efforts to increase steel production will continue unhampered and many more places are bound to come up for the location of steel plants in the future. The Iron and Steel Ministry are also examining the possibility of setting up smaller units of small steel plants in different parts of the country.

The progress of construction programme at Bhilai and Rourkela is satisfactory and proceeding, according to schedule. "We will be able to put steel in the market before the end of this year. The bye-product plants at Bhilai and Rourkela will be ready by July, though production of tar has started at both the places.

The construction of a huge fertilizer plant at Rourkela having a capacity of 600,000 tons is also making good progress and it would be ready within the next three years.

Training centres had also been set up at the three steel plants and the final scheme is to get 300 trained workers and technicians every year from each of the plants so that India need no more depend on others for the technique of steel plant construction.

### ROURKELA PLANT.

#### Hearth furnace lighted.

#### PANT'S TRIBUTE TO TECHNICIANS.

The Union Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, lighted the first of the four open hearth furnaces at the gigantic Rourkela steel plant on April 16th and in a few days time a giant crane will lift the first ingot of steel produced in the public sector.

The firing of the hearth, executed simply without the fanfare of any ceremony, represents an important phase in the progress of the Rourkela plant.

The Home Minister warmly congratulated the German technicians and Indian labour, whose collaboration had led to fruitful results.

Four years ago Rourkela comprised some 34 placid villages. To-day it is the scene of feverish activity. Some 50,000 men and women are working at top speed to complete the plan in time—Adivasi women rush about carrying head loads of refractory,

bricks, German technicians stripped to the waist are engaged in welding operations or supervisory tasks, young Indian technicians man giant cranes or adjust channel through which the molten pig iron will rush out of the blast furnace to the ladles and diesel cars shunting to and fro.

Pandit Pant lighted the furnace by inserting a long iron rod with a burning torch at the end of it into the hearth. The perforated holes of the gas conveyers caught fire and in minutes the hearth was blazing.

This fire will burn for years and years and in the hearth molten pig iron will be transformed into steel.

### PRODUCTION OF COKING COAL.

The Union Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has decided to limit the production of selected "A" and "B" grades of coking coal in 1959, to an overall ceiling of nine million tons. The ceiling of production for Coking Coals of grade one and two has been fixed at 5.5 million tons and 3.7 million tons respectively.

### NEW TYPE OF ENGINES.

#### Chittaranjan's achievement.

India has started manufacturing a new W. T. type of engines for heavy suburban passenger service at its Locomotive Works.

Since 1950, when the factory first went into production, Chittaranjan had concentrated on only one type of locomotive meant for broad gauge freight service, the total number of these being 845 so far.

The new type of locomotives, first of a series of 10 to be produced, was capable of hauling a train load of 10 bogie coaches at a maximum speed of 50 miles per hour, and, being a tank locomotive it could run in either directions obviating the need for turning it round at terminal stations.

The production of this new type is a step forward in the march of the country's progress in the sphere of production of steam locomotives.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is now manufacturing the first lot of 10 W.T. locomotives ordered by the Railway Board, in addition to its current production of the heavy goods W.G. locomotives and spare boilers for XD class locomotives.

The first W.T. type, which had been completed by 1st April and is now ready for performance trials, "is Indian in origin, design and construction."

The General Manager said that by the end of the Second Plan period, when the three steel plants—Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur—went into full production, the country would be self-sufficient in producing all the necessary components.

### BOX CAMERAS : INDIAN FIRMS' PLANS.

An Indian firm, in collaboration with a West German firm, would shortly produce box cameras, the Minister of Industry, Manubai Shah, disclosed in the Lok Sabha on April 18 in the light of the experience gained in the manufacture of box cameras. The Indian firm would take up later on the manufacture of 35 m.m. film strip projectors.

### SMALL INDUSTRIES IN VILLAGES.

#### Twenty Estates to be set up.

Rural industrial estates would be set up by the Government of India on an experimental basis in 20 places in Community Development Blocks throughout the country. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Industry and Commerce said at Ambala on May 15.

He was addressing the annual meeting of the Scientific Instruments and Dealers' Association of Ambala Cantonment.

Each estate, he said, would be established at a cost of rupees five lakhs. The object was to prevent the migration of educated and skilled labour from villages to towns, and to provide means to villages to utilise their resources and energy in developing small scale industries. Such an estate had already been set up at Okhla near Delhi and was doing well. If the experiment proved useful, a network of rural industrial estates, would be spread in all the States for the benefit of the village population.

## RELIEF TO ART SILK INDUSTRY.

### Looms exempted from duty.

The Government of India has, as a measure of relief to the small-scale unit in the art silk industry, and as an incentive to production, decided to exempt from duty all four-loom units, and also the first four looms in nine-loom units from payment of duty.

A Finance Ministry Press note said the exemption would be irrespective of the number of shifts worked.

The note added that the Government had also decided to reduce the compounded rates of duty, both basic as well as additional in respect of the first nine-loom units employed in all units with effect from May 15. Similar changes, it said, were being made in respect of warp-knitting machines employed in the production of rayon or art silk fabrics.

The Government had already reduced the compounded rates of excise duty, basic as well as additional and exempted four-power-loom units and the first four power-loom units in nine-loom units from payment of duty with effect from April 21.

## MANUFACTURE OF STRAWBOARD

### Move to start factory in Madras State.

The Industries Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, told the Legislative Council on May 9 that the Government had no proposal to start a straw board factory in the State. But the Union Paper and Board Mills, Calcutta, had approached the Government with a proposal to start such a factory, and had asked for certain facilities. The intention of the company was to locate the factory at the foot of the Nilgiris.

Replying to further questions, he said the Director of Agriculture was in correspondence with the firm as regards the raw material and water available. The annual requirements of strawboard in the country was about 60,000 tons.

Asked if industrialists in the State would be given more encouragement, instead of helping firms from outside the State, he said that while the Government was prepared to help local industrialists, it would not prevent those coming from outside to start industries.

## M.Ps. STUDY TEAM.

### Visits factories in City.

Nine members of Parliament, who form part of a study team sent by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs to tour the country to inspect the progress achieved with regard to industrial development, and who arrived in the City on May 15 had a busy time visiting several factories.

Twenty-five M.Ps., members of the Consultative Committee of the Union Commerce Ministry, recently set out from Delhi to visit various centres in India, and of them, nine M.Ps. have come to the City.

They are Messrs. J. P. Agrawal, V. K. Dhage, Radha Mohan Singh, K. L. Belmiki, Akbar Ali Khan, M. Maniyangadan, J. R. Kapoor, R. Dharinalingam and E. V. K. Sampath.

The M.Ps. visited the T.I. Cycle Factory, and the Government Match Factory and the foot-wear unit the service centre for pressed metal products at Wall-tax Road and the Industrial Estate.

## At Enfield India Factory.

In the afternoon the party visited the factory of Enfield India Ltd., at Tiruvottiyur manufacturing Royal Enfield Motor Cycles and three wheelers, and spent some time going round the factory.

They were received by Mr. K. R. Sundaram Ayyar, Chairman, and Mr. S. Sankaran, Managing Director, and shown round. A brief note on the progress made by the factory explained how that factory was the first in the south-east and west Asia manufacturing motor cycles. Negotiations were in progress for the export of the company's products to Middle East and Far East countries.

The manufacturing capacity of the company was 5,000 motor cycles and 1,800 three-wheelers per year. Production was now 300 vehicles for a month. The only limitation against increasing the production to installed capacity was that of foreign exchange.

Mr. K. R. Sundaram Ayyar thanked the M.Ps. for their visit.

Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, replying on behalf of the visitors, said they were all impressed with the working and progress of the factory. He also expressed appreciation of the industrial progress achieved in this State both in the public and private sectors.

## At the Industrial Estate.

The M.Ps. visited the Industrial Estate, Guindy, where they were received and taken round by Mr. T. K. Palaniappan, Director, and Mr. V. S. Raghavan, Joint Director of Industries. They had also discussions and tea with the industrialists at the Estate. They praised the progress achieved by the Estate and the service it was doing.

## INDUSTRIAL UNITS ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS.

### A.I.C.C. adopts resolution.

The All-India Congress Committee adopted on May 11 a non-official resolution recommending that all big and small industrial units in the country should be run on co-operative basis "as far as possible."

The resolution was carried after the mover Mr. Ram Chandra Vikal, U.P., had accepted Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru's amendment that the words "as far as possible" should be added to it.

## CENTRE TO SET UP 27 POLYTECHNICS.

### "Teaching fellowships": New scheme approved.

State Chief Ministers and Education Ministers agreed on May 13 to the proposals of the Government of India for the expansion of technical education and for the promotion of the emotional and cultural integration of the people.

A conference of the Ministers, in which all States except Madras and Kerala were represented, endorsed the decision to set up eight regional engineering colleges, and

accepted in principle the Union Government's proposal for improved scales of pay for teachers in engineering institutions.

The conference approved the Union Government's plan to set up 27 polytechnics in various parts of the country.

### Admissions.

It agreed that the recruitment of staff to the regional engineering colleges should be on an All-India basis. It was decided that 50 per cent of the seats should go to students from the State where the institution was located, 30 per cent to other States in the region, and 20 per cent should be allocated on an All-India basis.

The pay scales suggested by the Central Government for teachers in engineering institutions are: Lecturers—Rs. 350 to Rs. 850; and Assistant Professors—Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,150.

The Ministers generally accepted this subject to local considerations and variations.

The Union Government, which is to bear the additional expenditure to be incurred after the introduction of these scales for five years, had suggested that the scales should come into force from 1959-60.

### Teaching fellowships.

The conference approved a scheme for "teaching fellowships", and agreed that a code to regulate grants-in-aid to private engineering institutions should be laid down by the States.

The "Teaching Fellowships" Scheme, which aims at attracting young, bright graduates to the teaching profession will provide a special course of training to the

Fellows for two to three years. They will be paid between Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 a month during the period of Fellowship. The number of Fellowships instituted for 1959-60 is 75.

The regional engineering colleges are to be established before the end of the Second Plan. All the colleges, except the Srinagar College, will have an admission capacity of 250 students. The Srinagar College, to begin with, will provide for 120 students. They will conduct five-year integrated courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The Durgapur and Jamshedpur Colleges will also have Degree courses in metallurgy.

### TECHNICAL AID FOR PRODUCTION OF RADIO VALVES.

#### Electronics' agreement with Dutch firm.

The State-owned Bharat electronics factory at Bangalore has entered into a ten-year agreement with the Philips of Holland for securing "the necessary technical assistance and collaboration" for the production of radio-receiving valves.

Mr. B. V. Baliga, Managing Director of the Factory, told Press men that the production of valves under the agreement was expected to commence within 20 months from now. Initial capacity would be 1,800,000 valves of the miniature type—which could be substantially increased by double shift working if the demands warranted such a step.

The agreement had also provided for manufacturing subminiature valves required for 'man-pack' and 'ultra portable' communication sets.

### Annual Turnover.

Annual turnover, when full production was reached, would be of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs, he said. This would result in an

annual saving of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs by way of foreign exchange. Their aim would be to make the country self-sufficient in its requirement of valves.

A beginning would be made with the manufacture of a range of standardised valves for domestic broadcast receivers. The radio and Cable Board and the broadcast receiver industry had formulated a standard series of 18 valves for which there was a substantial demand. This series would be taken up for production in the initial stages, and new types would be gradually added on as and when the demand justified economical production.

At present, nearly 200,000 broadcast receivers were being produced in the country annually and the valve complement required for the receivers would exceed 1,200,000. In addition there were the requirements of valves for normal replacements and for special equipment.

### Comprehensive.

The agreement, Mr. Baliga said, was a comprehensive one covering the manufacture of all types of receiving valves required not only for the broadcast receiver industry but also for the special requirements of the communication services. The manufacture of special quality valves used in the defence electronic equipment also formed part of the agreement.

The Philips would render necessary technical assistance for establishing production in the factory, and for training Indian personnel in their works in Holland and supply all the necessary equipment and machinery for establishing production according to the latest techniques adapted to suit Indian conditions.

The factory had achieved a 130 per cent increase in the production of electronics equipment during 1958-59 compared to the

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previous year. It had produced equipment worth about Rs. 6,500,000 during the year for Government departments which were their main customers. The factory hoped to exceed the Rs. 1,00,00,000 mark in production during 1959-60.

It had also organised a small research and development department which had developed certain standard equipment for All-India Radio. It had also developed twin channel light-receiving and transmitting sets, and also a multi-channel set for aircraft besides a transmitter for the use of the Meteorological Department.

### COFFEE CROP IN 1958-59.

#### New record for Robusta.

The latest estimate of the 1958-59 coffee crop stands at 45,430 tons according to an announcement by the Coffee Board.

The quantity comprises 19,360 tons Robusta, 19,050 tons Plantation and 7,020 tons Arabica. The Robusta crop picked during the season is the biggest so far, the previous best being 14,710 tons in 1957-58.

According to present expectations, the 1959-60 crop will be about the same as the crop harvested in May 1959. Almost all coffee-growing districts received blossom showers in April.

The announcement further says the quantity of coffee sold for export during the period January to April this year amounted to 6,900 tons, consisting of 6,526 tons Plantation and 377 tons Arabica Cherry. The quantity included 1,600 tons sold to the German Democratic Republic and 80 tons shipped to London. Against 300 tons earmarked for sale on a consignment basis, 228 tons have already been shipped to London.

### OIL EXPLORATION.

#### Government will consider "private offers".

During the last five years the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (STANVAC) had not been able to strike oil. The expenditure incurred so far by STANVAC is Rs. six crores.

The Government's share under the agreement with this private oil company was one-fourth of the "expenditure and the profit". So the Government's share in the expenditure had come to Rs. 1½ crores so far.

The Government would consider any offer from private oil companies for oil exploration on its "merits".

The Government proposed to start manufacturing its own drilling and other equipment in the near future. A plant to manufacture "casting seamless pipes" used in drilling would be set up soon. A scheme had already been finalised to have a pipe mill near Rourkela to manufacture oil pipe-lines.

It has not been decided whether the utilization of gas from the Naharkatiya oil fields for making fertilizers, cement and generating power should be done in the private sector or the public sector. The whole scheme is at present under "technical investigation".

### BRISTLE FIBRE INDUSTRY.

#### Tanjore Expert to advise Mysore Government.

A Bristle Coir Fibre Expert from Tanjore would shortly be deputed by the Central Coir Board to study the conditions of the industry in Mysore, and suggest ways and means of fully utilizing the bristle fibre available in large quantities in the State.

The coir industry in Kerala is utilizing the green husk fibre, whereas in Mysore only the dried fibre was used for the manufacture of crude ropes for agricultural purposes. The remaining fibre was either wasted, or used as fuel. If the industry was properly organized, it would be possible to give employment throughout the year to at least 30,000 families, as against only about 5,000 at present.

The Board had sanctioned three schemes costing about Rs. four lakhs last year for organizing the bristle fibre industry in Mysore. As the amount was received late, the Government could not utilize it. It is proposed to organize the industry at Mangalore and Hassan during the current year. In the initial stages, it will be undertaken on a cottage industries basis, and later, if necessary, expand it on factory-wide basis.

The State has extensive coconut plantations in eight of the 19 districts.

### PRODUCTION OF CEMENT.

#### Additional capacity of 6.75 million tons.

The present position and the future development of the cement industry and small-scale industries came up for discussion at a meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on May 9.

The Minister for Industry, Mr. Manubhai Shah, told the members of the committee that an additional capacity of 6.75 million tons of cement had been approved which, if installed, would bring the total capacity to 14.49 million tons by the end of the Second Plan period. Of the additional capacity of 6.75 million tons, the capacity of 2.31 million tons was covered by import licences for plant and machinery so that the anticipated installed annual capacity during the current Plan period would add up to about 10 million tons of cement. This might be enough for the current estimated requirements during the Second Plan.

The expansion of existing units was given a higher priority than the establishment of new units. The Minister pointed out that at present a surplus had been caused as demand had not caught up with the increase in production. The fall in demand was partly due to the shortage of steel. When more steel became available, which was to be shortly, the demand for cement would increase and so the problem of surplus might prove to be a transient one.

### INDIA'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

#### Validity of 1954 Pact extended.

The validity of the trade agreement between India and China, concluded in 1954, was extended till the end of this year by letters exchanged on May 25 between the representatives of the two Governments.

The total trade between the two countries in 1957 and 1958, according to an official Press release, amounted to Rs. 8.6 and Rs. 8 crores respectively. In 1957 imports amounted to Rs. 4.9 crores against exports of Rs. 3.7 crores. Imports during 1958 amounted to Rs. 5.3 crores against exports of Rs. 3.4 crores. The main items of imports from China are newsprint, chemicals, steel, cassia and raw silk. Important among the Indian exports to China are tobacco, raw cotton, shellac and jute manufactures.

### LICENSING OF SUGAR TRADE.

#### New Madras Order.

The Government has published in a Gazette Extraordinary the Madras Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1959, according to which, from such date as the Government may by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* specify, no person shall carry on business as a dealer in sugar, except under, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by the licensing authority.

The Order has come into force from May 25, and extends to the whole State.

A dealer means a person engaged in the business of purchase, sale, or storage for sale of sugar in quantities exceeding 137 maunds at any one time, but does not include an industrial undertaking which is engaged in the manufacture or production of sugar.

Licensing Authority means the Commercial Tax Officer, having jurisdiction over the place of business or storage. Sugar means any form of sugar, including khand-sari sugar, containing more than 90 per cent of sucrose.

The licensee should keep a register of daily accounts for sugar showing the stock position each day, keep separate registers in regard to khand-sari sugar, and submit fortnightly returns of stocks, receipts and deliveries of sugar.

#### Licence fee.

Licences will be issued on payment of Rs. five each, and they will be valid for a period ending with March 31 following the date on which they are issued, and may be renewed for a period of one financial year at a time. A licence may be cancelled or suspended if the holder contravenes any of the terms and conditions laid down in it.

The licensing authority is given powers of entry and search of any place in which he has reason to believe that any contravention of the provisions of the Order, or of the terms or conditions of any licence, is committed, and seizure of documents and removal of stocks of sugar.

A schedule appended to the Order contains forms of application for licence, and for return of stocks, receipts and deliveries.

### \* 1,90,000 tons of Sugar released for sale.

The Government of India has released 190,000 tons of sugar for sale. This quantity is appreciably higher than that released in April says a Press note issued by the Food Ministry. In the case of sugar factories situated in U.P., North Bihar and the Punjab, sales are to be effected at prices not higher than the ex-factory price fixed by the Government of India on December 22, 1958.

### MORARJI OPENS INDIA'S FIRST POLYTHENE PLANT.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister, opened India's first polythene plant built at a cost of Rs. 4 crores.

The plant, located about 10 miles from Calcutta, with an annual capacity of 3,500 tons, will save India Rs. 1.5 crores in foreign exchange.

Mr. Desai said that although he generally did not accept requests to open factories owned by the private sector because of some public considerations and some principles involved, he agreed to open this factory as it would save the country more than Rs. one crore in foreign exchange.

There was an easy temptation before large manufacturers to go on utilising the material that they produced and process it themselves and thus to go on gathering more and more advantage and control over things which they had with them. That was a natural desire but, he said, the requirements of society and of the country were such that they should have more broad-based employment and distribution of the industry.

The purpose of industries and of business and of trade was to see that the society as a whole benefited.

### Coming of age of plastic industry.

Mr. J. M. Lall, Chairman of the Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India, in his speech of welcome said, the opening of the plant marked the 'coming of age' of the plastics industry in India. From 100 tons in 1952, the consumption of polythene rose to more than 2,000 tons in 1958, and by 1961 it would reach 6,000 to 7,000 tons.

Pleading for co-operation between management and labour, Mr. Desai said it was also necessary to remember the interests of the consumers. He felt that there could be no prospect of advancement unless there was a "triangular satisfaction" inter-relating the interests of the management, labour and the society.

Referring to the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Lall in his speech, Mr. Desai said they were not such as could not be overcome, or if they could not be overcome, they could not be borne. The Government's business was certainly to see that these burdens were borne even if it was necessary to be borne with an effort. The Government was always engaged in the task of seeing that the best was given by every constituent of the country in every way possible.

He congratulated the management on its "contribution to the industrial development of the country".

More than 200 concerns in India are directly engaged in making polythene products and about one-third of these concerns are on a cottage industry basis, according to the management.

The raw material—ethyl alcohol produced from molasses—required for manufacturing ethylene is being received from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Over a dozen Indian chemists, chemical engineers and engineers have been trained in the United Kingdom and Australia to take their part in running the plant.

### METTUR TUNNEL POWER SCHEME. WORK OF MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM.

#### Madras proposal to Centre.

A proposal has been received from the Madras Government regarding the Mettur tunnel Power Scheme, Mr. J. L. Hathi, Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, told the Lok Sabha on May 23.

The scheme, which was not included in the Second Plan, provided for the installation of two units of 50 mw. each utilising a discharge of 10,000 cusecs for 66 per cent of the year, i.e., from July to January. But the civil works like tunnel, surge tank, etc., were proposed to be built for the ultimate use of 20,000 cusecs so as to make provision for the installation of two more units, each of 50 mw. Its estimated cost was Rupees 598.8 lakhs, Mr. Hathi added.

#### PAPER FROM BAMBOO.

##### Scope for mills in South India.

There is scope for setting up paper mills based on utilisation of bamboo, in Assam, Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Kerala, according to the report of an Ad Hoc Committee set up to survey the available surpluses of raw materials for the paper industry.

The report which was presented to the Lok Sabha on May 5 by Mr. Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry, was finalised by the Raw Material Committee of the Panel for pulp and paper industry, of which the Inspector-General of Forests is the Chairman.

The report said paper mills of a capacity of 200 tons per day could be set up in Assam and Kerala and 50 tons a day in Mysore (North Kanara), Madras (Mettur area) and Bombay (Dang forest area).

The available resources of raw material in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States were already fully utilised by the existing mills or would be consumed by the units licensed. The other States had no or very little bamboo resources, it added.

#### Government attitude analysed.

The Committee felt that shorn of the abuses and malpractices, which had disfigured its working in the past, the system might prove to be a potent instrument for tapping the spring of private enterprise.

Under the Companies Act, the Government had power to abolish the managing agency for any particular company but instead of using these powers to abolish the system piecemeal, it would welcome its voluntary termination by the companies concerned.

#### Termination.

All existing managing agency agreements will terminate on August 15, 1960, unless they are renewed before that date in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act. The Government would welcome such automatic termination of managing agency agreements through non-renewal before the deadline of August 15, 1960. But in the case of renewal, it desired changes in the terms of the agreement in two important aspects: First, the period of reappointment should be for a shorter period than the permissible ten years. Second, the remuneration of managing agents should be reduced below the prescribed maximum of 10 per cent of the net profits.

#### COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS.

##### Diversification of Products.

##### RECOMMENDATIONS OF DELEGATION.

The Indian Textile Delegation, which recently visited the East and the Central African countries, Madagascar and Mauritius, in its report, submitted to the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, emphasised the urgent need of the textile manufacturers diversifying their products and improving the quality.

The report said that the demand for greys and cheaper types of coarse and medium fabrics was already on the decline and would go down further in the coming years. "All these markets which were large consumers of unprocessed goods are now going in for more and more processed and better quality cloth."

The report said that the export trade in cotton textiles was becoming a more technical, a more competitive and a more specialised business every day. The increasing use of technical knowledge, men and equipment for research was therefore of utmost importance.

There was a fund of goodwill towards India in most of the countries and the delegation had helped in further knitting closer the mutual bonds of goodwill and friendship and in strengthening trade relations that already existed between them and India. It was for the Indian manufacturers and exporters to capitalise on that goodwill for developing increased trade in textiles with these countries, the report added.

#### Competition from Japan and West Germany.

The report, continuing, said, "Our task, however, is not easy. We have to face competition from more advanced textile producing countries like Japan and West Germany. Nevertheless, it is our firm belief that, provided the Indian mills and exporters fall in line with the suggestions made, we can not only maintain our exports but further expand them in the coming years." The delegation, in its recommendations, said that Indian manufacturers and exporters must make a continuous and systematic study of the export markets with a view to properly assessing the changing tastes of the consumers.

The delegation considered the installation of automatic looms and rationalisation of production as an essential pre-requisite for increased exports. Indian mills with old

machinery could not be expected to compete with foreign mills equipped with the latest types of machinery, it added.

The Committee of Administration of the Council, which considered the Report of the Delegation, agreed that the methods of sampling needed considerable improvement to bring them in line with other countries.

The Committee suggested to the Government of India that the Textile Commissioner should introduce a system of ad hoc inspection of cotton textiles meant for export. In order to lay down the minimum standards for such inspection the Textile Commission should examine the question with the Inspectorate of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee and the representatives of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council.

#### Modernisation of Textile Mills N.I.D.C's offer of Short-term aid.

The National Industrial Development Corporation has approved of a new scheme for speeding up the pace of modernisation and rehabilitation of cotton textile and jute mills. According to the scheme, the NIDC will offer short-term assistance to cotton textile and jute mills for installation of new machinery for replacing old and worn-out machinery. This scheme will, however, apply only to purchase of machinery manufactured in this country.

Any cotton textile or jute mill intending to instal new machinery manufactured in India will deposit 25 per cent of the total amount of the cost of machinery with the NIDC, which will make the machinery available to the mills. The balance of 75 per cent will be payable in five equal annual instalments and the rate of interest will be 6 per cent. The managing agents or two directors of the mill will have also to guarantee the repayment of the balance

amount to the NIDC. In case the mills are prepared to pay 40 per cent of the total amount in advance to the NIDC, such a guarantee will not be necessary.

This scheme has been principally formulated for assisting the modernisation of cotton textile mills for which a very large portion of machinery is manufactured in this country.

The NIDC has already been granting loans for installation of new machinery for modernisation and rehabilitation. These

loans are repayable in 15 annual instalments. Loans totalling over Rs. 7½ crores have so far been sanctioned to different cotton and jute mills for modernisation and rehabilitation. Over 60 per cent of the jute mills have been modernised in the last few years, through the help of the NIDC as well as through the resources of the jute mills themselves. In the cotton textile mills, modernisation is going ahead and the new scheme is expected to further assist in quickening the pace.

The scheme, will also help the manufacturers of cotton textile and jute machinery in finding a ready market.

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## STEEL QUOTA FOR FARM PURPOSE DOUBLED.

### Imports and Exports.

The quota of iron and steel for agricultural purposes for the first three months of 1959-60 has been fixed at 80,000 tons, representing an increase of 100 per cent over the allotment for the preceding three-month period.

The position regarding the supply of iron and steel is improving.

## IMPORT LICENCES FOR INDUSTRIAL SCRAP.

The Government of India have decided to issue import licences to established importers only for industrial scrap to the extent of 51½ per cent of the base quota, according to the import policy for April-September 1959.

The definition of industrial scrap applicable for the current period will be announced shortly by the Iron and Steel Controller.

Import licences to actual users will be issued, as during the last period, only for the following categories: tool, alloy and special steels; scrap-industrial; wheels, tyres and axles; tin plate; forgings.

The following categories will be arranged to be imported by the Steel Controller against foreign credit and supplied to actual users on the basis of the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities made on the indents submitted for the last period; tin-plate—prime and secondaries; steel wire—all types; strips, tapes and skelp; electrical steel sheets—transformer and dynamo grade.

## IMPORT LICENCES FOR RAW MATERIALS.

Attention has also been invited in the public notice to the new procedure recently announced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry notification regarding the issue of import licences to 45 scheduled industries for raw materials and components on yearly basis.

With a view to ensuring continuity of supply of raw materials to industries, the press release said, it is proposed to issue licences for raw materials and components to certain scheduled industries, in addition to their normal allotment during the current licensing period. This additional allotment will be treated as an advance allotment for the succeeding period and may vary from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the allotment for the current period.

Applications for import licences against normal eligibility and for advance licensing should be made to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, and his regional offices at Bombay and Madras, through the appropriate sponsoring authorities.

## TRACTOR IMPORT QUOTA RAISED.

The Government of India has raised the quota for import of tractor and off-the-road tyres, tubes and flaps.

According to a notice, the quota will be increased from 50 per cent soft and 50 per cent general to 100 per cent soft and 100 per cent general during the current half-year.

## EXPORT INCENTIVES.

### Minister says results of schemes are not satisfactory.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, said that the Union Government was trying to readjust the pattern of the Country's trade agreements and trying to reduce unfavourable balance of trade when either a new trade agreement was entered into or old trade agreements were renewed.

"This is, of course, done with mutual consent", he said, inaugurating the All-India Exporters' Chamber, which has been set up in Bombay by the merger of the All-India Exporters' Association and the Africa and Overseas Exporters' Chamber.

Mr. Shastri said the Government had given several incentives and taken various other steps to boost up exports, but the "results have not been as satisfactory as we had expected."

### EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET.

Our biggest decline in exports", he said "has been in the trade with U.S.A., U.K., West Germany and the West European countries. It is unfortunate that there has been no distinct improvement in our export of goods to O.E.E.C. (Organisation for European Economic Co-operation) countries and we have been in an especially difficult situation with West Germany, but we do hope that the situation will change in future".

The Minister said the effect of the European common market had generally been towards contraction. "This might be considered as a complaint, but I cannot help doing so", he said.

There was still a wide gap in India's balance of trade, although it was not to the same extent as previously. In 1957 the gap was Rs. 418 crores, whereas in 1958, it was Rs. 299 crores. "The situation is thus a difficult one and it will need all our efforts to round the corner", he said.

### Corporation to be set up.

He welcomed the proposal of the Chamber to set up an Export Corporation with a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs to undertake a vigorous export drive. "It is also good to learn that the Corporation will consist of a number of small shareholders and I fully agree with you when you say that the Government should render assistance to the Corporation to enable it to sell some products at bare cost prices", he told Mr. Naranji L. Kara, President of the Chamber.

"In this desire to sell goods abroad even at a sacrifice of profits", the Minister added "You are almost echoing my own sentiments. If your effort for increasing exports would be on these lines, that is, export even without profit—it would be a bold and courageous venture and you will deserve the assistance of all concerned".

Mr. Shastri suggested that the Chamber should pay special attention to the quality, goods being exported by encouraging pre-inspection of goods before they were shipped. Japan had specialised in this and that country had therefore reaped rich benefits. He also cited the case of the U.P., handloom industry, which had been able to export a sizable quantity, as it had evolved a pre-inspection scheme which was strictly adhered to".

### Rightful place.

He also suggested that the Chamber should take advantage of the export insurance scheme of the Government. "If there is any deficiency in the export insurance scheme or its working, I would be glad to know of it from you. The Export Risks Insurance Corporation, which has been set up by the Government should play a useful role in the export field and provide security and safe handling of exports", he added.

The Minister said they should ensure that the export trade was carried on above board and in a straightforward manner.

Welcoming the Minister, Mr. Kara said the Government has not taken advantage in the past of consulting the export trade regarding export problems and that export problems were being rushed through the Export Promotion Advisory Council, which met once every six months. "No country can succeed in achieving its maximum export potential, where the exporter is not accorded his rightful place", he added.

### POOR EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEXTILES.

#### High wage cost blamed.

Mr. D. N. Bhattacharjee, President, Bengal Mill Owners' Association, said on May 14 no appreciable progress could be achieved by the textile industry unless the vicious circle of low productivity, high man-power and high wage cost was broken through joint labour-management efforts.

Addressing the first quarterly meeting of the Association, Mr. Bhattacharjee attributed the poor export performance of the industry to the high wage cost, which, he said, had badly impaired its competitive capacity in the export market in relation to other nations. Formerly, he said, they had the advantages of compensating the high labour cost and uneconomic yields of antiquated machinery through cheaper Indian cotton. But now the price of Indian cotton had gone higher than world prices, and the labour cost per yard to cloth in India was greater than that obtaining in other exporting countries. Indian mills were, therefore, finding it increasingly difficult to hold their own export markets.

### EXPOSED FILMS.

#### Import policy.

The Union Government has announced in an important trade control public notice the policy for the import of exposed cinematograph films during the licensing period April-September 1959.

According to the public notice, exposed cinematograph films will be licensed to condition that the entire production

established importers on a quota of ten per cent general and ten per cent soft during the current half-year.

Additional licences for the extra footage involved in importing 3-D films will be issued on application. Licences issued for exposed films will not be valid for import of films sent abroad for processing, etc. Supplementary licences will be granted to established importers under an arrangement in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

The minimum value of quota licences will, where necessary, be raised to enable the established importers to import at least one feature film not exceeding 12,000 feet in length by clubbing together their quota licences for two half-yearly licensing periods.

Applications from established importers for the import of educational films will be considered *ad hoc* on the basis of past imports of such films. The applicants are also required to produce satisfactory evidence to show that the films are educational in nature and are required for exhibition in schools and colleges and other educational institutions.

Applications may be made to the licensing authorities at the ports.

### EXPORT INCENTIVES—TEXTILES LIBERALISED.

#### Announcement by Union Minister.

2,500 AUTOMATIC LOOMS PER YEAR PERMITTED.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, announced on May 24 the liberalisation of export incentives for cotton fabrics from July 1 for a period of six months and the grant of permission for the installation of 2,500 automatic looms per year for three years in replacement of ordinary looms.

He said there was also a scheme for installing additional automatic looms on

on such looms was exported. Out of the present 200,000 looms in the country, only less than seven per cent were automatic. In the international market, there was no doubt India was lagging behind partly because of the country's inability to produce enough flawless cloth at reasonable prices. The Government, therefore, he said, had decided to permit the installation of 2,500 automatic looms per year for three years.

Mr. Shastri who was inaugurating the three-day All-India Textile Conference at the Town Hall said there had been "a definite and positive improvement" in the textile industry and the total unsold stocks in the mills had come down "considerably". There was no doubt, the unproved position was partly due to the fact that production was run at a lower level. But production was not abnormally low.

Mr. Shastri said the textile industry had still to make special efforts to achieve the average of exports over the three years 1955, 1956 and 1957, about 800 million yards. He suggested close collaboration between the manufacturers and exporters for boosting Indian fabrics as individual mill-owners might not be always able to succeed much in that field.

#### STEEP DROP.

The drop to 600 million yards during 1958, by over 30 per cent had been steep and had been the largest among all exporting countries. Yarn exports during 1958 were, of course, satisfactory, amounting to 34 million lb. compared to 18 million lb. during 1957. "We have every hope that yarn exports will keep up". As a result of discussions in the Cotton Textile Consultative Board, the Government had liberalised export incentives.

The quantum of dyes and chemicals, which the exporters were entitled to, had now been raised to two per cent from one per cent, he said. The other main incentive regarding entitlement to foreign cotton

had also been liberalised. The total remained at about 65 per cent as it was linked with the foreign cotton the country needed. But exporting mills would be able to retain 20 per cent instead of the present 10 per cent.

Moreover, he said, the more distant mills might retain a further two or five per cent foreign cotton according as they were located between 200 and 400 and over 400 miles from the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. If for any reason they did not desire to retain this cotton, they would get a premium at 20 per cent of the value of such cotton, which would then be allotted by the Textile Commissioner to other mills.

The Textile Commissioner would also decide from time to time the benefit, which the exporting mills would get against the entitlement cotton released for allocation to actual user mills. It was intended to give larger incentives in respect of exports over a basic figure calculated for mills.

#### DIFFICULT MARKET.

These increased incentives, Mr. Shastri hoped, would give enough encouragement to the industry for holding its own at least for some time to come. It was true that Pakistan had given incentives in the form of currency retention. "We cannot adopt that policy here, as our imports are greatly restricted with a view mainly to develop and encourage indigenous industry. We are faced with a difficult world market. Japan and Hong Kong are supplying very cheap cloth. China has also entered the field, but I am not quite sure if they are still maintaining the tempo with the same intensity."

"Besides the low prices, their quality is good and their delivery is in time. They really cater to the taste of the people. The result is that they have been able to capture new markets. Our position still becomes very difficult when we find that the countries, which used to import Indian

textiles, are setting up their own textile mills, which we must not grudge, as they, like our own country, are naturally anxious to build up their own industries.

"But why should we lose markets in places where this situation does not exist? Our supply of cloth to South African countries has been considerably cut down. We have perhaps, not made efforts to cater to their taste. I wonder if we try to secure the help of the Indian community living in the neighbouring countries to step up our exports.

"I have also a feeling that individual mill-owners may not always be able to succeed much in boosting their fabrics. All the manufacturers have not got the necessary experience also. The better course seems to be to take the help of exporters and export houses. Recently in Bombay, an organization of exporters has been formed.

"I personally think that there should be close collaboration between the manufacturers and the exporters. They can settle their terms among themselves. The exporters can go abroad and, if necessary, enter into contracts. They can also help in marketing research and advise the manufacturers to make special designs, which might have become popular in those countries."

Mr. Shastri pleaded for a joint effort of the industry, including the management, technicians and labour to ensure that the productive equipment of "this large and vital industry" was maintained well. It was a "social crime" for any management to permit a productive unit to go waste. It was, therefore, the responsibility

of the management, labour and technicians to see that the "precious" production equipment was kept in tact and that it was rehabilitated as and when necessary.

Stressing the need for the development of "our own" organization for designing and preparing project report through the help of "our own" experts and specialists, Mr. Shastri said whenever there was a proposal for a new project, they often ran to foreign consultants for technical "know-how." This problem surely deserved serious consideration and the Government would very much like to pool and organize the talents available in the country in different fields of industry both from among officials and non-officials so that they might, to a large extent, reduce their dependence on others.

#### NEW SCHEME FOR RAYON TEXTILE EXPORTS.

##### Shastri on Government Move.

The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, told the Mysore Chamber of Commerce on May 25 that they were preparing a modified rayon textile export promotion scheme.

The old scheme, he said, had to be suspended altogether by the Government. The textiles exported earlier had brought a "bad name to our industry and the country". This suspension, he knew, had made the industry, to suffer. "We are preparing a modified scheme to revive it. This is almost ready and it will not take a long time."

He said suggestions had been made to the Government to register and licence all powerlooms in the country. The suggestions were to the effect that a census

should be taken of all powerlooms in the country and only those powerlooms which were licensed by the Central Industrial Department should be supplied with yarn. The Government, however, had not taken any decision in that direction.

Mr. Shastri said production of indigenous staple fibre yarn as well as viscose and acetate had gone up rapidly during 1959. The production of staple fibre yarn was over 48 million lb.

#### HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

He assured the Chamber that the quantity of yarn available in the country would not be less than what it was during the last three or four years even though the import of art silk yarn was linked with exports. "Our efforts should be to reduce the import of rayon yarn and try to make it locally." The handloom industry would get more than what it got before. Allotment to powerlooms would, however, be linked with rayon textile exports.

But he said there was the problem of unauthorized powerlooms. It was possible that they might not get enough yarn. The number of unregistered powerlooms was very large and it was, therefore, exceedingly difficult for the Government to know their exact requirements.

If the powerlooms were properly and fully registered, it would be easy for the Government to make equitable distribution and know the exact requirement of yarn for the powerlooms.

#### ASSURANCE TO MYSORE

Mr. Shastri, replying to the memorandum presented by the President of the Chamber, Mr. Jeenabhai Devidoss, assured

the Chamber that the Union Government would do its best to help Mysore State to maintain its old tradition and keep up the pace of industrialization whether in the heavy, small-scale or cottage industries.

The Union Minister said it was not the time when any State or the entrepreneurs, therein should feel depressed or disheartened. It would be the endeavour of the Centre to help Mysore in all possible ways to achieve its ideals and aspirations in the field of industry.

Mr. Shastri said he had discussed with the Chief Minister, Mr. B. D. Jatti, the question of restarting the Cotton Mills at Hubli. They had agreed that a co-operative should take over the concern and add about 10,000 looms for the present. The Government of Mysore was very keen that it should be run as a "composite mill". The matter would have to be further examined.

#### SUGAR FACTORY

In the private sector there was a proposal to start a sugar factory at Ganga-vathi on co-operative lines. The proposals to start a paper factory and a cement factory in the State were also under examination by the Union Government and he was confident that necessary licences to those two proposed projects would be issued soon. In regard to the starting of a fertilizer factory in the State, he said the committee appointed by the Union Commerce and Industry Ministry, would consider the projects to be set up in different States during the Third Five-Year Plan.

He told the Chamber that it was equally important that Mysore should also concentrate on the development of small-scale industries. "I need not tell you how important it is in the context of our future

planning. I have merely to say that the progress made in connexion with the putting up of Industrial Estates in your State has not been up to the mark. Out of the Rs. 22 lakhs sanctioned up to the end of 1958, only Rs. 10 lakhs had been spent up to September 1958."

He referred to the export of manganese ore from Mysore State and said it was an important exportable commodity. At the instance of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the royalty that was to be charged had been postponed. Similarly,

the question of reducing the railway freight, which had been increased during the last few years, was also engaging the attention of his Ministry. The matter had now been taken up with the Railway Ministry.

In handling bulk exports of manganese ore it would be advisable to have an organised body like the State Trading Corporation instead of allowing individual exporters and mine-owners. He, however, agreed with the suggestion that there should be an Advisory Committee associated with the Corporation in so far as manganese ore was concerned.

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### TECHNICAL ADVICE AND AID FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES: REPORT.

Over 11,500 small entrepreneurs have been provided technical guidance and assistance for setting up and running small industrial units by the Small Industries Service Institutes set up in different States by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Fifteen such institutes have now been set up, one in each of the States including the Union Territory of Delhi. Functioning under the institutes are extension centres, 11 of which have already started working and 48 more have been planned.

According to a report issued by the Ministry, loans amounting to about Rs. 7 crores have been disbursed to about 13,000 small industrial units and over 400 industrial co-operatives on easy terms of interest and repayment in the next three years. This is in addition to loans worth Rs. 2.6 crores sanctioned by the State Financial Corporations and an equal amount advanced by the State Bank of India to a number of small industrial units.

#### HIRE PURCHASE PROGRAMME.

Under the hire-purchase programme for supply of machinery to small units, over 2,200 machines valued at Rs. 1.84 crores have been delivered to small-scale industries. Contracts from Government purchasing departments for stores valued at over Rs. 3 crores have been secured for small units by the National Small Industries Corporation. Besides small industries products worth Rs. 25 lakhs have been sold by the Corporation through its mobile vans and wholesale depots.

In the last three years the Centre sanctioned about Rs. 11.26 crores to State Governments for implementation of their small industries schemes. A provision of Rs. 4.7 crores has been made for this purpose in the current year's budget.

Referring to the progress of industrial estates for small industries, the report says that 32 estates have been completed of which 25 have been occupied by small industrialists. By the end of this year 96 estates would have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 11 crores. These would provide accommodation for 3,600 factories and provide employment to about 50,000 people. Already 514 factories have been occupied and are in production.

### AWARDS FOR SMALL INVENTIONS. Government set up Board.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Board for promotion of small inventions in order to encourage small artisans and technicians with inventive skill. The Board will give awards and financial assistance to persons whose inventions in the sphere of small industries are of a distinctive character.

The Board will be presided over by Mr. M. S. Thacker, Secretary of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Nagendra Bahadur, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Dr. B. D. Kalelkar, Senior Industrial Adviser (Engineering); Dr. Lal C. Verman, Director, Indian Standards Institute; Mr. M. N. Dastur, Mr. T. R. Gupta and Mr. R. R. Ramakrishnan, M.P., will be the members of the Board. The Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries will act as Convener of the Board.

### PROGRAMME OF RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION

Suggestion Central Employment  
Committee.

The Central Committee on Employment has suggested as a basic policy for the Third Plan, a programme of rural industrialization and labour-intensive schemes to provide maximum employment opportunities, and to retain in rural areas the leadership of educated persons.

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The Committee which concluded its two-day sittings also recommended to Government that efforts should be made to revive and run economically viable industrial units that might close down on account of mismanagement, lack of finance, etc.

The Committee suggested that the question whether such units should be run by the State Government itself or through an independent Corporation or any other agency should be examined. The Committee also suggested further examination of the proposal for the creation of a special fund for each industry to give the necessary finance in such cases by way of provision of working capital, capital investments and to cover losses.

#### CHANGES IN COMPANY LAW.

The Committee has also suggested, among other things, extension of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to other industries not covered so far, changes in the Company Law to give the Union and State Governments a right to intervene in liquidation proceedings to safeguard production and employment, and to ensure that in the winding up proceedings, a wider view is taken of the need for maintenance of production and safeguarding of employment situation in the overall interests of the country, and not merely the assets and liabilities position of a company as at present.

The Committee suggested that in formulating future plans, maximum employment potential should be considered. Where alternative techniques were available for a particular line of production, the one providing maximum employment opportunities should be chosen, subject to local and regional factors. Emphasis should also be laid on the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas. This could be done by rural industrialization, and particularly location of rural industrial estates.

The Committee also made a number of suggestions to improve the functioning of the employment exchanges and the employment service. Among other things, it was of the view that recruitment to all Government Departments and public sector undertakings should compulsorily be through the Employment Exchanges, unless the recruitment was being done by a competitive examination conducted by the Service Commissions.

The Committee will meet again some time in October. It is expected that by then, some preliminary idea might be available about the size and general structure of the Third Plan, so that the Committee might consider how best the available resources could be used to increase the employment potential.

The Committee, which concluded its two-day deliberations on May 25 heard reports from the three Sub-Committees formed on the first day.

As regards closures, it was felt that the subject should be dealt with on a regular basis and not *ad hoc* as at present. Where units were uneconomic and could not be revived at all, suitable measures should be taken to absorb the workers in other units.

To avoid closures and consequential retrenchment, the committee suggested that the Union and State Governments should be given three months' notice by the managements in advance of closure. Labour representatives on the committee wanted that notice should also be given to the workers, as had been decided by the Indian Labour Conference, while the employers' representative and the Labour Minister of Bombay, Mr. Shantilal Shah felt that such advance notice might not be practicable, and might injure the credit of the unit concerned.

At one stage, there was a heated discussion with the Bombay Labour Minister maintaining his position, while Mr. Nanda

and the Madras Labour Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman pointed out that unless there was advance notice, it was not possible for the Government to examine the feasibility of taking over and running the unit and avoiding unemployment.

Mr. Venkataraman also added that when a management closed down a unit for whatever reason, other parties were also affected. The suggestion now was that when a management took the decision to close down on grounds of financial losses, for example, it should continue to incur losses for another three months, to enable alternative arrangements to be made.

### SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

#### Scope for expansion.

#### ALLOTMENT UNDER THIRD PLAN.

Government proposed to allot Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores for the establishment of small-scale industries during the Third Five-Year Plan.

During the Second Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 200 crores had been set apart for the establishment of small-scale industries, but during the Third Plan the Government proposed to increase the amount to Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 600 crores. Similarly the Government wanted to increase the total outlay on the Third Plan to Rs. 9,000 crores or Rs. 10,000 crores. "But this all depends on the availability of funds", he added.

Hitherto India was importing three-fourths of her requirements of steel, but with the establishment of steel plants in the country, it was expected that during the next one-and-a-half year, the country would be self-sufficient in steel.

#### Import of Raw Materials.

#### LICENSING PROCEDURE SIMPLIFIED.

The procedure for licensing for import of raw materials and capital goods for small-scale industries has further been simplified.

According to the new licensing policy, every small industry, existing or new, will apply to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports along with an essentiality certificate from the Director of Industries of the State concerned. The applications for import of capital goods of value up to Rs. 50,000 will be considered by the Joint Chief Controllers. Any application of higher value will be decided by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Regarding import of raw materials, all the existing small-scale industries will be granted licences on the basis of the essentiality certificate from the Director of Industries of the State concerned. As regards new small-scale industries, the Joint Chief Controller is authorized to sanction applications for import of raw material up to Rs. 20,000 for half-year. For any application above this amount, the Joint Chief Controller will deal with the application in consultation with the Director of Small Industries Service Institute of the State concerned.

Small industries can also apply for import of items which have not been mentioned in the Red Book in the list of items to be licensed to actual users and their applications will be considered on merits by the Joint Controller provided they are sent with essentiality certificates from the Director of Industries of the State concerned.

A Deputy Chief Controller has been specially designated in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports to help in solving difficulties faced by small-scale industries.

### MINISTER OPENS FIRST RAZOR BLADE FACTORY IN SOUTH.

Mr. R. Venkataraman, State Labour Minister, said "he was firmly of opinion that within reasonable limits the desire of labour to improve its lot, its conditions of work, health and safety could not be resisted."

If any industrialist is not able to meet them, the judgment would be that "he is unfit to be an industrialist", he said.

At the same time, Mr. Venkataraman added, he had taken steps to see that unprofitable items such as building, etc., were not insisted upon in the case of small-scale industries. He disclosed that the Government had appointed a sub-committee to consider how far the factory regulations could be relaxed in the case of small-scale industries.

The Minister was inaugurating a razor blade factory the first of its kind in South India started by Mr. G. D. Nayudu. The present capacity of this Rs. 5,00,000 worth factory is 1,00,000 blades per working day of eight hours.

#### **"Best panacea" for unemployment.**

Referring to the criticism that the Government was not starting heavy and large-scale industries for solving the unemployment problem, Mr. Venkataraman pointed out that since heavy industries depended too much on automation and reduced human skill, the number of people employed on those progressively decreased.

"If we want to provide assistance to our people and provide employment to them greater reliance should be placed on small-scale industries," he said.

The number of people employed in heavy industries was negligible compared to the investment. It did not however, mean that they should not have heavy and large-scale industries.

"For supplying material for the further progress of small-scale industries, we do require heavy and large-scale industries,

but not for solving the unemployment problem. In the early part of our development programme we did not lay emphasis on the development of small industries. We have come to realize in the Second Plan that small-scale industry is perhaps the best panacea for unemployment", the Minister said.

#### **Madras record.**

The Madras Government devoted greater attention to the development of small-scale industries, since they had not the industrial wealth—coal and iron—in the State.

"I am proud to say Madras is the only State, which has fully exhausted the allocation for small-scale industries", he said.

Countering criticism against the industrial estate, Mr. Venkataraman said they were now producing in the Guindy Industrial Estate many things which were unheard of in the State before.

"I am really very proud of the industries there—73 industries are now functioning in the estate and the list of people who are waiting for places in the industrial estate is itself a tribute to the scheme.

"It has common service facilities a dye shop, and a common tool room and these really give fillip to small industries in the State. I want more and more to come forward to take to small-scale industries and the Government will not spare any pains to help young men who come forward to start small-scale industries."

The Minister said the State Government had taken up with the Centre Mr. Nayudu's application for licence to import machinery for starting manufacture of machines in Coimbatore. It would enable them to start an industry in the South. It would save foreign exchange.

## **DEPARTMENTAL NEWS**

## Departmental News

### **INDUSTRIAL ESTATES—THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA.**

**By Sri C.V.V. CHETTY,  
Administrative Officer, I.E., Guindy.**

During the Second Plan period, with its emphasis on the industrialisation of India, various steps have been taken to develop Large Scale, Medium Scale, Small Scale, Cottage and Village Industries. The Industrial Estates have their bearing mainly on the development of small scale industries.

While it cannot be denied that there should be large scale industries in any country for its advancement industrially, the importance of small scale industry either as ancillary to large scale industry or as an entity by itself cannot be overstated. In many of the industrially advanced countries, it is realised that for the proper development and expansion of large scale industry, the assistance of small scale industry is very necessary; nay, one may even go a step further and say that the wholesome development and growth of any large scale industry is linked up inseparably with the flourishing of several small scale industries which render invaluable assistance to the large scale industries. For any large scale industry to manufacture all the items it requires from beginning to end will not only mean sinking of an enormous amount of capital, but taking on itself all the other problems inevitably linked up in such an all-inclusive undertaking. For instance, there is the problem of a place for the construction of a plant of enormous size, the problem of obtaining the right type of skilled and supervisory labour, the problem of obtaining raw material, not to speak of the fact that in such a giant organisation it will be difficult to carry out extensive research in any particular field for the development of the product. These factors have rightly weighed with the industrialists abroad and

the development of a large number of small scale industries each of which concentrates mainly on the production of just one or a few items of the components required for the large scale industrialists, has had many salutary effects such as a higher degree of specialization and perfection of the product with the attendant benefits in price, quality and quantity. It enables a small entrepreneur to set up a business without fear of much competition and evince a degree of enthusiasm which it will not be possible for an organization with several irons in the fire to have. On the basis of results like these a place for small scale industry has indisputably been established in the industrial activity of any progressive country. These facts have been realised and accepted by our country also, resulting in according a fairly important place for the development of small scale industries in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The idea of the Industrial Estates appears to have originated in the United Kingdom even before the Second World War. This step appears to have been taken there in order to pump new life into industrially depressed or distressed areas, where the percentage of unemployment was high. There are several ways in which assistance can be given to the small scale industries. One of such ways is by the establishment of the Industrial Estates. It is only during the last year or so, that the public in India have been hearing of the Industrial Estates. Perhaps before that period most people may not have been aware of any estates other than the Estates for Tea, Coffee and Cardamom, etc. Like the estates for agricultural products which are fairly extensive in area, the Industrial Estate also has to be extensive in order to accommodate a large number of industrial units.

The Industrial Estates in India are located in the following places :—

Delhi, Allahabad, Agra, Kalyani, Rajakot, Mysore, Gauhati, Visakhapatnam, Jaipur, Quilon, Trichur, Madras, Virudhunagar, Hyderabad, etc.

A small scale industry has been defined by the Government of India as an industry with an investment not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs, and employing 50 persons with power or 100 persons without power. Several such industries and even smaller ones have grown up all over India in quite a surprising manner at places or areas which are quite unorthodox, unhealthy and anything but suitable for the proper growth and progress of such an industry. In starting such industries no thought appears to have been given either for the establishment of the industry on proper well-thought-out lines or for its subsequent development and expansion. If one examines such an undertaking, it will not be difficult to find that the industry has not been properly planned and organized whichever angle one may like to view it from. To build up an industrially advanced India on such a foundation of bad planning will mean a very hard path to progress. It is here that the Industrial Estates have come to play a very important part and for which there can be no substitute. The object of starting these Industrial Estates is partly to wean away such industries which have grown up in a very slipshod manner to more ideal conditions which will be favourable for their healthy growth. Also for the small industrialists, the problem of finding finance, in spite of the fact that the State Government, the Union Government and various other financial institutions have come forward offering their liberal unstinted aid, is still a very stupendous one. The Industrial Estates, which have been set up by the various State Governments in the States with the assistance of the Central Government have overcome to a very large extent the initial difficulties of the small industrialists, in finding

a place to start their workshop, in finding the finance to purchase the land and to put up the buildings, in having to run about and obtain licences for putting up buildings and getting approval of Inspector of Factories or various other departments, to get the industry started. All these take plenty of time and energy and for the small industrialist, with no big organization of his own, will mean such an enormous drain on his personal time and energy, that perhaps, after attending to all these items of work, very little time or energy will be left for doing other and equally important items of work connected with his undertaking.

Several considerations have to be taken into account before selecting a site suitable for the Industrial Estate. A few of these are—

The availability of power supply, availability of water-supply, nearness to industrial areas, existence of good roads, or feasibility of making good roads, facilities for procuring raw materials, skilled labour, etc.

In view of the fact that the success and popularity of the Industrial Estate, will depend to a very large extent on the proper selection of the site, it is necessary that great thought and care should be bestowed on these items. Next to selection of sites, are planning of buildings, roads, etc. As the Industrial Estate would contain several types of industries, in order to make it popular, the requirements of the various types of industrialists have to be considered. It will also be necessary to comply with the provisions of Factories Act and Rules. Over-crowding and the development of industry in an unhealthy manner have to be prevented by the proper planning of these estates.

It will be easy to justify the establishment of these Industrial Estates from various

points of view. First and foremost, as has been already stated, the initial worry of finding the capital and the work involved in the purchase of land, constructions of buildings, etc., are substantial savings to the industrialists. The industrialists have an advantage of being grouped together in a common place, where several types of industries are located. It will, therefore, be possible for them to get certain items of work done, for which they have themselves no facilities and there will thus be the saving of time and labour in finding out a suitable place for carrying out such processes. In short, there will be a pooling of resources. It leads to better understanding and co-operation between the various industrialists, resulting in cutting out unhealthy and cut-throat competition. Most of Industrial Estates are bound to have facilities, such as a Post Office, a telephone system, a Banking institution, a canteen, a fire station, a hospital, etc. They could also have a store from which supply of raw materials and other essential requirements could be had. Service centres which have very costly machinery installed in them, which will be beyond the reach of an ordinary industrialist could also be started for rendering manufacturing facilities for the industrialists. These are a few of the advantages that one could visualize as possible. It may be that, as time goes on, several other facilities and advantages could be worked out by the mutual co-operation of the various industrialists and the State Government.

Like all new things, which take some time to catch on, with the exception of a few places, where these Estates have been very popular, a lot may have to be done to educate the public in the advantages of these Industrial Estates and their ultimate good to the Nation. In the long run, however, there can be no doubt whatsoever as to the success, the popularity and their contribution to the industrialisation of the country.

## TWENTY INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN VILLAGES THIS YEAR.

Government of India proposed to set up rural industrial estates in 20 different places of the country in the course of the current year.

This is a step towards promoting industrial development of India's villages.

Four to five lakhs of rupees would be invested in each such estate and gradually the number would be increased extending all over India. For a vast country like India, 20 estates are too inadequate. Hundreds of such estates are needed to meet the requirements.

The young men in the villages will get opportunities for training in various technical jobs. Instead of running to cities in search of employment, they will be able to earn their livelihood if they worked hard. Besides, the Kisans will not find it difficult to supplement their income if they receive industrial training.

Efforts will be made to arrange for the supply of small machines in every village.

## RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION SCHEME OF SIR M. VISWESVARAYYA IN MADRAS STATE.

With the following objects (viz.)—

(1) to increase production and income from industries in every village group unit area into which the scheme is introduced;

(2) to increase gainful occupations, spread habits of discipline, self-help and collective effort among the rural population and make each village group unit a self-administering and self-improving community so far as its economic activities are concerned; Sir M. Viswesvarayya drew up the Rural Industrialisation Scheme for implementation by all the State Governments.

2. The scheme was first introduced in Musiri taluk (Tiruchirappalli district) as an experimental measure in the year 1952. Since the results achieved in Musiri block were encouraging, Government have accorded sanction to extend the scheme in nine more blocks in March 1957, (viz.), Anaikaranchatram, Avinashi, Gangavally (Salem district), Pudukottai, Sankarankoil, Sirkali South, Srivilliputhur, Tirukkalkundram and Tiruppur. Rural Industrialisation Scheme is a plan of the Rural people for the Rural people worked by the Rural people through the Rural Group committees. The Scheme is formulated in villages by forming Group Committees. The members and the President of this Committee are nominated by the Collector of respective districts. Ninety-four Group Committees have so far been established in all the blocks put together. Each Group Committee is eligible for a matching grant of Rs. 1,500. The Group Committee implements 21 items under the Rural Industrialisation Programme. In Peruntholuvu Block (Coimbatore district), blacksmithy, oil pressing and charka manufacture have been undertaken and they are successfully developing them. The main industry (viz.) Charka manufacture has been undertaken in the following places :—

Mahabalipuram (Chingleput district), Manigraman (Tanjore district), Avinashi (Coimbatore district), Gangavally (Salem district), Kunnur in Srivilliputhur taluk,

and Srivilliputhur proper (Ramanathapuram district), Naduvakurichi and Keelaneelathanallur in Sankarankoil taluk. So far 7,230 Kisan Charkhas have been supplied to the Government Basic Training Schools and still they are under production to complete the indent made by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. Apart from this, a matching grant of Rs. 16,050 has been sanctioned to 11 group committees so far (10 at Rs. 1,500 each and one at Rs. 1,050) for starting sheep rearing industry, handpounding rice industry, blacksmithy, carpentry, brassware works, sheet metal works, coir industry, oil crushing and dairy farming industry. Other activities of the scheme are starting of Rural Industrial Libraries for each group with books on mainly Cottage Industries, Handicrafts, Agro Industries, Animal Husbandry and Rural Arts and Crafts. List of books on the subjects mentioned above are being supplied periodically. Small grants are given from the funds collected by the Group Committees for opening a Library. Every month a rural industrial scheme is being sent from Central Office so that the scheme could be discussed in the meeting and action taken to implement the scheme in rural areas. Efforts are being taken to implement the scheme in other areas where they are not yet implemented and also to start various other industries (Cottage) like spinning, toys making, basketting, pottery, handicrafts, fine arts, etc.

VISITORS TO INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GUINDY, AND THEIR REMARKS IN VISITORS' BOOK.

| Serial number and name of the visitor.                       | Date of actual visit. | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Joint Chief Controller of Import, and Export, Madras.      | 29th September 1958.  | I should congratulate the Estate in Madras which has again given the lead to others.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 2 Mr. Elvory, Manager of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. | 21st October 1958.    | I marvel at the thought, energy and comprehensiveness of this Industrial Estate. If merit warrants success, it must be achieved. I do pray that the difficulties now being faced are only temporary and that the just reward of all the effort will soon come. In any case, what has been done is amazing, congratulations to all concerned. |

| Serial number and name of the visitor.                                                                                              | Date of actual visit. | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 Warner Helwer, Germany .. ..                                                                                                      | 28th October 1958.    | I admire principle and operations of the Industrial Estate, Guindy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 4 M. Abdulsalam, I.A.S., Industries Secretary, Government of Kerala.                                                                | 29th October 1958.    | I have visited the Estate and was very happy to note the working of the units already undertaking production and the fast arrangements made for commissioning more units.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 5 B. Venkatappiah, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Madras.                                                                  | 2nd December 1958.    | I have been round the Estate and seen a number of working units of A,B and C class both with a view to observing their financial and technical organization and for the purpose of assessing the extent to which working capital and other needs are being met today by financial institutions and banks, such as the State Bank of India much has been done already and there is undoubtedly great scope for schemes, such as the Pilot Scheme of integrated scheme for small industries which the State Bank inaugurated. The enterprise shown by industrial units is most encouraging and the Industrial Estate itself is shaping in a most promising way. I thank the Administrative Officer and his colleagues for showing me round and explaining various aspects of the Estate. |
| 6 N. Manicka Iddaiikkadai—(Ceylon Civil Service), Director of Census and Statistics, Ceylon.                                        | 24th December 1958.   | I have been shown round the Estate by the Administrative Officer. I have been impressed with the general working of the scheme and in particular with 2 or 3 units which have been done remarkably well within a short period of one year. These units appear as good as some of the efficient units seen by me in Japan, in 1955. The Administrative Officer has been extremely helpful to me to understand the working of the scheme.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 7 R. N. Srinivasan, Chairman, Institution of Engineers (India), Madras Centre.                                                      | 29th December 1958.   | It has been a very interesting visit to the members of the institution, which the Administrative Officer has very kindly shown us round in detail. We are very thankful to the authorities for their arrangements to show me round.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 8 Pae Rochana Purmananda, Director of Biological Service Division, Department of Services, Ministry of Industry, Bangkok, Thailand. | 2nd January 1959.     | Very much impressed, wish this centre continued success.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 9 Djabatiko Anjokrokusmo, Gadjahkarda University, Jogjakarta, Indonesia.                                                            | Do.                   | ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 10 Chai-chong-yu, Faculty of Commerce, Nanyang University, Singapore.                                                               | Do.                   | As small industries this type of centralisation will undoubtedly prove a success.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 11 Amarnath Vidyalkar, Education and Labour Minister, Punjab, Chandigarh.                                                           | 17th January 1959.    | I visited this Estate on the suggestion of my friend the Labour Minister, Madras. I am thankful to him that he had so suggested a well-planned and well-conceived idea. I was shown round and everything was explained to me by Administrative Officer. I am sure when this project would be completed, it will be one of the most wonderful and unique monuments showing the rapid progress of this State.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

### TECHNICAL INFORMATION SECTION WITH LIBRARY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GUINDY

The following are the functions of the Technical Information Section :—

- (1) Opening a Museum of Small Scale Industries Products.
- (2) Opening a Technical Library containing books, periodicals, manuals, bulletins, catalogues of machines, etc.
- (3) Bringing out a monthly publication on Small Industries describing the activities of Government Units as well as Industries in the private sector and throwing out suggestions for improvement.
- (4) Filming or purchasing and exhibiting motion pictures for explaining to Small Scale Industrialists the Technical details relating to various Industrialists.
- (5) Exhibition of Slide films.
- (6) Exhibiting Transparency slides.
- (7) Arranging transcriptions by recording important talks or discussions relating to Small Scale Industries.
- (8) Presenting charts and posters relating to Small Scale Industries.
- (9) Arranging demonstrations wherever necessary.
- (10) Arranging for blow-up reproductions for further detailed and sustained study.

The Technical Information Section began functioning in the Industrial Estate, Guindy, from 7th January 1958, the day of the inauguration of the Industrial Estate. Within this period, important equipments like Super Technika Camera Photographic Enlarger, Projector, Record Player, Amplifier and Tape recorder were purchased. One printing machine and paper cutting machine also have been purchased. Further one 'Duplex Oza Printer' machine for taking blue-prints of various sketches, charts and diagrams of technical nature required for the various industrialists has been purchased. Blue prints of all sketches, charts, diagrams,

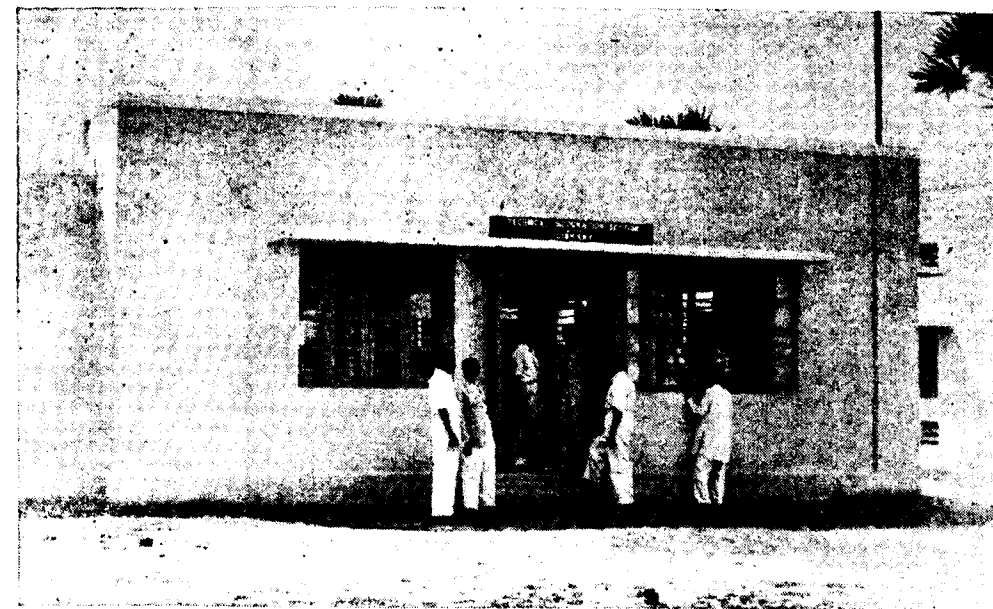
etc., required by the various Governments, Units and private Industrialists are being taken and supplied at the following rates at present :—

|                                                                                  | RS. NP. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| For exposing on party's paper per running square feet ... ..                     | 0-20    |
| For exposing with ammonia paper per square feet including cost of paper ... ..   | 0-29    |
| For printing with prussiate paper including cost of paper per square feet ... .. | 0-36    |

Whenever blue prints are required by any Industrialist, they are taken and supplied by using the Duplex Oza Printer. The picture facing this page is the machine under operation.

The Technical Information Section has a Technical Library attached to it and is at present located in the canteen building in the Industrial Estate, Guindy, and is expected to be shortly shifted near the office of the Administrative Officer, Industrial Estate, Guindy. The Technical Information Section Library is a growing Library containing latest technical books, bulletins, manuals and catalogues which are being utilised by Industrialists, Engineers and Technicians and workers of the various Industries in the Industrial Estate. The number of readers to the Library so far during the year 1958-59 is 3,000 apart from the various visitors who do not actually engage themselves in consulting the books but are presented with technical information. Further various distinguished visitors like the Honourable Ministers of Government of India, Government of Madras, Government of Kerala, Adviser to Planning Commission, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and leading Industrialists both foreign and Indian have visited the Section during this year. The pictures on this page show the outer and interior views of the Technical Information Section with Library.

### TECHNICAL INFORMATION SECTION.



Interior view of the Technical Information Library.

DESIGNING SECTION.



*Taking Blue-Prints on The Duplex Ozaprinter.*

The following are the improvements to be effected in the Library. The classification of books in the Library has to be done according to colon or decimal as per laws of Library Science. The cataloguing has to be done in the form of Cards, consisting of author index, subject index, analytical card, cross reference card, etc. There will be compilation of bibliographies for the technical points from the various books, journals, etc. It is also proposed to introduce issue of books on loan as soon as the required printed forms are available for the purpose. The Library is expected to cater any information on any technical point connected with any small scale industry not only

to the Industrialists at the Industrial Estate at Guindy but also to the other Industrialists throughout the State of Madras.

**DESIGNING SECTION.**

The designing section was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 423, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 20th February 1958. This section is attached to the Central Office and is intended to assist in drawing the correct designs for dies of their products.

This section is equipped with three drafting machines and one blue printing machine.

**UMBRELLAS**

**EBRAHIM CURRIM & SONS**  
STAG BRAND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS  
No. 251-53, China Bazaar Road,  
Post Box No. 186, MADRAS-1.

## HAND-TOOLS SERVICE CENTRE, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GUINDY.

(By Sri S. Balasunder,  
General Superintendent,  
Hand Tools Unit.)

Among the numerous buildings at the Guindy Industrial Estate stands the Hand Tools Unit which is the key industry for the development of many modern manufacturing Industries. This is one of the series of Common Service Centres started by the department of Industries and Commerce under the Second Five-Year Plan. Many specialists contribute to the moulding of a modern industry. Research Engineer brings forth new ideas. Design Engineers develop ideas into workable devices. After a product has been approved, the Production Engineer is responsible for furnishing the plans for production and the physical means for executing them. This Service Centre offers a unique combination of services which was hitherto beyond the reach of Industrialists in the small scale sector. The Hand Tools Service Unit comprises of two major section:—

1. The Tool Room.
2. Heat Treatment and Forge Shop.

### The Tool Room.

The Tool Room which is an indispensable shop in the modern manufacturing process provides the following for industries.

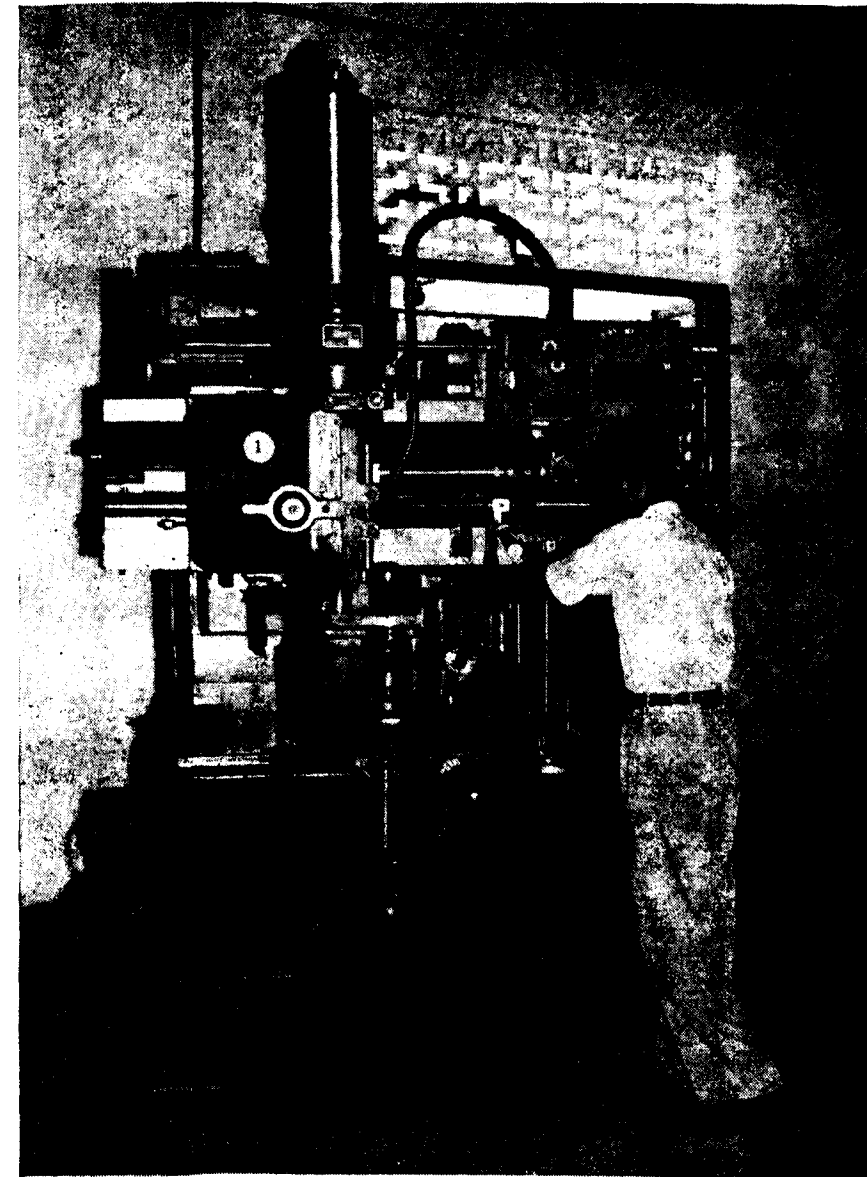
1. Cutting tools.
2. Special type machine tools.
3. Jigs and fixtures
4. Gauges.
5. Dies for sheet metal.
6. Dies for forging.
7. Dies for metal castings.
8. Pattern for permanent moulds.

The following processes are used for machining parts to planned dimensions in this shop:—

- (a) Turning.
- (b) Shaping.
- (c) Drilling.
- (d) Boring.
- (e) Milling.
- (f) Grinding.

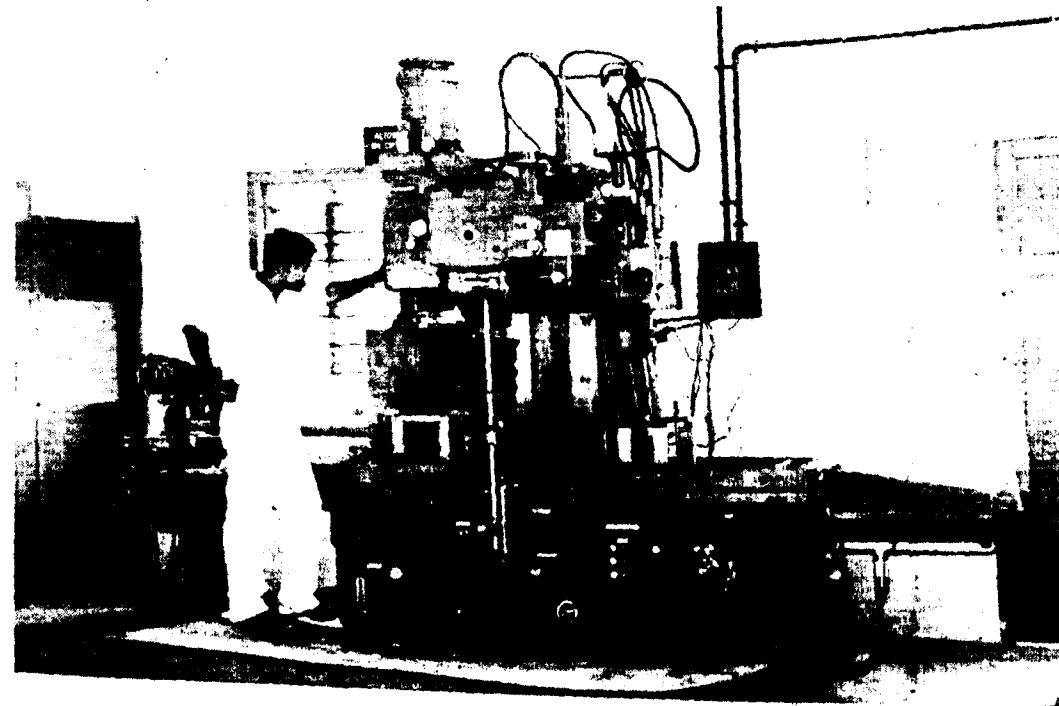
The growth of industry has necessitated profound changes in the quality and precision of manufactured goods. It is said that even as late as the 16th Century, the legal definition of "the foot" in Germany was the average length of the left feet of 16 men as they emerged from Church on a Sunday! The development of entire new industries are based absolutely on the ability to achieve precision in mass production which has to be maintained in the neighbourhood of 1/1000 of an inch. Manufacturing process needs specialised tools, jigs and fixtures in addition to the standard machine tools available in production departments.

A 'Jig' holds the component securely and at the same time guides the cutting tool. It may be small and easily manipulated by hand; or heavy and clamped to the machine table. A 'fixture' holds the component firmly in position during the machining or similar operation but does not guide the tools. These devices are intended to make duplicate parts and interchangeable work at a reduced cost. The use of jigs and fixtures practically does away with the fitting by cut and dry methods and permits the employment of unskilled operator as the jig is designed "fool-proof".

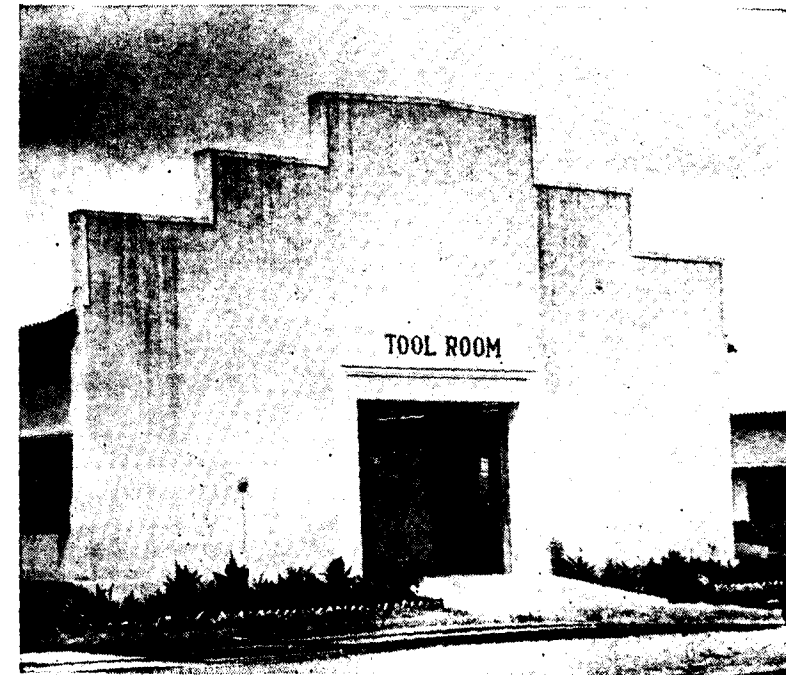


Machine Shop, Madurai.

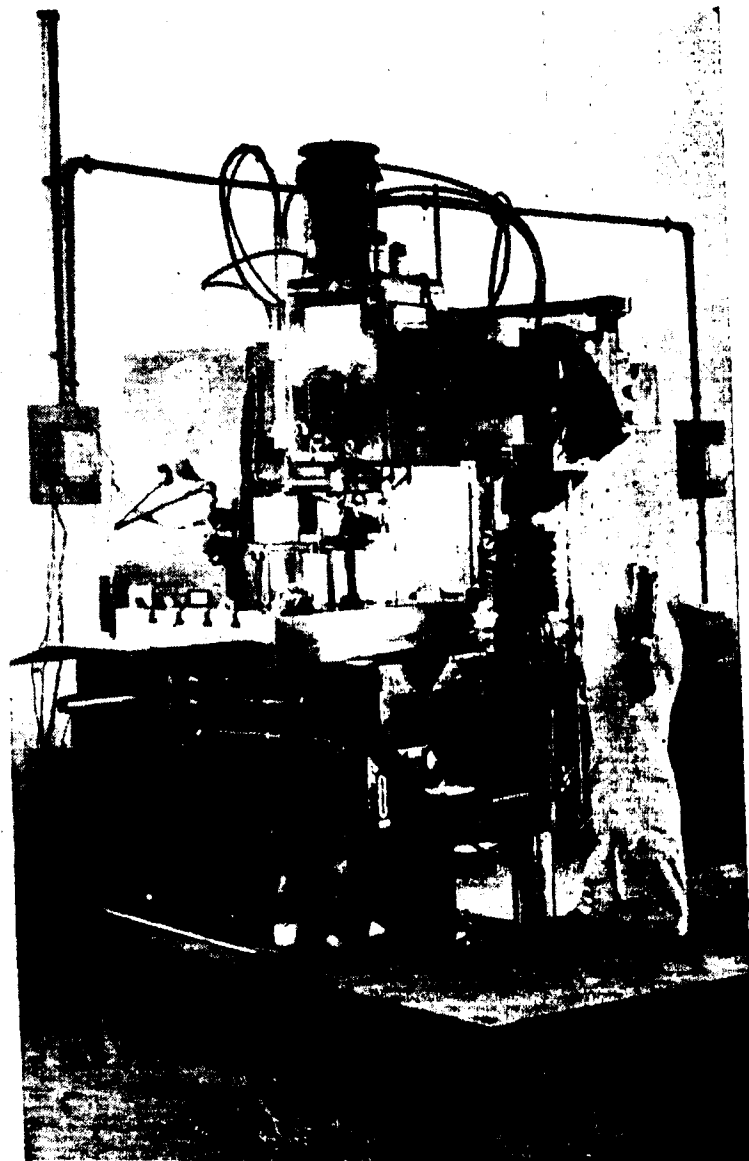
LOCK UNIT—DINDIGUL.



*Jig Boring Machine.*



*Tool Room Operations—A view of Precision Grinding Machines.*



Hand Tools—Hydro copying-Milling Machine.

The above operations are performed with the following machine tools at Guindy.

|                            |   |                            |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Tool and Cutter Grinder | * | (Swiss Make)               |
| 2. Cylindrical Grinder     | * | (German Make)              |
| 3. Surface Grinder         | * | (English Make)             |
| 4. Turret Milling          | * | (Italian Make)             |
| 5. Universal Milling       | * | (Russian Make)             |
| 6. Shaping Machines        | * | (Italian and Indian Makes) |
| 7. Jig Boring Machine      | * | (Swiss Make)               |
| 8. Hydro-Copying Milling   | * | (Swiss Make)               |
| 9. Lathe                   | * | (Indian Make)              |

A special feature of this tool room is the installation of a Hydro-Copying Milling Machine (costing nearly Rs. 2 lakhs) and the Jig Boring Machine (costing nearly Rs. 1 lakh). In the hydro-copying machine, a master pattern or die can be reproduced in steel by a special adaptation of a vertical milling device. The Jig Boring Machine can give an accuracy of 0.00004 of an inch (1/1000 of a milli-meter). This latest model jig boring machine has been made by the *Societe Genevoise* whose machines have a world-wide reputation for accuracy. This machine is kept in an air-conditioned room to maintain its accuracy.

The grinding machines utilize an abrasive wheel revolving at high speed to cut material. It is the only method of cutting such materials as hardened steel. It produces finishes that are extremely smooth and accurate with little pressure. Cylindrical grinders are provision grinders for round surface. Surface Grinders are meant for plane surfaces.

#### HEAT TREATMENT AND FORGE SHOP.

Heat Treatment of metals is the science of heating metals in suitable atmosphere to desired temperature and cooling them in the medium of air or oil or water to get the required physical properties such as hardness, toughness, etc. By manipulating the variables like temperature, atmosphere, rate of heating and cooling, quenching medium, any desired property can be imparted to the

selected steel. These controls are perfected by the development of metallurgical science. Heat Treatment actually existed many centuries ago in a mysterious ritual form. It may be of interest to note that the famous 'Damascus Swords' were heated to the colour of the rising sun and were quenched by plunging them into the belly of a fat Nubian slave!

This Unit has provided the following equipment to achieve this purpose:—

- (1) Muffle Furnaces.
- (2) Convection Furnaces.
- (3) Saltbath furnaces.
- (4) Annealing boxes.
- (5) Cyanide bath.
- (6) Pickling tanks.
- (7) Tumbling machine.
- (8) Sand blasting equipment.

"Salt Bath" means a bath compounded by melting one or more chemical salts to form a liquid medium for immersion of the material to be treated. The chemical nature of such baths varies according to the temperature at which they are to be used.

"Tumbling" is a process carried out by placing a number of articles in a round or hexagonal barrel and rotating them either by themselves or with some suitable medium.

"Sand blasting" operation consists of blowing a jet of sand mixed with air at the article to be treated. This process removes dirt and leaves the surface smooth and polished without damaging the metal.

### Forge Shop.

"Forging" may be described briefly as the art of manipulating metals that have been heated until they are more or less plastic by means of hammering or squeezing. A forged material nearly always has better mechanical properties than a cast one, the difference being usually marked as regards toughness and impact strength. This shop is equipped with :—

- (1) Drop Hammers (German make).
- (2) Pneumatic Hammers (German make).
- (3) Punching and Shearing Machine (German make).
- (4) Power Press (English make).

"Drop Forging".—When a number of forgings have to be made to the same design, the time required per piece can be reduced by making up special tools for drop forging. In this process, the finished shape of the forging is obtained by stamping a hot block of metal between an upper and a lower block of metal or die, in each of which an impression has been formed, the combined impressions being equal in shape to the forging required. The lower die block is usually fixed and the upper one is lifted up and allowed to fall on the metal which is placed on the lower die. The operation is done on the machine called drop hammer. This shop will actually undertake production work of components in mass scale for industrialists. Many hand-tools, surgical instruments, and machine parts are the products of a forge shop.

As in many new ventures, there may be many handicaps at the initial stages due to shortage of technical personnel, raw materials and skilled operators. However, the unit is bound to surmount all these hurdles in course of time and keep up the Service work at an efficient, economic and enviable level. It is our fervent hope that Industrial

Enterpreneurs from small scale sector should take the maximum benefit from this Unit. The Hand Tool Service Centre may prove to be the beacon on the path of industrial development in the State of Madras.

### SARANJAM KARYALAYA, GUINDY.

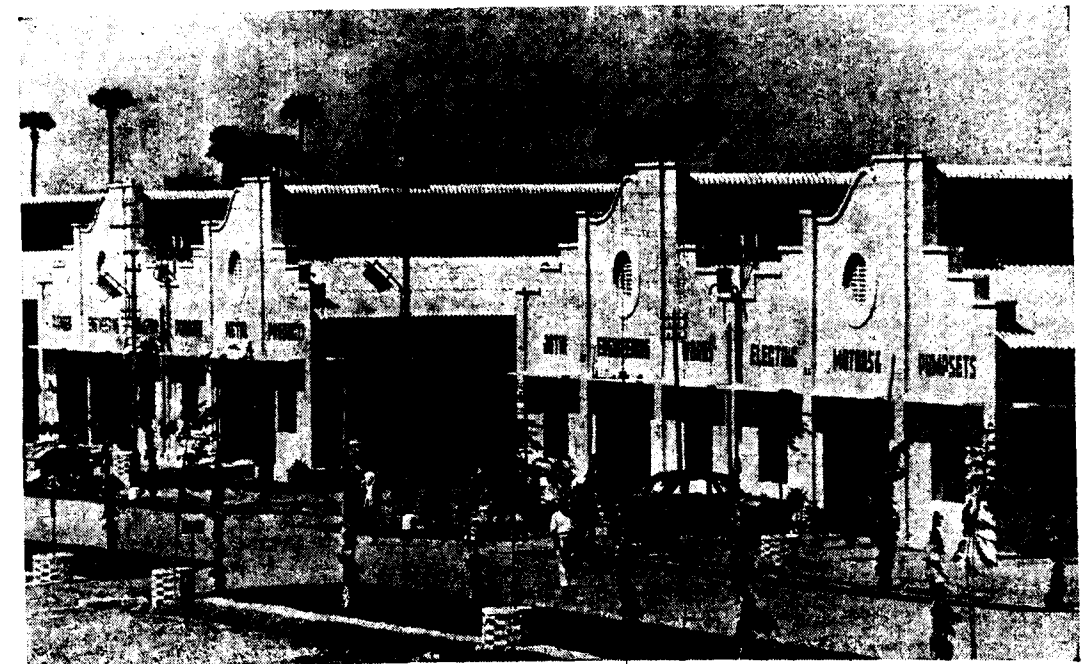
#### Report for the quarter ended 31st March 1959.

The continuance of the scheme sanctioning the Saranjam Karyalayas and the Central Workshop for a further period of one year (i.e., up to 29th February 1960) has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No 230, Public (Rural Development Project-IV), dated 30th January 1959. The Saranjam Karyalaya is mainly intended for manufacture of wooden parts required for Ambar Charkhas and Ambar Belnis and for the assembly of Ambar Charkha sets. The Central Workshop intended for the manufacture of metallic parts required for the Ambar charkha sets has not yet commenced functioning as all the machineries required have not yet been received. The buildings for the Central Workshop and Saranjam Karyalaya have been constructed in the Industrial Estate, Guindy. A target of 200 charkha sets have been fixed per month from March 1959.

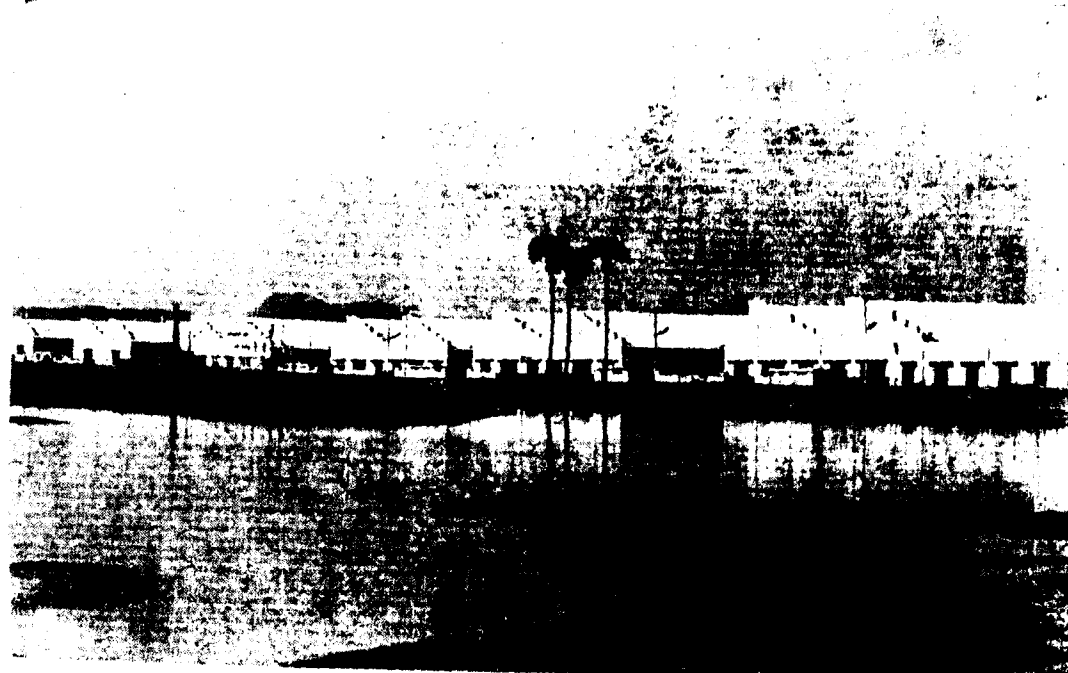
#### Achievements on the production side :—

|                                                                                                   | Ambar<br>Charkha. | Ambar<br>Belnis |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                   | NUMBERS.          | NUMBERS.        |
| 1 Targetted production for the quarter year.                                                      | 450               | 450             |
| 2 Number of charkha sets manufactured up to 31st December 1958.                                   | 1,645             | 1,656           |
| 3 Number of charkha sets manufactured during the quarter ended 31st March 1959.                   | 400               | 400             |
| 4 Total number of charkha sets manufactured up to 31st March 1959.                                | 2,045             | 2,056           |
| 5 Number of charkha sets lifted by the Khadi Department during the quarter ended 31st March 1959. | 480               | 480             |
| 6 Expected production for the ensuing quarter.                                                    | 600               | 600             |

CLOSE-UP VIEW OF INDUSTRIAL COLONY, MADURAI.



Administrative Office, Industrial Colony, Madurai.



Madras Industrial Colony.

### ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC GLASS TRAINING CENTRE, MADRAS-16.

This training Centre is giving training every year to ten trainees who are selected from amongst the students who are eligible for the college course. They are being given intensive training for one year in the fabrication of various kinds of scientific glass apparatus, Neon and Glow signs, etc. After the completion of the course, the students may either seek employment in colleges or research institutions as glass blowers or avail themselves of the subsidy given by the Government and start small glass blowing shops of their own in their own premises. The subsidy is being given in the form of equipment worth Rs. 700 and cash Rs. 500. Apart from this equipment and cash, the Centre also provides them with Raw Materials (Glass tubings) at cost price.

The training centre also takes up servicing work and fabrication of all kinds of glass apparatus. Glass toys are being made out of coloured as well as transparent glass. These glass toys are being appreciated by the public very much.

Production of glass apparatus like condensers, test tubes, crooks, radiometers, etc., were taken up by employing piece-rate workers. Now production of 10 cc. ampoules is being done by the piece-rate workers to be supplied to King Institute, Guindy.

The training centre has a precision graduating machine and a pantograph. By employing gravimetric calibration and by using the above machine for the dividing and numbering it is possible to give very accurately graduated volumetric ware to conform to the glass B standards of the N.P.L. Graduated ware like Micro Burettes, Volumetric pipettes, Graduated pipettes, Burettes, Gas burettes, centrifugal tubes, etc., could be fabricated at the Centre.

The Centre can also take up the manufacture of Neon and Glow signs for advertisement and lighting purposes.

A glass blowing lathe has been received recently from United Kingdom which will enable the Centre to take up the manufacture of ground joints, stop-cocks, Dewar flasks, etc., on large scale. Fabrication of complicated apparatus like Micro Kjeldahl apparatus, soxhlet extraction apparatus, glass analysis apparatus, Fractional Columns, Diffusion pumps, glass vacuum gauges, High Vacuum Manifolds, etc., are also being taken up. Decoration of glassware like transfers on glass tumblers, flasks, etc., also can be undertaken making use of the small muffle furnace available at the Centre.

### WOOD WORKING UNIT, GUINDY.

The wood working unit at Guindy is functioning mainly to afford facilities to the small scale Private Industrialists by undertaking operations requiring costly machines, such as planing, tenoning, mortising, etc., at comparatively lesser cost. The Unit also undertakes manufacture of up-to-date modern furniture of specialised type with the aid of costly wood working machineries and provides servicing facilities to all small concerns engaging in carpentry work. Every month the Unit undertakes servicing work for both the private and Government departments to the value of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. In addition to this, the unit is manufacturing 500 bee hive boxes of 8 frame hives every month, office furniture, wooden screens, tea pots, office partitions, tappal boxes, portable Exhibition cases, etc., are also manufactured on orders. A total number of 135 portable exhibition cases were manufactured and supplied to all Collectors of the State for the newly formed National Extension Service Blocks.

The unit has designed and manufactured a simple wood working machine for the purpose of sawing, grooving, grinding, etc., and this was demonstrated before the departmental officers on 8th October 1958. This was designed to the needs of a small carpentry workshop. The unit has been asked

to manufacture and supply this machines to each of the departmental carpentry units.

The Wood Working Unit, has received orders worth Rs. 65,000 from the Integral Coach Factory for the supply of timber parts for five coaches and the work is under progress. Further the unit has supplied one kirti stand and table to the Chief Secretariat and fresh orders have been received to manufacture and supply of special type of furniture for Governor's room. The Tanning drum work for the Andhra Pradesh to the value of Rs. 36,500 is under progress and this will be completed by the end of March 1959. Every month heavy orders were received from departmental units as well as private parties, and due to the limited space provided at present we were not in a position to accept all orders. The Unit is being shifted to its premises and we go there with the full expectation that we will be able to meet all the requirements of the small industrialists and our higher institutions.

#### PROGRESS REPORT OF SERVICING CORPORATION, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GUINDY, MADRAS-16.

The Servicing Corporation for Industrial Estate, Guindy, continued purchasing and sale of controlled iron and steel materials (both standardized and defectives) to Small Scale Industrialists and the Departmental Units. During the period under review, the Servicing Corporation has received a stock of 75—3—2—0 of iron materials. The total sales during the period was 90—10—1—6. We are expecting large consignment of tinned strips and standard size iron and steel materials and it is hoped that the Servicing Corporation will be able to meet the requirements of the Small Scale Departmental Units and the private Industrialists in the Estate. It is also expected to purchase and sell coal and coke required by the Small Industrialists, immediately the Unit is shifted to its new premises.

#### SERVICE CENTRE FOR PRESSED METAL PRODUCTS.

This Service Centre for Pressed Metal Products is a Unit sanctioned under G.O. No. 1127, dated 15th February 1956.

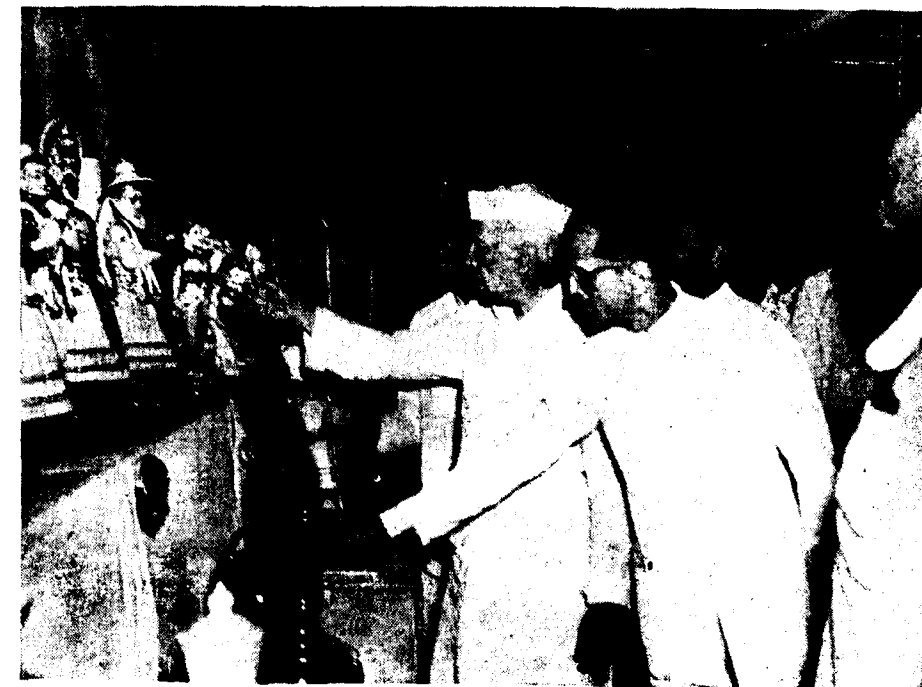
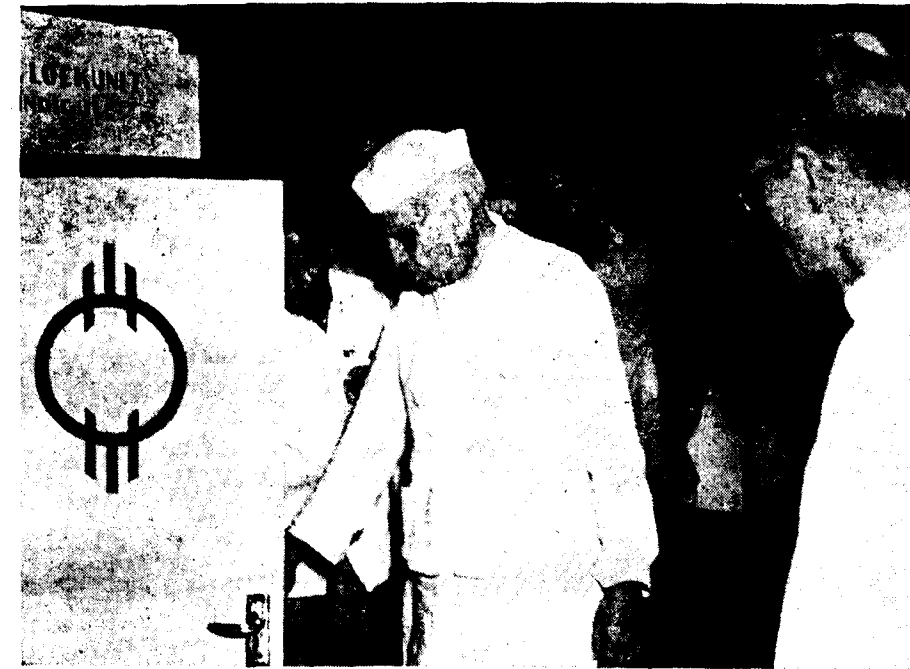
The main motto of this Unit is to give facilities to the fabricators in the Madras City. The Service Centre is also to give the fabricators, right guidance by supplying dies, punches and tools, jigs, etc., provide up-to-date technical information and undertake finishing of their products by Electroplating, etc.

The following kinds of works are being undertaken in this Unit:—

- (1) Various kinds of filling works.
- (2) Precision Drilling.
- (3) Metal cutting.
- (4) Various kinds of Precision Lathe work.
- (5) Shaping work.
- (6) Milling work.
- (7) Shearing work.
- (8) Pressing and Sheet Metal work with 10-ton, 40-ton and 63-ton press.
- (9) Die making.
- (10) Precision grinding.
- (11) Spot welding.
- (12) Arc welding.
- (13) Gas welding and cutting.
- (14) Forging with power hammer.
- (15) Fabrication of trusses and gates, etc.
- (16) Electroplating (copper, nickel, chromium, cadmium and zinc).

Out of the staff sanctioned for this Unit, three Foremen, four Die makers and three First Grade Skilled workers have yet to be appointed. Candidates for the post of Die makers and the First Grade workers are not available either from the Employment Exchange or from outside.

PREMIER'S VISIT TO LOCK-UNIT, DINDIGUL.



Premier visits Handicrafts Exhibition, Industrial Estate, Madurai.

PREMIER'S VISIT TO FOOT-WEAR UNIT, PERAMBUR.



Premier's Inauguration of Madurai Industrial Colony.

Regarding the services rendered to the fabricators, about 125 fabricators are now regularly availing the opportunity of getting services from the Service Centre.

Various types of trusses and gates were manufactured for construction section of this Department and private fabricators. Services were also rendered to a number of other Government departments.

The Electroplating works has been started in the month of September 1957. Various works are being received from various fabricators, i.e., Enfield India, Limited, and Union Company, etc.

Though a sum of Rs. 9,000 per mensem is fixed by the Director of Industries and Commerce as the target (exclusive of materials) for this Service Centre, the actual turnover of this Service Centre for the last six months are as noted below. We are always able to exceed the target.

| Month.       | Labour side including centage. | Material side. | Total.    |
|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| June ..      | 9,699.42                       | 4,613.32       | 14,312.74 |
| July ..      | 9,003.17                       | 4,588.49       | 13,591.66 |
| August..     | 10,267.23                      | 7,909.70       | 18,176.93 |
| September .. | 11,508.85                      | 3,333.97       | 14,842.82 |
| October ..   | 9,874.21                       | 7,012.84       | 16,887.05 |
| November ..  | 10,369.38                      | 3,878.99       | 14,048.37 |

#### A SHORT REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOOT-WEAR PRODUCTION - cum - SERVICE CENTRE, PERAMBUR, MADRAS-12.

The Government of Madras have started various Footwear Units and are producing quality Footwear articles for the use of the Public. It is not because of the dearth either in style or in fashion of these footwear articles, or the scarcity and dearness of these articles that has prompted the Government to start these units but it is due to the fact that 90 per cent of the footwear articles that are being marketed through our popular shops are fraudulent material, couched in glamour, to cheat the public Foreign materials like rag, gunny

bags, card board, etc., go into the construction of these glamorous and stylish footwear articles and their identity is concealed by the skill of the carftsmen who give a finishing touch to these articles. It results in the ignorant people going in for dubious articles in the name of the so called quality goods. To put a stop to this type of trade and to offer to the public really good quality footwear at reasonably cheap rate, the Government have started the footwear industry.

The Government Footwear Production-cum-Service Centre, Perambur, Madras-12, is one among several units started by the Government under the development of Small Scale Industries with the assistance of the Government of India's Loan. This unit is engaged in imparting training, bringing out new designs for the benefit of private trade and Government Units, undertaking servicing facilities and also giving employment to the local cobblers besides producing quality goods to suit all pockets.

The training is imparted to young men and women in the age group between 16 to 20 in designing upper leather cutting, closing, lasting, welting, sole stitching and finishing with new methods machines and tools. Part-time training is also offered to any one who is interested in the subject. So far thirty persons have been trained and some of them have joined in Government Units while others are engaged in their own work.

This Unit is well equipped with modern machinery worth more than two lakhs of rupees. This centre is capable of producing 2,000 pairs of shoes or 6,000 pairs of chappals per month. In addition to the production the following services are also undertaken for the private and Government Units :—

(1) To provide complete sets of new patterns and designs in all sizes to stimulate and increase the sale of all kinds of footwear.

(2) To skive and beede cut components at a very reasonable rate.

(3) To give advice on how to improve the quality of stitching by using the right thread and needles.

(4) To supply complete uppers in any design and cut straps of upper and lining leather unfolded as well as folded.

(5) To supply cut components readily prepared and assembled for enabling the cottage worker to buy exactly what he needs.

By providing the above facilities the cottage worker can be able to produce shoes and chappals cheaper and at the same time keep the quality of the articles in tact.

The products of this Unit are marketed under the popular brand "Malu" and is well received in the market throughout India. The total production for the year 1958 up to November amounts to goods worth Rs. 80,800 and goods worth Rupees 67,300 have been sold. This unit has also undertaken bulk orders from the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, State Transport, Madras and D.G.S.D., New Delhi, and successfully executed the orders.

This Unit can also be proud of having supplied a sufficient quality of footwear to Russia and a further bulk order is expected from the same country.

### SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Out of ten young painters selected preliminarily from all over India on the basis of pure merit alone for the award of Cultural Scholarship by the Government of India (preliminary selection held at Bombay in December 1958) the First, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth artists are the students of this Institution. This is a splendid achievement which shows that 40 per cent of the talented younger artists of the whole country are represented by the present students of this Institution.

The students of the Commercial Art section participated in Mysore Dasara Exhibition held in October 1958 and they won eight prizes in the 'Commercial Art' section.

Two first prizes and one silver medal were won by the 'Painting Section'.

A "Two-Men Show" was held at the Museum by Kasturi and Srinivasan two students of this institution and this exhibition was opened by the Chief Justice of Madras.

### A SHORT REPORT ON THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE GENERAL PURPOSE ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, VELLORE, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1958.

During the quarter ending with 31st December 1958, the General Purpose Engineering Workshops, Vellore, undertook servicing work of the value of Rs. 3,424 relating to Government departments and local industrialists. The value of finished products manufactured during the quarter is Rs. 17,739. Among other things, products manufactured are Ambar Charkha parts, Kisan Charkha parts, bicycle bottom axles, agricultural implements and repairs to water pumps, hand drum mixers and hospital equipments, etc.

2. Ten paid apprentices are undergoing training from 1st March 1958 and four unpaid apprentices from 15th December 1958.

3. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Sri N. Sanjiva Reddi visited the workshop on 5th December 1958, the Collector of North Arcot, Sri T. M. Bhaskara Tondaiman, I.A.S., on 17th December 1958 and the Deputy Secretary, Finance, Madras,

on 22nd December 1958. Extracts of their remarks in the Visitors' Book are furnished below :—

"I visited the Training Centre and saw the useful works done."

N. SANJIVA REDDI,  
Chief Minister for Andhra Pradesh.  
5th December 1958.

"ஆயுதம் செய்வோம் நல்ல காகிதம் செய்வோம்  
ஆலைகள் வைப்போம் கல்விச் சாலைகள் வைப்போம்

ஓவியம் செய்வோம் நல்ல ஊசிகள் செய்வோம்.

உலக தொழிலினைத்து உவந்து செய்வோம் என்று அரைநூற்றாண்டிற்கு முன்பு கட்டியங்கூறினான் கவிஞன் பாரதி. பாரதி கண்ட இக்கனா பகற்கனவு அல்ல என்பதை நிரூபிக்கிறது இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை. அன்று இந்த வேலூரில் காகிதப் பட்டறையாக இருந்த இந்த இடத்தில் இன்று நல்ல தொழிற்கூடமாக மாறி, சைக்கிளுக்கு வேண்டிய உருக்கு சாமான்கள், அம்பர் சர்க்காவுக்கு வேண்டிய கதிர் முதலியவைகளை உழு படைகளும் செய்து குவிக்கப்படுகிறது. எல்லாவற்றையும் உருவாக்க நல்ல யந்திர சாதனங்கள், அந்த சாதனங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தும் முறைகளைக் கற்றுக் கொள்ளும் பயிற்சியாளர்கள் எல்லாம் இங்கே நிறைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இத்தோடு, சைக்கிள் முழுவதையுமே சேர்க்கும் கூடம் ஒன்றும் விரைவில் கட்டி முடிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. கைத் தொழில்கள் வளம்பெற இந்த தொழிற்சாலை மிகவும் உதவும் என்பது என் நம்பிக்கை. இந்த ஸ்தாபனத்தை உருவாக்கி, அதை நாளொரு வண்ணமாக வளர ஆவன எல்லாம் செய்துவரும் பெரியார் திரு. E. N. நாராயணசாமி எல்லாருடைய பாராட்டுதலுக்கு உறியவர். அவர் முயற்சி சிறக்க அவர் பணி வாழ்க என்று ஆசை கூறுகின்றேன்."

தொ. மு. பாஸ்கரத்தொண்டைமான்,  
17-12-58  
கலெக்டர், வேலூர்.

"I was greatly impressed by this Temple of work and workmanship. The tempo of work and wide variety of products truly makes work ennobling. I shall never forget the thrill of having witnessed the

L.C.J.—14

various creative processes under the inspiring and confident leadership of Sri Narayanaswami. It is a matter of pride to see the functioning of a National Savings Group in this Factory. I wish a mounting crescendo of success to Sri Narayanaswami and his assistants M. Shanmugam, Special Officer (Small Savings) and Deputy Secretary, Finance."

### WOOL PROCESSING CENTRE, VINNAMANGALAM.

Particulars regarding the progress for the quarter ending 31st December 1958 in respect of Wool Processing Centre, Vinnamangalam, North Arcot district are furnished hereunder.

The scheme which was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 57, dated 7th July 1956 of the Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department has been making steady strides ever since its reception.

The estimated expenditure contemplated in this scheme is Rs. 13,10,250. A significant feature about this centre is that while for all purposes of administration it will be under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, the finance for this centre will be shared on an equal basis between the Governments of Madras and Mysore States and the Union Government.

The stage at which the development of the Wool Processing Centre stands as on date is as follows :—

1. *Land and building.*—All the lands required for the centre have been acquired and the building has been completed in all respects. Arrangements for the setting up of laboratories and stores are in progress.

A bore well with a submersible pump has been recently put up and will provide adequate water facilities for the processing of wool.

2. *Machinery and equipment.*—Machines like wool dyeing machine and electric ovens, etc., have been received so

far, and about Rs. 1,20,000. Laboratory equipments of all kinds required for the Centre have been provided. A boiler, essential for the processing of wool has been supplied by the Public Works Workshop.

Due to lack of adequate foreign exchange facilities, machines like rinsing and washing machine, rapid wool dyeing machines and Hydro-extractor are yet to be supplied. The Union Government have advised that these may be purchased in India.

*General.*—The site at the Wool Processing Centre has been levelled up and trees creating an obstruction removed.

The Centre marks an epoch making era in the history of North Arcot district because wool processing as an industry was unknown in this district during the past.

Considering the rate at which things are progressing it is expected that the Unit will start production within about four months.

When started, this industry will be a contributor to the solution of two important problems of the day. (1) It will help reduce unemployment in the district and (2) it will help improve the level of our foreign exchange earnings.

#### QUARTERLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1958.

1. It is held in general opinion that this district has not developed well in the industrial field. Though Government is keen in developing the industrial status of this district by setting up Service-cum-Training Centre in this district, new private industries have not come into existence. This lag in the private sector has been due to the fact that either finance is wanting or

that raw materials are not easily available or that people are ignorant of the facilities afforded to them by the Government. With a view to have close contact with the industrialists of this district, to hear their grievances and to disclose to them the facilities and encouragement given by the Government, a conference of Small Scale Industrialists of this district was held on 9th November 1958 in the Rajagopal Buildings under the presidentship of Sri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu, B.Sc., B.L., M.P. Sri T. M. Bhaskhara Thondiman, M.A., I.A.S., Collector of North Arcot district, inaugurated the conference. About 100 industrialists and representatives from various Small Scale Industries attended the conference. The industrialists were allowed to express their grievances and exchange their opinions and views. The Assistant Director has fully expressed the view of the Government and the steps taken by the Government to improve the industries. A steering committee was set up under the presidentship of Sri B. R. Rajagopal Naidu, prominent bus owner and industrialist of this district.

2. The demonstrations of the carpentry, blacksmithy and leather vans of Small Industries Service Institute were conducted once during the quarter.

3. Applications for State Aid to the Small Scale Industries were promptly attended.

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of applications received in this quarter. | 192 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|

|                                           |    |
|-------------------------------------------|----|
| Number of loans granted, in this quarter. | 38 |
|-------------------------------------------|----|

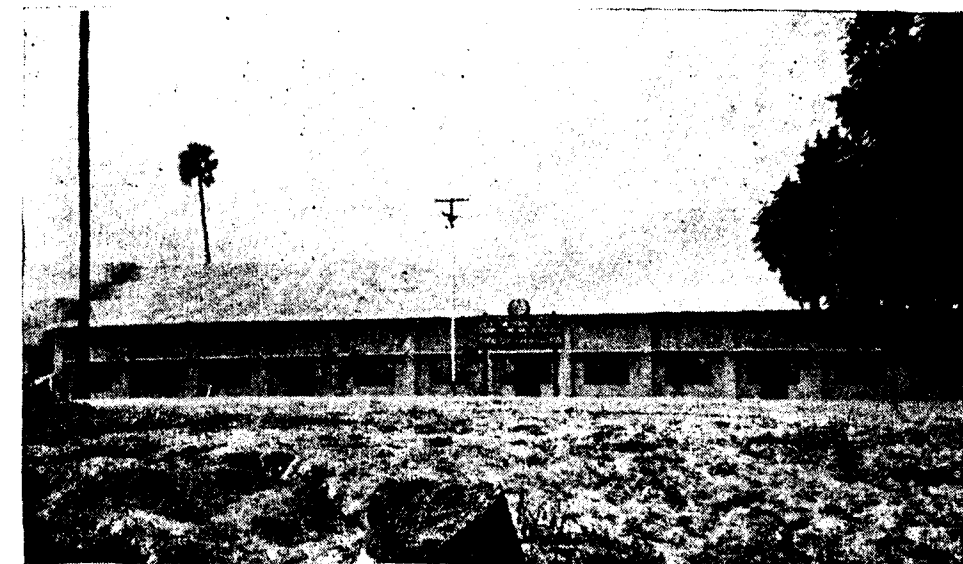
|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Amount sanctioned .. | Rs. 10,200 |
|----------------------|------------|

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Amount disbursed .. | Rs. 45,400 |
|---------------------|------------|

(This includes sanctions made during the previous quarter.)

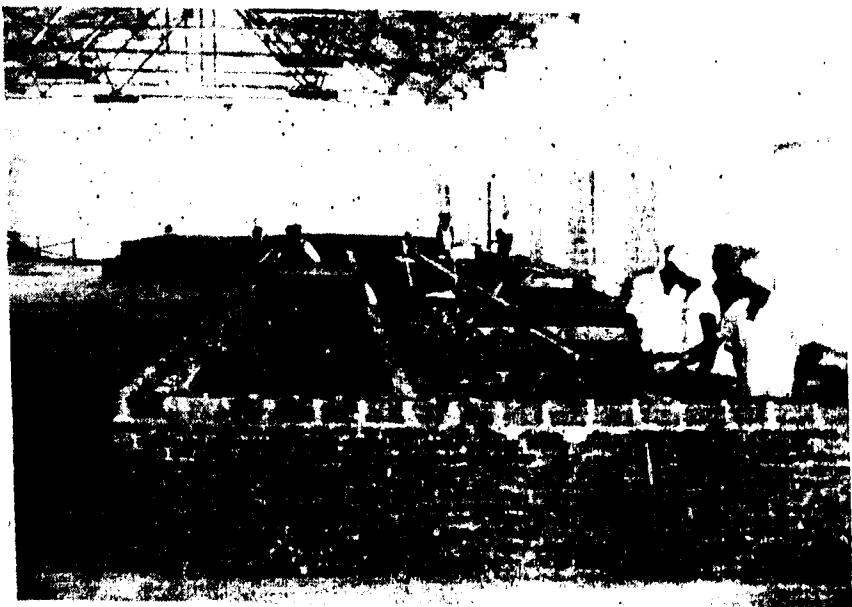
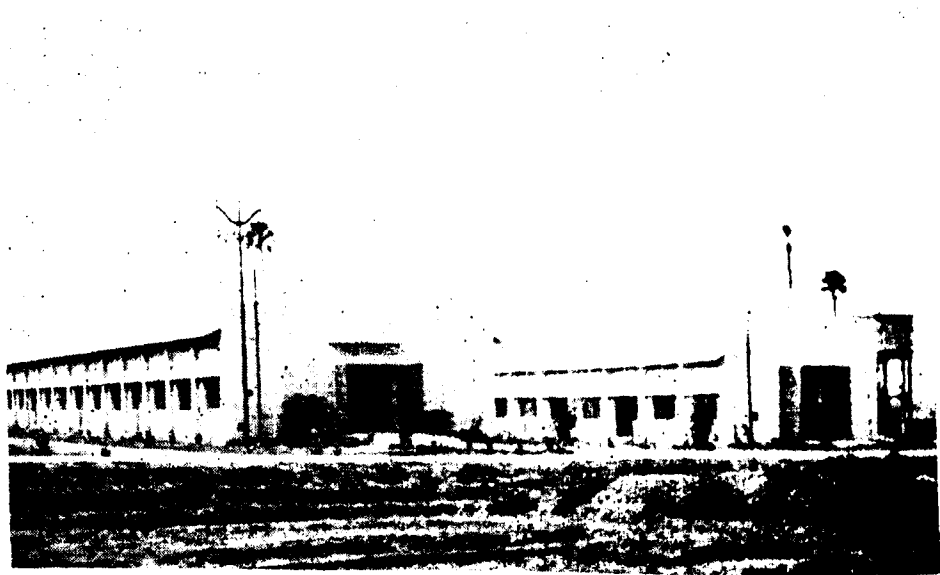
4. Applications for permits for controlled commodities (iron and steel, pig iron, copper, coal and coke)

PREMIER ADDRESSING THE INAUGURATION MEETING AT MADURAI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.



Vinnamangalam Unit.

VINNAMANGALAM UNIT.



Vinnamangalam Tannery Interior View.

|                                      | Iron and Coal and Copper.                     |       |      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|------|
|                                      | steel.                                        | coke. |      |
| Number of applications.              | 81                                            | 17    | Nil. |
| Number of applications disposed off. | Almost all the applications were recommended. |       |      |

5. Fourteen applications for essentiality certificate for purchase of bleaching powder, caustic soda, from State Trading Corporation of India were fully recommended.

6. Fourteen applications for essentiality certificates for import of raw materials were received in this office out of which two were not accepted in this office. The raw materials covered iron and steel (industrial scrap), boric acid, tanning substance, paper used in beedi industry, radio parts, tin scrap, essences for soda factory.

7. The following departmental units in Community Development Block areas are working satisfactorily :—

(i) Carpentry and Blacksmithy Unit at Kalasapakkam.

(ii) Carpentry Unit at Karungalikupam.

8. There are 37 industrial co-operatives in the district working satisfactorily.

The Governor of Madras visited the Wallajah Cane Workers' Co-operative Society and the North Vellore Women's Cottage Industrial Society during the quarter and encouraged the members.

SERVICE - cum - TRAINING CENTRE FOR TANNING AND FINISHING OF LEATHER, VINNAMANGALAM, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

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

One of the so many obstacles for the small tanners in our State in developing their industry successfully and profitably, is the

lack of facilities for storing raw hides and skins under proper conditions for sufficiently long time. The result is that the small tanners have to face heavy loss due to the deterioration of their raw hides and skins kept for tanning and finishing, and, therefore, are not able to develop their industry and maintain good quality.

Major portion of the semi-tanned leather exported from our country is from Madras State, of which North Arcot district contributes a sufficiently large share. Though there are about 125 tanneries in North Arcot district, only about 70 tanneries are working throughout the year and even among these, only three tanneries adopt scientific and modern methods of tanning. Only one tannery takes up finishing and all the others carry out only half-tanning. The village and small scale tanners crudely bark-tan the skins and hides without either fully tanning them or stuffing them with oils, fats and waxes properly with the result that their life is very short. The main reason for this is that most of the tanners are quite unaware of the correct manufacturing techniques nor do they have facilities for carrying on the operation in the scientific method. Further, by exporting the leather in semi-tanned condition allowing further processing to be done in foreign countries, the tanners are not ensured of adequate return for their products. With a view to stabilise and develop this most important industry which fetches a very large foreign exchange to our country, the Government of Madras proposed to establish a Service-cum-Training Centre with a cold storage plant in North Arcot district during the Second Five-Year Plan as recommended by the Committee of Leather Goods Industry constituted by the Government.

All possible steps and utmost care was taken to select a suitable place for establishing the above centre in the district. Finally a village called Vinnamangalam, which lies between Ambur and Vaniambadi, where the majority of the village and small scale

tanners of this district are concentrated was selected as a suitable place, for establishing the Centre. The implementation of the scheme was entrusted with the Department of Industries and Commerce of this State. The establishment of the Centre is estimated to cost an expenditure of Rs. 3,46,000 non-recurring and Rs. 45,200 recurring besides a sum of Rs. 2,21,000 required for the purchase of raw materials, fuel, electricity charges, etc., per annum.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,085 representing 50 per cent of the expenditure on the "Training" portion of the Centre and Rs. 3,46,635 representing 75 per cent of the expenditure on the 'production' portion of the Centre.

The construction of the building for the Centre was undertaken by the Construction Branch of this department during the year 1957 and it has been completed now. Most of the machines required for the Centre have already been purchased and are being erected. The unit is expected to start functioning early in 1959.

The Centre established will (i) undertake storage of raw hides and skins for private parties at nominal rates, (ii) provide facilities for bark tanning by private tanners under departmental supervision and guidance, (iii) undertake chrome tanning and finishing of leather departmentally, charging only nominal rates, and (iv) organize production of industrial leather required for textile and other industries and also the leather required for the large number of footwear units set up in the State under the Second Five-Year Plan. Apart from these services, the Centre will impart training to 20 persons every year with a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 each in the process of tanning and finishing, etc., in the improved scientific methods, so that they could easily find either employment in private units or set up small tannery units with the financial aid of the Government which have made sufficient provisions in the Second Five-Year

Plan for the grant of State Aid for the development of various industries in our State.

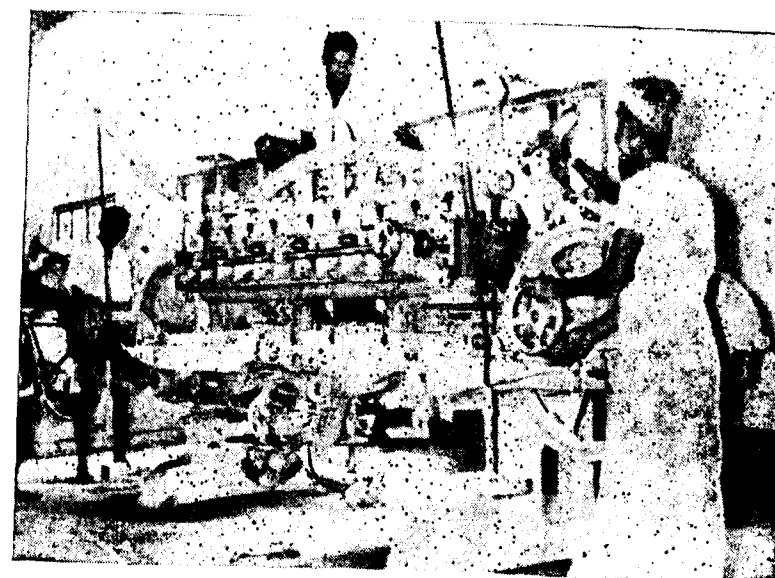
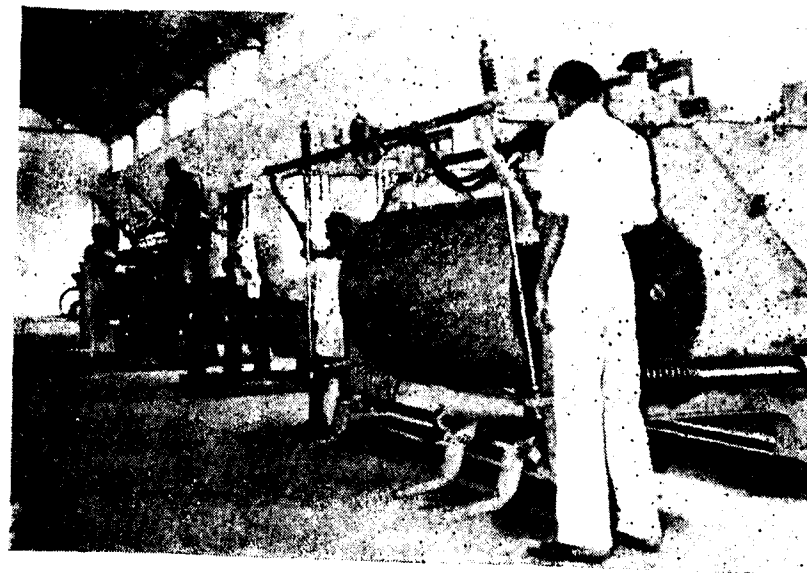
As the Service-cum-Training Centre for Tanning and Finishing of Leather has been established in a place, near which, most of the big and small tannery units of the district owned by the private entrepreneurs are functioning, the Centre will really benefit a large number of tanners to develop their industry in the scientific method of tanning and finishing of leather and produce in due course as many trained technical persons as the State require for the development of this industry which plays a vital part in the economical development of our country by fetching a very large foreign exchange to the Nation. The Centre will also provide employment to nearly 50 persons in the initial stage and solve unemployment problems to a large extent in future. The Centre is considered to be a boon to the people of this district in general and in particular to the big and small village tanners of this district.

The prosperity of our country depends upon the development of our big and small industries and the above Centre will not fail to contribute its appropriate share in this task. It is hoped that all the industrial entrepreneurs of the State in general and tannery owners in particular will make the best use of this unit and see that the Leather Industry in the State is developed to full swing.

**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT  
OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS  
IN RESPECT OF SERVICE-  
cum-TRAINING CENTRE FOR TAN-  
NING AND FINISHING OF LEATHER  
VINNAMANGALAM FOR THE  
QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER  
1958.**

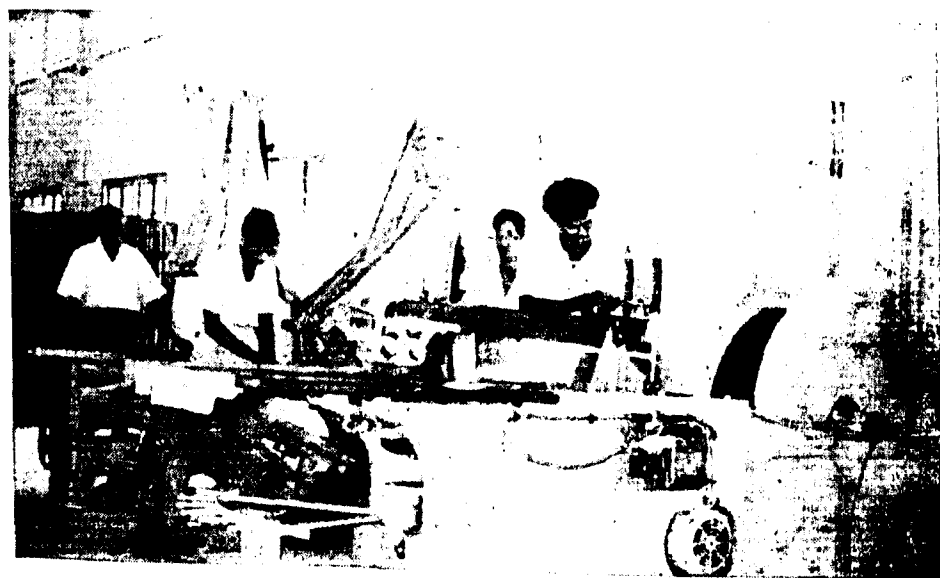
**Building.**—The construction of building for the unit was completed and handed over to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vellore, by the Superintending

VINNAMANGALAM UNIT.



Leather Tanning and Finishing.

## VINNAMANGALAM UNIT.



Tanning and Finishing of Leather.

Engineer (Construction) Branch of this department during the quarter. Action was also taken by the construction branch to dig a bore well for this unit during the quarter and the work now is fast progressing.

The following works were also undertaken in the unit during the quarter and the works are being rapidly carried out now :—

- (1) Erection of machines;
- (2) Digging of lime pits;
- (3) Power wiring of the machines; and
- (4) Construction of cold storage plant.

The following machines were received from the firm with which orders were placed for supply during the quarter :—

- (1) Spray plant for pigment finishes.
- (2) Tanning drums—2 Nos.
- (3) Hot air stuffing drum.

The tanning machines purchased so far for the unit have been noted below :—

- (1) German make—Leather measuring machine—1.
- (2) Level bed glazing machine—Indian make—1.
- (3) Buffing machine—1.
- (4) "Turner" single width shaving machine—1.
- (5) Stacking machine—1.
- (5) Band knife splitting machine—1.
- (7) Leather rolling machine—1.
- (8) Hydraulic leather embossing machine—1.
- (3) Drum type putting-out machine—1.
- (10) Level bed glazing machine "Elustra"—German make—1.
- (11) Cold storage equipment.
- (12) Pin wheel leather measuring machine—1.
- (13) Spray plant for pigment finishes—1.
- (14) Tanning drums—2 Nos.

(15) Hot air stuffing machine—1.

(16) Control for the automatic operation (machine)—1.

*Machines yet to be received.*

(17) Dyeing drum—1.

(18) Second-hand cross tube boiler—1.

The following staff were appointed during the quarter :—

- (1) Skilled operators in the scale of Rs. 60—3—90—2.
- (2) Skilled operators in the scale of Rs. 40—2—50—1—55—2.
- (3) Foreman in the scale of Rs. 90—3—125—1.
- (4) Production Assistant in the scale of Rs. 180—10—240—1.
- (5) Lower division clerks in the scale of Rs. 45—3—60—2—90—1.

Still more technical staff and ministerial staff will be appointed as and when their services are required. Action is being taken by the Director of Industries and Commerce to appoint a Tanning Superintendent for the unit.

The unit is expected to start functioning during the month of February 1959. Action is being expedited now to complete the pending works referred to above and for the purchase of raw materials required for the unit.

#### QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF SERVICE -cum- TRAINING CENTRE FOR TANNING AND FINISHING OF LEATHER, VINNAMANGALAM FOR TAE QUARTER ENDED 31st MARCH 1958.

*Building.*—The construction of the building has already been completed and handed over to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vellore.

The following works have been completed during the quarter :—

(a) Erection of the following machines :—

- (1) Leather rolling machine.
- (2) Embossing machine.
- (3) Staking machine.
- (4) Inclined bed glazing machine.
- (5) Level bed glazing machine.
- (6) Buffing machine.
- (7) Shaving machine.
- (8) Leather splitting machine.
- (9) Drum setting machine.

(b) Construction of soaking, tanning and lime pits :—

(c) Power wiring of the machines :

(d) Construction of cold storage plant :

One second-hand cross tube boiler was received during the quarter from the firm with which orders were already placed by the Director of Industries and Commerce. Action is being taken now to erect the boiler after constructing a boiler house.

In addition to the staff already appointed the following staff were appointed during the quarter :—

Refrigeration Assistant in the scale of Rs. 180—10—240—1.

Store-keeper in the scale of Rs. 80—5—110—1.

Foreman in the scale of Rs. 90—3—120—1.

Skilled operator in the scale of Rs. 24—1—35—1.

Still more technical staff and ministerial staff will be appointed as and when their services are required for the unit. Selection of a Superintendent for the unit is under the consideration of the Madras Public Services

Commission. The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vellore, is the Administrative Officer in charge of the unit at present.

The unit will go into production in all respects this first half year.

# **QUARTERLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MODEL COMBINED CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY WORKSHOP, CUDDALORE N.T.**

With a view to familiarizing the village carpenters and blacksmiths in the use of improved tools and equipment and train them in modern methods of manufacturing simple articles and agricultural equipments, this unit has been sanctioned. All the machines, as per list below, have been received and put into operation. The Workshop is at present undertaking manufacture of all kinds of furniture and other wood works and manufacture of agricultural implements, all kinds of forging, sheet metal work, welding and machine shop services, etc. During the quarter ending 31st December 1958, production and servicing to an extent of Rs. 15,000 (approximate) has been done in the unit.

During the quarter, eight trainees in Carpentry and seven trainees in Blacksmithy section have been given training. Another batch of seven trainees in Carpentry and thirteen trainees in Blacksmithy section were taken in during the first week of January 1959.

Two vans (carpentry and blacksmithy) and machinery have been sanctioned for demonstration in the rural areas to familiarise the local artisans in the use of modern machinery. The carpentry van is now ready after erection of machines and will be sent to villages. The erection of machines in Blacksmithy section van is also being completed

*Details of plant and machinery erected and functioning in Model Combined Carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop, Cuddalore N.T.*

|    |                                                            |        |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1  | Nei. 6" Double ended bench grinder ..                      | 1      |
| 2  | Electric hand drill .. .. .                                | 1      |
| 3  | Portable hand grinder .. .. .                              | 1      |
| 4  | Three roll tyee plate bending machine ..                   | 1      |
| 5  | Harve wood working lathe .. .. .                           | 1      |
| 6  | Harve circle cutting machine .. .. .                       | 1      |
| 7  | Harve swaging and closing machine ..                       | 1      |
| 8  | P. & H. German make welder .. .. .                         | 1      |
| 9  | Myford wood turing lathe .. .. .                           | 2      |
| 10 | Wax Hydraulic pipe bending machine ..                      | 1      |
| 11 | Investa lathe 8' .. .. .                                   | 1      |
| 12 | Cast iron anvil with pedestal stand ..                     | 1 set. |
| 13 | Hot vice fittings .. .. .                                  | 1      |
| 14 | Blower with motor .. .. .                                  | 1      |
| 15 | Lever hand operated shearing machine                       | 2      |
| 16 | Atlas jig saw .. .. .                                      | 1      |
| 17 | Power hack saw .. .. .                                     | 1      |
| 18 | Fly press .. .. .                                          | 1      |
| 19 | Power press 20 tons capacity .. .. .                       | 1      |
| 20 | Wadkin band saw filer and setter ..                        | 1      |
| 21 | Parks Thickness planer .. .. .                             | 1      |
| 22 | 12" N. I. pedestal grinder .. .. .                         | 1      |
| 23 | Muller spot welder .. .. .                                 | 1      |
| 24 | Pneumatic power hammer .. .. .                             | 1      |
| 25 | Spring forging hammer (Carlick make).                      | 1      |
| 26 | Forge furnace .. .. .                                      | 1      |
| 27 | Jayams 10" stroke shaping machine ..                       | 1      |
| 28 | Cooksley Horizontal Belt and Disc sander .. .. .           | 2      |
| 29 | Swage Blocks .. .. .                                       | 2      |
| 30 | "Sanco" spray painting compressor unit.                    | 1      |
| 31 | 12" Multico circular saw bench .. ..                       | 1      |
| 32 | Besco Treadle operated guillotine shearing machine .. .. . | 1      |
| 33 | Band saw 7.5—h.p. .. .. .                                  | 5      |
| 34 | Nei. 8" Double ended bench grinder ..                      | 1      |
| 35 | Portable forge and blower .. .. .                          | 1      |
| 36 | Combined chain and chisel mortising machine .. .. .        | 1      |
| 37 | Verticle spindle moulder .. .. .                           | 1      |
| 38 | Pillar type drilling machine .. .. .                       | 1      |
| 39 | Copying router .. .. .                                     | 1      |

# **ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODEL COMBINED CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY WORKSHOP, MANNARGUDI.**

Model combined carpentry and Blacksmithy Workshop at Mannargudi was in full swing in production and servicing during fourth quarter of the year 1958.

The production and servicing in October, November and December are given below :—

|               | Production. | Servicing. | Sales.   | Stock in hand. |
|---------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------------|
|               | RS. NP.     | RS. NP.    | RS. NP.  | RS. NP.        |
| October 1958  | 5,901-00    | 202-18     | 2,774-00 | 10,541-10      |
| November 1958 | 3,768-80    | 147-99     | 5,877-00 | 12,534-25      |
| December 1958 | 9,700-00    | 367-00     | 4,500-00 | 17,735-00      |

(Only approximate figures are given for December 1958.)

The following types of finished goods were produced during this quarter :—

Tables, windows and doors with frames, benches, chairs, spades, inter-cultivators, stools, tube light shades, racks, workbenches, G.I. buckets, iron stools, record boxes, hold fasts, grills, bolts and nuts clamps, teapoys, sofas, time piece cabinets, tool boxes, tail pipes, cycle carriers, plumber balls, sterrer, rake, puncher spoon, flying pan, shafts, iron doors, showcases, wooden platforms, moulding boxes, almirah, etc., etc.

The following types of servicing work were undertaken during these months and executed :—

Welding, turning, threading, painting, spray painting, polishing, fittings, drilling, servicing of motors, freigidairs, etc.

Manufacture of agricultural implements is a special feature in this workshop. Production of 476 sets of agricultural implements worth Rs. 11,900.00 are under execution as per orders of District Harijan Welfare Officer, Tanjore, for distribution among Harijan farmers. Agricultural implements like inter-cultivators, spades, sickles, ploughs, etc., are manufactured.

Enquiries of competitive quotations are received from Government institutions and from private parties through the State are promptly attended to.

Attempts are made for wide publicity of this workshop. Orders have been placed for making cinema slides and exhibiting in the local theatres. Circular memos showing the work done in the workshop are sent to the important Government Officer in the district. The availability of modern machinery in this workshop is being propagated to the public.

#### **HANDMADE PAPER AND CARDBOARD UNIT, SHENBAGAPUDUR, SATHYAMANGALAM BLOCK.**

**By Sri M. Sabarathinam, B.Sc., Extension Officer, Industries, Sathyamangalam Block.**

*Introduction.*—In rural economy, cottage industries and animal husbandry are next only to agriculture in importance. It has been also noted that agriculture is an uncertain occupation because it is dependent upon factors over which man has no complete control. Generally speaking for nearly half the year an agriculturist has no work. This unemployment is naturally a serious drag on the economic progress of the nation. It is true, that if, India, is to be a great and prosperous nation the basic and heavy industries also have to be developed. But in an under-developed country like ours where population has grown far in excess of available food resources and where capital for investment purposes is low and unemployment is high the labour intensive industries like cottage and small scale industries alone should have an important place in the rural economy. Moreover, during the period of transition from a predominantly agricultural economy to a modern industrialised society, some lack of balance is likely to be created. It is against this

background that Village and Small Industries play a corrective part in helping this transition and fill the gap between the large scale industries on the one hand and completely rural economy on the other. That is why, after the attainment of Independence the Government of India and State Governments have laid it down as their considered policy, the promotion of cottage and village industries in rural areas.

*Hand-made paper industry and organization for its development—compromise between employment and improved tools capital investment.*—The hand-made paper industry is one of the ten village industries, whose promotion, in order to improve the rural economy is left to the special care of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The programme of development of the industries under the Second Five-Year Plan recognizes the value of traditional consumer goods. Industries of this type as they aim at a small scale of production which permits of larger employment on a decentralised basis for a given unit of capital investment. Their main drawback for future development is the low level of productivity per person employed, on account of the continued adoption of traditional tools and manufacturing techniques. Therefore the starting point of research for the promotion of Village Industries must always be related to the technical and economic aspects of both tools and techniques of production. The handmade paper industry is one which utilises local raw materials, uses improved tools, adopts modern manufacturing techniques and at the same time maintains the strength, durability, toughness, elasticity and enduring quality of its product. Though the investment per capital is raised to a tolerable level, this industry claims a market because of the suitability of use for specific purposes wherein competition from large scale production could be easily met with.

*History of handmade cardboard unit, Shenbagapudur, Sathyamangalam Block.*—On offers of financial assistance from the Government of India as advised by the then All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Government of Madras in their G.O. Ms. No. 308, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 14th March 1957, have sanctioned the establishment of a hand-made paper factory in the Lower Bhavani Pilot Project area. The financial assistance offered by the Government of India amounts to Rs. 30,000 by way of subsidy and Rs. 60,000 by way of loan. The Government of Madras in the Government Order cited above have sanctioned in the first stage Rs. 81,825 for the establishment of this unit at Shenbagapudur of Sathyamangalam Block in the Lower Bhavani Project area. Before they could start this unit they were concerned in persuading the local labour to take to this industry by imparting the necessary training which it may require. Therefore they desired to start a hand-made cardboard unit in the same place as a prelude to the paper factory so that local labour can be trained to fit into regular factory work when it is started. They felt that by the time the building for the hand-made paper unit is completed and machines installed the necessary skilled labour should be available for employment in the factory. Therefore the Government of Madras in their G.O. Ms. No. 605, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 16th July 1957, sanctioned the establishment of a hand-made cardboard unit at Shenbagapudur itself. Since its inception on 8th November 1957 this unit has been sanctioned Rs. 9,000 under recurring and Rs. 3,000 under non-recurring expenditure.

*Present form of the unit.*—At present the unit is functioning in a building rented at Rs. 20 per month at Shenbagapudur itself. A Superintendent is supervising the work in the unit. There is also a maistry who has considerable experience in paper "lifting". Though at present the unit has two male

workers paid at Re. 1 each per day and two female workers paid at 50 nP. each per day on its labour roll, it has trained already 12 persons in cardboard and flat file making. Ten persons are now undergoing training in paper making at this unit on a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem. This unit has a screw press, a hand operated calendering machine and a cardboard cutter on its equipment. **The pulp is produced by trampling method.** There is no facility for storing huge quantities of raw material.

*Method of manufacture.*—It could be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that this unit had to function with meagre equipment on a limited scale due to lack of storing facilities. The pulp is produced by trampling. Therefore the method of manufacture conforms to the availability of suitable equipment. When the hand-made paper unit starts functioning, the pulp would be produced by beater and better calendering of cardboards resulting in better quality of products being achieved. At present the pulp is produced by keeping waste paper soaked in 2 per cent caustic soda solution over night and trampling it. When the pulp reaches the required disintegration, it is transferred into a lifting vat containing water and stirred for uniform distribution of pulp in the entire bulk of water. The lifting of the board is the most skilled part of the operations and is done by a skilled worker with the help of a lifting mould which consists of a wire gauze fixed to the rims of rectangular wooden frame designed according to the size of the cardboard desired. The lifter places a detachable wooden frame of same size over this mould, immerses the mould into the vat and tilts it until he gets the pulp uniformly spread over the wire gauze mould. He then lifts it out of the water so that water drains down into the vat by gravity. Now the person standing on the other side of the vat called coucher (and the operation is called couching) places a cloth over the lifted board taking care to see that there is no wrinkle

on the surface of the cloth. As the surface tension of water that is still present on the board holds the cloth in position and prevents formation of any folds in the cloth, there is no likelihood of any wrinkles being formed on the card board. The detachable frame is now taken out and the mould is inverted over a table and gently pressed. Now the surface of the board that was in contact with the gauze is embossed when the mould is taken out. This is done many a time placing a cloth between the wet pulp sheets until a definite number of boards are lifted and piled one over another. Then the whole pile of boards along with the cloth are placed under the press and the water is squeezed out without causing any deformity in boards. The boards with cloth are separated and exposed to the sun. When dry, the boards are peeled off, calendered and cut into sizes. As it is card board prepared out of waste paper, such processes as divesting and sizing are not done as is done in the case of paper prepared out of rags, tailor cuttings or hosieries. The card board prepared in this unit are used for making flat files for which the unit has received bulk orders. Sometimes fibrous materials are added to add strength to the card board at pulp stage.

**Achievements.**—The card board making unit has so far made 11,865 flat files and 2,089 lb. of thick boards and 875 sheets of utility paper. It has supplied 10,000 flat files to Controller of Stationery and Printing, Government of Madras, at Re. 0.37 each. It has received another order from him for supply of 5,000 files. The production capacity of this unit is limited by the method of production of pulp. The raw materials which in the main is the waste paper accumulation from Government offices in Coimbatore district, could not be collected due to lack of storing facilities. Thus the demand for raw materials by this unit is less than the supply to it from various officers in this district.

**Brief note on the handmade paper unit.**—The handmade paper unit is located at

S. No. 101, a manthai poramboke of the Shenbagapudur village. There is already a well in this site which assures a copious supply of suitable water for paper manufacture. The unit is almost equidistant from the mills of Coimbatore, the banian factories of Tiruppur, and is itself situated in a cotton growing area. Cotton waste, hosiery cuttings and tailor cuttings from Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode could be easily collected at economic prices and it is hoped there will not be any difficulty in meeting the demand for raw materials, by this unit. The hospitals in the above places which dispose of their rags and rugs every year form additional sources of raw material for this industry.

The building for the above unit had been completed. The internal and external wireings have been done. The machineries and motors have been purchased and the three phase power supply has been extended up to the site from the nearest 11 K.V. power line and a transformer has been installed. The licence for this unit is awaited from the Chief Inspector of Factories and erection of machines is in progress. The unit, it may be hoped, will begin to function early.

The marketing will not present any serious difficulty. The unit has already a prospective order for 500 reams of either blotting paper or impression paper from the Public Works Department. The competition from large scale industry can be met with, by producing highest grade paper useful for specific purposes like drawing paper, manifold paper, document paper, etc. The success of this unit would depend on economy of production in relation to competition from mill-made paper and on the development of tools and implements of increased productivity in the processes especially of paper lifting, drying, sizing and calendering. The quality control methods also should be adopted at every stage of production.

**WOOD SEASONING PLANT, POLLACHI.**

In G.O. Ms. No. 373, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special), dated 18th December 1958, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a Wood Seasoning Plant with saw mill and servicing plants at Pollachi. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,500 for recurring expenditure and a sum of Rs. 65,000 for non-recurring expenditure to the above Unit. Site selection for the establishment of Wood Seasoning Plant at Pollachi, has not been acquired. The land in S. No. 132/2 has been considered for starting the construction work of the building. Machineries have been received and kept by the Match Expert, Industrial Estate, Guindy, at his office. Furnitures and one Typewriter were received and stocked in this office.

**THE ECONOMICS OF PENCIL MAKING WORKED ON COTTAGE INDUSTRIES BASIS BY SRI T. R. MENON, FOREMAN, ASSISTANT COTTAGE INDUSTRIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, WASHERMANPET, MADRAS-21.**

Pencils are made by hand by using 3 types of planes. The raw materials required are (1) Wooden slats, (2) Lead (3) Glue and (4) Sand paper.

1. **Wooden slats.**—Any soft wood suitable for pencil making can be used. Ready made slats are available and may be purchased from Government Joinery Mill, Kashmir. Deodar is also a good variety for pencial making. White Cedar, which is locally available is also suited for making pencils.

2. **Lead.**—Pencil leads have got to be purchased and are available from the following companies:—

(1) Bhupathi Pencil Factory, Coimbatore.

(2) Shah and Sons, Ahemadabad.

(3) Acme Agencies, Ahemedabad.

3. **Glue.**—Animal glue is best suited for wooden slats which are not seasoned. This is also available in the local market.

4. **Sand paper** is also to be purchased and is used for finishing operation.

**Tools.**—Pencil making tools consist of three tools for three operations, namely, cutting the grooves, shapping and cutting and rounding to proper size. One tool set costs Rs. 40 exclusive of postage and it may be obtained from Forest Research Institute, Dhera Dun.

The operations involved are as follows:—

First the grooves are cut on one side of the slats by means of groove cutting tool. Glue is applied on the grooved portion of the slats and leads are placed in the grooves and then pressed by means of a cramp or wood press. It is kept for 24 hours. Then the glued slats are cut to shapes and made to roundness. The pencils are rubbed with and paper for finishing. Lacquering may also be done in which case the cost of the pencil will increase.

**Basis of calculation.**—One person can make 60 pencils per day of 8 hours. The calculation is done on the basis of one year.

| Tools—                                    | Cost.  |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                           | RS.    |
| Saw, 2', one No. . . . .                  | 5-62   |
| Jack plane 1' one No. . . . .             | 12-50  |
| Carpenters' chisel 1" one No. . . . .     | 2-00   |
| Pencil making tools, 2 sets . . . . .     | 86-00  |
| Cramps or Wood presses, 2, Nos. . . . .   | 34-00  |
| Carpenters' files (round), 2 Nos. . . . . | 6-00   |
| Grinding stick, 4 Nos. . . . .            | 13-72  |
| Oil Stone, 2 Nos. . . . .                 | 10-00  |
| Total cost . . . . .                      | 169-84 |
| or say                                    | 170    |

Rs. 170.

Labour cost—

|                                                            |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| One person can make 60 pencils per day of 8 hours—         |            |
| For 3 persons, pencils made per day                        | 180 Nos.   |
| For one year of 300 working days number of pencils made .. | 54,000     |
| Wages of one worker per day ..                             | Rs. 3.     |
| Cost of labour for one year ..                             | Rs. 2,700. |

Raw materials—

|                                                                      |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Wooden slats—                                                      |             |
| Six pencils require .. ..                                            | 2 slats.    |
| Number of slats required for an annual production of 54,000 pencils. | 18,000 Nos. |
| Allowing 10 per cent for breakage, etc. slats required.              | 19,800      |
| Cost for 1,000 slats .. ..                                           | Rs. 25.     |
| 19,800 slats cost .. ..                                              | Rs. 495.    |

2 Lead—

|                                                         |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of leads required per annum.                     |             |
| 54,000 Nos.                                             |             |
| Allowing 10 per cent for breakage No. of lead required. | 59,400 Nos. |
| Cost of one gross (144) of lead                         | Rs. 1.75    |
| Cost of 59,400 Nos. of lead ..                          | Rs. 722.00  |

3 Glue—

|                                                |          |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Animal glue required for one gross of pencils. |          |
| 4 Oz.                                          |          |
| For 59,400 pencils .. ..                       | 13 lb.   |
| Cost of 1 lb. of glue .. ..                    | 0.75 np. |
| So 13 lb. of glue cost .. ..                   | Rs. 9.75 |
|                                                | Rs. 10.  |

4 Sand paper—

|                                                                   |                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| One gross of pencils requires 6 nos. of flint ½" size sand paper. |                                                                 |
| So 5,400 pencils require ..                                       | 2,250                                                           |
| One sand paper cost ..                                            | 8 nP.                                                           |
| 2,250 sand papers cost ..                                         | Rs. 180                                                         |
| Total raw materials cost                                          | Rs. 1,407                                                       |
| Investment required ..                                            | Cost of tools (plus 3 months cost of labour and raw materials.) |

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Profit at 5 per cent of per annum on investment |            |
| Cost of tools .. ..                             | Rs. 170    |
| Cost of labour for 3 months ..                  | Rs. 6,250  |
| Cost of raw materials for months                | Rs. 311    |
| Total investment required ..                    | Rs. 1,106, |
| Profit at 5 per cent per annum on investment.   | Rs. 55.30  |
| Basis of calculation for one year.              |            |

Total cost—

|                              |                                          |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                              | Rs.                                      |
| Tools .. ..                  | 170                                      |
| Labour .. ..                 | 2,700                                    |
| Raw materials .. ..          | 1,407                                    |
| Profit .. ..                 | 55                                       |
| Total cost of 54,000 pencils | 4,332                                    |
| Cost of one pencil .. ..     | 8 nP. excluding lacquering and stamping. |

It may be seen that the cost of raw material—pencil slats—may be brought down if white dealwood planks are used in the place of purchased slats. On working out it is found that good white deal planks made good pencils which equal the quality of the pencils that are made out of purchased slats.

SERICULTURE

# Sericulture

## I. HILL REARING STATION, COONOR.

*Seasonal Conditions.*—The seasonal conditions were favourable and normal in the month of October 1958 and far from satisfactory for silkworm crops during the rest two months of the quarter under review due to unusual and continuous rainfall. The period recorded a rainfall of 21.39" as against 57.45" last year. The frost also which the station used to experience from the last part of the quarter generally was considerably less this year.

*Mulberry Garden.*—The mulberry garden of 3.64 acres attached to this farm yielded a quantity of 2,786 lb. of leaves which were made use of for silkworm rearing as against 4,202 lb. obtained for the same period last year. The failure of seasonal rains in the earlier part of the year adversely affected the yield of leaves in this period. An area of 0.60 acre which was under the Japanese variety of KN. Gaishi mulberry was renewed with MR2 and Berhampore varieties on account of the former showing deterioration in the yield and sprouting. Two plots of 0.63 acre were applied with farmyard manure and pruning of plants was taken up in the area of 0.75 acre. The green manure crop of lupin was sown in 8 plots covering an extent of 0.90 acre which will be decomposed in the soil when they attain sufficient growth. A quantity of 1,000 seedlings of MR2 and Roso was transplanted during the rainy months. The occurrence of mildew in this period on the mulberry leaves which is quite common in the months of July and August only, affected the quality of leaves to some extent. Spraying of Basudin 20% (per cent) emulsion, an insecticide, on mulberry plants to eradicate the scale insects,

which are a pest on mulberry was undertaken on a trial measure in a few plots and the effect of it was under study.

*Cocoons Production and Layings.*—Due to uniformly favourable seasonal conditions in the month of October, rearings were harvested successfully though the highly inclement weather and incessant rains in the rest of the months caused a set back on the rearings. The following are the particulars of evolution of cocoons and layings during the quarter under report :—

|                                                                          |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Number of disease free                                                | 93                     |
| layings reared.                                                          |                        |
| Number of cocoons harvested by number.                                   | 21,500                 |
| Weight of cocoons harvested.                                             | 67.18 lb.              |
| Yield per 100 disease-free layings                                       | 23,100                 |
| B. Number of disease free                                                | 5,251 against a target |
| laying produced out of                                                   | of 4,500 disease free  |
| of farm cocoons.                                                         | layings.               |
| Number of disease-free layings produced out of cocoons of other sources. | 2,525                  |
| Total number of disease-free layings produced.                           | 7,776                  |

Since sufficient quantity of stock race layings had already been prepared for rearing during next spring, only the industrial race layings of H.S.6 were produced in the quarter. 5,257 layings were consumed by Government farm at Hosur and Coonor and private sericulturists. A quantity of 170 disease-free layings was sold to outside States and the balance of 2,331 disease-free layings were hibernated. The activities of rearing were brought to a close towards the end of the quarter to allow wintering to the plants and pruning of gardens for commencing the work again in the spring of 1959.

*Other features.*—The experiment for fixing up a hybrid between KN2×N112 was continued in this quarter.

## II. EXTENSION OF SERICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN NILGIRI DISTRICT.

The seasonal conditions were quite congenial for silkworm rearings and mulberry gardens in Masanagudy which is found to be promising for sericultural development. The new plantations were inspected during the last week of December and the growth of mulberry was satisfactory in the new gardens excepting for a few which were poor. Cross-breed and foreign race rearings are being harvested with success in this area. A quantity of 125 disease-free layings was issued for rearing in this quarter. Fifty disease-free layings came up for harvesting and yielded 22 lb. of reelings cocoons. A batch of 75 disease-free layings was under progress at the end of the period. Government Orders sanctioning the scheme for expansion of sericultural activities in Masanagudi were received in the last month of the quarter and the scheme will be given effect to shortly.

The areas of Wellington and Kundha, Kotagiri where sericulture is being practised on a small-scale reared 105 disease-free laying and produced 10,000 F.R. cocoons in the quarter under review.

## GOVERNMENT GUM MANUFACTURING SECTION, COONOR.

As there was a huge stock of guts on hand, the production of guts was restricted as per G.O. No. 503, dated 23rd May 1957 from Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department, Government of Madras and instead Foreign Race Seed Cocoons are being produced and supplied to Hosur and Kollegal for Cross-breed purposes. Hence there was no production of guts during the quarter under review.

Two hundred and twenty disease-free layings of HS6 race were reared during the quarter. A quantity of 47,524 Foreign Race

cocoons valued at Rs. 475.25 was harvested and supplied to Hosur and Kollegal against a target of 75,000 F.R. cocoons. Four thousand and eighty-five lb. of mulberry leaves were picked from the gardens attached to the section and were used for the rearings of gut-section. About 5,000 sprouted cuttings were planted in the gardens attached to the section during the quarter.

A quantity of 5,150 guts valued at Rs. 275.50 was supplied to various hospitals in the State and also outside the State during the quarter. Small indents from Local Fund Dispensaries are being received as per G.O. No. 967, dated 27th August 1958 from the Government of Madras, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department and are being complied with promptly.

Due to bad seasonal conditions that prevailed in the months of November and December, the rearings were very much affected with the result the target of production could not be achieved.

The section has been equipped with Bradys' Yarn Strength Tester for determining the tensile strength of guts manufactured in the station and it has been giving satisfactory performance ever since it was installed.

## SERICULTURE-SALIENT FEATURES.

The activities of the Sericulture section were continued during the year in Talavadi area of Coimbatore district, Coonoor of Nilgiris district, Hosur, Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri taluks of Salem district, Gudiyatham and Vellore taluks in North Arcot district and Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district.

In Talavadi area, the acreage under mulberry is about 1,500 acres and Government in G.O. Ms. No. 839, dated 8th July 1958 of Industries, Labour and Co-operation

(Special) Department, sanctioned the establishment of four Production-cum-Training Centres under stipendary and the units have been proposed as Industrial Co-operative units. The Hope Silk Farm at Hosur, produced only a quantity of 1,697,000 seed cocoons of Foreign Race for grainage work as the seasonal conditions were very adverse during the months of September-November which affected the expansion programme also. In the Salem district the mulberry acreage is 455 acres. Schemes relating to the establishment of a combined farm and grainage for production of Indigenous Race Seed Cocoons at Denkanicottah, establishment of a Cross-breed grainage at Berigai, establishment of a Cocoon market at Hosur, and establishment of a Demonstration Silk Reeling Unit in Hosur were newly sanctioned during the year. A quantity of 576,000 seed cocoons of local race was produced in the seed area in Denkanicottah for cross-breed seed preparation. A quantity of 6,170 disease-free layings of Madras race and 100,200 disease-free layings of cross-breed seed was prepared during the year in Hosur taluk, besides 35,500 disease-free layings of foreign race in the Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor, for which the Central

Silk Board is meeting the entire expenditure. In the Government Gut Manufacturing section at Coonoor, a quantity of 181,900 seed cocoons of Foreign Race was also produced. Propaganda stations in Masanagudi area of Gudalur taluk which is centrally-assisted and in Kundah and Wellington centres have produced a quantity of 50 lb. of cross-breed cocoons and 67,600 cocoons of Foreign Race.

The Government Silk Farm at Tenkasi, commenced rearing work and the first two crops were successfully harvested and 15 lb. of cocoons were produced. Two private sericulturists have taken to Mulberry cultivation in Tenkasi taluk. In Gudiyatham and Vellore taluks, expansion has reached to acres under mulberry and 20 rearers have been successfully practising the Industry.

The ceiling agreed to by the Planning Commission, Government of India, for the development of the Sericultural Industry in Madras State is Rs. 3.25 lakhs, Rs. 1.50 lakhs as grant—Rs. 1 lakh as loan and Rs. 0.75 lakh as State share. As most of the new schemes were sanctioned late in the year, the full allotment could not be spent during the year, but the schemes are expected to yield good results in next year.

|                                                                                   |             |                 |
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## **FISHERIES**

# Progress of Fisheries Development in Madras State in 1958-59

By Dr. P. I. CHACKO, Fisheries Marketing and Information Officer

The Madras State has a coastline of 620 miles and about 4 lakhs acres of inland waters, and is therefore rich in fisheries resources. The Fisheries Department established in 1907, has a comprehensive programme for the development of the fishing industry based on a policy of survey and expansion of fishing grounds, improving fishing methods, conservation and judicious exploitation of inland fisheries, initiation and co-ordination of research, organization of the fish trade on proper lines and improvement of the socio-economic condition of the fisher-folk.

During the year 1958-59 progressive achievements were made by the department in all directions. Researches on the various problems connected with the proper management and utilization of the fisheries resources of the State were continued at the Biological and Technological Stations. At the Marine Biological Stations at Ennore, Krusadai Island, Tuticorin and Cape Comorin, the hydrography, planktology and fisheries of the coastal fisheries with reference to their trend and fluctuations, biology of species of commercial importance, culture of edible oysters, marine fish farming, pearl oysters and chanks were the chief items of investigations. At the freshwater biological station at Bhavanisagar, problems relating to fish-seed collection, segregation and transport, spawning of carps, bionomics of cultivable species, manuring of waters, productivity of different types of inland waters, public health fish farming, limnology of lakes and reservoirs, fish mortality, fish-poisoning and pollution of rivers and

streams were pursued. At the technological stations at Tuticorin and Cape Comorin, studies on fish spoilage, nutritive value of fresh and processed fish, standardization of fish products, sea-weed utilization and meteorology of inshore and offshore waters were carried out.

Under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Department availed of the services of three Experts. Mr. Peter Gurtner, Naval Architect, assisted the department in improving the design of the mechanized boats, in conducting experiments with surf-landing boats and in formulating plans for the establishment of a boat-building yard. The Harbour Specialist, Mr. C. R. Bjuke completed the preliminary surveys of the sites suitable for location of fishing harbours and prepared plans and estimates for the harbours at Madras, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. Dr. Carlos Gonzalez, Fish Marketing Expert, conducted a survey of the fish marketing situation in the State and made suggestions for improvements of marketing procedures.

Sixteen schemes with a policy of development and exploitation of inland, estuarine, in-shore and off-shore fisheries and of introducing improved techniques of technological methods were implemented during the year. Under the scheme for assisting fishermen co-operatives for better credit and trade facilities about Rs. 6 lakhs were distributed as long-term and medium-term loans and as subsidy for construction of fish godowns and curing sheds. A quantity of about 6,000 tons of cured fish were produced under

the scheme for supply of salt to fish curers at subsidized rates. For this purpose the department maintained 19 fish-curing yards. Under the scheme for the improvement of fishing craft with a view to introduce modern methods of fishing with small mechanised boats of the Pablo-type, 23 new boats were constructed, raising the total fleet strength of mechanised boats to sixty-six. These boats together with the requisite sets of nylon nets and yarn were supplied to fishermen co-operatives and groups of selected fishermen at subsidised rates. With these boats and nets the fishermen were able to treble their catches and earnings. Consequently there was more demand for such boats and gear. Nearly 3 crores of fish-seed were collected from nursery and spawning areas and stocked in various public and private waters under the scheme for intensive fish seed distribution. About 70 rural fishery demonstration centres were maintained for demonstrating fish cultural methods to the public. For the development and exploitation of major reservoir fisheries, the Bhavanisagar, Amaravathisagar, Manimuthar, Sathanur, Krishnagiri and Vaigai reservoirs were stocked with fingerlings. These waters are expected to yield commercial fisheries by the end of the Plan period. Construction of a model estuarine fish farm in Adyar made considerable progress and it is expected to be in operation in 1959-60. Under the scheme for training of personnel in the use of the new types of mechanised boats and nets, 60 fishermen were trained at the training centres at Nagapattinam and Tuticorin. For assisting fishermen co-operatives to quickly transport fish from important landing centres to important consuming centres.

four vans and nine three-wheeler lambrettas were supplied on hire-purchase basis. To facilitate display and sale of fish in fish markets under hygienic and attractive conditions about Rs. 70,000 were given as subsidies to thirteen local bodies.

The pearl fishery conducted in March-May 1958 yielded a crop of about 215 lakhs oysters and a revenue of Rs. 4.74 lakhs. Another fishery was started in February 1959 and by 31st March 1959 it yielded a crop of 100 lakhs oysters and revenue of about Rs. 5 lakhs. About 20 lakhs chanks were fished off Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Ramnathapuram and Tanjavoor coasts during the year.

Dissemination of information pertaining to various aspects of the fishing industry was carried out by holding meetings of fisherfolk, projection of films with an audio-visual van and by participating in several exhibitions. For the welfare of the fisherfolk, 210 fishermen co-operative societies and federations were organized and maintained. They had a total membership of 25,000 and paid-up share capital of about Rs. 2 lakhs. Several assistance and relief measures were given to the fishermen with special reference to construction of feeder roads, housing, lighting, water-supply and sanitation. The department maintained three fisheries schools with a total strength of 230 pupils and 8 teachers.

The activities of the department during the year have resulted in an overall increased production of 113,590 tons of fish in the State when compared to 107,840 tons in 1957-58.

## Fish Supply to Coimbatore Town

By Dr. P. I. CHACKO and Sri U. CHINNAPPA

*Introduction.*—The Municipal town of Coimbatore has a population of about 2 lakhs. Being a commercial and industrial centre, the fish supply to the town is being improved by the Fisheries Department by giving facilities to the normal trade channels for procuring fish consignments from important production centres of both East and West Coasts and also by improving the local fish market.

*Estimated supply of fish.*—By a survey conducted in 1958, it has been estimated that the annual supply of fish to the town has increased to about 450 tons, consisting of 320 tons of sea-fish, 50 tons of freshwater fish and 80 tons of salted and cured fish. Two irrigation tanks, the Periakulam and Valankulam, and the Noyal river are the local sources of supply of freshwater fishes like carps, catfishes, murrels and spiny eels. These waters yield fair fisheries from October to March. Eels, murrels and Tilapia are also received from centres like Palani and Dindigul in Madurai district and Malampuzha and Palghat in the Kerala State. Occasionally fish are received from the Bhavanisagar reservoir. The average daily supply of fish to the town from all centres is about 250 lb. of freshwater fishes and 2,000 lb. of iced seafishes. Eighty per cent of the latter are received from important centres like Tirur, Ponnani and Tanur and sometimes from Calicut and Mangalore on the West Coast; and twenty per cent from Dhanushkodi, Pamban and Rameswaram on the East Coast. Salted and cured fish are received mostly from the West Coast only.

*Marketing.*—There is only one fish market in the town. It is owned by the municipality; and it has been recently improved

with a subsidy given by Government and in accordance with the technical suggestions given by the Fisheries Department. The market has new types of stalls with facilities for storage, display and sale of fish together with arrangements for adequate lighting, ventilation and water-supply. A noteworthy feature is fly-roofing of the stalls. The daily rent of Rs. 19.31 nP. charged by the municipal authorities is nominal.

The supplies received from the various centres are on commission basis; and the local agent gives the consignments to various vendors for retail sale and pays them each three rupees per day. About 50 per cent of the daily supply is hawked in the streets by headloads or cycle-carriers; and these hawkers sell fish at an enhanced rate not exceeding 25 per cent of the daily scheduled retail market price as their remuneration. There is no wholesaling of fish in this town.

*Price structure.*—The retail market price per pound for the important varieties are as follows: Mackerel 12-38 nP., sardine 12-38 nP., sea catfish 50-62 nP., shark 38-50 nP., pomfret 50-75 nP., seer 60-75 nP., ray 50-62 nP., horse mackerel 50-75 nP., jew-fish 38-50 nP., mullet 38-50 nP., prawns 38-75 nP., crabs 38-50 nP., sabre fish 38-60 nP., lactarius 60-75 nP., whiting 50-62 nP., carps 12-25 nP., saccobranchus 50-75 nP., freshwater catfish 36-50 nP., large murrels 50-75 nP., small murrels 38-50 nP., eels 75-90 nP., spiny eels 50-75 nP. and Tilapia 38 nP. The retail price per pound of the chief salted and cured fish are as follows: Mackerel 38-50 nP., white-bait 60-75 nP., shrimps 60-75 nP., catfish

100-125 nP., seer 150-200 nP., shark 75-100 nP., sole fish 25-38 nP., sardine 25-38 nP., lactarius 38-50 nP., ribbon fish 38-50 nP., silver-bellies 19-25 nP., and prawns 75-125 nP.,

*Per capita consumption.*—The present supply of 450 tons of fish provides an annual per capita consumption rate of 10 pounds of fish for the fish-eating population of the town who form fifty per cent of the total urban population.

*General remarks.*—The supply of fish to this growing town, though fairly adequate, requires improvement. The Bhavanisagar and Amaravatisagar reservoirs in the Coimbatore district have been brought within the scope of a scheme for conservation and development by the Fisheries Department; and these waters are expected to yield commercial fisheries within a few years and thus improve the situation. Better facilities for ice-refrigeration and transport are also likely to effect more and better supply of fish to the town.

### PEARL FISHERY SEASON ENDS.

#### Record Revenue in 1959.

The 1959 pearl fishery season concluded in Tuticorin on May 18th at a function presided over by Mr. S. Varadarajan, Deputy Director of Fisheries.

This season was the longest so far, since 1667, lasting 63 fishing days. A total number of 164 lakhs of pearl oysters were caught and the sale of these fetched Rs. 8,00,563. The biggest pearl had a record weight of 11.6 carats but since this was not a perfect one it did not fetch a fancy price. The revenue realized is an all-time record.

Mr. V. Renganathan, Assistant Director of Fisheries, Tuticorin, appealed to the members of the diving profession to view pearl fishery as a source of national income.

Mr. A. Samuel Nadar, M.L.A. congratulated Mr. Renganathan on the successful results obtained this year under his direction. The divers presented an address to Mr. Renganathan praising his services.

Mr. Varadarajan distributed the prizes to winners in the sports.

### FISH MARKETING IN INDIA.

#### F.A.O. expert ends eleven-months' survey

Dr. Carlos Gonzalez, Fish Marketing Expert of Argentina, recently returned Home from India, where he had been working on an 11-month survey on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.), Rome.

Dr. Gonzalez began his assignment in May 1958, after the Government of India had requested F.A.O. to send an expert to advise on fish marketing, and to make recommendations for the more efficient use, distribution and sale of fish products. He worked in Bombay, Mysore and Madras, spending approximately three months in each State. He also visited New Delhi to discuss the results of his investigations. Throughout the survey, he was associated with his Indian counterparts and students.

Dr. Gonzalez will soon present the final report on his mission. His recommendations will among other things, cover the installation of refrigeration facilities for the marketing of fresh fish organization of fishermen's marketing co-operatives and desirable improvements in fish transport and curing facilities and operations.

## LABOUR BULLETIN

## The Madras Labour Bulletin for the Month of January 1959

### I. GENERAL.

The ninth meeting of the State Housing Board was held on 3rd January 1959, at the Secretariat to discuss the progress made in the various housing schemes.

The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, attended the meeting of the Sub-Committee to the 17th Session of the Standing Labour Committee, held at Bombay, on the 16th and 17th of January 1959, to consider the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee was held at the Secretariat on 18th January 1959 to consider the Part II Schemes connected with the Budget for 1959-60.

A meeting for discussing the scheme for training in midwifery, sponsored by the Government, was held at the Secretariat on 24th January 1959 at which it was decided to send the Government scheme to the Tea Board for reconsideration. The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour attended the meeting.

### II. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS).

*Textiles.*—Two hundred workers of the Kasthuri Mills, Limited, Singanallur, Coimbatore district, struck work on 6th January 1959 at 8-30 p.m. as a protest against the mode of determining the surplus workers as a result of change over from 40s counts to 60s counts and resumed work on 9th September 1959 at 7 a.m. on the Labour Commissioner's mediation.

The strike launched by ten workers in the 'A' Mills of the Rajalakshmi Mills, Limited, Singanallur, Coimbatore district, demanding promotion to cleaning gang in 'B' Mills, on 4th January 1959 at 7 a.m. affecting 840 workers indirectly, was called off and the workers resumed work on 6th January 1959 at 4 p.m. voluntarily.

Sixty-two workers of the Lotus Mills, Limited, Sundarapuram, Coimbatore, struck work on 8th January 1959 on the question of workload, and wages resumed work voluntarily the next day.

Fifty workers of the D.P.F. Textiles, Limited, Coimbatore, who struck work on 14th January 1959 at 11-30 a.m. as a protest against the supply of bad caps resumed work voluntarily at 12-45 p.m. the same day.

Eleven workers of the third shift of the Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madurai, struck work on 12th January 1959 at 7-30 a.m. protesting against the allotment of spindles to one worker. The next day 18 workers of the first and second shift also joined the strike. All the workers resumed work voluntarily at 11 p.m. on 16th January 1959.

Fifty workers of the Jayalakshmi Mills, Limited, Singanallur, who struck work on 23rd January 1959 at 10 a.m. protesting against the transfer of badli workers from one shift to another, resumed work on 27th January 1959 at 10-30 p.m. on the Labour Officer's intervention.

The lock-out declared by the Management of the United Bleachers (Private), Limited, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore district, from 26th September 1958 consequent on a strike by workers on 23rd September 1958 continued at the end of the month.

*Cement.*—The twelve workers (Store unloading mazdoors), of the Dalmia Cement (Bharath), Limited, Dalmiapuram, who were on strike from 7 a.m. on 6th January 1959 demanding cancellation of suspension order against a worker, payment of additional wages of 50 per cent to each worker who earned more than a rupee a day and a minimum wage of rupee one per day for every worker who earned less than a rupee, etc., resumed work at 7 a.m. on 17th January 1959 of their own accord.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-one workers of the Dalmia Cement (Bharath), Limited, Dalmiapuram, went on a strike from 7 a.m. on 23rd January 1959 as per their strike notice, dated 2nd January 1959 enclosing a charter of demands relating to bonus, increase in wages, etc. They resumed work at 7 a.m. on 31st January 1959, on the intervention and advice of the Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras, pending settlement by further negotiation.

*Plantations.*—The strike by two hundred and forty-one workers of the Woodbrier Estate, Davershola Post, and seventy-eight workers of the Sussex Estate, Nellacottah, Nilgiris district, from 12th January 1959 demanding reinstatement of two workers with wages for the days of unemployment, confirmation of all the workers who had worked 180 days in the year and certain other demands, was called off and the workers resumed work on 22nd January

1959 when the dispute relating to the dismissal of two workers was referred for adjudication and the continuance of the strike prohibited.

Fifty-five workers of the Vaikundam Estate, Kulasekaram Post, Kanyakumari district, struck work on 27th January 1959 at 7 a.m. protesting against the alleged non-payment of wages for the Republic Day holiday and non-issue of wage slips to the workers. The strike continued at the end of the month.

*Beedi, Cigar and Small Industries.*—The strike by 24 workers of the 22×22 Mark Cigar Factory, Varaganeri, from 8th October 1958 as a protest against the management's action in asking two workers to change their places of work continued at the end of the month.

Ninety-one workers of Spencer and Company, Limited (Cigar Factory), Dindigul, who struck work on 12th January 1959 at 7-30 a.m. to show their sympathy for the temporary workers resumed work voluntarily at 10 a.m. the same day.

*Miscellaneous.*—Twenty-five workers of James Perfumery and Company, Egmore, struck work on 30th January 1959 demanding the payment of gratuity and other retiring benefits. The strike continued at the end of the month.

Twenty-two workers of Morarji Ranchad Doss, Cotton Waste Merchants, Madavaram, who struck work on 9th January 1959 at 8-15 a.m. as a protest against the retrenchment of eight workers and the dismissal of two workers, resumed work at 4 p.m. on the following day.

## III. MONTHLY REVIEW OF WORK STOPPAGES (STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS) FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Serial number and Industry.             | Name of the concern and locality.                                  | Strike or lock-out.  | Matter in dispute.                                                                                              | Date when stoppage.                                                |                               | Duration till the close of the month. | Number of workers normally employed. |     | Maximum number of workers affected. |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
|                                         |                                                                    |                      |                                                                                                                 | Began.                                                             | Ended.                        |                                       | (3)                                  | (9) |                                     |
| (1)                                     | (2)                                                                | (3)                  | (4)                                                                                                             | (5)                                                                | (6)                           | (7)                                   | (8)                                  | (9) | (10)                                |
| PART A.                                 |                                                                    |                      |                                                                                                                 |                                                                    |                               |                                       |                                      |     |                                     |
| 1 (10) (a) Plantation (1) Tea.          | Woodbriar Estates Limited, Strike ..<br>Deverahola Post (Private). | Do. ..               | (Personnel.) Demand for reinstatement of two workers with back wages.                                           | 12th January 1959, 8 a.m.                                          | 22nd January 1959, 8 a.m.     | 9 days ..                             | 253                                  | 241 | ..                                  |
| 2 Do.                                   | Susex Estate, Nellore Post (Private).                              | Do. ..               | Do.                                                                                                             | Do.                                                                | Do.                           | 9 days ..                             | 95                                   | 78  | ..                                  |
| 3 (3) Rubber ..                         | Vaikundam Estate, Kulasakaram Post (Private).                      | Do. ..               | (Wages and Allowances.) Protest against the alleged non-payment of wages for Republic Day holiday.              | 27th January 1959, 7 a.m.                                          | In progress ..                | 5 days ..                             | 240                                  | 55  | ..                                  |
| Tobacco manufacturing (220) (c) Others. | Spencer & Co. Cigar Factory, Dindigul (Private).                   | ..                   | (Personnel.) Discharge of casual labour.                                                                        | 12th January 1959, 7-30 a.m.                                       | 12th January 1959, 10 a.m.    | Less than a day.                      | 148                                  | 91  | ..                                  |
| Do.                                     | 22 x 22 Mark Cigar Factory, Varaganeri (Private).                  | Strike and lock-out. | (Others.) Protest against the management's asking two workers to change their place of work.                    | 8th October 1958, 4 a.m.                                           | In progress ..                | 97 days                               | 24                                   | 24  | ..                                  |
| (25) Textiles (a) Cotton Mills.         | United Bleachers (Private) Limited, Mettupalayam (Private).        | Do.                  | (Personnel.) Protest against the promotion of a junior worker.                                                  | { 23rd September 1958 (strike),<br>26th September 1958 (lock-out). | Do.                           | .. 111 days.                          | 144                                  | 144 | ..                                  |
| Do.                                     | Kasthuri Mills, Limited, Singanailur (Private).                    | Strike ..            | (Personnel.) Mode of determining the surplus workers as a result of change over from 408 counts to 60s. counts. | 6th January 1959, 8-30 p.m.                                        | 9th January 1959, 7 a.m.      | 3 days ..                             | 683                                  | 200 | 232                                 |
| Do.                                     | Rajalakshmi Mills, Limited, Singanailur (Private).                 | Do. ..               | (Personnel.) Demand for promotion.                                                                              | 4th January 1959, 7 a.m.                                           | 6th January 1959, 4 p.m.      | 2 days ..                             | 1,350                                | 10  | 840                                 |
| Do.                                     | Lotus Mills, Limited, Podanur (Private).                           | Do. ..               | (Others.) Protest against the workload and wages.                                                               | 8th January 1959, 12 noon.                                         | 9th January 1959, 7 a.m.      | 1 day ..                              | 731                                  | 62  | ..                                  |
| Do.                                     | D.P.F. Textiles, Limited, Coimbatore (Private).                    | Do. ..               | (Others.) Protest against the supply of bad caps.                                                               | 14th January 1959, 11-30 a.m.                                      | 14th January 1959, 2-45 p.m.  | Less than a day.                      | 425                                  | 50  | 2                                   |
| Do.                                     | The Madura Mills Company, Limited, Madurai (Private).              | Do. ..               | (Personnel.) Protest against the allotment of spindles to one worker.                                           | 12th January 1959, 11-55 p.m.                                      | 16th January 1959, 11 p.m.    | 4 days ..                             | 8,777                                | 29  | ..                                  |
| Do.                                     | Jayalakshmi Mills, Limited, Singanailur (Private).                 | Do. ..               | (Personnel.) Transfer of badly workers from one shift to another.                                               | 23rd January 1959, 10 a.m.                                         | 27th January 1959, 10-30 p.m. | 5 days ..                             | 694                                  | 50  | ..                                  |
| Do.                                     | Rajaratna Mills Company, Palai (Private).                          | ..                   | (Personnel.) Suspension of one worker.                                                                          | 23rd January 1959, 5 p.m.                                          | 24th January 1959, 8-30 p.m.  | 1 day ..                              | 337                                  | 133 | ..                                  |

|                                   |                                                              |        |                                                                                         |                             |                              |            |       |       |    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|----|
| 14 231 (E) Others                 | Moraji Ramchodas Cotton Waste Merchant, Madavaram (Private). | Do. .. | (Personnel) Protest against the retrenchment of 8 workers and dismissal of 2 workers.   | 9th January 1959, 8-15 a.m. | 10th January 1959, 4 p.m.    | 2 days ..  | 24    | 22    | 21 |
| 15 319. Miscellaneous (8) Others. | James Perfumery & Co., Egmore, Madras (Private).             | Do. .. | (Wages and allowances) Demands of the workers for gratuity and other benefits.          | 30th January 1959, morning. | In progress ..               | 2 days ..  | 25    | 25    | .. |
| 16 53/334, Cement.                | Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Limited, Dalmiapuram (Private).      | Do. .. | (Personnel) demand of the workers for the cancellation of suspension order on a worker. | 6th January 1959, 7 a.m.    | 17th January 1959, 7 p.m.    | 11 days .. | 1,883 | 12    | .. |
| 17 Do.                            | Do.                                                          | Do. .. | (Bonus) Demand of the workers for bonus and increase in wages.                          | 23rd January 1959, 7 a.m.   | 31st January 1959, 8-30 p.m. | 8 days ..  | 1,838 | 1,251 | .. |

PART B—N/2.

PART C—N/2.

| Serial number and Industry.               | Man-days lost.    |                              | Result.       | Method of settlement.                      | Amount of wages lost. |                              | Value of production lost. |                                                                                                 | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                           | During the month. | Till the close of the month. |               |                                            | During the month.     | Till the close of the month. | During the month.         | Till the close of the month.                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1 (10) (a) Plantation (1) Tea.            | 2,169             | 2,169                        | ..            | 3 (b) (1) Mediation by the Labour Officer. | 3,300                 | 3,300                        | Not furnished.            | (a) Tamilnad Workers Union (AITUC).                                                             | The continuance of the strike was prohibited and the dispute referred for adjudication.                                                                                                                   |
| 2 Do.                                     | 702               | 702                          | ..            | Do.                                        | 1,000                 | 1,000                        | Do.                       | Do.                                                                                             | The strike continued at the end of the month.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 3 (3) Rubber ..                           | 275               | 275                          | ..            | ..                                         | ..                    | ..                           | ..                        | T. E. W. Union, Kulusaka-ran.                                                                   | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 4 Tobacco Manufacturing (220) (c) others. | 45                | 45                           | Unsuccessful. | 1 (a) Voluntary resumption of work.        | 40                    | 150                          | 150                       | (a) Cigar and Tobacco Workers Union, Dindigul (A.I.T.U.C.)                                      | ....                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 5 Do.                                     | 624               | 2,323                        | ..            | ....                                       | ..                    | ..                           | ..                        | (a) Tiruchirappalli Cigar and Tobacco Workers Union (A.I.T.U.C.)                                | Lock-out consequent on strike. The issue of lock-out was referred for adjudication and the continuance of the lock-out prohibited but lock-out continued beyond the month. See item No. 1 of last report. |
| 6 (23) Textiles (23) Cotton Mills.        | 3,744             | 15,984                       | ..            | ..                                         | ..                    | ..                           | ..                        | (a) Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union, Singanailur (H.M.S.) (b) S.I.M.O.A. Coimbatore. | The lock-out continued at the end of the month. See item No. 10 of the last report.                                                                                                                       |

## III. MONTHLY REVIEW OF WORK STOPPAGES (STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS) FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959—cont.

| Serial number and Industry.           | Man-days lost.    |                              | Result.        | Method of settlement.                                       | Amount of wages lost. |                              | Value of production lost.                    |                              | Remarks.                                                             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                       | During the month. | Till the close of the month. |                |                                                             | During the month.     | Till the close of the month. | During the month.                            | Till the close of the month. |                                                                      |
|                                       | (11)              | (12)                         | (13)           | (14)                                                        | (15)                  | (16)                         | (17)                                         | (18)                         | (19)                                                                 |
| 7 (23) Textiles (23) (a) Cotton Mills | 1,446             | 1,446                        | Unsuccessful.  | (b) (1) Mediation by the Labour Officer.                    | 1,600                 | 1,600                        | 30,000                                       | 30,000                       | ....                                                                 |
| 8 Do.                                 | 1,700             | 1,700                        | Do.            | 1 (a) Voluntary resumption of work.                         | 244                   | 244                          | 24,000                                       | 24,000                       | ....                                                                 |
| 9 Do.                                 | 62                | 62                           | Do.            | Do.                                                         | 170                   | 170                          | 3,600                                        | 3,600                        | (a) Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union, Singanailur (H.M.S.) |
| 10 Do.                                | 21                | 21                           | Do.            | Do.                                                         | 33                    | 33                           | 1,440                                        | 1,440                        | Do.                                                                  |
| 11 Do.                                | 116               | 116                          | P. Successful. | 3 (b) (1) Mediation by the Labour Officer.                  | ..                    | ..                           | ..                                           | ..                           | ....                                                                 |
| 12 Do.                                | 250               | 250                          | Unsuccessful.  | Do.                                                         | 875                   | 875                          | ..                                           | ..                           | (a) Coimbatore District Textile Workers' Union, Singanailur (H.M.S.) |
| 13 Do.                                | 133               | 133                          | P. Successful. | 3 (b) (1) Mediation by the Labour Officer.                  | ..                    | ..                           | ..                                           | ..                           | ....                                                                 |
| 14 231 (a) others                     | 48                | 48                           | Successful.    | Do.                                                         | 44                    | 44                           | Particulars not furnished by the management. | ..                           | ....                                                                 |
| 15 519 Miscellaneous (b) others.      | 50                | 50                           | ..             | ....                                                        | ..                    | ..                           | ..                                           | ..                           | The strike continued at the end of the month.                        |
| 16 32/334 Cement                      | 132               | 132                          | ..             | 1 (a) Voluntary resumption of work.                         | ..                    | ..                           | ..                                           | ..                           | ....                                                                 |
| 17 Do.                                | 10,230            | 10,230                       | P. Successful. | 3 (b) (1) Advice by the Minister for Industries and Labour. | 26,271                | 26,271                       | ..                                           | ..                           | (a) Dalmia Cement Workers' Union (I.N.T.U.C.)                        |

## IV. STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLOSURES AND STOPPAGES OF WORK IN FACTORIES AND MILLS FOR REASONS OTHER THAN STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN THE STATE OF MADRAS, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Name of the concern.                          | Industry.                                                             | Number of workers involved. | Closures.          |               | Cause.                                                                 | Compensation aid to workers, if any.                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                               |                                                                       |                             | Began.             | Ended.        |                                                                        |                                                                |
| (1)                                           | (2)                                                                   | (3)                         | (4)                | (5)           | (6)                                                                    | (7)                                                            |
| 1 Alkamlai Estate, Valparai, Nilgiris.        | Plantation ..                                                         | 90                          | 19th January 1959. | Temporary     | .. The workers were refused work because they reported to work lately. | The management was advised to pay 1 day's wage to the workers. |
| 2 Sarvodaya Knitting Co., Hoisery Tiruppur.   | ..                                                                    | 26                          | 8th January 1959.  | ....          | ....                                                                   | ....                                                           |
| 3 Chandrika Vilas, Saidapet.                  | Hotel ..                                                              | ..                          | 15th January 1959. | January 1959. | ....                                                                   | ....                                                           |
| 4 Paralai Tea Factory, Valparai.              | Tea ..                                                                | 40                          | 16th January 1959. | Temporary     | .. Overhauling of machinery.                                           | Affected workers were provided with alternative work.          |
| 5 Srikunda Tea Factory, Valparai.             | Tea ..                                                                | ..                          | 5th January 1959.  | Do.           | .. Do.                                                                 | Do.                                                            |
| 6 Anamlai Tea Factory, Valparai.              | Do. ..                                                                | ..                          | 27th January 1959. | Do.           | .. Do.                                                                 | Do.                                                            |
| 7 V. Easwari Beedi Factory, Vaniyambadi.      | Beedi ..                                                              | 43                          | January 1959 ..    | Do.           | Shifting up of the factory.                                            | ....                                                           |
| 8 Chandali Abdul Rahman Beedi Factory, Ambur. | Do. ..                                                                | 29                          | Do.                | Permanent     | .. ....                                                                | ....                                                           |
| 9 Thara Beedi Factory, Vaniyambadi.           | Do. ..                                                                | 18                          | Do.                | Do.           | .. ..                                                                  | ....                                                           |
| 10 Hindustan Abrasives, Omalur, Salem.        | Abrasives ..                                                          | 12                          | Do.                | Temporary     | .. Non-availability of raw materials.                                  | ....                                                           |
| 11 Salem Magnesite (Private) Ltd.             | Magnesite (L.C.K. factory one Section). (D.C.K. Factory one Section). | 23                          | Do.                | Do.           | .. Accumulation of Stock.                                              | ....                                                           |
| 12 Do.                                        | Do.                                                                   | ..                          | Do.                | Do.           | .. Non-availability of coke.                                           | ....                                                           |
| 13 Pioneer Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.            | Textiles ..                                                           | 368                         | Do.                | Do.           | .. Shortage of yarn.                                                   | ....                                                           |

V. STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUDICATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS, AND THE LABOUR COURTS, AS PUBLISHED IN THE *Fort St. George Gazette*, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Name of the concern in which the dispute has arisen.           | Issues.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | G.O. number and date of the reference.                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                            | (2)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | (3)                                                                               |
| (a) INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS—Nil.                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| (b) (i) LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE.                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| SALEM DISTRICT.                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 1 Sundaram Spinning Mills, Komarapalayam Post, Salem district. | (1) Whether the non-employment of the three workers mentioned in the annexure to the G.O. is justified and to what relief they are entitled, (2) to compute the relief, if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.                                                           | G.O. Ms. No. 101, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th January 1959.    |
| (ii) LABOUR COURT, MADRAS.                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| MADRAS DISTRICT.                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 2 Blackwoods (India) Limited, Madras.                          | (1) Fixation of quantum of dearness allowance, (2) Introduction of a gratuity Scheme.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | G.O. Ms. No. 4935, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 26th December 1958. |
| 3 Gokul Nivas, Saidapet, Madras.                               | (1) Whether the discharge of the 6 workers mentioned in the annexure to the G.O. is justified and to what relief they are entitled, (2) Computation of relief, if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.                                                                    | G.O. Ms. No. 4997, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 31st December 1958. |
| 4 Social Printers, Madras ..                                   | (1) Whether the dismissal of 12 workers is justified and to what relief they are entitled, (2) to compute the relief, if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.                                                                                                             | G.O. Ms. No. 71, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.     |
| 5 Ambi's Cafe, Madras ..                                       | (1) Whether the discharge of Gopal, driver, is justified and to what relief he is entitled, (2) computation of relief, if any to be awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed.                                                                                                      | G.O. Ms. No. 173, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 16th January 1959.   |
| (iii) LABOUR COURT, MADURAI.                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 6 P.P.M. Bus Service, Marthandam.                              | (1) Whether the non-employment of retrenched drivers Haridaya Dass and Tapamony giving preference to Gnanamuthu and Chellathankar is justified and to what relief the retrenched workers are entitled, (2) Computation of relief, if any awarded, in terms of money, if it can be so computed. | G.O. Ms. No. 66, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.     |
| 7 Palkulam Estates (P), Ltd., Nagercoil.                       | (1) Whether the dismissal of Abdullah, tapper is justified and to what relief he is entitled, (2) To compute the relief, if any awarded in terms of money, if it can be so computed.                                                                                                           | G.O. Ms. No. 78, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.     |

V. STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUDICATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS, AND THE LABOUR COURTS, AS PUBLISHED IN THE *Fort St. George Gazette*, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959—cont.

| Name of the concern in which the dispute has arisen. | Issue.                                                                                                                                                                                                        | G.O. number and date of the reference.                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                  | (2)                                                                                                                                                                                                           | (3)                                                                             |
| LABOUR COURT, MADURAI—cont.                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                 |
| RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                 |
| 8 Gowri Tile Works, Manamadurai.                     | (1) Fixation of the quantum of bonus for the year 1957; (2) whether the demand for the introduction of a gratuity scheme is justified and if so, to formulate a scheme.                                       | G.O. Ms. No. 79, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.   |
| TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                 |
| 9 22—22 Mark Cigar Factory, Tiruchirappalli.         | (1) Whether the lockout of the factory from 8th October 1958, is justified and to what relief the workers are entitled; (2) computation of relief, if any awarded in terms of money if it can be so computed. | G.O. Ms. No. 171, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 16th January 1959. |

VI. LIST OF AWARDS OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AND THE LABOUR COURTS PUBLISHED IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE *Fort St. George Gazette*, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Serial number and name of the concern.                    | Page and date of the Gazette. | G.O. number and date in which the award is published.                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                       | (2)                           | (3)                                                                               |
| COIMBATORE DISTRICT.                                      |                               |                                                                                   |
| 1 United Bleachers (Private) Ltd., Mettupalayam.          | 2—4, 21st January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 73, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.     |
| 2 Somasundaram Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore.                   | 6—7, 21st January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 100, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th January 1959.    |
| 3 Pioneer Mills, Ltd., 'B', Coimbatore.                   | 16—17, 21st January 1959      | * G.O. Ms. No. 157, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1959. |
| 4 Saradha Mills, Ltd., Coimbatore.                        | 17—19, 21st January 1959      | G.O. Ms. No. 158, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1959.   |
| MADRAS DISTRICT.                                          |                               |                                                                                   |
| 5 Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Private, Ltd., Madras. | 1—3, 14th January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 35, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd January 1959.     |
| 6 Daily Thanthi, Madras.                                  | 4—8, 14th January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 55, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 5th January 1959.     |
| 7 Andhra Patrika, Madras.                                 | 1—2, 21st January 1959        | G.O. R. No. 32, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th January 1959.      |
| 8 Balussery Press, Madras.                                | 2, 21st January 1959          | G.O. R. No. 59, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 16th January 1959.     |
| 9 Rajan Electric Press, Madras.                           | 5, 21st January 1959          | G.O. Ms. No. 75, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.     |
| 10 Mangala Cafe, Madras.                                  | 5—6, 21st January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 77, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.     |
| 11 Lilarams, Madras.                                      | 8—9, 21st January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 111, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th January 1959.    |
| 12 Madras Law Journal Press, Madras.                      | 14—16, 21st January 1959      | G.O. Ms. No. 152, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1959.   |
| 13 Newton Studios, Madras.                                | 1—3, 28th January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 153, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1959.   |

VI. LIST OF AWARDS OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AND THE LABOUR COURTS PUBLISHED IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE *Fort St. George Gazette*, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959—*cont.*

| Serial number and name of the concern.                           | Page and date of the Gazette. | G.O. number and date in which the award is published.                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                              | (2)                           | (3)                                                                               |
| MADRAS DISTRICT— <i>cont.</i>                                    |                               |                                                                                   |
| 14 Venkata Cafe, Madras                                          | 3—5, 28th January 1959        | G.O.R. No. 187, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th January 1959.     |
| 15 Express Newspapers (Private), Ltd., Madras.                   | 8, 14th January 1959          | G.O. Ms. No. 39, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd January 1959.     |
| MADURAI DISTRICT.                                                |                               |                                                                                   |
| 16 S. A. Muthuramier & Company, Madurai.                         | 1—3, 7th January 1959         | G.O. Ms. No. 4967, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 29th December 1958. |
| 17 Dinamani Press, Madurai,                                      | 7—9, 28th January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 189, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th January 1959.   |
| 18 Madurai Mills Company, Ltd., Madurai.                         | 9, 28th January 1959          | G.O. Ms. No. 252, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 22nd January 1959.   |
| NILGIRIS DISTRICT.                                               |                               |                                                                                   |
| 19 Tuttapullam & Glenmorgan Estate, Nilgiris.                    | 13—14, 21st January 1959      | G.O. Ms. No. 130, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 9th January 1959.    |
| NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.                                            |                               |                                                                                   |
| 20 A. V. K. & Sons Bus Service Alangayam (North Arcot district). | 3—4, 14th January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 40, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd January 1959.     |
| 21 Rajeswari Mills, Ltd., Guduvatham.                            | 5, 21st January 1959          | G.O. Ms. No. 76, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.     |
| SALEM DISTRICT.                                                  |                               |                                                                                   |
| 22 S.R.M.S. & S.A.M.S. Bus Services, Pennagaram Post, Salem.     | 7—8, 21st January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 102, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th January 1959.    |
| 23 Cauvery Peak Estate, Yercaud Post, Salem district.            | 9—10, 21st January 1959       | G.O. Ms. No. 151, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1959.   |
| 24 K. Ratna Motor Service, Dharmapuri, Salem District.           | 10, 21st January 1959         | G.O. Ms. No. 155, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1959.   |
| 25 Jawahar Mills, Ltd., Salem.                                   | 11, 21st January 1959         | G.O. Ms. No. 156, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1959.   |
| RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.                                         |                               |                                                                                   |
| 26 Janakiram Mills, Ltd., Rajapalayam.                           | 11—12, 21st January 1959      | G.O. Ms. No. 65, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th January 1959.     |
| TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.                                        |                               |                                                                                   |
| 27 Karur Mills, Ltd., Karur.                                     | 12—13, 21st January 1959      | G.O. Ms. No. 88, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th January 1959.     |
| TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.                                            |                               |                                                                                   |
| 28 Loyal Textile Mills, Ltd., Koilpatti.                         | 5—7, 28th January 1959        | G.O. Ms. No. 188, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th January 1959.   |

NOTE.—\* Denotes awards under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

VII. ORDERS AND DECISIONS OF THE LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL AND AWARDS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—*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 JANUARY 1959.

| Name of the establishment.                                 | Date of agreement. | Points of dispute.                                   | Nature of settlement.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                        | (2)                | (3)                                                  | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1 T. A. Hassan Khader Rowther & Sons, Tannery, Coimbatore. | 27th January 1959. | Retrenchment compensation.                           | The management agreed to pay retrenchment compensation, to the workers.                                                                                                                                           |
| 2 Nanco Rubber & Plastic, Ltd., Coimbatore.                | 23rd January 1959. | Rate for commercial houses.                          | The Union accepted the revised wage rate offered by the management.                                                                                                                                               |
| 3 Highfield Estate, Coonoor (Post).                        | 2nd January 1959.  | Retrenchment of 3 workers.                           | The management agreed to pay retrenchment compensation to the workers.                                                                                                                                            |
| 4 Kelly Estate, New Hope Post.                             | 6th January 1959.  | Dismissal of a worker.                               | The management agreed to pay compensation and gratuity to the worker and his wife.                                                                                                                                |
| 5 Richmond Park Estate, Nilgung (Post).                    | 10th January 1959. | Employment of certain workers.                       | The management agreed to register 3 workers in the vacancy caused by recent retirement.                                                                                                                           |
| 6 Parkside Estate, Coonoor Post.                           | 12th January 1959. | Dismissal of a worker.                               | The management agreed to modify the order of dismissal into one of discharge and pay gratuity to the worker.                                                                                                      |
| 7 Welbeck Estate, Kotagiri Post.                           | 20th January 1959. | Do.                                                  | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 8 Lower Thaimalai Estate, Kullakumby Post.                 | 21st January 1959. | Recruitment of dependents, payment of gratuity, etc. | The management agreed to take 17 workers into the permanent check roll to pay gratuity to seven workers and to concede the other demands of the workers.                                                          |
| 9 Curzon Estate, Kotagiri Post.                            | 22nd January 1959. | Dismissal of a worker and suspension of a worker.    | The management agreed to reinstate the dismissed worker and modify order of suspension into that of leave with wages.                                                                                             |
| 10 Madura Metal Products, Limited, Madurai.                | 7th January 1959.  | Reinstatement of a worker.                           | The management agreed to pay Rs. 50 in addition to compensation awarded by the Commissioner for workmen's Compensation and the Union dropped the demand for reinstatement of the worker.                          |
| 11 Sri Gopalakrishna Iron Works, Dindigul.                 | 16th January 1959. | Bonus, leave wages for National holidays.            | The management agreed to pay Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 respectively to each main and Assistant workers as bonus for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58. They also agreed to concede the other demand, of the workers. |
| 12 S. A. Murthuramier & Company Iron Works, Dindigul.      | Do.                | Do.                                                  | The management agreed to pay Rs. 60 and Rs. 30 respectively to each main and Assistant workers as bonus for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58. They also agreed to concede the other demands of the workers. |

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 JANUARY 1959—cont.

| Name of the establishment.                            | Date of agreement. | Points of dispute.                                                  | Nature of settlement.                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                   | (2)                | (3)                                                                 | (4)                                                                                                                                                |
| 13 V. C. K. A. Sathuragiri Nadar Rice Mill, Madurai.  | 27th January 1959. | Dismissal and suspension of workers.                                | Three out of four dismissed workers were reinstated without back wages and break of service and the question of the suspended workers was dropped. |
| 14 Antiseptic Press, Madras. . .                      | 8th January 1959.  | Discharge of a worker, etc.                                         | The management agreed to pay retrenchment compensation, notice, pay, bonus, arrears of wages, etc.                                                 |
| 15 Mysindia Tiles and Engineering Company, Madras.    | Do.]               | Bonus for 1957-58 . .                                               | The management agreed to pay one month's wages as bonus.                                                                                           |
| 16 Visweswaradoss Gokaldoss, Madras.                  | 9th January 1959.  | Suspension of a worker.                                             | The management agreed to pay compensation.                                                                                                         |
| 17 Elite Cosmetics, Madras . .                        | 12th January 1959. | Payment of gratuity to a worker.                                    | The management agreed to pay gratuity to the worker.                                                                                               |
| 18 Tip-Top Laundry, Madras . .                        | 17th January 1959. | Dismissal of a worker.                                              | The management agreed to reinstate the worker.                                                                                                     |
| 19 Universal Type Foundry, Madras.                    | 23rd January 1959. | Refusal of work to a worker.                                        | The management agreed to pay one month's wages to the worker.                                                                                      |
| 20 India Type Foundry, Madras.                        | Do.                | Dismissal of a worker.                                              | The management agreed to reinstate the worker.                                                                                                     |
| 21 Lakshmi Metal Works, Madras.                       | 24th January 1959. | Discharge of two workers.                                           | The management agreed to pay retrenchment compensation to the workers.                                                                             |
| 22 Essor Engineering Works, Madras.                   | Do.                | Termination of services of three workers.                           | The management agreed to make ex-gratia payments.                                                                                                  |
| 23 T. A. Taylor & Company (Private), Limited, Madras. | 28th January 1959. | Discharge of a worker.                                              | The management agreed to reinstate the worker.                                                                                                     |
| 24 Sunrise Chemical Industries, Madras.               | 30th January 1959. | Proposal to close down the factory.                                 | The management agreed to pay 10 days wages to the workers.                                                                                         |
| 25 Newton Type Foundry, Madras.                       | 7th January 1959.  | Discharge of a worker.                                              | The management agreed to pay Rs. 20 to the worker for all his claims.                                                                              |
| 26 Asian Printers, Madras . .                         | 9th January 1959.  | Advance for Pongal . .                                              | The management agreed to pay one month's wages as advance, recoverable in six instalments.                                                         |
| 27 Shri Irani Trainer, Race Club, Madras.             | 31st January 1959. | Discharge of a worker.                                              | The trainer agreed to pay Rs. 50 to the worker.                                                                                                    |
| 28 Corrimony Tea Estate. . .                          | 17th January 1959. | Reinstatement of a worker and payment of backwages to workers, etc. | The management agreed to reinstate the worker and to concede the demands for back wages.                                                           |
| 29 Do. . .                                            | Do.                | Reinstatement of a worker.                                          | The management agreed to reinstate the worker.                                                                                                     |
| 30 Certain Tanneries in North-Arcot district.         | 4th January 1959.  | Bonus for 1957-58 . .                                               | The management agreed to pay Rs. 35 as bonus for 1957-58.                                                                                          |

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 JANUARY 1959—cont.

| Name of the establishment.                               | Date of agreement. | Points of dispute.                                           | Nature of settlement.                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                      | (2)                | (3)                                                          | (4)                                                                                                                                            |
| 31 M. B. D. Motor Service, Arcot.                        | 4th January 1959.  | Dismissal of a worker.                                       | The management agreed to pay Rs. 195 in full settlement of all his claims.                                                                     |
| 32 Balasubramaniam Service.                              | 6th January 1959.  | Discharge of a worker                                        | The management agreed to reinstate the worker without back wages.                                                                              |
| 33 General Produce Company, Salem.                       | 8th January 1959.  | Do.                                                          | The management agreed to pay Rs. 150 as lump sum compensation to the worker.                                                                   |
| 34 Loka Shanmuga Oil Mills, Salem.                       | Do.                | Wages for Independence holiday.                              | The management agreed to pay As. 8 as wages for 15th August, as an ex-gratia payment                                                           |
| 35 Sreedharan Motor Attur.                               | 12th January 1959. | Retrenchment of four workers.                                | The management agreed to pay Rs. 3,402.56 as compensation, to all the four workers.                                                            |
| 36 Shree Karthikeyan Lorry Service, Tiruchengode.        | 22nd January 1959. | Bonus for 1956-57 . .                                        | The management agreed to pay additional sum of Rs. 20 to the worker.                                                                           |
| 37 Do.                                                   | Do.                | Dismissal of a worker.                                       | The management agreed to pay one month's wages and arrears to the worker.                                                                      |
| 38 Chennakrishna Rice Mills, Salem.                      | 23rd January 1959. | Payment of bonus for 1957-58, etc.                           | The management agreed to pay Rs. 22 and 16 to male workers and female workers, respectively.                                                   |
| 39 Devi Cafe, Namakkal . .                               | 24th January 1959  | Discharge of a worker.                                       | The management agreed to pay Rs. 10 as compensation to the worker.                                                                             |
| 40 Ramajayam Transports, Namakkal.                       | Do.                | Non-implementation of the settlement, dated 27th April 1958. | The union agreed to treat this complaint as per the settlement before the Labour Court, Coimbatore, in complaint No. 15 58, in I.D. No. 11/58. |
| 41 Sri Lakshmi Sahithan Motor Works, Attur.              | 29th January 1959. | Retrenchment and closure of the factory.                     | The management agreed to pay Rs. 1,130 as lump-sum compensation to the workers.                                                                |
| 42 Hunsdan Group Estate, Yercaud.                        | 31st January 1959. | Discharge of three workers.                                  | The management agreed to reinstate one worker and pay compensation to other two workers.                                                       |
| 43 Chifton Estate, Yercaud . .                           | Do.                | Retrenchment of eight workers.                               | The management agreed to pay Rs. 993.10 as compensation to the workers.                                                                        |
| 44 Durairaj, Kalluppattarai, Illuppur.                   | 16th January 1959. | Discharge of a worker.                                       | The management agreed to provide work to the worker.                                                                                           |
| 45 Tirunelveli Lodge, and Ganesa Lodge, Tiruchirappalli. | 31st January 1959. | Bonus . . . .                                                | The management agreed to pay one month's additional bonus for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58.                                                   |

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 JANUARY 1959—cont.

| Name of the establishment.<br>(1)         | Date of agreement.<br>(2) | Points of dispute<br>(3)             | Nature of settlement.<br>(4)                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 46 Star Match Factory, Kalugumalai.       | 9th January 1959.         | Dismissal of a worker.               | The management agreed to pay Rs. 127-8-0 and arrears of wages due to the worker.                   |
| 47 Sri Ram Match Works, Sathur.           | Do.                       | Do.                                  | The management agreed to pay Rs. 75 in full settlement of the claims of the worker.                |
| 48 Sundaravel Salt Company, Tuticorin.    | 10th January 1959.        | Refusal of work to a worker.         | The management agreed to pay two month's wages in full and final settlement.                       |
| 49 Sri Gomathi Transports, Shencottah.    | 20th January 1959.        | Discharge of a worker.               | The management agreed to pay Rs. 170 to the workers in full quit.                                  |
| 50 Sugumar Transports, Tirunelveli.       | Do.                       | Termination of services of a worker. | The management agreed to pay Rs. 380 in full and final settlement to the worker.                   |
| 51 Sri Venkatesa Ginning Factory, Sathur. | 24th January 1959.        | Dismissal of a worker.               | The management agreed to reinstate the worker.                                                     |
| 52 National Litho Press, Sivakasi.        | Do.                       | Do.                                  | The management agreed to pay Rs. 150 to the worker in full and final settlement of all his claims. |

IX. PARTICULARS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED INVESTIGATED OR SETTLED BY LABOUR OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF MADRAS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Labour Officers.        | Wages and allowances | Bonus. | Personnel (Dismissal and Suspension.) | Retrenchment. | Leave and hours of work. | Others not classified. | Causes not known. | Total. | Complaints investigated or settled. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| (1)                     | (2)                  | (3)    | (4)                                   | (5)           | (6)                      | (7)                    | (8)               | (9)    | (10)                                |
| 1 Coimbatore .. ..      | 9                    | ..     | 29                                    | ..            | 2                        | 37                     | ..                | 77     | 77                                  |
| 2 Coonoor .. ..         | 23                   | 6      | 23                                    | 3             | 1                        | 20                     | ..                | 76     | 67                                  |
| 3 Madras-I .. ..        | 18                   | 3      | 30                                    | ..            | ..                       | 41                     | ..                | 92     | 90                                  |
| 4 Madras-II .. ..       | 10                   | 9      | 31                                    | 4             | 5                        | 16                     | ..                | 75     | 67                                  |
| 5 Madurai .. ..         | 13                   | 1      | 56                                    | 1             | ..                       | 20                     | ..                | 91     | 91                                  |
| 6 Nagercoil .. ..       | 12                   | ..     | 14                                    | ..            | ..                       | 8                      | ..                | 34     | 12                                  |
| 7 Pollachi .. ..        | 12                   | 2      | 11                                    | 1             | 4                        | 4                      | ..                | 34     | 34                                  |
| 8 Salem .. ..           | 13                   | 6      | 318                                   | 33            | 2                        | 47                     | ..                | 419    | 312                                 |
| 9 Tiruchirappalli .. .. | 2                    | ..     | 27                                    | 3             | 2                        | 12                     | ..                | 46     | 46                                  |
| 10 Tirunelveli .. ..    | 8                    | 1      | 43                                    | ..            | 2                        | 34                     | ..                | 88     | 88                                  |
| Total .. ..             | 120                  | 28     | 582                                   | 45            | 18                       | 239                    | ..                | 1,032  | 884                                 |

X. INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946.

Statement showing the number of Standing Orders certified during the month of January 1959.

|                                                                          |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Number of Standing Orders certified as on 1st January 1959 .. ..         | 745  |
| Number of Standing Orders certified during the month of January 1959 ..  | 3    |
| Total .. ..                                                              | 748  |
| Number of amendments to the Standing Orders certified in January 1959 .. | Nil. |

XI. (a) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

Statement of accidents reported and amounts of compensation paid for the month of January 1959.

|                                 | Number of accidents resulted in. | *Amount of compensation paid under each head.<br>RS. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Death .. ..                 | 7                                | 10,172-00                                            |
| (b) Permanent disablement .. .. | 31                               | 1,926-00                                             |
| (c) Temporary disablement .. .. | 56                               | ..                                                   |
| Total .. ..                     |                                  | 12,098-00                                            |

\* Represents only the amounts deposited with Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation under Section 8 (1) and (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

XI. (b) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

Statement showing number of cases received and disposed of during the period from 1st to 31st January 1959.

| Nature of cases.                                      | Number pending on 1st January 1959. | Number received. | Total. | Number disposed. | Balance on 31st January 1959. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1)                                                   | (2)                                 | (3)              | (4)    | (5)              | (6)                           |
| 1 Application under Section 10—                       |                                     |                  |        |                  |                               |
| (a) Fatal .. ..                                       | 29                                  | 11               | 40     | 1                | 39                            |
| (b) Non-fatal .. ..                                   | 25                                  | 3                | 28     | 4                | 24                            |
| (i) Permanent disability .. ..                        | 25                                  | 3                | 28     | 4                | 24                            |
| (ii) Temporary disability .. ..                       | 3                                   | ..               | 3      | ..               | 3                             |
| 2 Deposited under Section 8 (1)—                      |                                     |                  |        |                  |                               |
| (a) Fatal .. ..                                       | 41                                  | 7                | 48     | 8                | 40                            |
| (b) Persons under legal disability .. ..              | 4                                   | 2                | 6      | 1                | 5                             |
| 3 Deposit under Section 8 (2)— .. ..                  | 11                                  | 6                | 17     | 2                | 15                            |
| 4 Memorandum of Agreement—                            |                                     |                  |        |                  |                               |
| (a) Permanent disablement .. ..                       | 63                                  | 30               | 93     | 20               | 73                            |
| (b) Temporary do. .. ..                               | 6                                   | 3                | 9      | ..               | 9                             |
| 5 Recovery under Section 31 .. ..                     | 6                                   | ..               | 6      | ..               | 6                             |
| 6 Indemnification application under Section 12. .. .. | 1                                   | ..               | 1      | ..               | 1                             |
| Total .. ..                                           | 189                                 | 62               | 251    | 36               | 21                            |

## XII. PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936.

Statement showing the number of applications pending, filed and disposed of during the month of January 1959.

|                                                                 |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| I. Number of cases pending at the end of 31st December 1958 ..  | 182 |
| II. Number of applications filed during the month of January .. | 34  |
| III. Number of applications disposed of during the month ..     | 42  |
| IV. Number of applications pending at the end of the month ..   | 174 |

## XIII. MADRAS SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947.

Appeals filed under section 41 and applications filed under section 51 and disposed of during the month of January 1959.

|                                                                           |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Appeals under Section 41 pending on 1st January 1959 ..                   | 166  |
| Appeals under Section 41 received during the month of January 1959 ..     | 58   |
| Appeals under Section 41 disposed of during the month of January 1959 ..  | 58   |
| Appeals under Section 41 pending on 31st January 1959 ..                  | 166  |
| Applications filed under Section 51 pending on 1st January 1959 ..        | 1    |
| Application under Section 51 admitted during the month of January 1959 .. | Nil. |
| Application disposed of during the month of January 1959 ..               | 1    |
| Application pending as on 31st January 1959 ..                            | Nil. |

## XIV. LIST OF TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED, CANCELLED, ETC., UNDER THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

(a) Trade Unions registered during January 1959.

| Serial number. | Registration number. | Date of registration. | Name of the Industry.                         | Name and address of the Union.                                                                             |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)            | (2)                  | (3)                   | (4)                                           | (5)                                                                                                        |
| 1              | 2627                 | 10th January 1959.    | Banking and Insurance ..                      | The Lloyds Bank Employees' Union, 12/13, Angappa Naicken street, Madras-1.                                 |
| 2              | 2628                 | 19th January 1959.    | Manufacture of Metal Products.                | Tiruvethiyur Metal Workers' Union, 53, Samnathi street, Madras-19.                                         |
| 3              | 2629                 | Do.                   | Clothing, Footwear and Made-up textile goods. | The Coimbatore District Knitting Workers' Union, 19/14, M.S. Pura, Tiruppur.                               |
| 4              | 2630                 | Do.                   | Wholesale and retail trade.                   | Kaithari Javuli Varthaga Gumasthakka Sangam, 14/22, Lingappa Chetty street, Coimbatore.                    |
| 5              | 2631                 | Do.                   | Banking and Insurance ..                      | The Deena Bank Employees' Union, 8/11, Maclean street, Madras-1.                                           |
| 6              | 2632                 | Do.                   | Textiles ..                                   | The Pallipalayam Kaithari Nesavu Thozhilalar Sangam, 2/42, Devanagapuram, Pallipalayam.                    |
| 7              | 2633                 | Do.                   | Manufacturing Miscellaneous.                  | The Drulle Soap Workers' Union, 136, Strahaus Road, Madras-12.                                             |
| 8              | 2634                 | Do.                   | Services ..                                   | The Tiruchirappalli District Hospital Employees' Union, Tirunelveli Lodge, Contonement, Tiruchirappalli-1. |
| 9              | 2635                 | Do.                   | Manufacturing Miscellaneous.                  | Sri Ramakrishna Sieves Workers' Union, 61, S.M.G. School street, Virudhunagar.                             |
| 10             | 2636                 | 27th January 1959.    | Textiles ..                                   | The Taluk Textile Workers' Union, Kannamankoil street, Tirunelveli Junction.                               |
| 11             | 2637                 | Do.                   | Do. ..                                        | The Tuticorin Spinning Mills Staff Union, Keelashanmugapuram, Tuticorin.                                   |
| 12             | 2638                 | Do.                   | E.G.W. and Sanitary Services.                 | Emerald Camp Sanitary Workers' Union, Emerald Camp, Nilgiris.                                              |

| Serial number. | Registration number. | Date of registration. | Name of Industry.                                       | Name of the Union.                                                                         |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)            | (2)                  | (3)                   | (4)                                                     | (5)                                                                                        |
| 13             | 2639                 | 27 January 1959.      | Food Beverages and Tobacco.                             | The North Arcot District Hotel Workers' Union, 15/1, Daivasigamani Mudali street, Vellore. |
| 14             | 2640                 | Do.                   | E.G.M. and Sanitary Services.                           | The Municipal Workers' Union, 20, G.P.H. Road, Vellore.                                    |
| 15             | 2641                 | 31st January 1959.    | Miscellaneous ..                                        | The General Workers' Union, Duraichampuram, Rajapalayam.                                   |
| 16             | 2642                 | Do.                   | Do. ..                                                  | The Salavai Thozhilalar Sangam, Rajapalayam.                                               |
| 17             | 2643                 | Do.                   | Do. ..                                                  | The Industrial Workers' Union, Vehicle Depot, Avadi.                                       |
| 18             | 2644                 | Do.                   | E.G.W. and Sanitary Services.                           | The Madras State Electricity Board Collection Staff Association, Coimbatore.               |
| 19             | 2645                 | Do.                   | Manufacturing of Machinery except Electrical Machinery. | Kanyakumari Jilla Motor and Engineering Workers' Union, Martandam.                         |
| 20             | 2646                 | Do.                   | Non-metallic mineral products.                          | Kanyakumari Jilla Odu, Chinkal, Karunkal Thozhilali Union, Kandamvilai.                    |
| 21             | 2647                 | Do.                   | Miscellaneous ..                                        | The Coimbatore District General Workers' Union, Tiruppur.                                  |

(b) Trade Unions cancelled during the month of January 1959.

| Serial number. | Registration number. | Date of cancellation. | Name of Industry.  | Name of the Union.                                                 |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)            | (2)                  | (3)                   | (4)                | (5)                                                                |
| 1              | 2427                 | 20th January 1959.    | Docks and Ports .. | The Colachel Port Shipping and Head Load Workers' Union, Colachel. |
| 2              | 2446                 | Do.                   | Do. ..             | The Colachel Port Workers' Union, Colachel.                        |
| 3              | 2301                 | Do.                   | Construction ..    | The Vaigai Reservoir Project National Workers' Union, Vagai Dam.   |

(c) Abstract.

|                                                                              |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Total number of Trade Unions as on 1st January 1959 ..                       | 911 |
| Total number of Trade Unions registered during the month ..                  | 21  |
| Total number of Trade Unions cancelled during the month ..                   | 3   |
| Total number of Trade Unions amalgamated, dissolved, etc., during the month. | ..  |

Total number of Trade Unions as on 31st January 1959 .. 929

## XV. PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE INSPECTORS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959 (LABOUR ADMINISTRATION AND STATISTICS).

| Particulars.                            | Factories Act. | Payment of Wages Act. | Madras Maternity Benefit Act. | Madras Shops and Establishments Act. | Minimum Wages Act. |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1)                                     | (2)            | (3)                   | (4)                           | (5)                                  | (6)                |
| 1 Number of establishments inspected .. | 660            | 449                   | 268                           | 49,671                               | 695                |
| 2 * Nature of irregularities noticed .. | 529            | 117                   | 91                            | 2,128                                | 80                 |
| 3 Number of cases warned ..             | 102            | 44                    | 7                             | 1,654                                | 40                 |
| 4 Number of prosecutions launched ..    | 9              | ..                    | ..                            | 51                                   | 5                  |
| 5 Number of convictions obtained ..     | 14             | ..                    | ..                            | 28                                   | 1                  |
| 6 Amount of fines levied in rupees ..   | 541            | ..                    | ..                            | 346                                  | 20                 |

\* The common irregularities noticed were in respect of maintenance of registers, notices, upkeep of sanitation, employment of young persons and payment of wages at rates lower than those fixed under the Minimum Wages

XVI. (a) NUMERICAL LIST OF FACTORIES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| District.            | At the beginning                   |                         |                     |                 | Registered                         |                         |                     |                 |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                      | 2 (m) (ii).                        |                         | 2 (m) (i).          |                 | 2 (m) (ii).                        |                         | 2 (m) (i).          |                 |
|                      | Other than hotels and restaurants. | Hotels and restaurants. | Section 2 (m) (ii). | Section 85 (i). | Other than hotels and restaurants. | Hotels and restaurants. | Section 2 (m) (ii). | Section 85 (i). |
| (1)                  | (2)                                | (3)                     | (4)                 | (5)             | (6)                                | (7)                     | (8)                 | (9)             |
| 1 Madras ..          | 583                                | 56                      | 87                  | 123             | 2                                  | ..                      | 1                   | ..              |
| 2 Chingleput ..      | 146                                | ..                      | 38                  | 171             | 1                                  | ..                      | ..                  | ..              |
| 3 South Arcot ..     | 92                                 | ..                      | 22                  | 43              | 9                                  | ..                      | 1                   | ..              |
| 4 North Arcot ..     | 129                                | ..                      | 282                 | 53              | 2                                  | ..                      | 2                   | ..              |
| 5 Tanjore ..         | 271                                | 5                       | 36                  | 85              | ..                                 | ..                      | ..                  | ..              |
| 6 Tiruchirappalli .. | 203                                | 5                       | 67                  | 108             | 1                                  | ..                      | ..                  | ..              |
| 7 Ramanathapuram ..  | 197                                | 1                       | 87                  | 8               | ..                                 | ..                      | ..                  | ..              |
| 8 Madurai ..         | 331                                | 11                      | 97                  | 33              | 2                                  | ..                      | 1                   | ..              |
| 9 Tirunelveli ..     | 241                                | ..                      | 74                  | 41              | 3                                  | ..                      | ..                  | 1               |
| 10 Coimbatore ..     | 767                                | 6                       | 114                 | 90              | 4                                  | ..                      | 1                   | ..              |
| 11 Salem ..          | 348                                | ..                      | 83                  | 66              | 3                                  | ..                      | 1                   | ..              |
| 12 The Nilgiris ..   | 99                                 | ..                      | ..                  | 2               | 1                                  | ..                      | ..                  | ..              |
| 13 Kanyakumari ..    | 36                                 | ..                      | 6                   | ..              | ..                                 | ..                      | ..                  | ..              |
| Total ..             | 3,443                              | 84                      | 993                 | 823             | 28                                 | ..                      | 7                   | 1               |

| Districts.           | Removed                            |                          |                     |                 | Total.                             |                         |                     |                 | Remarks |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                      | 2 (m) (i).                         |                          |                     | Section 85 (1). | 2 (m) (i).                         |                         |                     |                 |         |
|                      | Other than hotels and restaurants. | Hostels and restaurants. | Section 2 (m) (ii). |                 | other than hotels and restaurants. | Hotels and restaurants. | Section 2 (m) (ii). | Section 85 (1). |         |
|                      |                                    |                          |                     |                 |                                    |                         |                     |                 |         |
| (10)                 | (11)                               | (12)                     | (13)                | (14)            | (15)                               | (16)                    | (17)                | (18)            |         |
| 1 Madras .. ..       | 1                                  | 2                        | 2                   | ..              | 584                                | 54                      | 86                  | 123             |         |
| 2 Chingleput ..      | ..                                 | ..                       | ..                  | ..              | 147                                | ..                      | 38                  | 171             |         |
| 3 South Arcot ..     | ..                                 | ..                       | 3                   | ..              | 102                                | ..                      | 20                  | 43              |         |
| 4 North Arcot ..     | 2                                  | ..                       | 4                   | 2               | 131                                | ..                      | 280                 | 52              |         |
| 5 Tanjore .. ..      | ..                                 | ..                       | ..                  | ..              | 271                                | 5                       | 36                  | 85              |         |
| 6 Tiruchirappalli .. | 2                                  | ..                       | ..                  | ..              | 202                                | 5                       | 67                  | 108             |         |
| 7 Ramanathapuram.    | 1                                  | ..                       | ..                  | ..              | 196                                | 1                       | 87                  | 8               |         |
| 8 Madurai .. ..      | 1                                  | ..                       | ..                  | ..              | 332                                | 11                      | 98                  | 33              |         |
| 9 Tirunelveli ..     | ..                                 | ..                       | ..                  | 2               | 244                                | ..                      | 74                  | 39              |         |
| 10 Coimbatore ..     | 2                                  | ..                       | 2                   | 2               | 769                                | 6                       | 113                 | 89              |         |
| 11 Salem .. ..       | 4                                  | ..                       | ..                  | ..              | 347                                | ..                      | 84                  | 66              |         |
| 12 The Nilgiris ..   | 1                                  | ..                       | ..                  | ..              | 99                                 | ..                      | ..                  | 2               |         |
| 13 Kanyakumari ..    | ..                                 | ..                       | ..                  | ..              | 36                                 | ..                      | 6                   | ..              |         |
| Total ..             | 12                                 | 2                        | 11                  | 5               | 3,459                              | 82                      | 989                 | 819             |         |

Grand total .. 5,349.

XVI. (b) NUMERICAL LIST OF PLANTATIONS COVERED BY THE PLANTATIONS LABOUR ACT, 1951, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Category of plantations. | Number of plantations at the beginning of the month. |             | Number of plantations added during the month. |     | Number of plantations removed during the month. |     | Number of plantations at the end of the month. |             |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                          | (A)                                                  | (B)         | (A)                                           | (B) | (A)                                             | (B) | (A)                                            | (B)         |
| (1)                      | (2)                                                  | (3)         | (4)                                           | (5) | (6)                                             | (7) | (8)                                            | (9)         |
| Coffee ..                | 113                                                  | 25,904.03   | ..                                            | ..  | ..                                              | ..  | 113                                            | 25,904.03   |
| Tea ..                   | 129                                                  | 61,204.53   | ..                                            | ..  | 1                                               | ..  | 128                                            | 61,204.53   |
| Rubber ..                | 16                                                   | 5,795.00    | ..                                            | ..  | ..                                              | ..  | 16                                             | 5,795.00    |
| Cinchona ..              | 3                                                    | 9,694.50    | ..                                            | ..  | ..                                              | ..  | 3                                              | 9,694.50    |
| Total ..                 | 261                                                  | 1,02,598.06 | ..                                            | ..  | 1                                               | ..  | 260                                            | 1,02,598.06 |

(A) Number of Plantations.

(B) Total acreage under cultivation.

XVII. (a) STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Number of industries. | Name of industry.                                                     | Number of accidents. |            |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
|                       |                                                                       | Fatal.               | Non-fatal. |
| (1)                   | (2)                                                                   | (3)                  | (4)        |
| 11                    | Processes allied to agriculture (Gins and Presses)                    | ..                   | ..         |
| 20                    | Food except beverages                                                 | ..                   | ..         |
| 21                    | Beverages                                                             | ..                   | 80         |
| 22                    | Tobacco                                                               | ..                   | 3          |
| 23                    | Textiles                                                              | ..                   | 234        |
| 24                    | Foot-wear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods            | ..                   | 2          |
| 25                    | Wood and cork except furniture                                        | ..                   | ..         |
| 26                    | Furniture and fixtures                                                | ..                   | 9          |
| 27                    | Paper and paper products                                              | ..                   | ..         |
| 28                    | Printing, Publishing and allied industries                            | ..                   | 14         |
| 29                    | Leather and Leather products (except foot-wear)                       | ..                   | 1          |
| 30                    | Rubber and rubber products                                            | ..                   | 6          |
| 31                    | Chemical and Chemical products                                        | ..                   | 76         |
| 32                    | Products of petroleum and coal                                        | ..                   | 4          |
| 33                    | Non-metallic Mineral products (except products of Petroleum and coal) | ..                   | 11         |
| 34                    | Basic Metal industries                                                | ..                   | 9          |
| 35                    | Metal products (except machinery and transport equipments)            | ..                   | 22         |
| 36                    | Machinery (except electrical machinery)                               | ..                   | 145        |
| 37                    | Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies              | ..                   | 6          |
| 38                    | Transport equipment                                                   | ..                   | 647        |
| 39                    | Miscellaneous industries                                              | ..                   | 24         |
| 51                    | Electricity, Gas and Steam                                            | ..                   | 5          |
| 52                    | Water and Sanitary services                                           | ..                   | ..         |
| 83                    | Recreation Services (Cinema Studios)                                  | ..                   | 5          |
| 84                    | Personal Services (laundries, dyeing and cleaning)                    | ..                   | 1          |
| Total ..              | ..                                                                    | ..                   | 1,304      |

XVII. (b) STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN COTTON AND JUTE MILLS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Name of industry.                         | Adults. |        | Adolescents. |         | Children. |        |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------|
|                                           | Men.    | Women. | Male.        | Female. | Boys.     | Girls. |
| (1)                                       | (2)     | (3)    | (4)          | (5)     | (6)       | (7)    |
| Cotton machinery.                         |         |        |              |         |           |        |
| 1 Opening and Blow Room machinery ..      | 4       | ..     | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 2 Card Room machinery .. .. .             | 14      | ..     | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 3 Drawing frames .. .. .                  | 5       | ..     | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 4 Speed frames .. .. .                    | 2       | ..     | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 5 Spinning machinery .. .. .              | 81      | 3      | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 6 Weaving machinery .. .. .               | 15      | ..     | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 7 Finishing machinery .. .. .             | ..      | ..     | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 8 Flying Shuttles .. .. .                 | 4       | ..     | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 9 Other miscellaneous Textile machinery.  | 23      | ..     | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| 10 Miscellaneous Non-machinery accidents. | 78      | 5      | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |
| Total ..                                  | 226     | 8      | ..           | ..      | ..        | ..     |

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 DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959.

| Name of the factories or establishments.            | Section from which exempted. | Duration of exemption.                                                      | Authority.                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                 | (2)                          | (3)                                                                         | (4)                                                                                                                       |
| Factories Act.                                      |                              |                                                                             |                                                                                                                           |
| 1 Car Workshop, Tambaram.                           | 51, 52 and 54 ..             | From 28th October 1958 to 23rd January 1959 subject to certain conditions.  | S.R.O. No. A-15 of 1959, published at page 7 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 7th January 1959.    |
| 2 Tirunelveli Diocesan Press, Palayamkottah.        | 51, 54 and 56 ..             | From 8th December 1958 to 29th December 1958 subject to certain conditions. | S.R.O. No. A-142 of 1959, published at page 47 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 14th January 1959. |
| 3 Signal and Tele-Communication Workshops, Podanur. | Do. ..                       | Three months from 19th September 1958 subject to certain conditions.        | S.R.O. No. A-143 of 1959, published at page 47 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 14th January 1959. |
| 4 B. & C. Mills, Madras ..                          | 51, 54, 55 and 56.           | One day on 19th November 1958 subject to certain conditions.                | S.R.O. No. A-265 of 1959, published at page 88 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 21st January 1959. |
| 5 Do. ..                                            | 51, 54 and 56 ..             | One day on 9th December 1958 subject to certain conditions.                 | S.R.O. No. A-266 of 1959, published at page 88 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 21st January 1959. |
| 6 Madras Type Foundry, Madras.                      | 52 ..                        | One day on 22nd June 1958.                                                  | S.R.O. No. A-267 of 1959 published at page 88 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 21st January        |

XVIII. THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS GRANTED EXEMPTIONS TO THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS AND RULES AS INDICATED BELOW DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1959—cont.

| Name of the factories or establishments.          | Section from which exempted.      | Duration of exemption.                                     | Authority.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                               | (2)                               | (3)                                                        | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Employees' State Insurance Act.                   |                                   |                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1 Research Engineering Workshop, Coimbatore.      | All Chapters, except Chapter V-A. | For a further period of one year from 11th January 1959.   | G.O. Ms. No. 148, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 10th January 1959, published as S.R.O. No. A-264 of 1959 at page 88 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 21st January 1959.  |
| 2 Highways Repair Yard, Coimbatore.               | Do.                               | For further period up to and inclusive of 13th March 1959. | S.R.O. No. A-406 of 1959, published at page 117 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 28th January 1959.                                                                                   |
| 3 Factories exclusively engaged in wool pressing. | Do.                               | For a period of one year from 1st January 1959.            | G.O. Ms. No. 407, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 12th January 1959, published as S.R.O. No. A-407 of 1959 at page 117 of Part I of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 28th January 1959. |

Erratum.

|                                                                                                   |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 All Factories situated within the limits of revenue villages of Coimbatore and Salem districts. | All Chapters except Chapter V-A. | For the date 30th December 1958, occurring in the second paragraph of the notification of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 3rd December 1958, the date 31st December 1958 shall be inserted. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Madras Shops and Establishments Act.

|                                                                                        |                                |                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Stalls in the All-India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Teynampet, Madras. | All the provisions of the Act. | Fifty days from 21st December 1958 to 8th February 1959 both days inclusive.                                                         | G.O. Ms. No. 4898, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 23rd December 1958, published as S.R.O. No. A-16 of 1959 at page 7 of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 7th January 1959.   |
| 2 Indian Telegraphs Restaurant at Central Telegraphs Office, Madras-1.                 | 12 (1) of the Act.             | One year from 1st January 1959 or till the date of enforcement of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958 whichever is earlier. | G.O. Ms. No. 181, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th January 1959, published as S.R.O. No. A-408 of 1959 at page 117 of the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> , dated 28th January 1959. |

XIX. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PRICES OF COTTON AND YARN FOR JANUARY 1959

|                      |    | Price of cotton per candy 784 lb. |        |
|----------------------|----|-----------------------------------|--------|
|                      |    | Cambodia.                         | Karung |
|                      |    | RS.                               | R      |
| For the week ending. |    |                                   |        |
| 3rd January 1959 ..  | .. | 925                               | 800    |
| 10th January 1959 .. | .. | 915                               | 810    |
| 17th January 1959 .. | .. | 915                               | 810    |
| 24th January 1959 .. | .. | 915                               | 810    |
| 31st January 1959 .. | .. | 915                               | 810    |



XIX. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PRICES OF COTTON AND YARN FOR JANUARY 1959—cont.

| For the week ending. |    |    |    |    |    | Prices of yarn per bundle of 10 lb. |     |     |     |     |     |                  |     |                  |     |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
|                      |    |    |    |    |    | 10s                                 |     | 20s |     | 40s |     | 60s<br>(Single). |     | 80s<br>(Single). |     |
|                      |    |    |    |    |    | RS.                                 | NP. | RS. | NP. | RS. | NP. | RS.              | NP. | RS.              | NP. |
| 3rd January 1959     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16                                  | 63  | 15  | 75  | 27  | 62  | 48               | 00  | 57               | 25  |
| 10th January 1959    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16                                  | 63  | 15  | 50  | 27  | 62  | 48               | 00  | 57               | 25  |
| 17th January 1959    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16                                  | 63  | 15  | 50  | 27  | 62  | 48               | 00  | 57               | 25  |
| 24th January 1959    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16                                  | 63  | 15  | 50  | 27  | 62  | 48               | 00  | 57               | 25  |
| 31st January 1959    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16                                  | 63  | 15  | 50  | 27  | 62  | 48               | 00  | 57               | 25  |

XX. STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF LIVING INDEX (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX) FIGURES FOR MADRAS CITY AND MOFUSSIL URBAN CENTRES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1956, 1957 AND 1958.

| Centre.         |    |    |    |    |    | December. |       |       |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|-------|-------|
|                 |    |    |    |    |    | 1956.     | 1957. | 1958. |
| Madras          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 370       | 390   | 430   |
| Cuddalore       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 394       | 384   | 447   |
| Tiruchirappalli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 387       | 366   | 406   |
| Madurai         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 373       | 370   | 418   |
| Coimbatore      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 437       | 326   | 462   |
| Nagercoil       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 408       | 422   | 463   |